

PEKING

August 5, 1958

23

REVIEW

Best Friends of the National Liberation Movements

Renmin Ribao editorial on the sympathy and support given by the socialist countries to all nations striving for national independence (p. 6).

China's Skyrocketing Oil Output

The new way to a spectacular increase in China's oil output (p. 9).

On the Long March With Chairman Mao

The concluding instalment of a series of reminiscences of a Chinese Red Army man describing how the revolutionary army crossed the Grasslands (p. 11).

Tide of Wrath in the Arab World

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

August 5, 1958

Vol. 1 No. 23

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An Open Secret

A PHOTOCOPY of a circular letter sent by the U.S. Depart-
ment of State to its diplomatic representatives in the Middle
East has been published in the Cairo paper Al Ahram. It is
damning documentary evidence of the dirty tricks the U.S. is
up to in the Middle East.

Washington is conducting an all-out drive to destroy the
United Arab Republic and Arab nationalism. In the words of
the circular, this is because "the expansion of Egypt's sphere of
influence . . . encourages anti-Western and particularly anti-
American tendencies in the Middle East and Africa." Also be-
cause "actual control over transportation of Middle East oil to
Europe . . . now concentrated in Cairo, seriously endangers
American interests in this area."

To achieve its objectives, the U.S. pursues the old "divide
and conquer" tactics of the imperialists. Washington is doing
everything it can to split Egypt and Syria and to isolate the
U.A.R. from other Arab countries, from the Soviet Union and
other socialist countries. The document states that "efforts to
discredit the idea of the Syrian-Egyptian union . . . should con-
tinue unabated."

The circular spells out Washington's intrigues to split the
unity of the Arab states, declaring that "our efforts will obviously
be more successful if the U.A.R. is isolated from the rest of the
Arab world." Of special significance are the U.S. efforts to sow
the seeds of suspicion between the U.A.R. and the U.S.S.R. with
the avowed object of bringing about "a cooling off of the
U.A.R.'s relations with the Communist bloc."

While brandishing the big stick, the U.S. also dangles the
carrot in the form of "release of Egyptian funds blocked in the
U.S., slackening of restrictions on trade with the U.A.R. and
other measures."

For the freedom-loving peoples of the world, the State
Department's directive provides much food for thought.

Following the example of Nazi Germany, the U.S. has for
quite a long time carried the tattered banner of anti-communism
in the Middle East. But the confidential circular comes out with
the truth. Despite all the clamour about combating the "Red"
bogey, the chief objective of the U.S. is to "fight Arab national-
ism, whatever shape or form it may take in the Middle East."
For the Arab world, the U.A.R. stands out as a shining example
of victorious Arab nationalism. That's why the U.S. has centred
its attacks on the U.A.R.

For the Arab people, the U.S.-British aggression has drawn
a clear-cut line between friend and enemy. Who stands with
the Arab people? Who is on the sidelines, simply looking on
or, worse still, making eyes at the imperialist aggressors? Who
stands in opposition, fighting the Arab people? The answers are
all too clear. The confidential document dots the i's and crosses
the t's of Washington's subversive activities in the Middle East.

To give the devil his due, this time the State Department
tells the truth. We can take its confession at face value.

ROUND THE WEEK

Chinese Army Day

Should the imperialists dare to start a war, the people of the world will put an end to them, once and for all. This warning was given by Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, in a special article entitled "The People's Army, the People's War" written to commemorate August 1, Chinese Army Day. The article appeared in all the national dailies.

Vice-Chairman Chu Teh denounced the war plots hatched by the U.S.-British imperialist bloc. After pointing out that U.S. imperialism still occupies Taiwan, China's territory, and is trying to encircle the Chinese People's Republic with military bases in south Korea, Japan and the Philippines, he drew attention to the grave danger to peace in the Middle East and throughout the world brought about by the U.S.-British imperialists' military adventures in the Middle East and their armed intervention against the liberation struggles of the Arab peoples. The people of the world must sharpen their vigilance, said Chu Teh, and smash the war intrigues of the imperialist aggressors and the system of imperialism—the breeder of war.

In view of the new developments in the world situation, Chu Teh said, it is the urgent task of the entire Communist Party, the entire People's Liberation Army and the entire nation to strengthen national defence and redouble the efforts to man the ramparts of the homeland and defend world peace.

Chu Teh's commemorative article also reviewed the various stages of the development of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, rooted in the people and led by the Communist Party, which has grown to be an invincible army dedicated heart and soul to the cause of the proletariat.

He discussed the contribution of Chairman Mao Tse-tung to the theory and practice of military science:

"The military theories expounded by Comrade Mao Tse-tung represent the correct military line of the Chinese Communist Party and crystallize the rich experiences gained in the Chinese revolutionary wars. . . . Comrade Mao Tse-tung applied dialectical materialism to direct the revolutionary wars and creatively developed Marxist-Leninist military science, that is, the line of building up the people's army and the theories of

strategy and tactics in the people's war. This has victoriously passed the test of revolutionary wars over more than 20 years, and the war to resist American aggression and aid Korea. It will continue to guide the Chinese people to victory in new struggles against imperialist aggression in the future."

Twice As Much Rice

Now it's rice.

While the granaries are bursting with an all-time record harvest of winter wheat, surpassing this year's U.S. harvest, the peasants are gathering the biggest early rice crop in China's history.

It is estimated to be bigger than last year's by 40,000 million jin (20 million tons), a neat 100 per cent increase. The co-op farms in the Pearl River valley have by and large gathered in their crops, while the rice-growing areas along the Yangtze and Huai Rivers are at their busiest, with the harvest expected to be completed in the first week of August.

From available figures the early rice crops in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Szechuan, Hunan, Hupeh, Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangtung Provinces, on an average, all doubled last year's output. Characteristic this year are high yields over extensive areas and many new record per mu yields. Reports of per mu yield records show new title holders almost every other day. The latest is the High Wind Co-op in Hsiaoan County, Hupeh Province, with a staggering 15,361 jin per mu.

When the news of the record early rice harvest broke on July 28 on the front page of *Renmin Ribao*, an editorial in the paper discussed the prospects of the autumn harvest. Although the summer crops had already made 1958 the best year ever in farming, it is still more important to assure a bumper harvest of autumn crops, which account for more than 70 per cent of the country's total cultivated area. All the favourable conditions created by the peasants earlier in the year and during the winter months point to a bountiful harvest in the autumn. This year's sowing of autumn crops had been better than in past years. Close planting covers much wider areas. The peasants have acquired better farming techniques and are using improved and new types of farm tools and insecticides. There had also been a more

liberal use of chemical fertilizer, apart from farmyard fertilizer.

Philosophers Dig in to Life

Until recently research methods in philosophy hadn't changed very drastically. The royal road to learning, it was generally held, lay through the library, books and documents, discussions among associates, helped perhaps by one's imagination, and very little else. The rectification campaign, which has improved ways of thinking and doing things and is now in its concluding stage, jolted the philosophers out of their complacency and inertia. It showed that book learning alone was never enough. To get to the heart of all things, philosophy included, one must come to grips with real life.

This is exactly what is being done by the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences. If you call at the offices in Peking you will find them operating with a skeleton staff, with most of the research fellows doing their normal research work at factories or on farms. As a matter of fact, the entire staff has been divided into six groups and assigned to different parts of the country. Now away from their cloistered Peking libraries they are making a systematic study of the rich, rapidly changing local conditions, and are mingling, eating and living with the people. They take part in manual work, help the peasants in the fields, or, if they are in a factory, make themselves useful to the workers and when work is over, help them study philosophy, a subject which is now very popular in Chinese factories.

It is a two-way traffic—the workers and peasants initiate the philosophers into a life previously unknown to them but valuable in their research, while the philosophers help them understand and explain, in scientific terms, many phenomena in farming and production. Already several books are planned for publication incorporating the material being collected, including a popular textbook on philosophy to be written especially for workers and another one for peasants. The group at Hsuehchang, the tobacco growing centre in Honan Province, will bring out a volume of philosophical analysis on the implementation of the general line of building socialism based on a case study of the experiences of Honan Province.

Holidays with a New Content

Summer holidays have begun for the universities and secondary schools. Quite a few of the students will be wielding picks and shovels to help the construction programmes of their schools. The students of the China People's University in the western suburbs of Peking, for example, are building a big artificial lake

to beautify the university grounds. At the Peking Institute of Iron and Steel Engineering, many are doing the spade-work for the construction of another library and dormitory, while others are lending a hand to the building of the Institute's own iron and steel works which will have an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of steel. But to most students this year's summer holidays will include a spell of work in a factory, coal mine or co-op farm.

The purpose is to educate a new generation of cultured workers dedicated to socialism who know how to combine theory with practice, and not to divorce the two as the old bourgeois schools taught. The summer holidays, like the winter holidays, provide a good opportunity for the students to do so, and this year arrangements have been made on the widest scale. From Sian, in northwest China, and Chungking, in southwest China, for example, 100,000 students will be going to the factories and farms to train themselves to be future workers.

Some people suggest that after several months of intensive study the students deserve a well-earned rest and that they should enjoy themselves during the summer holidays. *Renmin Ribao*, in a recent editorial, criticized this outmoded idea of rest. In old China only the sons and daughters of bourgeois families could afford a higher education. They never worked and looked down upon labour. They did nothing useful during the summer holidays. New China trains its students to love labour, to be cultured and loyal to socialism. Taking part in physical labour after strenuous months of study is a rest from brain work and builds up the body. In the early stage of human society, said *Renmin Ribao*, education and labour went hand in hand and it was only when society was divided into classes that education and labour parted ways. Now the two are coming together again, with the result that the educated will know how to work and the workers will be educated.

Ball Bearings and Harvests

Fuyang, in Anhwei Province, would never have completed its summer harvest in time but for its ball-bearing industry. In ordinary years each peasant had to put in 22 work-days to gather in the crops, but this year the crops were so abundant that at least 44 additional work-days were needed. There were not enough hands. At the old rate of harvesting, the job could never be completed.

Fortunately, in the technical revolution sweeping the countryside, they had earlier improved their farm tools and fitted them with ball bearings. Although

there was a much bigger job this year it was finished in good time, with each peasant putting in only 20 work-days.

In large parts of the countryside, where mechanical aids were unknown till the technical revolution began, the experience of the Fuyang peasants in raising efficiency two or three-fold was illuminating for the peasants of other provinces as well. The area has become a pioneering point in utilizing ball bearings to revolutionize farm tools and farming.

Of course, a basic solution to raising efficiency and overcoming the problem of labour shortage in the rural areas is full-fledged mechanization and electrification. But with China's size and various competing claims on her resources, it will not be possible for mechanization to be introduced to the farming areas in the next year or two to the extent of satisfying demands. For the time being the most effective way is to improve farm tools thoroughly and to popularize their use. The improvement of farm tools is today the central question of China's agricultural advance and equipping them with ball bearings becomes a most important feature of the movement to transform farm tools. It is half of the distance to agricultural mechanization, because animal-drawn farm tools plus ball bearings mean semi-mechanization.

Tracks Across the Tengri Desert

Northwest China, the rising industrial centre, is now linked with north China by a new trunk line—the 1,000-kilometre Paotow-Lanchow Railway. The last track was laid on July 30 at Yinchuan, the proposed government seat of the Ninghsia Autonomous Region for the Hui people, which is expected to be set up soon. The whole line was opened to traffic on August 1.

The new railway starts at Paotow, the metallurgical base in Inner Mongolia, and ends at Lanchow, an oil-refining centre in Kansu Province. By linking the Peking-Paotow Railway with the projected



Building the Yellow River Bridge at Sanshengkung
By Yu Yu-chung

Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway in the far west, this new line will draw off part of the load of the western section of the east-west Lunghai line. It will be China's second trunk line extending to the western regions.

It crosses the Yellow River three times and cuts across the Tengri Desert for a distance of 140 kilometres. The three bridges across the Yellow River and the roadbed in the Tengri Desert formed the key projects of the entire line. These were formidable jobs, taxing the ingenuity and perseverance of the railway builders to the utmost. Frequent windstorms and bitter cold weather in the winter made the job almost impossible. In the summer the desert was so hot that eggs could be cooked by putting them in the sand for five or six minutes. The railway engineering corps of the People's Liberation Army, which had mastered other difficult jobs before, performed unheard-of engineering feats and laid the entire length of the line five months ahead of schedule.

For 30 years the Chiang Kai-shek regime planned the construction of this desert railway. When, in 1949, Chiang and his gang were finally booted out of the mainland, the projected railway line on the maps, like many other projects in those days, remained on paper only. In 1954, the People's Government started to build and four years later, on the eve of the inauguration of the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region through which the line wends its way to Lanchow, the Huis, a Muslim national minority people in China, celebrated the completion of the first "steel dragon," as they call it, which connects their land with Peking.

The Best Friends of National Liberation

Following is an abridged translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of July 29, 1958 entitled "The Most Faithful Friends of All Nations Striving for Liberation." — Ed.

ALL the nations struggling for freedom and independence have drawn another vivid lesson from the recent trials of the people of the Middle East who are suffering the new aggression of U.S. and British imperialism. It is crystal clear who their friends are and who their enemies.

When the Iraqi Republic was founded, the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union warmly congratulated the Iraqi people on the victory of their struggle against imperialism. But to the U.S. imperialists, it came like a bolt from the blue. Dropping their masks of hypocrisy, the U.S. and Britain immediately sent their troops to Lebanon and Jordan in a wild attempt at armed suppression of the growing movement of the Arab people for national independence and liberation.

The U.S.-British aggression has menaced Iraq and the United Arab Republic, broken the peace in the Middle East and confronted the world with the danger of a new war. The Soviet Union and China successively issued strong statements, demanding that the United States and Britain withdraw their troops from Lebanon and Jordan, expressing support for the Arab people's struggle and voicing the determination not to look on with folded arms. Everywhere in the twelve socialist countries, from Peking to Moscow, and from Pyongyang to Berlin, the broad masses of people held anti-aggression demonstrations, and stretched out helping hands to the peoples of the Middle East.

The Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, N.S. Khrushchov, held talks with President Nasser to discuss measures to check the aggression against the Arab world and to protect the independence of the Arab countries. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria conducted military manoeuvres around the North Caucasus and the Black Sea. A timely warning was served by the Soviet Union on Turkey which schemed at attacking Iraq. The Soviet Union also stated that it would do all it could to help the Republic of Iraq consolidate itself and to help the colonial peoples achieve liberation and national independence.

The Arab people's resolute struggle against aggression, the strong support of the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the mighty flood-tide against U.S.-British aggression on the part of the peace-loving peoples the world over — all this checked the U.S.-British imperialists' plans to expand aggression and forced them to accept the Soviet Union's proposal to sit down and negotiate.

These facts prove once again that the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is the powerful mainstay of world peace. The socialist countries are the most reliable

friends of the Arab people and of all the oppressed nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their struggles for liberation.

The profound sympathy and unreserved support given by the socialist countries to the struggle against colonialism and for national independence began long ago. From the days when the Soviet Union was the only socialist country in the world right up to the present when twelve countries form a strong socialist camp, the socialist countries have consistently adopted this clear stand of proletarian internationalism.

Immediately after the October Revolution, it may be recalled, the Soviet Government announced the abrogation of all unequal treaties which tsarist Russia had imposed on China and other countries, as well as all tsarist systems of enslavement of colonies and semi-colonies. This was an event unprecedented in history.

In recent years, we may ask, who is it, in the United Nations and other international meetings, that consistently exposes and denounces imperialist aggression and intervention and resolutely defends the interests of all nations who are oppressed and who meet with aggression? Who is it that firmly supported the Indian people's struggle to recover Goa and the Indonesian people's struggle to recover West Irian, and gave the imperialists a stern warning when Indonesia was seriously threatened by foreign intervention? Who is it that unreservedly supported the Algerian and other North African peoples' struggles against colonialist rule and the many new independent countries of Asia and Africa? And who is it that in 1956, 1957 and at the present, when the dark clouds of aggressive war hung over Egypt, Syria and Iraq, voiced the strongest support for the Arab people and stayed the bloody hands of the aggressors? Everyone knows that it is the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union.

Moreover, in order to help all the oppressed countries which have gotten up on their feet to develop their economies, the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is assisting many Asian and African countries to develop their independent economies, with no political strings attached to the assistance. All these are facts that cannot be altered by any rumours, slanders or attempts to sow seeds of discord.

THE imperialists are always slandering the socialist countries' sympathy and active support for the national liberation movement as "expansion," "indirect aggression" and "infiltration." Being imperialists, they indeed cannot understand why the socialist countries could have consistently extended such help without any selfish aims. And it is not at all strange that, because of their long experience in dealing with imperialism, certain countries and people who have long suffered oppression and aggression,

do not at once fully understand the active assistance of the socialist countries.

THE proletariat and its vanguard, the Communist Parties, are internationalists. The lofty aim of their struggle is to seek a social system in which there is no exploitation of man by man. Hence they necessarily stand firmly against the oppression of one nation by another. As Marx taught us: No nation which oppresses others can itself be free. Therefore, all the socialist countries and Communist Parties firmly oppose imperialist aggression and struggle for the independence and liberation of nations. Furthermore, they deeply sympathize with and actively support the struggle of all nations against colonialism and for national independence. They regard this assistance as their compelling obligation.

The victory of the October Socialist Revolution and the Soviet Union's policies of equality and friendship towards all oppressed peoples, shook the imperialist colonial system for the first time and awakened the oppressed peoples. The victory of the people's revolution in China, as well as her phenomenal progress along the socialist road, was another heavy blow at the imperialist front, which was already greatly weakened after World War II. The tremendous development of the socialist camp of 950 million people has inspired the great upsurge of the anti-imperialist national independence movements. After World War II, aside from the countries which have already taken the socialist road, more than 700 million people have shaken off the colonialist yoke and established independent countries.

Recently, the Iraqi people broke the chains which the imperialists imposed on them and took their place in the ranks of independent sovereign states. This is an inevitable product of the decline of imperialism and the disintegration of the colonial system. The imperialists, in their bankruptcy, lamely allege that this is a result of "infiltration" by the socialist countries; but such nonsense is not even worth refuting.

As a matter of fact, the most effective revolutionary agitators in Iraq and the other oppressed nations are none other than the imperialists themselves. The cruel oppression and exploitation by the imperialists and their lackeys gave rise to the revolutionary consciousness of the oppressed and exploited people, and force them to take the road of revolution. They have no other road to take if they are to survive. Without this motivation, revolutions are impossible and unimaginable.

In exact reverse to the socialist camp, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States is extremely hostile to all movements for national independence and liberation. The United States supported the French aggression against Viet-nam; shielded the Dutch colonialists' occupation of West Irian while intervening in the Indonesian people's anti-Dutch movement; and declared that India's Goa was "a province of Portugal." The United States looks upon Latin America as its own backyard, avariciously plundering and unscrupulously enslaving it. The United States occupies China's territory of Taiwan. And now, the U.S. imperialists who have long disguised themselves as friends of the Arab countries, have openly come out for aggression in the Middle East together with Britain. This has completely exposed the United States as the most vicious enemy of the peoples of the Middle East, and the

"Eisenhower Doctrine" as nothing but another name for colonialism.

The United States when it went about selling the "Eisenhower Doctrine" in the past, and even now when it has openly turned to armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries, has spread myths about "preventing Soviet infiltration" and "preventing the communist menace." But all these myths only go to prove that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to use "anti-Sovietism" and "anti-communism" as a smoke-screen for the greatest possible control and intervention in the vast intermediate area between the socialist countries and the U.S.A. This applies first of all to the colonies and semi-colonies which the old British and French imperialists no longer find it possible to rule.

BUT, "a lie can't carry you very far." All the contradictions within the capitalist system are being aggravated and the anti-colonial struggle of the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is growing with each passing day, and the peoples of the countries in these regions are seeing more and more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 colonialist of today. If, during the Suez Canal incident, the United States was still able to pretend to be the kind-hearted grandmother, in the present Middle East events its wolf fangs have been fully exposed, and no sweet words and honeyed phrases can cover up its gunboat policy.

At the same time, the socialist countries are so strong and so united that the imperialists dare not touch them. Their firm stand on upholding world peace and justice has checked the imperialist suppression of the national independence movements. This has enabled the world to see clearly that in the defence of peace, in the struggle against aggression and in opposing imperialism and its colonial policy, the socialist countries and the national independence movements share the same fate and breathe the same air. The existence and progress of the socialist countries and their sympathy and support for the national independence movements, greatly assist the development and victory of these movements; at the same time, the upsurge of the national independence movements in turn weakens the imperialist forces of aggression, and thus facilitates construction and growth in the socialist countries and strengthens the forces defending world peace.

The socialist forces and the national independence movements have in this way joined together in a mighty torrent to drown colonialism. During the thirteen years following World War II, this mighty torrent has already broken the chains of colonial rule in vast territories of Asia, Africa and Latin America, but has not yet eliminated it completely. The Iraqi revolution signifies that the anti-colonial struggle has entered a new period of high tide. The greater the armed threats of the imperialists, the higher the flames of anti-colonialism and the closer the unity between the national liberation movement and the socialist movement will grow.

Today in the Middle East another link in the imperialist chain has been broken. Tomorrow yet another link will be broken in Asia, Africa or Latin America. Now that the east wind continuously prevails over the west wind, colonialism and imperialism will find no avenue of escape from ultimate doom.

Tide of Wrath in the Arab World

"THIS is the Republic of Iraq. This is your day of victory. This is your day of nationalism. Rejoice and be glad!" In the early hours of July 14, Bagdad Radio beamed this jubilant message to the Iraqi people. All Iraq rejoiced. The entire Arab world rejoiced. "In the rebel quarters of Beirut," **Reuter** reported, "insurgents danced in the streets as the news was broadcast over loudspeakers. They released repeated bursts of exuberant gunfire."

There is no doubt as to how the Arab people feel and where they stand. With all the hysterical war talk and the smearing of Arab nationalism in the American and British bourgeois press, there is also a recurrent note of concern—fear of the sea of wrath in the Middle East engulfing the U.S.-British colonialists and their petty rootless puppets—Chamoun, Hussein and their like.

Quite a number of Western journalists have had to concede the popularity of the revolution in Iraq. **Associated Press** reporting from Bagdad, noted after the overthrow of the Faisal regime that the city "has been in jubilant celebration." The **Agence France Presse** correspondent described dancing and singing crowds in the Bagdad streets for days on end. The **Washington Evening Star** reported: "The revolutionary new republican regime in Bagdad seems to have strong and even enthusiastic support among the people of the country."

Before the volcano of the people's wrath erupted, all seemed to be well with the imperialists and their stooges. As **Reuter** observed: "General Nuri ruled the country with a firm hand. . . . The general's strength stemmed from Iraq's relatively powerful forces—18,000 police, three divisions of troops, three squadrons of British-built Sea Furies, Vampires and Venoms and a river flotilla of gunboats."

But these "Vampires" and "Venoms" failed to save the Faisal monarchy. "Iraq's revolution has been a complete success," **News Chronicle** (London) wrote on July 23. "With the Nuri faction dead or in prison there can be no question of a return to the old days. The sooner we realize this, the better."

New Statesman (London) has this to say about the "old days" of the Nuri Said regime: "All political parties were banned, the press censored; there were 10,000 political prisoners; torture was regularly employed and Nuri spent three times as much on the police as on public education."

Commenting on the Iraqi revolution, the **London News Chronicle** hit the nail on the head when it said: "This country's consistent folly in underrating Arab nationalism, and its stubborn faith in reactionary rulers, have contributed to yesterday's events." But it appears that this imperialist folly will continue till its day of doom. In Lebanon, the imperialists have turned to outright occupation to save the Chamoun clique which is as discredited as the buried Faisal regime.

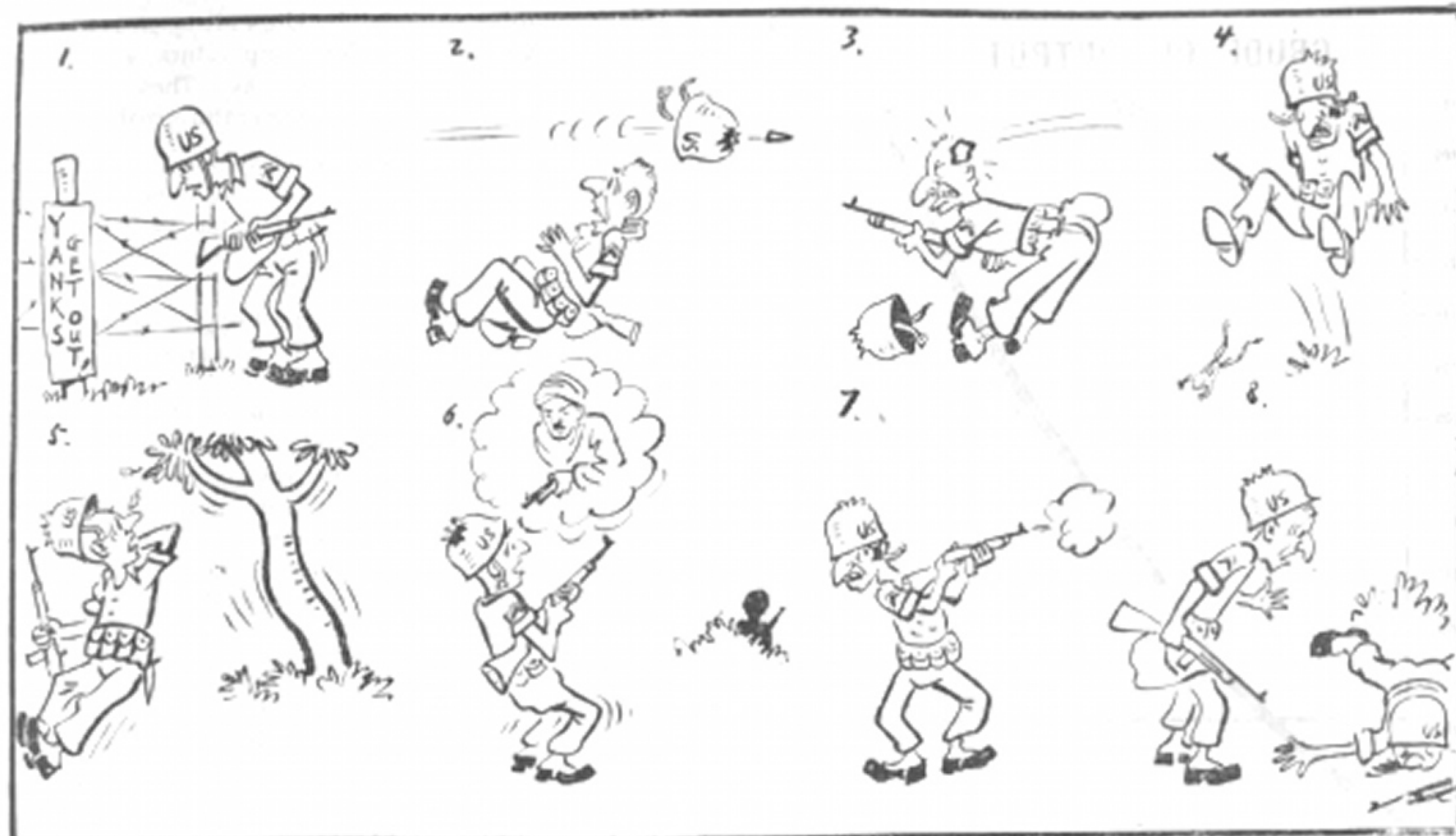
Reporting on the landing of the U.S. marines, **Reuter** said: "U.S. marines took up positions in Beirut itself today amid increasing local resentment." "Resentment" is actually an understatement. Burning hatred of the American marauders is dramatically expressed in "the appeals of clandestine Lebanese papers," as the **AFP** reported, which called on the people "to prepare vitriol (acid) and boiling oil into which to throw the soldiers of the army of occupation!"

The Lebanese people are responding to this call. **AFP** reported that there was an explosion when an American marine heated his field ration, because an explosive had been placed in the fuel. **AP** reported that "a bottle left in a basket (of pop drinks) by a Lebanese kid with a marine unit exploded" because "it had been filled with gasoline and rigged with a timing device." The report added that "our security people are being run ragged by these kids and their pop." The **United Press International** lamented: "Almost every night they (the U.S. troops) have been fired on by rebel snipers. . . . Some of them aren't sleeping nights because of the rebel fire and are able to catch only three to four hours shut-eye in the punishing sun of the day."

The U.S. occupation forces tried to intimidate the population. **UPI** reported with typical arrogance that U.S. planes "staged an impressive show of strength over all major Lebanese cities in a 'salute to the people' of Lebanon!" But Lebanese freedom fighters properly answered these "salutes" with gunfire and **AP** revealed that 16 U.S. planes had been hit by small arms fire in three days.

The British invaders and their hireling, Hussein, are faring no better in Jordan. Reporting from Amman, the **Wall Street Journal** (New York) quoted a "respectable and influential Jordanian citizen" as saying: "There is only one way to get British paratroopers out of here—get rid of the man who invited them in, and then we will damn well invite them out." The reporter added: "His hostility over the British landings in Jordan last week is fairly typical of the mood in this tense capital city." A little episode related in the **Wall Street Journal** is illuminating. When news photographers waved and shouted at Jordanian soldiers to move closer to the British troops, so as to take publicity pictures, "one of the Jordanians spoke a few sharp words in Arabic. All the legionnaires brusquely turned on their heels and walked away."

As for Hussein, the **Wall Street Journal** reported that "widespread anger is only one of many signs that the young king is dangerously out on a limb—as far as many of his own people are concerned." An **AP** correspondent writing from Amman also admitted that "young Hussein is obviously in deep trouble despite the crash program of military and economic aid from the United States and Britain." Speaking of the anti-Hussein demonstrations in



Jittery

News item: A U.S. marine, mistaken for a sniper, was shot by his buddy

Nablus and other Jordanian cities, the **AP** dispatch said: "The violence is only just beginning, there is a good chance that much blood will be spilled here before long."

The U.S.-British colonialists, of course, have no particular love for Hussein, Chamoun or Faisal. They are worried over the fate of these puppets, because, as the mouthpiece of American Big Business, **Wall Street Journal**,

openly put it: "If diminutive king Hussein loses his grip," Washington will be faced with "seeing its last footholds in the Middle East disappear, leaving the vital flow of Mideast oil to the whim of the nationalists, denying the West strategic air bases in this area and opening the way to similar nationalist, anti-Western upheavals in the emerging lands of Africa."

China's Skyrocketing Oil Output

by CHU CHI-LIN

THE oil industry, which has been a weak link in China's industrialization is now spurting ahead.

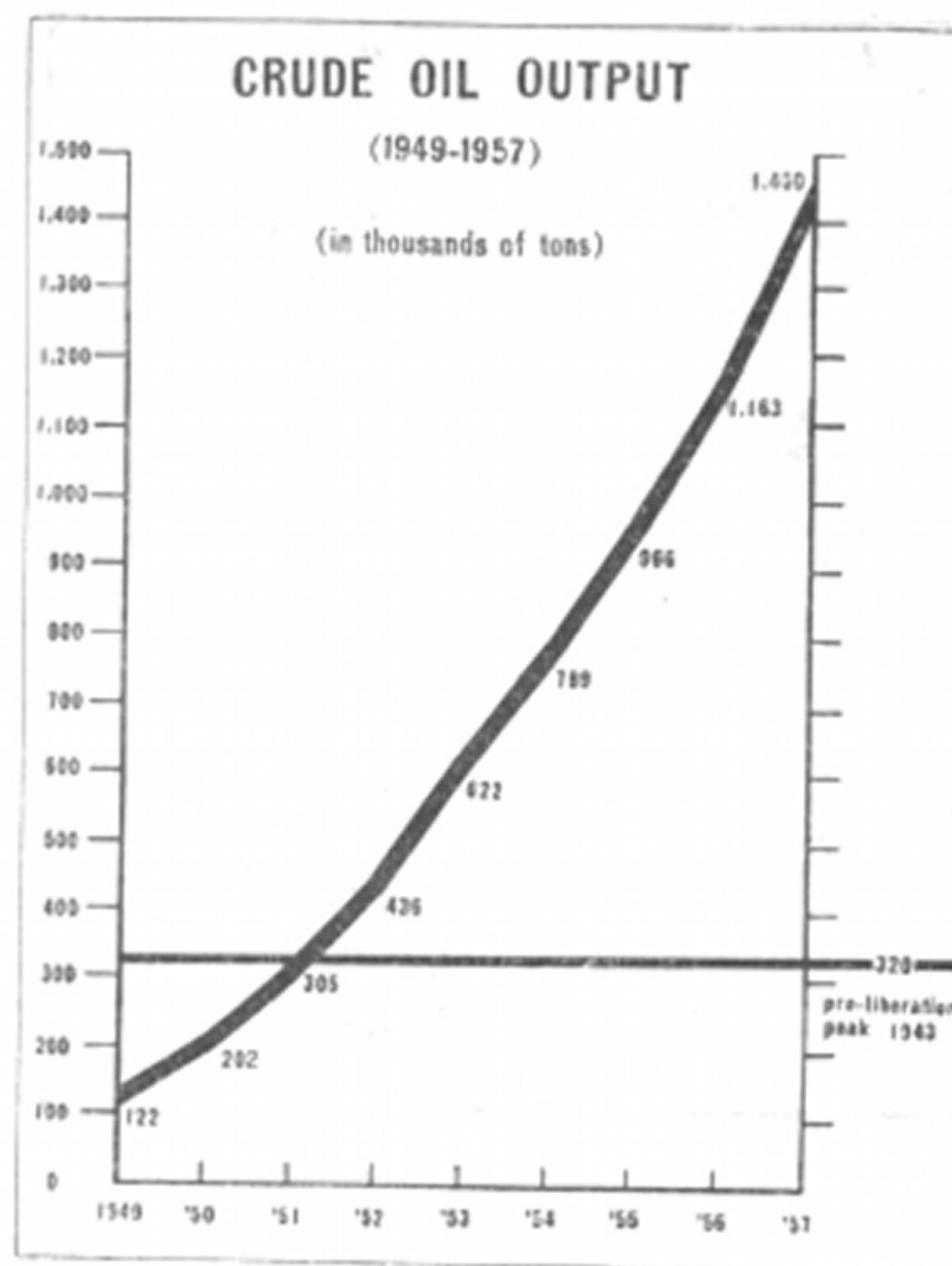
In the eight years since liberation, crude oil output rose more than tenfold—from 122,000 tons in 1949 to 1,460,000 tons in 1957—topping the pre-liberation peak (1943) of 320,000 tons by a long shot. But 1.5 million tons of crude oil fall far short of the needs of a country of 600 million people at a time when both industry and agriculture are progressing by leaps and bounds. A new way to accelerate the growth of the oil industry has been found. By developing shale oil and coal tar oil as well as petroleum and by building plants all over the country through the efforts of the entire population, the output of liquid fuels is expected to soar at an unprecedented rate.

During this year and the next, no less than 10,000 small, and more than a hundred medium-sized plants for the manufacture of liquid fuels from coal and shale will

be built by the local authorities throughout the country, in addition to the exploitation of several large oil fields and the building of a number of giant shale oil plants by the Central Government. As a result, the country's oil-producing capacity will be five times what it is now. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan (1962), oil production will be six times as much as the preliminary target of five to six million tons projected by the First Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1956.

Shale Oil and Coal Tar

China is rich in oil shale and coal resources. Apart from the confirmed big mines in Fushun, Liaoning Province and Maoming in Kwangtung Province, according to a preliminary survey, there are hundreds of oil shale mines in 21 provinces and autonomous regions. The oil content of some of these mines is rather high. In Hunan,



Hopei, Inner Mongolia, Kirin, Yunnan, Kweichow and Honan, some have an oil content exceeding 10 per cent.

China's coal deposits are extremely rich. Coal is found in more than 1,300 of the 2,000-odd counties in the country. Coal tar can be extracted from many types of available coal. Many lignite mines have been discovered recently in Shansi, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Heilungkiang and Inner Mongolia. Their oil content is somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent.

The natural gas which abounds in Szechuan Province is another raw material for synthetic liquid fuels.

To exploit these resources, the Central Government is stepping up the construction of the giant shale oil refineries in Fushun and Maoming. When the first stage of the construction of the giant integrated oil shale works in Maoming is completed, it will produce over one million tons of crude oil per year. The first distiller for experimental purposes is already in operation.

Meanwhile, small shale oil and coal tar plants are being built in many parts of the country by the local authorities. In the case of shale oil, the simple pile carbonization method is generally employed. Oil shales are piled up in an enclosed brick wall and burnt to obtain crude oil. These pile carbonization plants also produce ammonium sulphate and cement.

Coal tar plants are built in coal-producing areas. The semi-coke produced can be used by the small local iron plants now under construction all over the country; it can also be used to produce fertilizer or fuel for gas engines and household use.

Many counties are today building nitrogenous fertilizer plants. A large number of low-temperature carbonization plants have to be built to supply coke. These plants will at the same time produce low-temperature coal tar.

To help the local authorities develop oil, the Ministry of Oil Industry has already worked out a number of standard projects for the production of liquid fuels by simple methods, including the pile carbonization method, with an annual output of 300 tons, 1,000 tons, 3,000 tons, 10,000 or 50,000 tons. Recently a small prototype shale oil plant was built in Peking. It has two carbonization "piles" with an annual output of 300 tons of crude shale oil. It also produces light gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and coke, and can obtain 150 tons of liquid ammonium sulphate a year. Because this plant is small, low cost (about 20,000 yuan), takes little time to build (about one month), and because its equipment is simple and easy to operate, it can be built in every county, or township which has oil shales. Another prototype plant with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons is also being built in Peking.

A synthetic oil plant will be built in the vicinity of the Huangkuashan gas field this year, to tap the natural gas resources found in abundance in Szechuan.

Since small plants are being established in all parts of the country, materials needed in their construction can be obtained on the spot and the funds and technical questions involved can also be settled by the local authorities. Their output will directly meet the needs of the locality, thus saving the cost of long distance transport. This will make it possible for the Central Government to devote their funds and technical strength to building and running giant enterprises involving complicated technique.

Diesel oil of inferior quality produced by the small and poorly equipped plants may answer the needs of the widely used low-speed diesel engines. With the development of the local oil industry, more and more people can be trained as technicians and the small plants will be able to expand step by step. Both the technical level and the quality of the products will be raised continuously.

Petroleum

Prospecting and exploitation of petroleum is also making rapid progress. Contrary to the belief of certain bourgeois scholars in the past, China is also very rich in petroleum resources. In 960 million square kilometres of China, the area of possible oil-bearing sediments is as large as 2,700,000 square kilometres or more. Over 500 oil reserve formations have already been discovered. During the First Five-Year Plan, a huge oil field was discovered in Karamai, Sinkiang; three natural gas fields were discovered in Szechuan. Many exploratory wells in the Tsaidam Basin in Chinghai Province have struck oil; several other structures newly drilled this year have all shown indications of oil. Besides continuing the exploitation of Laochunmiao oil field of the famous Yumen oil fields, the Ministry of Oil Industry is stepping up the prospecting and exploitation of two other oil fields in that vicinity.

The distribution of China's oil fields is widespread. Particularly important are the very large oil fields containing crude oil of excellent quality recently discovered in central Szechuan. When one of the test wells in Nanchung County

first struck oil, 172 tons of crude oil gushed out at a height of over 30 metres in a period of one hour and 55 minutes.

Geological workers have also discovered many other oil regions. More than 100 possible oil reserve formations have been discovered in Kweichow, Kwangsi and Yunnan Provinces. On the vast stretches of the Sungari-Liao plain in northeast China, there is stratigraphic distribution of oil pools almost everywhere. Two oil strata have for the first time been discovered in that area. Indications of oil are abundant on the lower reaches of the Yangtse and the north Kiangsu plain.

Exploitation of the large oil fields is being stepped up. The Karamai oil fields have already gone into regular production this year. China's first oil pipeline between Karamai and the refinery in Tushantzu is now under construction.

Not long ago, the first lot of crude oil from the new central Szechuan oil fields was refined in Shanghai. It is estimated that about 100,000 tons of crude oil will be produced in central Szechuan this year. Equipment is being

installed in a small refinery built there. Another refinery with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons is being designed.

Crude oil production in Kansu is also being stepped up. For the refining of crude oil produced in northwest China, a huge modern refinery has been set up in Lanchow.

The exploitation of petroleum, however, is not carried out by the big enterprises run by the Central Government alone. The local authorities are also exploiting petroleum, mainly the shallow reservoirs and small oil wells not fit for large-scale exploitation. It is estimated that the area of such shallow reservoirs is at least 1,020 square kilometres. The Petroleum Industry Administration of Sinkiang is preparing to help 11 counties in that region locate small oil fields; the Szechuan Petroleum Prospecting Bureau is helping 10 counties in that province locate small oil fields. During the Second Five-Year Plan, from 100 to 200 counties will have their own small oil fields.

With rich resources at its disposal and the correct line of building oil industry by the efforts of the whole population, China's oil industry is entering a new phase of rapid development.

Reminiscences

On the Long March with Chairman Mao

by CHEN CHANG-FENG

This is the third and concluding instalment of our abridged version of the reminiscences of Colonel Chen Chang-feng, "With Chairman Mao on the Long March" now appearing serially in the fortnightly "Xin Guan" (New Observer). The first two instalments were published in the two previous issues of "Peking Review" (July 22 and July 29). — Ed.

In the Grasslands

LEAVING the forests and mountains behind us, we arrived in Maoerhkai. Here we made a stop to complete preparations for crossing the Grasslands on the Chinghai-Sikang border.

I began to suffer badly from malaria. I had contracted it before we crossed Chiachin Mountain, but had no attacks while crossing the mountain. Then I got a drenching and now, exhausted by the long march, I was down with a sharp attack just as we made ready to overcome one of the most difficult obstacles in our path—the Grasslands with their treacherous quagmires. To be sick at such a time was not only a personal misfortune; I would be a burden and a worry to all my comrades and especially Chairman Mao. He too was weaker now and his slim body appeared to be taller than ever.

He was attending many meetings at this time. Sometimes they lasted till late at night and then without any rest he went on discussing problems with Chang Wen-tien

and Wang Chia-hsiang* until far into the small hours. Busy though he was, he often came to see me. Seeing I was in low spirits he would encourage me by explaining why we had to cross these grasslands and enliven me by recounting interesting stories that he knew.

I felt in him the love of a father. I felt a warm and deep gratitude to him and I bitterly reproached myself: how could I go and get sick at such a time? I had increased my comrades' burdens and distracted the attention of our Chairman.

We spent about a month at Maoerhkai. Then finally in mid-August of 1935, we started out for the great Grasslands that had never before been crossed by human beings. We hadn't gone forty li before we came to a huge primeval forest. Its trees, with immensely thick trunks, towered above us. When we stopped for the night we would sling Chairman Mao's hammock between two trees, but he would rarely rest in it. He would be off at meetings or visiting the men. So Comrade Chung Fu-chang, the medical orderly, let me rest in it.

*Chang Wen-tien is now an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Deputy Foreign Minister of the Chinese People's Republic. Wang Chia-hsiang is a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee and is also Deputy Foreign Minister.

I was lying there one night when it was already dark. The troops had lit many bonfires. Neither birds nor animals had probably ever seen fire before in this ancient forest. They were scared, made strange noises and flew or prowled around in panic. My comrades were sleeping around a nearby fire.

I was covered with Chairman Mao's blanket and wore a new suit that he had given me at Maoerkhai (it was a gift to him from someone else), but suddenly I felt a seizure of uncontrollable shivering coming on. I shivered violently but I told myself not to groan so as not to wake the others up. I was specially afraid of disturbing Chung Fu-chang, the medical orderly, because if he knew that I had a malarial attack he would immediately tell Chairman Mao who would then refuse to use his own hammock. I held my breath, doubled up with my knees to my chin and kept silent. Suddenly I noticed a tall shadow in front of me. Chairman Mao had come back! I struggled to stretch out my legs but they were numb and refused to move. I couldn't control my limbs. My teeth chattered. I was shivering like a man in a fit. Chairman Mao came up to the hammock and bent over me.

"What's wrong, Chen Chang-feng?" He put his hand on my body and cried out, "Chung Fu-chang! Chen Chang-feng is sick again!" He didn't speak very loud, but everyone around the fire woke up and they all crowded round me. Chung Fu-chang was the first to come up. Feeling my forehead he asked me:

"Why didn't you tell me sooner?"

I knew he was sorry he hadn't found out and come to help me earlier.

When I saw Chairman Mao and the other comrades around me looking at me with such concern, strength seemed to return to my body and I was able to sit up.

"You lie down," ordered Chairman Mao gently and used his two hands to press me back into the hammock. I struggled to sit upright, but that pair of powerful hands forced me back. I lost my strength to resist. When he saw that I was quiet again he told Comrade Chung Fu-chang to give me some medicine. Then he and the other comrades went back to the fireside to sleep.

We continued our march next morning. The ancient forest was left behind and we entered the Grasslands. A vast stretch of desolate marsh confronted us. Not a single human being lived here. There were no habitations. Wild grasses grew in profusion in the stagnant water. There seemed to be no end to it. The sodden earth squelched monotonously "pu-chi, pu-chi" as we laboured over it. A single careless step could send you to a fearful death in its muddy depths, trap your feet in a morass. Once caught it was difficult to pull your legs out of the quagmire without the help of your comrades.

The weather was cold and changeable. Now it rained, now it snowed. Sometimes it hailed. Every step was an effort. Chairman Mao was walking ahead of us. He would stop for a moment now and again, look back with great concern and call our names until we all answered him. Then he would go on. Sometimes when he saw we were tired he would tell us stories, jokes and make us burst out laughing. And we forgot our tiredness.

No one grumbled or complained. We were determined to pull through and we were confident we could do it.

The fighting troops too had entered the Grasslands. They wore a motley set of uniforms. Some were in field grey, others wore greatcoats made of various pelts, some covered themselves with blanket capes. Some wore large round hats of plaited bamboo, others carried battered umbrellas, but this tatterdemalion throng brought life to these dead marshes. They marched linked together hand in hand in long lines, advancing slowly but steadily.

One day we suddenly noticed a black spot on the otherwise desolate horizon. It grew larger and larger as we advanced. And our excitement grew with it. Hope welled in our hearts. It was Panyu. I can't describe our feelings. When we finally reached it, Chairman Mao and I took up billets in a house of a Tibetan family made of sunbaked cowdung. Men were as excited as boys just out of school. We lit fires of cowdung to dry our wet and mildewed clothes.

Soon after we arrived in Pansi, and here we witnessed a strange scene: some men of the Fourth Front Army were marching slowly and dejectedly in the opposite direction to us, towards the Grasslands! We couldn't understand this and asked Chairman Mao the reason. He didn't reply immediately, but from the expression on his face we could see that he was deeply stirred. Then he told us. This was the result of the intrigue of the renegade Chang Kuo-tao* to split the Party. It was he, like a slave driver, who was forcing these innocent comrades to take this road of destruction.

After a bit Chairman Mao asked us: "Do you want to turn back and recross the Grasslands?"

"Never, we'd rather face death," we replied.

Chairman Mao stood up and looked back at those shabby, tired figures marching back to where we had come from. He spoke in a low but confident voice: "They'll come back! We must open a way ahead for them so that they can come to us!"

Chairman Mao Sends Me to School

So we marched on. In the middle of September we captured the strategic Latsekou Pass into Kansu Province, and in the latter part of the month broke through the blockade of the Kuomintang on the River Weishui, passed Lupan Mountain, and entered the Hui region of Kansu.

One day soon after we started out from Huan County in Kansu, we found ourselves on a small path skirting a mountain. Suddenly we saw three men on horseback galloping towards us. Clearly friends, they carried mausers on their hips and wore white towels on their heads when they came up. We saw they were young, sturdy chaps in their twenties. They asked for Chairman Mao. One of them declared they were sent by Liu Chih-tan** to bring

* A renegade of the Chinese Revolution who joined the Chinese Communist Party in its early period. In 1935, he opposed the northward march of the Red Army, openly rebelled against the Party and caused heavy losses to the Fourth Front Army. Finally he fled and joined the Kuomintang secret service.

** One of the leaders of the North Shensi Revolutionary Base.

him a message. When Chairman Mao read their letter he smiled and said: "Comrades, you're tired!" Then they knew it was he and excitedly greeted him.

He told us then that at last we had reached our destination. We were on the approaches to the Soviet area in north Shensi.

We soon settled down after arriving in north Shensi. In the spring of 1936, Comrade Mo Wen-hua, director of the political department of the Red Army Academy, came to see Chairman Mao and talked about recruiting students for the academy. During their talk, Chairman Mao looked across at me meditatively and said: "There are some veterans here at headquarters. They are good comrades who passed the test of the Long March. How about sending some of them, to you to study?" Comrade Mo nodded his consent and said: "They're welcome, warmly welcome!"

One morning, a few days later, I was going out after bringing Chairman Mao's washing water, when he stopped me and said: "Chen Chang-feng! I'm sending you to the Red Army Academy to study! How's that?"

I didn't answer immediately. My heart beat fast. All sorts of thoughts crowded into my mind. I who had never been to school, who had herded cattle for the landlords in my childhood, was to be sent to a real school! Of course I was glad! But I had been with him for over five years. This was not a short time. During the most difficult days, no matter how difficult things were he had always had a thought for me and taught me. He had concerned himself with my political and cultural studies and everyday troubles, down to the trifles of life. It was under his fatherly care that I gradually learnt the truth about class struggle and many things else. But what was most important was that from his own daily life and work I had learnt what a real Communist was. . . .

Seeing that I hesitated before I replied, Chairman Mao explained: "The revolutionary bases are expanding. We need good cadres. Now you must go to school and study systematically. When you've finished your studies you will be able to work better for the Party."

And thus I went to school. But for the moment I was so flustered that I carried away the washing water before Chairman Mao had a chance to wash in it!

How He Taught Us

Chairman Mao went to the front soon after I entered the Red Army Academy. I studied there altogether forty days and was then transferred to the Northwest Security Bureau as instructor to a security detachment. In August of that same year Chairman Mao returned from the Shansi front and I went to visit him. The moment I entered the room his first question to me was about my studies.

"I'm not studying any longer; I am working now," I replied.

"What kind of work?" Chairman Mao asked me, lighting a cigarette and settling down for a talk. I told him. "Fine! How many men have you got?"

"More than two hundred."

When Chairman Mao heard this he looked up at me quizzically and teased me. "More than two hundred!

That means that you are a small battalion commander!" (At that time our companies had only seventy to eighty men each.) He asked me other questions and then I admitted that I hadn't learnt how to make speeches yet.

He smiled and asked: "When you're talking, do the men stamp their feet and complain about the mosquitoes?"

At that time if the usual speech during the evening roll call was too long and uninteresting, some jokers in the ranks would be sure to stamp their feet and if you asked them what was the matter, they'd say that the mosquitoes were biting them. Chairman Mao, it seemed, was well aware of our army joke.

He then said seriously: "Now that you are a cadre you must be alert. When you are talking, make things clear; don't gabble. Don't put on airs; don't act!" Then he asked: "Are your men learning reading and writing?"

I answered "Yes," and when he asked me who taught them I answered "I." "So you're the teacher!" he exclaimed. "How can you teach others since you know so few characters yourself?"

I replied: "I'm teaching while learning. When there's any word I don't know I look it up in the Students' Pocket Dictionary."

When Chairman Mao heard this he didn't joke but encouraged me: "That's good! Work hard and overcome difficulties!"

"You remember when we were in Kiangsi how Hsieh Chueh-tsai, Hsu Teh-li, Chen Yun* and others taught you to read and write?" I nodded. How could I forget? In those Kiangsi days, as soon as we settled down in some place the leading cadres would take turns to give us lectures and teach us how to read and write. Chairman Mao, busy though he was, would do all he could to help our studies whenever he had a moment to spare.

At that time, as later, wherever the Red Army went, it would post up slogans. Chairman Mao would help us to learn the characters in these slogans and later examine us. It was he who held my hand and taught me to write my own name. He taught us all sorts of other things as well. When we were in Lungyen in Fukien, a coal-mining centre, he told us how coal was formed underground. When we came to some hot springs, he explained the reason for them. When there was thunder and lightning he told us what these were.

In Kiangsi I used to buy the vegetables for his meals and when I returned I would put the names of the vegetables in my notebook. One day he saw these lists and asked me:

"Are these your accounts?"

"No," I replied, "these are words I am learning."

"That's a fine way of studying," he commented. "Does Wu Chieh-ching (another bodyguard) do it this way too?" and when I answered no, he said: "That's too bad. Tell him to come here."

* Hsieh Chueh-tsai is now Minister of Internal Affairs; Hsu Teh-li is one of the oldest members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chen Yun is Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the People's Republic.

I called in Wu and Chairman Mao told him: "From now on when you buy the vegetables write down the accounts and report to me!" That got Wu Chieh-ching to start reading and writing seriously!

I Say Goodbye

In May 1946, the Party decided that I should go to Shantung to work. The evening I heard of this decision one of my first thoughts was to see Chairman Mao and say goodbye to him before I left. I phoned and it was Comrade Ho Ching-hua, his bodyguard, who answered. I asked him to give my regards to the Chairman and say that since I was going to the front I hoped to see him before I left. Comrade Ho quickly delivered my message and told me that Chairman Mao asked me to drop in next morning.

The following morning immediately after breakfast I set off accompanied by my wife and one-year-old baby. When we arrived in Wangchiaping, where he lived, Comrade Ho told us: "Chairman Mao has been waiting for you since early morning in his office!"

We followed him into the courtyard. Comrade Chiang Ching, Mrs. Mao, came out to welcome us. She shook hands with us and took the baby in her arms. Chairman Mao was soon with us. In a loose-fitting uniform, he looked a bit stouter now. I saluted as in the old days.

He invited us into his room and when we were seated asked me: "Where are you going?"

I told him I was going to Shantung.

"So you're leaving north Shensi! Do you have any difficulties?"

I answered, "No." Then he asked me if my wife and baby were accompanying me and if we expected any difficulties on the way. When I had answered his questions, Chairman Mao admonished me to take good care of them.

He played with the baby and asked us all about it. He talked about my transfer to Shantung, saying that when one went to work in a new place, one was bound to meet difficulties. "It's your task to find ways to overcome them," he said and told me again, "to keep close to the masses." As he talked he called Ho who brought in two packets of biscuits and some preserved beef. Handing them to me he said: "Now you are leaving. I've nothing nice to give you but here is something for the journey." On my part, I took out a small notebook and asked him: "Chairman Mao, I'm leaving you; will you write something in my notebook for me?"

He immediately wrote the following lines in my notebook:

"Work hard! Be loyal to the Party and to the people! I wish you every success!"

And so we parted for many years.

Technology

New Inventions in Irrigation Pumps

by HO SHAN

SUCCESSFUL tests of several new types of internal combustion pump presage a veritable revolution in irrigation and drainage equipment in China. So far the most accomplished is the "dual-parallel-cylinder internal combustion pump" designed by Professor Tai Kwei-jui of the Changchun Institute of Auto-Tractor Technology. Among the others is a single-cylinder 2-cycle internal combustion pump designed by Peng Ting-yi, an engineer at the experimental workshop of the Tientsin School of Machine Building, and Chu Teh-heng, a veteran worker. This has the virtue of even greater simplicity but it consumes relatively more fuel.

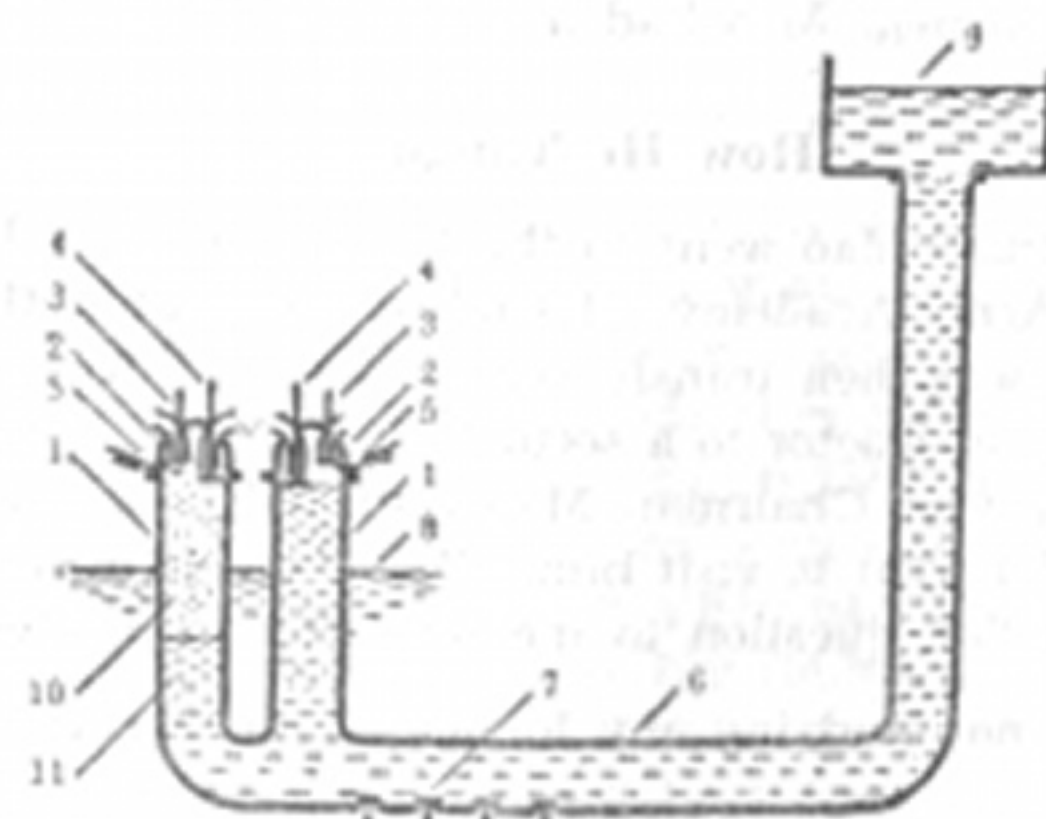
Unlike ordinary pumps driven by gas, steam or diesel engines or by electric motor, these ingenious machines combine engine and pump in one and thereby achieve the maximum simplicity of structure, and economy of metal and fuel. To China, which has the largest irrigated area in the world and whose agriculture is booming ahead at an unprecedented rate, the significance of these new developments can hardly be over-exaggerated. Wide use of these new pumps will speed up the mechanization of irrigation and drainage.

What is more, there are possibilities of developing them into a type of "fluid-drive" internal combustion engine needing neither piston nor turbine. They can use water for transmission instead of complicated mechanical

transmission. In this sense, they are also a revolution in the heat engine.

How It Works

The following diagram shows how Professor Tai's new internal combustion pump works.



1. cylinder 2. cylinder head
3. intake valve 4. exhaust valve
5. spark plug 6. play pipe
7. water-intake valve
8. low water level
9. high water level outlet
10. gas-air mixture 11. water

A gas-air mixture is supplied to the cylinder on the left through the intake valve (3) and is ignited by the spark plug (5) after compression. The explosion of the gas drives water from low to high level. When the expansion of gas ceases, water in the play pipe continues to rush forward by inertia. As pressure in the pipe at the end of expansion is low, the water-intake valve (7) opens automatically; water enters the pipe; and as the water level also drops in the cylinder on the right, the gas-intake valve in that cylinder is automatically opened to draw in the gas-air mixture. When its inertia is spent, water ceases to rush forward and up in the pipe. Then it begins to flow back in the opposite direction due to higher water pressure at the outlet. The water level in the cylinder on the left rises rapidly and squeezes out waste gas until the exhaust valve is closed by the impact of water. After this, the gas-air mixture in the cylinder on the right is compressed by the rising water. It is then automatically ignited by the spark plug. Thus the two cylinders work alternately, pushing forward and lifting the water in a continuous flow.

The internal combustion pump as such is not new. For example, H. A. Humphrey of Britain and A. P. Steckel of the United States have designed and made similar pumps. But the pumps they designed have complicated auxiliary machines such as a gas pump, an electric generator, an air compressor and a small engine to drive these accessories. The "dual-parallel-cylinder internal combustion pump" designed by Professor Tai dispenses with all these expensive additions. It draws its gas fuel direct from a suction-type gas producer. The gas-air mixture is ignited by coil ignition apparatus drawing current from primary batteries; this does away with special generating or charging equipment. It is a self-contained unit, an engine in itself, and gives much higher power-output and has a much lower weight-power ratio than the Humphrey pump.

Simple and Economical

Consisting of little more than two cylinder heads and a play pipe, it is not only easy to make but, as there are no mechanical transmission parts such as a piston, connecting-rod, crankshaft or fly wheel as in ordinary engine-driven pumps, it is also more durable. It needs no expensive machine oil.

It is also very economical on fuel. To raise 200 tons of water per hour at a head of 4.5 metres, it consumes only 1.5 kilogrammes of anthracite coal. With such a pump of 200 mm. pipe diameter working at a head of ten metres its capacity is equivalent to an ordinary pump driven by a 25 h.p. gas engine but it consumes only half or a third as much fuel.

The simple structure and the low fuel consumption of the pump make it particularly suitable for the Chinese countryside where large quantities of cheap and efficient irrigation equipment is needed.

China relies heavily on irrigation to get a rapid rise in farm yields. Preliminary estimates suggest that some 15 million h.p. of irrigation equipment is needed. A native of Hunan, one of China's main rice-growing provinces, Professor Tai well understands the needs of the peasants. In Hunan, a mu of rice paddy requires over six tons of

water a day. In Szechuan, where the soil is more porous the need is even greater—over ten tons a day. This poses a tremendous water lifting problem. It was facts like this that spurred Professor Tai to tackle this problem of making a cheap, simple and efficient pump for the peasants.

But need alone is not sufficient. This need had existed for thousands of years. In old China, the peasants were so bitterly exploited and poor they couldn't even afford the cheapest modern pump. The reactionary Kuomintang government turned a blind eye to this problem. One professor at Tungchi University did design a four-cylinder internal combustion pump, but he was discharged on the pretext that his researches got in the way of his teaching.

Professor Tai, by contrast, enjoyed the unstinted support of the People's Government and Communist Party. Since 1951, he had the services of an assistant and they started collecting and studying the relevant literature with the help of the main libraries in the country. As his teaching load was lightened, he was able to concentrate on research. The entire year of 1956 was devoted to solving the theoretical problems involved. The result was an important treatise entitled "Theoretical Analysis and Proposed Design of an Internal Combustion Pump for Agricultural Use" published in the first number of *Acta Agronomica Sinica*. To build prototypes of the new pump, a special research office and a complete laboratory were set up with the aid of the State Technical Commission. After many trials the new pump was born.

Soon after the success of Professor Tai's new pump was announced, an even simpler pump was tested with success in Tientsin. This pump operates in essentially the same manner as the dual-parallel-cylinder pump but has only one cylinder. It is simply a "J" shaped pipe with a gas producer. Since it has altogether only 21 parts, it is much easier to make and is therefore better adapted to the Chinese countryside. What is more, as its water-intake valve is a straight vertical pipe, it can be used to draw water from the deep wells common in north China. The dual-parallel-cylinder pump, as at present designed, cannot do this. Designed by an ordinary engineer and a worker, this new pump is yet another example of the way ordinary people who dare to tackle and solve problems that have stumped more experienced minds. It has not yet achieved its maximum performance and it can work continuously for not much longer than two hours. But tests so far made already show that it has a great future.

Forty of the dual-parallel-cylinder pumps have been made and will be tried out on the farms. Work continues to perfect the Tientsin pump. Engineers are also exploring the possibilities of these new pumps for power generation and to power boats.

Peking Review now employs the new Chinese phonetic alphabet for the romanization of all Chinese words. Personal and geographical names are still romanized in the form which has long been familiar to the English reader, so that no confusion will arise from too abrupt a change. As familiarity with the new Chinese phonetic alphabet increases, Peking Review will ultimately use the new phonetic system for all romanization.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Against U.S.-British Aggression

Two of China's leading statesmen in the past week have reiterated China's unreserved support for the Arab people and condemned U.S.-British aggression in the Middle East.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in a speech in reply to the new Indian ambassador, G. Parthasarathi, when he presented his credentials on July 28, declared that "international peace is seriously threatened by the colonialists' aggression in west Asia." He expressed the conviction that China and India "will hold still higher the banner of the five principles and make the necessary effort to safeguard peace in Asia and the world."

On July 31, Premier Chou En-lai, speaking at a reception given by the Cambodian Economic Mission in Peking, declared that the peace-loving nations and peoples of Asia, Africa and throughout the world will not permit the U.S. and British Governments to drag west Asia and the world into the grave calamity of war. The Premier said, "Today, the peoples of Asia and Africa have stood up. The tide of national independence movements in Asia and Africa is irresistible. Final victory will go to the peace-loving peoples of Asia, Africa and the world."

These statements epitomize China's stand in the present crisis.

The Masses on the Move

The protest movement against imperialist aggression (see *Peking Review*, Nos. 21, 22) continues to grow apace, spreading to new millions.

In factories and mines, workers have raised the slogan: "Increase production! Halt imperialist aggression!" The big leap in production, already sweeping the country since the start of the year, has been given fresh stimulus by the movement in support of the Arab peoples and for the defence of peace.

Receipt of an order from Iraq for radio batteries on July 24 by a battery works in Peking was the signal for the start of an emulation campaign among workers eager to show their support for the Arab people. By special efforts and organization an eight-day job was completed in 48 hours. Workers of the factory which made the battery wrappers did a week's work in 36 hours.

In the Kailuan Colliery, formerly run by the British imperialists, miners demonstrated their determination to halt imperialist aggression by bringing up more coal. In a single day, some production teams increased output by 30 per cent. The press recounts thousands of such examples.

In China's vast countryside, the peasants, now their own masters and keenly alert to world developments, are also astir, catching up the cry of "U.S. and British troops, clear out of the Middle East!" Over 100 million have taken part in protest rallies and demonstrations, say reports from various provinces.

In Szechuan Province, China's biggest rice producer, more than ten million farmers have participated in protest demonstrations and mass meetings.

At such meetings, many speakers recalled their sufferings at the hands of the imperialists and expressed their readiness to do all they can to stop this latest act of imperialist aggression in the Middle East.

In Shantung, a mass meeting was addressed by Liu Lien-jen, who was pressganged during Japan's invasion of China and only recently returned after hiding out in caves on the Japanese island of Hokkaido for 13 years. "We suffered untold hardships at the hands of the imperialists," he declared. "We shall not allow the U.S.-British aggressors to start another war."

Tsai Yu-lu, a Shensi peasant and father of a C.P.V. hero, is hiking the whole length of his county denouncing imperialist crimes in the Middle East and collecting the signed protests of fellow-villagers. He declares that his canvassing campaign will go on until the U.S.-British aggressors are cleared out of Lebanon and Jordan.

Military Units

Soldiers and officers in all units of the People's Liberation Army have expressed their readiness to deal the imperialists telling blows if they dare extend their aggression.

Admiral Su Chen-hua, political commissar of the Chinese Navy, told a naval conference in Peking that "all officers and men of the Chinese Navy will be on guard to ensure the security of China's coastal areas." He said: "We want no war. But if the warmongers lose their senses, we will deal them merciless blows."

The state of preparedness of China's defence forces has already been tested. Two Chiang Kai-shek jet fighters were shot down and another damaged when they appeared over southeast coastal areas on July 29. They were sent by the Chiang clique as part of its plan to intensify provocative activities in co-

ordination with U.S. armed aggression in the Middle East.

In Korea, officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers are especially angered by the shamelessly aggressive acts of the U.S. and Britain. In a meeting to mark the fifth anniversary of the Korean armistice, General Hsiao Ying-tang, Deputy Chief of Staff of the C.P.V., pointed out that the U.S. 24th Division now in the Middle East was almost wiped out in the early stages of the Korean war and its commander Major Gen. Dean taken prisoner. He said: "If the imperialists dare start a new war, we will strike back with redoubled strength."

Iraq Thanks China

"The Arab people in general and we, the Iraqis in particular, don't know how to thank People's China for its noble and friendly attitude towards all the liberation movements in the Arab world, whether during the aggression against Egypt or later, against the United Arab Republic, and, in particular, for its attitude towards the liberation movement in Iraq," declared Mohammed Mahdi Kubah, Member of the Iraqi Sovereignty Council, in an interview with a Hsinhua correspondent in Baghdad on July 30.

"China's attitude," he continued, "has impressed us and certainly played an important role in halting the aggressors. People's China occupies a very important position among the nations of the world and its manpower and material resources are factors which make the aggressors think twice before they act."

The Iraqi leader added: "We thank the Chinese Government because the sentiments it has expressed are in keeping with the direction of our national movement."

TRADE NEWS

Bigger Canton Fair This Autumn

More business and a much bigger attendance is expected when the Chinese Export Commodities Fair opens this October in Canton. Representatives of all of China's leading foreign trade corporations will be on hand to discuss both export and import deals with visitors.

Among the commodities on display will be thousands of traditional exports, various foodstuffs, oils, fats, cereals, tea, minerals, animal by-products, textiles, woollens, paper, other sundries and special local products, as well as many new products in pharmaceuticals, chemicals, metals, machinery, instruments, and transport equipment.

The fair authorities have already sent out invitations to thousands of trade concerns throughout the world and are dealing with many enquiries from interested traders regarding travelling, hotel and other arrangements.

The fair is a twice yearly event. This spring over £64 million sterling worth

of business was transacted. Because of the present big leap in China's economy, the value of business done this autumn is expected to be well over this figure.

Trade with French Concerns

A deal involving £3.76 million sterling has been concluded between the China National Transport Machinery Import Corporation and the French Schneider group. The latter will deliver 25 electric locomotives in batches before October 1960 and use the proceeds from each batch to buy consignments of Chinese goods.

This is the biggest of several contracts signed recently between Chinese trading companies and French concerns. Other contracts are being negotiated.

M. Grimaud, French Trade Commissioner in Hongkong, is now in Peking for talks with officials of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

Food for Thought

Some newspapers are not too particular about what they sell their readers as news. But it gets a bit irksome when the *London Observer* in a Hongkong report alleges that "China has been shipping canned dogmeat to Egypt as mutton."

Chen Ming, a leading official of the Foreign Trade Ministry, pointed out in an interview with the *Observer's* correspondent, Dennis Bloodworth, in Peking, that his paper was "printing malicious lies to undermine friendship between the Chinese and Arab people." He added that though such a fabrication was beneath contempt, it certainly damaged the reputation of the *Observer*, which should make a correction if it took a responsible attitude to its readers.

China sends mostly frozen beef and mutton carcasses to Egypt, and the entire process of preparing and packing the meat is, of course, carried out strictly according to Muslim custom. Egyptian merchants have nothing but praise for these Chinese products, and shipments are increasing yearly.

BRIEFS

The delegation of the National Assembly of the Viet-nam Democratic Republic, on its way home from a European trip, made a two-day stop in Peking.

Teng Tai-yuan, Chinese Minister of Railways, has just completed a visit to Hungary and the German Democratic Republic to study the latest developments in railway equipment and locomotive works.

Mahmud Ali, M.P. and leading member of the Dacca Pakistan-China Friendship Society, is visiting China.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Summit Meeting to Halt Aggression

The convening of a summit conference to halt U.S.-British aggression in the Middle East is still the lead topic in the Chinese press this week.

The dailies unanimously support Khrushchev's letters of July 28 to the three Western powers. They consider that these notes have upset the U.S.-British plan to delay and obstruct the holding of a summit meeting and expose their preparations to extend aggression while fending off negotiations.

Renmin Ribao (July 30) recalls that under mounting world pressure Macmillan grudgingly declared his willingness to go to a summit meeting within the framework of the United Nations Security Council while Eisenhower said that if a summit meeting were desired by all, the United States would join in. When the Soviet Government, to their surprise, agreed, Eisenhower and Macmillan at once changed their minds and proposed that the summit meeting should be arranged by the permanent representatives of the various nations on the Security Council. "This, in fact, scraps the agreement reached by the heads of governments in their correspondence and was designed to bog down the actual holding of the conference in a quagmire of procedural issues."

"The U.S. and British Governments," Renmin Ribao points out, "resort to these sabotage tactics because their leaders, especially Eisenhower, fear that they will appear at a summit conference in the indefensible role of aggressors, and that their aggression will be opposed and checked."

Noting that U.S. and British policies of aggression and sabotage of the summit conference have aroused world-wide indignation, the paper says: "All those who want peace safeguarded can see more clearly than ever now that only by smashing the obstacles put up by the U.S. and British Governments and getting an immediate conference of the heads of the five governments will it be possible to check U.S.-British aggression in the Middle East and thus deliver that area and the world itself from disaster."

"Peace is still in danger. The forces of peace throughout the world must mobilize themselves and fight for the convening of a summit conference."

Under the heading, "Summit Conference Now!" *Guangming Ribao* notes Dulles' statement on July 28 that the U.S. would not appear at a summit conference in the role of "criminals or defendants in the dock." "These words," it says, "are in fact an open admission of the U.S. decision to continue aggression and delay and obstruct a summit conference. This is the key to the answer why the Middle East situation has continued tense and no conference has been held as yet." But, the paper stresses, the U.S.-British imperialists "now stand indicted before the world. Delaying and obstructing the summit conference will not help them whitewash their crimes or get away with them. On the contrary, it will only produce further evidence of their crimes and make them more serious. It is wiser for them to give up aggression now before it is too late than make themselves the enemies of mankind by going on heedlessly to the bitter end."

London Stands In for Bagdad

The London get-together, under Dulles' worried eye, of members of the Bagdad Pact has been a ready-made target for satirical comment in the Peking Press.

Renmin Ribao (July 31) has this to say: The council meeting of the Bagdad Pact countries was held in London 5,000 kilometres away from Bagdad. It was sponsored by its "guest"—observer



Snail: "Want a lift?"
Eisenhower and Dulles: "No thanks, we get dizzy if we go too fast!"
By Hua Chun-wu

John Foster Dulles, who had come from the other side of the globe, still farther away from Bagdad and separated from Turkey, Iran and Pakistan by a continent and an ocean. There were plenty of Americans and Englishmen at this meeting, and their lackeys as well; but conspicuously absent were representatives of the peoples of the Middle East. It was a meeting that plotted against the peoples of the Middle East, and first of all, against the place which gave its name to this pact—Bagdad—the Iraqi Republic."

The paper points to the overnight collapse of the Nuri Said regime, originally the keystone of the Bagdad Pact bloc and a reliable tool of imperialist aggression in the Arab East, as showing how powerful was the hatred of the whole population for the imperialist agents and the Bagdad Pact. But it is clear that the U.S.-British imperialists have learnt nothing from this event. Under Dulles' direction, the residuary members of the Bagdad Pact at the London conference made so-called "collective security arrangements," put forward a "joint military plan," and expressed their readiness to further strengthen their "unified defensive position" in the Middle East. "It is as plain as a pikestaff that the U.S.-British imperialist bloc is preparing to expand its aggressive activities in that region."

The paper warns that "the avarice of the imperialist wolves knows no bounds. It is all very well for the West to want to do oil business with the East. But they are intent on plunder; on draining off the oil of the people of the East and bleeding them white too."

"The Bagdad Pact," *Renmin Ribao* concludes, "which the people of the East



The headless wonder By Ying Tao

THE PASSING SHOW

It's an Ill Wind...

American insurance men are doing good business in Beirut selling policies to marines and paratroopers. Kenneth Shaker of the Service Life Insurance Co. of Fortworth, Texas, says:

"We're just following President Eisenhower's instructions—give them a hard sell to cure that recession." Stanley McCabe of Star, Idaho, told UPI he was doing great business selling life policies to soldiers with no war.



Summit of Wisdom

The whole world calls for a summit meeting of heads of governments to tackle the weighty problems that face mankind. Senators Humphrey (Dem. Minnesota) and Javits (Rep. New York) also support the idea. In a recent TV interview they outlined a four-point programme for which the heads of government should strive. The first point?—"A halt in propaganda by Radio Cairo."

have never recognized nor given support to, is now like a headless corpse. It is a Bagdad Pact sans and contra Bagdad! Let the Dulleses try to revive the dead... The fate of Nuri Said is symbolic of the fate of the Bagdad Pact: whoever wishes to follow in the footsteps of Nuri Said will have a rendezvous with him in the end."

Referring to the London meeting, *Guangming Ribao* (July 30) asks: Why does Washington insist on trying to get the mummy to walk; or as a Chinese saying has it, "trying to cure a dead horse"? The answer is clear from what the U.S.-British aggressors are doing. "Instead of withdrawing their invading troops from Lebanon and Jordan, they are mustering more troops for a bigger invasion of the Arab countries. They are trying by every means to obstruct and wreck the five-power summit conference. They do not show the least sign of regret for what they have done. They are cooking up fresh aggressive plans."

"Remember the Korean War!"

July 27 was the fifth anniversary of the Korean armistice. Many Peking papers took the occasion to advise the U.S. and British imperialists to remember the lessons of the Korean war, predicting that if they dare extend their aggression, the imperialists will suffer even greater fiascos than in the Korean war and the Suez invasion.

Renmin Ribao draws many comparisons between the Korean war and the current U.S.-British adventure in the Middle East. Just as the United States slandered the Korean and Chinese peoples then, so now it falsely charges the

Lebanese people with "aggression" against Lebanon and the United Arab Republic with "menacing" the Middle East.

But imperialism is nearing its inevitable end, *Renmin Ribao* asserts. In the Korean war, the United States was still able to usurp the U.N. flag; it still could collect some cannon fodder from its fifteen "allies." But now in this Middle East adventure, many countries even in the NATO bloc show unwillingness to go along with U.S.-British intervention.

"We treasure peace, but the example of Korea has proved that we are not afraid of war when it is imposed on us by aggressors," *Renmin Ribao* declares. "The U.A.R., Iraq and the Arab people as a whole have shown a like determination in the current Middle East crisis. China has served notice on the imperialists that if they continue their aggression in the Middle East, the peace-loving countries will not look on with folded arms."

Jiefangchun Bao (Liberation Army Daily) describes the Korean war as the severest military contest since the Second World War between the forces of war and the forces of peace. The U.S. imperialists, armed to the teeth, went down to defeat for the first time. They were exposed before the world's people as the mere "paper tigers" that they are.

Guangming Ribao, commenting on recent sabre-rattling among the Syngman Rhee clique, warns: "If the U.S. imperialists hope to use their lackeys in south Korea in a co-ordinated move with aggression in the Middle East, let them know that the people of China and Korea will deal them a crushing blow."

SIDELIGHTS

Busy Pottery Towns. Pottery, used mainly for making household articles in China, is acquiring new functions. The pottery towns in Kwangtung, Kiangsu, Hunan, Shantung and Hopei Provinces have decided to divert a great part of their production to the manufacture of machine parts for the chemical, metallurgical, electric-power, building and other industries. Cups and saucers, pots and jars, and a great variety of toys used to dominate these pottery centres. Now radiators, open hearth blowers, centrifugal pumps and even rails are being produced, and some on a mass production scale. Pottery equipment, in place of iron or steel, is popular, especially with the peasants. It is within their reach, physically and financially. It is rust-proof, heat and corrosion resistant, provides good insulation and can stand high pressure. And it looks better, too.

Hundreds of Millions Study. In China today the campaign to wipe out illiteracy is known as the campaign of "a million teach, and a hundred million learn." In

the middle of July, nearly 100 million people were learning how to read and write their first characters and 32 million reached the standard set for literacy qualification tests. Three provinces—Heilungkiang, Kirin and Chekiang—have already reached the stage of "no illiterates among the younger people."

Plastic Yachts. China's plastic industry has turned its attention to making pleasure boats for inland navigation. A plastic boat made of Chinese plastics and glass fibre has been turned out in Shanghai and has passed strict tests. Weighing only 50 kilogrammes, it is 50 per cent lighter than a wooden boat of the same size and 75 per cent lighter than a steel-clad one. It is so light that two persons can carry it on their shoulders and so strongly built that it won't crack even if it runs aground. Equipped with a 3-horse power engine, it does 10 knots per hour. Preparations are under way to make a bigger, 20-seat streamlined plastic yacht.

Questions and Answers. *Renmin Ribao*, China's most widely read morning newspaper, has introduced a new feature known as "Everybody's Questions and Everybody's Answers." It answers readers' questions chiefly about industrial and agricultural production and stimulates discussion. The latest topic discussed in this column is sweet potatoes, their value, usage, and methods of preservation. On July 24, 6 inches of space were given to a Hopei Province peasant, an expert sweet potato grower, who expanded on the caprices and idiosyncrasies of sweet potatoes and methods of preservation.

Steamboat Along the Grand Canal. For the first time in its chequered history a 1,000-ton steamer has sailed into the Grand Canal which links Peking with the east China holiday resort of Hangchow. The trial run led to the solution of many problems connected with the scheme to make the entire length of the canal navigable once again. First built in 500 B.C. the Grand Canal was once an important waterway between north and south China. It was silted up at a number of places in the last century and has since been navigable only between certain points.

Long Distance Calls Are Cheaper. Charges for long distance telephone calls inside China were reduced by an average of 43 per cent as from August 1. Charges for calls within a distance of 500 kilometres were cut by 33 per cent, between 500 and 1,000 kilometres by 40 to 50 per cent and over 2,000 kilometres by more than 57 per cent. Calls made in the evenings between 6 and 12 p.m. benefit from a 30 per cent discount and those between midnight and 7 a.m. get a 50 per cent discount. To make long distance telephone service more easily available to the public, calls on Sundays and holidays have also been reduced 50 per cent.

National Sanitation Check-up. A nationwide check-up on the sanitation drive for the summer and autumn months began on August 1 and will last for about three weeks. The national sanitation drive to eliminate the "four pests"—rats, flies, mosquitoes and grain-eating sparrows—is being strengthened because this is the time when these four pests are likely to breed in large numbers. In the seven months or so that ended in June the country destroyed 1,240 million rats, 1,250 million grain-eating sparrows, and 72 million kilogrammes of flies and mosquitoes. At present about one-third of the cities and counties in China are free of the four pests. In the rest of the country the four pests are being eliminated.

Rain and Fish. How did the newly built Ming Tomb Reservoir on the outskirts of Peking stand up to the flood waters brought by the recent rains? Many people want to know, not only people in China, but quite a few foreign friends who put in work to show their friendship for China. In spite of heavy rain lately, the dam stood rock firm and the reservoir built by volunteer labour stood up professionally, containing the waters gushing down the mountains nearby. In the last few days 300,000 young fish, fresh from the spawn, were flown from Wuhan on the Yangtse and put into the reservoir. By next autumn the people of Peking will be getting carp and other fresh-water fish for their tables right from the reservoir.

CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

- 1 mu = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre
- 1 dan (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.904 hundredweight
- 1 jin (catty) = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds



Family school days

By Li Wei-tzu

PUBLISHING

Asian-African Literature in China

The Voice of the Arab People, Chinese translations of a collection of poems by poets of the Arab countries against imperialism and colonialism, came off the press in Peking on July 22. It is one of a number of new translations of works by Asian-African writers which have appeared in the last few weeks. In June a selection of poems by Rabindranath Tagore was published. Salah Asuhan by the Indonesian writer Abdul Moeis—a tragedy of love between a young man and woman of different races, that is also a protest against colonialism—is also now available in Chinese. In July Godan, a novel by Premchand of India, made its debut before the Chinese reading public. A selection of Iranian short stories will also appear soon.

Since liberation 280 literary works from more than 20 Asian-African countries have been translated and published. Sales total 3 million copies. By contrast, in the thirty years before liberation just under a million copies were sold of translations from 13 countries.

These are just bald figures. The actual works published and ready for publication make an impressive list. It includes Sakuntala and Megha-duta by Kalidasa; Mricchakatika by Sudraka and Nagananda by Harsa from India; The Arabian Nights, Kalila and Dimna by Ibn Muqaffa, The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, The Rose Garden by the Iranian poet M. Saadi, The Book of the Dead, Burda and Rudaki's poems from the Arab countries; Kyogen (Farces) from Japan; The Story of Chun Hsiang from Korea; Kim-Van-Kieu by Nguyen-Du from Viet-nam; The Knight of the Tiger Skin from the Georgian S.S.R. and Jambul's poems from the Kazakh S.S.R.

Few of these works were known in Chinese translation before liberation. Several, such as Sakuntala, The Arabian Nights, Kalila and Dimna and Burda have now been translated direct from the original.

Other authors whose works have been translated include Mulk Raj Anand and K. Chandar from India; Natsume Shoseki, Ishikawa Takuboku, Kobayashi Takiji, Miyamoto Yuriko, Shiga Naoya and Tokunaga Sunao from Japan; Cho Ki Chun, Han Suk Yak and Rhee Chil Yong from Korea; To Huu from Viet-nam; D. Natsagdorzh and T. Damdinsuren from the People's Republic of Mongolia; Marah Rusli and Abdul Moeis from Indonesia; Mahmud Teimur from the United Arab Republic; Nazim Hikmet and Sabahattin Ali from Turkey; Jorzh Hanna from Lebanon; Mohammed Dib from Algeria;

and Olive Schreiner from South Africa. Tagore's important works and those of Natsume Shoseki, Kobayashi Takiji and Miyamoto Yuriko will be published in uniform volumes—nine in the case of Tagore, three and four volumes respectively in the case of Kobayashi Takiji and Miyamoto Yuriko.

In the past two or three years there has been a steady increase in the number of books from countries whose literatures have never been introduced to China before. These include South Africa, Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Burma, Thailand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Uzbek S.S.R. and the Azerbaijan S.S.R.

Translators find that readers have a special demand for the works of modern writers, particularly those that reflect the realities of the life of their peoples and the incidents and events of the struggles for freedom waged in Asia and Africa. Arabian Short Stories, a collection of stories and reportage from the United Arab Republic, Lebanon and Iraq vividly describing the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggles waged by the peoples of these countries, has been having a big sale.

But not these alone. The Arabian Nights saw three reprints within a year with a total circulation of 80,000 copies, and a children's edition as well. Two versions of Sakuntala were printed with a combined circulation of 20,000 copies; it has been translated into the languages of China's larger national minorities as well, and, incidentally, staged by theatres in Peking and elsewhere. The Chinese translation of The Story of Chun Hsiang from Korea sold 45,000 copies and has also been staged by the Shaohsing Opera Theatre of Shanghai and by other local theatrical companies. Tagore's works, Gitanjali, My Childhood and The Crescent Moon have been reprinted many times, in editions of 20,000 to 30,000 copies each.

All this has helped to keep Chinese readers better informed than they have ever been before about the life of other countries. It has also had a fecund influence on China's own creative literature.

Publishing circles are now making efforts to further systematize the work of translation and make good some major gaps in their lists such as the two great Indian epics, Mahabharata and Ramayana, Shahnama from the Iranian, and the Manyo-shu and Genji Monogatari, the great Japanese classics, which have not yet been rendered into Chinese. Many works still have to be translated via the English and Russian languages; too few are translated from the original. The state publishing houses have therefore drawn up long-term plans to select and edit a comprehensive library of translations of

Asian and African literature, both classical and modern. The various state organizations interested in literary research are considering the establishment of a special institute for the study of Oriental literature. This will give fresh impetus to the work of introducing Asian-African literature to China.

—WANG KUEI-JUNG

THEATRE

The Streets Are Their Stage

Peking streets and suburbs in the last fortnight have been stages for hundreds of performances of skits or playlets by professional or amateur theatrical troupes exposing imperialist intrigues in the Middle East and demonstrating China's support for the Arab people. The China Youth Art Theatre has been playing The True Face of the Imperialists; Get Out of Lebanon, U.S. Imperialists! and The Hearts of the World's People Beat as One in various parts of the city. Leading actors and actresses of the Peking People's Art Theatre performed The Imperialists Dig Their Own Graves at the Tien An Men Square on a day when a huge rally of 500,000 people was held there. Insanity Before Death by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre, Stay the Hands of the Aggressor by the Peking Opera Theatre of China, and such playlets as The Madmen of the White House and Hunt Down the Imperialist Wolves—are only a few of the hundreds of other playlets performed. These street performances are given with costumes but without stage settings. They are wholly in the tradition of the revolutionary "living newspaper," and in these days when there is no one who is not stirred by the events in the Middle East, actors and audience are closely knit together by the immediacy of the themes, often joining in the singing of well-known songs and shouting the slogans of the day. The Central Broadcast and Television Experimental Theatre's contribution is a play in four scenes about the demonstration in front of the British charge d'affaires' office in Peking where many playlets were performed as the demonstrators marched past.

Amateur theatrical groups have been extremely active too. Workers of the Hsinhua Printing Press have written more than sixty skits or revues on Middle East themes and U.S.-British intervention in Lebanon and Jordan. On the afternoon of July 17 the staff at the Union of Chinese Dramatists began rehearsing playlets without scripts. Collectively, they "wrote" as they rehearsed, with one making some suggestions here and

another putting in a point there. In this way, before darkness fell they produced four playlets which they performed that same evening at the Tien An Men Square before hundreds of spectators.

The playlet Support Iraq and Lebanon! is typical of these militant sketches. It begins with a street scene in the capital on the morning of July 17. As a newsboy runs past, crying: "Mass protest against U.S. aggression in Lebanon!" an old woman comes up with her granddaughter who explains to her what it is all about. Soon a worker joins them. The old woman plies them with questions. They explain the situation in the Middle East and how the security and independence of the Arab people are menaced by foreign aggression. This rouses the old woman who knows her Chinese history, and when she hears that there will be a mass rally at the Tien An Men Square that afternoon, she insists on going with them.

End of a Traitor is a militant slapstick. When the play begins, two Iraqi soldiers appear, announcing the birth of the new Iraqi Republic and calling on the people to help them capture the traitor Nuri es-Said who has escaped. Nuri es-Said, inconspicuously disguised as a veiled woman, now appears with his secretary as "her" husband. The following action is in broad comedy until the traitors are finally exposed and led away to justice.

Playlets such as these are being performed in Shanghai, Canton, Wuhan, Tientsin and other major cities of the country and in thousands of clubs on the farms and in the factories. In their realism, humanity and humour they show the confidence of a people in the triumph of a just cause.

—CHIANG TUNG



A street performance given by the Peking People's Art Theatre

CINEMA

Sentinels of the High Sky

Sentinels of the High Sky, produced by the August the First Film Studio, is the first Chinese film about the air force and is one of the several pictures now showing in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. It is not about the P.L.A. itself, but about a force that fought to victory inspired by the same ideals and traditions. It is a story of how the Chinese People's Volunteers' Air Force won its wings in the war in Korea.

Chang Lei gets to be a pilot the hard way. As a poor peasant he suffers under the landlords and the Kuomintang reactionaries, so he is only too glad to lend a hand when the P.L.A. cross the Yellow River to liberate the country. In the fighting, however, his boat is strafed and bombed and Mei Hua, the girl he is to marry, is thrown into the river and lost. Chang joins the people's forces, determined to become a pilot to avenge the death of Mei Hua and the millions of other innocent victims of the Kuomintang.

He completes his studies at an air force academy just in time to volunteer for service in Korea. The sight of north Korea ravaged by the American invaders rekindles his bitter anger against the oppressors. Flying on a mission against enemy raiders his determination to shoot down his enemy gets the better of him. In hot pursuit, he peels off from his squadron, but this leaves his commanding officer's plane exposed to attack and it is damaged.

Chang is criticized for his rashness. But he fails to see where his fault really lies. His squadron leader is inclined to be lenient, thinking it merely a matter of flying technique, but his political commissar takes a more serious view: in his opinion Chang has to be made to understand that he must under all circumstances place collective interests above everything else. Gradually Chang sees that his headlong pursuit of the enemy plane is not really so glorious as he thinks, because victory over the enemy demands that each member of the squadron rely on and contribute to the whole unit's strength. Learning from his mistakes, Chang becomes one of the crack pilots of the Volunteers' Air Force which has wrested the control of the air from the Americans.

Meanwhile Mei Hua, saved from the Yellow River, has also joined the Volunteers as a nurse. Her unexpected reunion with Chang Lei in Korea makes a happy ending.

Pundits of the U.S. press philosophized at considerable length on the resounding defeat the American forces suffered in Korea. They never got at the real reasons for that defeat because they dared not reveal them. This film illustrates one of those reasons: the guiding principle of the Volunteers' Air Force is close co-operation between every member of a fighting unit for the common objective. In an air battle good flying technique is only one element in victory; when that is allied to morale—patriotism and internationalism, a high level of class consciousness and political understanding and conscious discipline—it is invincible.

How Chang Lei matures as a result of the education given him by the Communist Party and the collective help of his comrades is well brought out in this film. Among the Volunteers, as in the P.L.A., there is a new kind of close, comradely relationship between officers and men. It is shown when Chang's commanding officers patiently help him understand the real nature of his mistake. This comradeship is also movingly exemplified in the sequence where Chang fails to return after a mission and the base is filled with anxiety. Chang's loneliness as he lies in the snow-covered pine forest after bailing out of his plane and the interwoven shots of the scene at the base also serve to bring the main theme of the picture into sharper relief: the impotence of the individual divorced from the collective, that fighting spirit alone is not enough, that strength lies in the organized collective.

Not least among the merits of this film are the scenes of everyday life in the Volunteers' Air Force and well taken battle shots.

—CHANG SZU-LIANG

BOOKS

China's Angry Voice

AGAINST U.S.-BRITISH AGGRESSION
Writers' Publishing House, Peking

Within the last few days and weeks China's artists, both professional and amateur, have turned out a flood of poems, skits, articles, songs, and cartoons voicing the people's sentiments about the Middle East events. The Writers' Publishing House has now brought out a series of three selections of some of the best of these poems, articles, cartoons and songs, published in the press, broadcast over the radio or posted on Peking walls. Rushed out in record time as

ammunition for the anti-imperialist campaign, 50,000 copies of the first pamphlet came off the presses on July 19. When it was being printed, Chang Fu-tsen, a worker on the night-shift at the printing shop, wrote and gave the publishers these lines:

The printing press is running fast,
Turning out pamphlet after pamphlet.
They will wing their way to
Washington,
To the shores of the Mediterranean,
Warning the U.S. and Britain,
Telling them: "Get out of Lebanon
and Jordan!"

In the first pamphlet there are two fine sketches of the huge demonstration at the Tien An Men Square by the artists Shao Yu and Wang Hung; a cartoon by Mei Lu shows the U.S. Sixth Fleet in a barrel of burning oil—the Middle East aflame; Eml Hsiao, the poet, has written some hard-hitting verses in a poem entitled *Smash the Aggressors!*:

Brothers and sisters of the Arab
countries!
Every last one of China's six
hundred millions
And those who love peace the
world over

Stand firm by your side. . . .
To wipe out our common evil enemy.
I, a poet, stand ready to enlist
as a volunteer.

Ting Li, in his poem *Get Out, You U.S. and British Robbers!* in the second pamphlet of the series, serves a warning to the imperialists from the Chinese people:

What has scattered the clouds in
the sky?
It's the thunder of the voice of
China's 600 millions!
Fists clenched, roaring. . . .
— WANG LEH

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

Programmes are subject to change.
Where times are not listed consult theatre
or daily press.

PEKING OPERA

▲ **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** One of China's most famous modern operas in traditional Peking opera form. It is based on the actual story of a peasant girl who, persecuted by a landlord, fled and lived in hiding in a mountain fastness for many years until saved by the people after liberation.

Aug. 5 People's Theatre

▲ **MING TOMBS—PAST AND PRESENT** A new play on the Ming Tombs Reservoir written by Ching Ku-hsueh.

Aug. 6 People's Theatre

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

Aug. 8 Kuangsho Theatre

▲ **BATTLE OF WITS, BORROWING THE EAST WIND AND THE HUA YUNG PASS** Three episodes from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* dealing mainly with the ingenious tactics of Chuko Liang of the Shu kingdom, a popular and legendary figure in Chinese history.

Aug. 9 People's Theatre

▲ **THE RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. A young man wins his bride despite a great mix-up brought about by a scheming stepmother and a wicked stepfather.

Aug. 10 matinee People's Theatre

▲ **IN THE SNOWY FOREST** How the people's army routed a notorious bandit gang. A full-length Peking opera version of Chu Po's thrilling novel.

Aug. 10 evg. Peking Workers' Club

(Operas listed above are produced by the China Peking Opera Company, starring such well-known artists as Li Shao-chun, Tu Chin-fang, Yuan Shih-hat, Li Tsung-yi and Yeh Sheng-lan.)

PINGCHU OPERA

▲ **BITTER FLOWERS** A new play describing how the Shantung peasants rose up against the bitter oppression they suffered under the traitors and landlords at the start of the Anti-Japanese War. Produced by the China Pingchu Opera Company and starring noted pingchu actress Hsiao Pai Yu Shuang.

Aug. 7-11 Ta Chung Theatre

CHU YI

▲ **THE FIRST NATIONAL CHU YI FESTIVAL**—Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture.

Aug. 1-10 Changen Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **THE EGRET** A play by Pai Jen about a woman Communist Party member during

the War of Liberation. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Aug. 9-11 China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **PEKING TOMORROW** A play by Li Po-chao about Peking in five years' time. Produced by the Central Drama School.

Aug. 5 & 6 Experimental Theatre

▲ **UNFORGETTABLE TIMES** A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre on the heroic activities of underground Communist Party members in those unforgettable years before the final victory of the revolution.

Aug. 9-11 Capital Theatre

▲ **SANLIWAN VILLAGE** Adapted from the novel by Chao Shu-li about new happenings in the Chinese countryside. Produced by the Central Drama School.

Aug. 9-10 Experimental Theatre

▲ **WHITE HOUSE MADMEN** A short play dealing with U.S.-British aggression in the Middle East. And

▲ **SECRET OF MOON VALLEY**, a story of the P.L.A. on the trail of KMT saboteurs. Produced by the Peking Experimental Theatre.

These two plays will be showing alternately from Aug. 5-10 at Min Chu Theatre

▲ **SON OF THE WORKING CLASS**—a China Youth Art Theatre production.

Aug. 5-8 China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **KUAN HAN-CHING**—produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Aug. 5-8 Capital Theatre

FILMS

▲ **SENTINELS OF THE HIGH SKY** A feature film on the growth of the Chinese Volunteers' Air Force during the Korean war.

▲ **THE BATTLE OF HEISHAN** Feature film describing how a detachment of the P.L.A. outmanoeuvred and destroyed enemy forces five times its number during the liberation of the Northeast.

▲ **HUNG HSIA** Coloured feature film about Hung Hsia, a peasant girl, who gave up her life helping Red Army forces in Kiangsi make a strategic retreat.

▲ **THE P.L.A. IN THE BIG LEAP** Six short documentaries telling what the P.L.A. is contributing to the national "leap forward" in production.

*These productions of the "August 1" Film Studio are showing simultaneously at all major cinemas in the city until August 18.

▲ **TWO MOTHERS** A feature film made in the German Democratic Republic about the tragic consequences of war. A German mother, not knowing that her newly born baby is killed by a bomb, mistakes a French baby for her own. The mistake

is cleared up only after the war. Dubbed in Chinese.

Aug. 11-13 Chung Yang, Kuangsho Men, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **THE LONG ROAD** A coloured Soviet feature film on the fate of two lovers in tsarist Russia. Dubbed in Chinese.

Aug. 11-13 Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Hsin Chieh Kou, Ta Hui, Chiao Tuo Kou

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION OF BIRD AND FLOWER PAINTINGS** Sponsored by the Traditional Chinese Painting Research Society of Peking. Daily (except Mon.) 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. At Peihai Park

▲ **EXHIBITION OF PHOTOS FROM THE SOVIET UNION** Over a hundred works of art by famous Soviet photographers. Daily 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. till August 8. At Gallery of the Artists' Union off Wangfuching St.

SPORTS

▲ **AIR SHOW** An air display in honour of Army Day by members of the Aviation Club of the Association of Sports for National Defence. Gliding, parachuting from balloons, model aeroplanes, etc. Stunt flying by members of the P.L.A. Air Force. At the Peking Aerodrome on the western outskirts of Peking on August 10. (Contact the Association for tickets.)

CIRCUS

▲ **PEKING'S OWN CIRCUS**—now performing inside the Temple of Heaven Park. One evening show daily on week days and two to three shows on Sundays and holidays, by the new circus troupe of the China Acrobatic Company.

BOATING

AT
Chungshan Park 9 a.m.—8 p.m.
Peihai Park 7:30 a.m.—10:30 p.m.
Tao Jan Ting Park 7 a.m.—9 p.m.
Summer Palace 7:30 a.m.—6:30 p.m.

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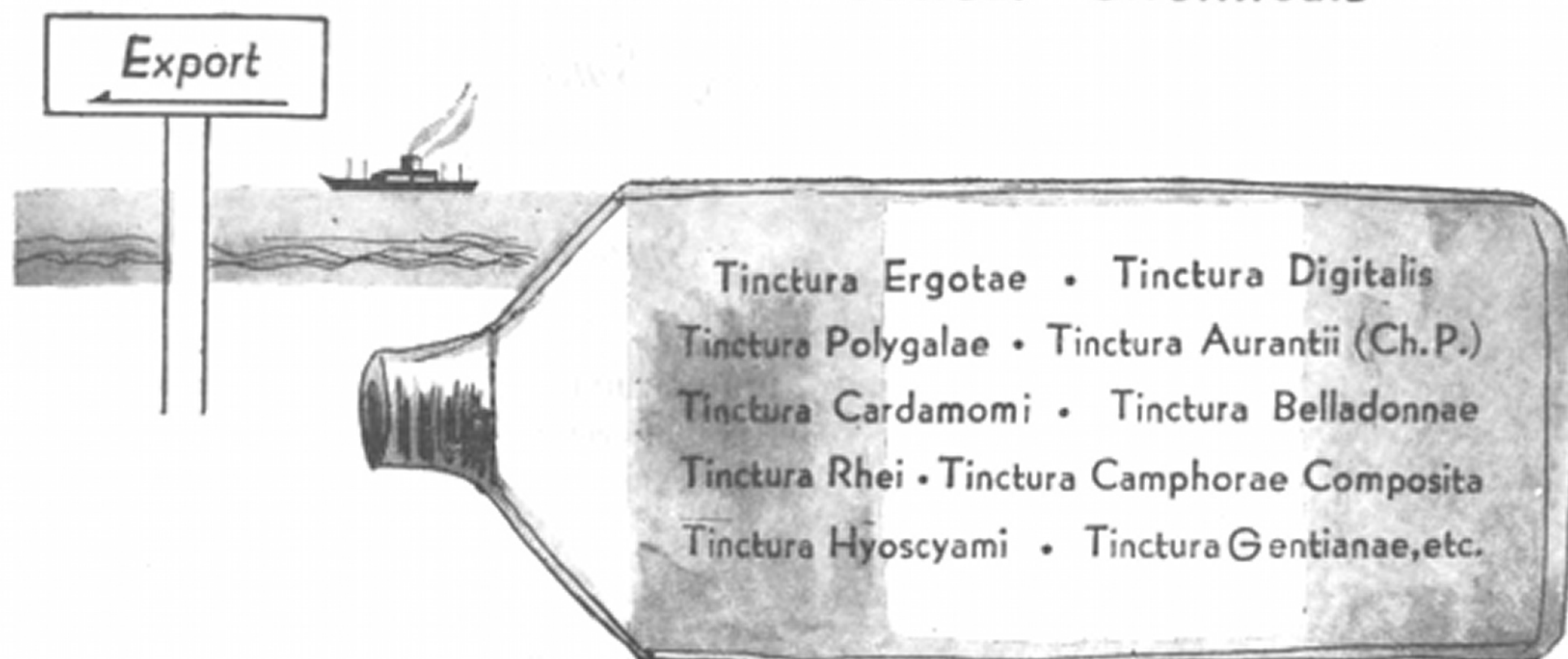
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