

PEKING

August 19, 1958

25

REVIEW

The Forces of the New Are Bound to Defeat the Forces of Decay

An appraisal of the world situation today shows the fatal weakness of imperialism and why its collapse is inevitable (p. 8).

A Shopworn U.S. Tune

Renmin Ribao shows how Washington's memorandum on non-recognition of China exposes U.S. aggressive aims (p. 6).

Surpassing Britain in Coal

How the phenomenal increase in China's coal output is being brought about (p. 12).

Straws in the Wind

Comment on a record rice yield (p. 3).

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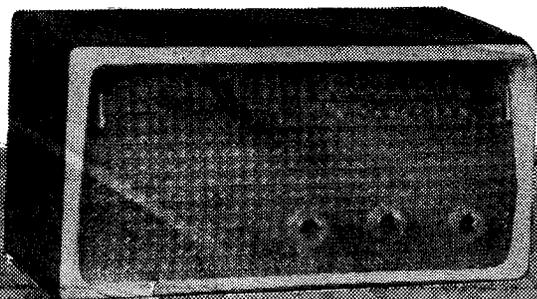
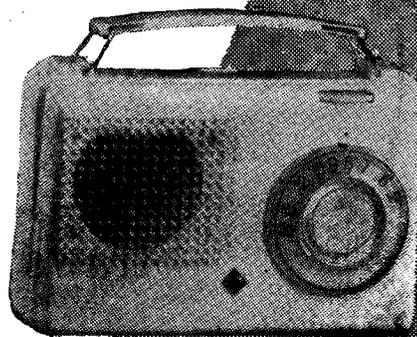
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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

August 19, 1958 Vol. I No. 25

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| ROUND THE WEEK | 4 |
| Chairman Mao Visits Countryside; Living on the Job; One for All, and All for One; China Leads in Synthetic Oil Research; Customers Run the Shops Too; Changing Tsinghua | |
| ARTICLES | |
| A Shopworn U.S. Tune — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial | 6 |
| The Forces of the New Are Bound to Defeat the Forces of Decay — Yu Chao-li | 8 |
| Surpassing Britain in Coal — Niu Pao-yin | 12 |
| The Paotow-Lanchow Trunk Line — Chu Chi-lin | 14 |
| LITERATURE | 16 |
| Folk Literature Flourishes | |
| CINEMA | 16 |
| New Films | |
| MUSIC AND DANCE | 17 |
| Brazilian Artists in Peking | |
| SIDELIGHTS | 18 |
| CHINESE PRESS OPINION | 19 |
| Sino-Cambodian Friendship; Soviet U.N. Resolution Supported; Violators of U.N. Charter; Latin America vs. Wall Street | |
| CHINA AND THE WORLD | 21 |
| Premier Sihanouk in Peking; China Supports Iraq; Korean Anniversary Greetings; Soviet Aid for the Big Leap; Carrier of Friendship; Trade News; Cultural News; Briefs | |
| WHAT'S ON IN PEKING | 22 |

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Straws in the Wind

MORE and more "satellites" have been launched over China's agricultural front during the last few months. New record yields of staple food crops have been announced one after the other in quick succession, pushing the yield index higher and higher. The latest record comes from the Chienkuo No. 1 Farm Co-op in Macheng County, Hupeh Province. It reaped 36,956 *jin* of early rice per *mu*. On another 30 *mu* its yield was over 10,000 *jin* per *mu*. The average per *mu* yield for the whole county was 1,232 *jin* this year as against 400 *jin* last year.

This sharp increase is all the more remarkable for the fact that Macheng started planting early rice on an experimental basis only three years ago. Its amazingly high yield is technically attributed to deep ploughing, close planting and extensive use of manure, but more than this is clearly involved.

The output of summer food crops this year is estimated at 50.5 million tons, a big jump of 69 per cent over last year's figure. Preliminary estimates made by the State Statistical Bureau indicate that the early rice output will reach 40 million tons, double that at the same time last year. There has been a marked increase in acreage, but the most striking feature is the unprecedented rise in per *mu* yields.

The national average per *mu* yield of winter wheat was 193 *jin* this year, a substantial gain of 71 per cent over last year. Honan Province reported an average of 254 *jin* per *mu*. The highest record to date is 7,320 *jin*.

It will be interesting to recall that the National Programme for Agricultural Development, 1956-1967, puts a heavy accent on increasing China's agricultural production mainly by raising per *mu* yields. The successes so far achieved indicate that China's food crops are advancing at an unprecedented speed.

But that isn't the whole story. The big success in agriculture is having far-reaching effects on China's national economy as a whole. As we have had occasion to point out in this column, any expansion of industry will facilitate and accelerate the mechanization, "chemicalization" and electrification of agriculture. On the other hand, the rapid development of agriculture ensures a more adequate supply of raw materials for industry and a bigger market for manufactured goods. In other words, expanding agricultural production quickens the tempo of China's socialist industrialization.

The steep rise in China's food crops has further far-reaching significances. The current big leap forward in agriculture is due in large measure to the initiative, resourcefulness and enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants — socialist collective farmers. A spirit of socialist co-operation and co-ordination prevails. New socialist relations have appeared between man and man, based on the principle of one for all and all for one. All this points to a profound change in the spiritual as well as material life of the Chinese people. Apart from their economic significance, higher yields are important straws showing the way the political winds are blowing in People's China.

ROUND THE WEEK

Chairman Mao Visits Countryside

Everywhere news of bumper harvests, the best in living memory for even the oldest peasants, greeted Chairman Mao Tse-tung as he made a round of visits to villages in the three provinces of Hopei, Honan and Shantung some days ago. His first stop-over was Hsushui, one of the best-known counties of Hopei Province, which, among other things, won fame for sending to Peking earlier in the year a 500-peasant drum band to take part in the May Day parade. Like many other counties in China, Hsushui did extremely well with its summer harvest. Judging from the crops now growing, its autumn harvest promises to be something equally spectacular, and perhaps even better.

For some time the peasants of Hsushui, as elsewhere, have concentrated on one thing — working hard to raise production. They began their determined effort last winter and have gone ahead steadily since then. Now they are garnering the fruits of that effort, far and away beyond what anybody there ever dreamed of. With an average equivalent of 3,800 *jin* of grain per head, the peasants have indeed a problem of abundance on their hands. One of Chairman Mao's first questions was "What are you going to do with so much food?" The secretary of the county Communist Party committee hazarded: "We'll exchange it for machinery."

"But yours is not the only county that's producing so much," Chairman Mao reminded them. "Other counties are doing just as well and have a lot of extra food

grains to dispose of. Suppose they don't want to exchange machinery for your grain?"

The Party secretary admitted that they'd not given much thought to anything but raising more food!

"Well, you'd better think about it now," Chairman Mao told them. "Come to that, you can always have five meals a day," he added with a laugh. He suggested to the co-op management that if the food crops were much more than they could cope with, they should grow a little less of them, or should work a shorter day and devote the extra time to educational and recreational activities, to acquiring modern scientific knowledge, to setting up clubs, to opening schools, colleges and the like.

Chairman Mao discussed with them how they should set about their work next year. He suggested that more wheat, oil-bearing plants and more varieties of vegetables be grown. Since people will make wheat their staple in the future, the millet and yam, Chairman Mao said, could be used to feed pigs and other livestock. There is a big demand for pork in the cities and villages.

Chairman Mao was happy with what he found in the villages. "It's really fine down here," he said at the conclusion of his visit to Hsushui. "Here in the country you produce a host of things. Up there in Peking. . . . What does Peking produce?" he quizzed.

"Political leadership," the Party secretary answered, "and the general line for socialist construction!" With which Chairman Mao nodded in agreement and smiled.

Living on the Job

The example set by Chairman Mao and other Communist Party and government leaders — going out among the masses and seeing and getting things done on the spot — has set a new pattern of leadership and administration. To make sure another bumper harvest is reaped this autumn and the steady and rapid

expansion of industry goes on, Hopei and Shantung provincial administrations have each formed teams of cadres totalling a million persons to go to farms and factories for on-the-spot work. Kiangsu, Kiangsi and other provinces are doing much the same. These teams will stay and work on the job, help discover and solve problems and carry out decisions themselves.

These field teams in the rural districts of Hopei Province, for example, are making a special check on farm work, the collection of manure, compost, silt, etc., deep ploughing and furrowing, and the popularization of improved farm tools. The aim is to give each *mu* of land at least 30,000 *jin* of manure or fertilizer and plough it to a depth of around 20 inches. They will help make necessary preparations for semi-mechanization on all farms in the latter part of this year and stay on into the autumn until the job is done. Everyone is working with a will. The autumn harvest is coming to be looked upon as the criterion showing how well cadres have done their jobs.

One for All, and All for One

When the peasants of Chekiang Province found themselves working against time to harvest their early rice and plant out their late rice seedlings under severe drought conditions, two million extra pairs of hands came to help them. The extra hands were those of workers, government employees, men and officers of the People's Liberation Army, writers and artists, doctors and nurses, students and teachers, peasants from the hill regions, from cotton- and hemp-growing areas, from islands off the coast, from other parts of the province where work could be postponed. All those who could spare the time lent a hand.

This example of Chekiang Province shows how mutual help and co-operation animated by the communist principle of "one for all and all for one" is transcending geographical barriers and breaking down long-standing differences between town and countryside, between industry and agriculture, between one calling and another. It is brushing aside habits of centuries that have shackled men's minds and limited their vision. Peasants who were inclined to localism and to seeing only what was right under their feet are ready and happy to put themselves to considerable inconvenience in helping others. Peasants of one Chekiang township went to great trouble using 100 carts to fetch water from a distance to irrigate their own land, so that they could put the water of their own reservoir at the disposal of a co-op in the neighbouring township severely hit by drought. Two hundred city organizations



Chairman Mao at Hsushui

and men and officers of the P.L.A. garrison in Shanghai helped to complete a huge converter furnace workshop with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons of steel in the record time of 47 days. These are only a few of many examples showing how work is expedited, how much more can be done where the communist style of doing things—selflessness and cooperation—is at work. It is the best method of building socialism based on the principle—more, faster, better and more economically.

China Leads in Synthetic Oil Research

China has set a new world record in the production of synthetic petroleum. The Institute of Petroleum of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Dairen has put China in the lead by producing 191 grammes of synthetic petroleum for every cubic metre of raw material gas. This tops the results achieved by the United States, Britain and West Germany. The American record, held by the Kaiser Corporation, is 148 grammes per cubic metre of gas.

The Dairen Petroleum Institute is a modest research centre, with fewer than a hundred research workers, most of them young graduates. Boldness in thinking and action and a large measure of perseverance are the chief ingredients that went to make this remarkable success. The institute began its study of water gas synthesis six years ago. Now, hundreds of unsuccessful experiments later, the pay-off has come.

In the United States, the study of water gas synthesis began immediately after World War II. More than 20 enterprises were engaged in it with a large expenditure of money and manpower. American Standard Oil alone has had more than 800 people engaged in this research over a period of 14 years. Its level of oil output from water gas synthesis is far lower than that achieved by the Chinese institute however.

Scientists abroad have given generous praise to this success of the Chinese scientists. Their counterparts in Britain, the United States, France and India have sent congratulations to the Dairen Institute.

Production of synthetic petroleum by water gas synthesis on a big industrial scale will mean a great and rapid development of the petroleum industry in China. The new process will make possible the production of a ton of crude oil from every five tons of coal, which China has in abundance. Moreover, the technological side is not too complicated and it requires only a small initial in-

vestment. Since practically every part of China has coal deposits, various localities can now build big refineries with capacities of hundreds of thousands of tons or small ones handling only two to three thousand tons annually, according to their needs and resources.

Customers Run the Shops Too

Tientsin, north China's port city, is trying out a completely new idea in retail shop administration. On one street all the 26 shops, ranging from grain and coal suppliers, general goods stores and restaurants, to butchers and a chemist, are now placed under what is known as a "Shops Administration Committee." This new committee is elected by the local residents and consists of housewives and community workers as well as employees and managerial personnel of the shops themselves. It has wide powers in running the shops. It fixes their hours of business in a way best suited to the public. It decides on what and how much to stock. It works out measures for a fair distribution whenever a certain type of goods is in temporary short supply. It has charge of personnel, studies ways of improving services and controls the financial side of the business.

By taking part in their management, housewives and other residents develop quite a different feeling towards the shops which they have known so well. They look upon themselves not merely as customers but owners as well. One day more than 5,000 *jin* of rice arrived at the grain shop. It was raining; the shop was accidentally short of hands at a time when business was very brisk. The rice would spoil if it were not put under cover at once. Shoppers soon passed the word round. Housewives hurried from their homes and in no time they carried and stacked the rice safely in the shop. Fussy shoppers have completely vanished, because to be over "choosy" in making purchases goes against the public interest.

This new way of running shops has brought about another change in the relationship between shop and customer. Taking a direct interest in the success of shops which they now regard as their own, customers speak out more frankly than was the case before. Shortcomings in services are more easily spotted and corrected in time.

Those elected to serve on the committee are still more jealous of protecting and advancing the public interest as they represent housewives and other residents on the one hand and discharge duties entrusted to them by the state on the other. They are in a better position to understand the policies and economic

situation of the country and they pass on what they know to friends and neighbours. In this way the effort made by the state to improve services and supplies is better appreciated. By taking the public into the confidence of the shops—taking them behind the counters—this Tientsin experiment in business administration is in fact a more thorough application of the Communist Party's mass line in the commercial field.

It used to be said that "the customer is always right." In Tientsin he runs the business.

Changing Tsinghua

Tsinghua University, with its beautiful grounds on the western outskirts of Peking, and already the country's leading polytechnical institution, is blazing new trails again. While factories are making names for themselves setting up universities, Tsinghua is setting up factories and workshops. Today it is at once a centre of teaching, production, and scientific research.

Since March this year, when the policy of "work while you study" went into effect, Tsinghua has gone in for industrial production in a big way. Its factories—large, medium and small—are turning out products which find a ready market. Its engineering plant has 14 workshops. It manufactures precision machine-tools, nodular cast iron and does forging and punching work. Its electrical machinery works, another major plant, makes generators, high-tension equipment and various electrical appliances. Students and teachers together have turned out more than 200 products so far, 50 of them never before manufactured in China. Experts certify many are well up to world standards.

The university's factories play a big role in implementing the policy of combining education and productive labour. They help students—and teachers no less—appreciate the full value of linking theory with practice. They also provide better opportunities for research work. This wide range of operating workshops at faculty doorsteps gives new facilities for practical experiments and facilitates a fertile collaboration between skilled workers and theoreticians.

The new Tsinghua is a living blueprint for the development of higher educational institutions in China. All universities in the country are setting up factories, and all students will be put through their paces not only in the classroom but also at the bench. The aim is to train young men and women in the spirit of socialism and communism, with nimble hands and brains—"all-round" worker-intellectuals.

A Shopworn U.S. Tune

— Washington's Memorandum on Non-recognition of China
Exposes U.S. Aggressive Aims

The following is the full text of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" (People's Daily), August 16, 1958, under the title "Enough of That Shopworn Tune of the U.S. Aggressors."

— Ed.

ON the eleventh of this month the U.S. State Department published a so-called "memorandum on the policy regarding non-recognition of Communist China." This wordy document merely repeats the same old anti-Chinese tunes we have heard so often from Dulles and his ilk. Filled with the most shameless lies and malice, it slanders the Chinese people. In order to blackmail the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling for their independence and freedom, it hysterically repeats hackneyed accusations of "communist aggression."

That U.S. imperialism is violently hostile to the Chinese people is no news to us. The Chinese people, for their part, have always held U.S. imperialism in contempt. They have never cared a jot about Washington's "recognition." Why then does the U.S. State Department publish a memorandum on non-recognition of China at this particular time? It is because the U.S. Government has long since got itself up a blind alley in its policy towards China and found itself thoroughly isolated and embarrassed. The People's Republic of China has not "passed" out of existence as Dulles maliciously wished. On the contrary, it has grown and progressed at a rate unknown in human history. As a result of the great achievements made by the Chinese people in socialist construction and their positive contributions to world peace, China's international status and prestige are daily growing; more and more countries have established diplomatic relations with her and more and more people are demanding that she be recognized. Of late, in particular, large sections of public opinion not only in countries standing for peace and neutrality but also in Britain, France, West Germany and other western countries, as well as in the United States itself, are demanding the recognition of China and restoration of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. Meanwhile, national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are spreading like a storm. The Soviet Union, China and all the other socialist countries are now regarded by all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world as their most faithful friends. Facts have also shown that the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries are really the staunchest supporters of their struggle for independence and freedom. This state of affairs further spells out the utter bankruptcy of U.S. policy towards China. Hence this wail of anguish of the State Department from its blind alley. It seeks to conceal the failure of its policy towards China by raising

this hue and cry, trying its best to keep up its adherents' morale, curb the growing tendency in many countries to demand recognition of China and halt the mounting national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

But the memorandum of the State Department has failed of its purpose. How many people in this vast world have praised it since its publication? It is a flop! A UPI reporter reckons that only Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee, south Viet-nam and the Philippines have "welcomed" it. Public opinion in India, Indonesia, Ceylon and other Asian countries considers its publication at the present time "unfortunate." Nonetheless, we think its publication is also a good thing for the Chinese people and for the peoples of Asia and the world as it further exposes the aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists.

IN its memorandum, the State Department advances many "reasons" why the United States opposes recognizing China. First of all, the memorandum says, "There are special considerations which influence United States policy with regard to recognition." One of these is that the so-called "Republic of China" still "controls the strategic island of Taiwan." The memorandum unashamedly shows that the United States is determined to continue its support of the dead soul "government" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique which it has bought up, to continue occupying our territory Taiwan by force and using this base to carry out aggressive activities against China so as to "keep alive the hopes" of those who oppose the People's Republic of China. Actually, this is not the whole story. Another reason why the U.S. dreams of occupying China's Taiwan indefinitely is that it is using this "strategic island" as an important base for its aggressive activities throughout the Far East.

This is precisely why the memorandum further states: "Non-recognition of Peiping [the People's Republic of China] coupled with continued recognition and support of the Republic of China [the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan] facilitates the accomplishment of United States policy objectives in the Far East."

What are these "policy objectives"? It seems, according to the memorandum, that the United States wants to oppose communist "expansion." But the facts are quite clear. The U.S. argument about this so-called opposition to communist "expansion" is not only a slander but a cloak under cover of which the United States takes every opportunity of carrying on aggressive activities and colonial expansion in the Far East and throughout Asia. It is under the cover of anti-communism that the United States has invaded and occupied south Korea and south

Viet-nam for quite a long time and turned them into American colonies. The United States has established hundreds of military bases on the territories of Japan, the Philippines and other Asian countries and unceremoniously violated their sovereign rights and independence. It was under the anti-communist cloak that the United States organized the Southeast Asia and Bagdad treaties. The purpose of these two treaties, as Indian Prime Minister Nehru and U.A.R. President Nasser have pointed out, is to permit the colonialist powers to decide or control the fate of this vast area of Southeast Asia and to put the Arab people in a "big prison." The United States uses various means including the organization of military blocs and "aid" to carry out its most rabid colonialist plans, and ruthlessly plunder and exploit the natural resources and labour of the people in many Asian-African countries. Under this same anti-communist cloak, it has often intervened against or threatened national independence movements with force. In this way, it openly intervened in the internal affairs of Indonesia and used the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan and the SEATO bloc to send munitions and airmen to support the Indonesian rebels. A month ago, the United States, under the cloak of opposing "indirect aggression," sent its armed forces to invade and occupy Lebanon, thousands of kilometres away from its own territory. And they are still hanging on there and refusing to clear out. All these savage aggressive activities are the "policy objectives" of the United States in the Far East and in Asia.

The memorandum tries to cook up all sorts of "charges" against the Chinese people. But these lies are all too obvious. One thing in it, however, is true. It says that the Chinese people openly declare their "active support to the national independence and liberation movements in countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America." It regards this as a monstrous crime. But we should like to ask the U.S. State Department: Why do you object to the Chinese people giving support to movements for national independence? Doesn't this exactly prove that you are using anti-communism as a cloak for opposing the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America? And doesn't this precisely admit that you are predatory colonialists?

THE memorandum claims that the basic consideration against U.S. recognition of the People's Republic of China is that it fears that Asian countries adjacent to China will not be able to resist so-called "communist aggression." The actual state of affairs is just the opposite. On the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, China has established and is developing friendly relations with many of the adjacent countries. It is the United States which is carrying out aggression against those countries. The aggressive policy of the United States cannot resist the movements for national independence which are surging through Asia, Africa and Latin America. This is why the United States is once again flaunting the tattered banner of opposing so-called "communist aggression."

Panic-stricken, the State Department is making a big fuss about non-recognition of China and boasting that this has become "an instrument of U.S. national policy." This hysterical clamour can only arouse the Chinese people's utter contempt. They are building their country

in their own way and have not the slightest interest in whether the United States recognizes China or not. Dulles and his gang who vainly imagine that the state power of the Chinese people "one day will pass" away, stubbornly cling to their policy of hostility to China and of non-recognition. They think that this will "hasten that passing" and be a "positive handicap" to the raising of China's status and prestige in international affairs. This in truth is an idiot's day-dream. New China is growing stronger and stronger; her international prestige is increasing day by day. Neither United States' tomfoolery nor anger can change this objective reality. The history of the past eight years and more have borne this out. The future too will bear this out.

IF the U.S. policy of non-recognition has in anyway affected us, it is that it has made the Chinese people see still more clearly that the U.S. ruling clique is the centre of present-day world reaction and the sworn enemy of all those who want to preserve peace and their independence. It can only serve as a stimulus to the Chinese people to rise in greater vigour and do their utmost to speed the construction of their great motherland.

If the U.S. policy of non-recognition of China has any effect on the international scene, it will be to intensify the isolation of the United States. Washington's hostile attitude towards China and its stubbornness in unreasonably obstructing the restoration of China's rightful seat in the United Nations are not only unpopular among the Asian-African countries—a point which the U.S. State Department cannot deny in its memorandum—but are also causing growing dissatisfaction and complaints among the so-called close allies of the United States in the Western countries. Collecting "dead souls" is the way the British press (the *Sunday Pictorial*) ridicules U.S. insistence on having the Chiang Kai-shek clique act as a spurious representative occupying China's place in the United Nations and it declares that "a world settlement is impossible with China barred from the United Nations." (*Daily Herald*) The stubborn U.S. refusal to recognize China will not do the slightest harm to China's daily increasing international prestige. On the contrary, it will only expose the ferocious face of the United States before the eyes of the world as it rejects peaceful co-existence and heightens international tension.

Under the cloak of non-recognition of China, Washington hopes to continue its occupation of China's territory of Taiwan and use it as a springboard for further aggression against China and other Asian countries. This is a day-dreaming by those utterly unaware of their own impotence. To further its aim of continued occupation of Taiwan, the United States at many international conferences has done its utmost to push ahead its plot of "two Chinas." Now in its memorandum even the U.S. State Department itself admits the bankruptcy of this "two Chinas" scheme. This is "ironical" indeed. Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. We absolutely will not tolerate permanent occupation of Taiwan by the United States. It is the sacred duty of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan. We have the determination and the strength to liberate the last piece of our territory. The aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism absolutely cannot halt the Chinese people in their advance to national unification and construction of their motherland.

THE FORCES OF THE NEW ARE BOUND TO DEFEAT THE FORCES OF DECAY

by YU CHAO-LI

The following article is translated from the August 16 issue of "Hongqi" (Red Flag), fortnightly theoretical journal published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. —Ed.

DEVELOPMENTS in the current international situation further confirm Comrade Mao Tse-tung's famous dictum: "The east wind prevails over the west wind." It is now abundantly clear that the forces of socialism are overwhelmingly superior to those of imperialism.

Imperialism is on its last legs. The First World War, which erupted as a result of the sharpened contradictions of world capitalism, showed that capitalism, after going through the process of birth and development, was headed down the road to decay and destruction. The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered mankind into the new era of transition from capitalism to socialism. In the last four decades, the new-born revolutionary socialist forces have made enormous progress; the anti-imperialist national revolutionary forces, as the ally of the world socialist revolution, have also made great advances. These two forces have joined hands in one fierce struggle after another against the moribund forces of imperialism. In the twenty years between the two world wars, imperialism for a time was able to suppress socialist revolutions and national revolutions in certain countries and thus give a temporary stability to the capitalist world. But it was not able to prevent the Soviet people from building socialism on one-sixth of the earth, nor did it have the strength to prevent the growth of revolutionary movements among the peoples in other countries.

IMPERIALISM was powerless to hold off grave economic and political crises. The Second World War erupted as the inner contradictions of imperialism grew more acute than ever. In the thirteen years since the end of the Second World War, imperialism has found itself in even worse plight. It constantly finds itself in trouble as socialist revolutions and national revolutionary movements break out one after another in various parts of the world. Today the last bastions of imperialism are being shaken violently by irresistible popular revolutionary forces. The 1,000 million people of the socialist camp now have at their side in the struggle against imperialism the more than 700 million people of the former colonial countries which have already won national independence. In addition, there are the 600 million people in the countries which are still fighting for independence or full independence and in

capitalist countries which show neutralist tendencies. The imperialist countries have a combined population of only 400 millions, divided and at odds; everywhere beneath their feet are volcanoes of revolt ready to erupt at any moment.

In human history, the forces of the new always defeat the forces of decay. New, emergent forces, though seemingly weak, always prevail over the old, moribund forces which are still seemingly strong. What is decaying will inevitably be replaced by the new-born — such is the law of development in nature and in society. The militia commanded by George Washington were weak but eventually they defeated the well-armed British colonial troops. The revolutionary forces led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen were weak but in the end they managed to overthrow the Manchu monarchy. It is common knowledge that the Faisal monarchy, propped up as it was by the foreign imperialists, seemed to be quite strong even on the very eve of the outbreak of the Iraqi revolution, while the revolutionary strength of the people seemed very weak. But overnight the forces of decay were defeated. The new-born forces of the Iraqi national revolution won a resounding victory. Here was another convincing proof that the forces of the new must triumph over the forces of decay.

THIS explains why it is the forces in decay who always fear the new and not the other way round. Communists, in particular, are never afraid of the imperialists; on the other hand, imperialists have always been afraid of communism. Over a hundred years ago, when the whole world was still under capitalist domination, a few communists like Marx and Engels, bare-handed as they were, were already bold enough to proclaim: "Let the ruling classes tremble at a communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." Just after the October Revolution when the Soviet state was still an isolated island encircled by the capitalist world, Lenin already pointed out:

... The advanced, most civilized and "democratic" countries, countries armed to the teeth and enjoying undivided military sway over the whole world, are mortally afraid of the ideological infection coming from a ruined, starving, backward, and even, as they assert, semi-savage country!

Under the slogan of "victory is certain," Lenin mobilized the forces of the Soviet people and defeated the armed intervention launched by the so-called first-class Great Powers.

In our country, the two forces of imperialism and feudalism once loomed like mountains and lorded it over the people, but the vanguard of the Chinese working class, enlightened by Marxism-Leninism and guided by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, already saw the future clearly and was fully confident that the new-born forces of the people would be able to overthrow these towering obstacles. Immediately after it was founded, the Chinese Communist Party courageously raised the slogan of opposing imperialism and feudalism. The revolution suffered setbacks, but the Chinese Communists trusted firmly in the truth stated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung: "A single spark can start a prairie fire!" Twelve years ago, the U.S. imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek clique with its fully armed regular army of four million men launched a ferocious attack against the forces of the Chinese people which at that time were divided up among dozens of bases and had a poorly equipped Liberation Army of around a million men. But Comrade Mao Tse-tung predicted that aggressor and dictator were digging their own graves; he pointed out that their attacks would lead to an early victory of the Chinese revolution. This is how history treads the path of revolutionary dialectics. The old world will eventually be replaced by the new world.

IN his talk with the American correspondent Anna Louise Strong in 1946, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made the famous statement that "all reactionaries are paper tigers." "The reactionaries look formidable, but actually their strength is not so great. Taking the long view, it is the people, not the reactionaries, who are really powerful." "The U.S. reactionaries," he added, "are also paper tigers. . . . Like all reactionaries in history, they will be proved to be quite powerless."

In the last twelve years, we have witnessed the victories of the socialist revolutions in the eastern European People's Democracies, the victory of the people's revolutionary war and socialist revolution in China, the victory of the struggle for national independence in India, Burma and Indonesia, the victory of the war of resistance to U.S. aggression in Korea, the victory of the revolutionary war of the Viet-namese people against the U.S.-French imperialists, the victory of national independence movements in north Africa and west Asia, the victory in the war against the Anglo-French seizure of the Suez Canal in Egypt, the victory of national independence movements in Latin American countries, the victory gained in preserving national independence, opposing imperialist aggression and smashing the rebel forces in Indonesia, the victory of the Syrian people's struggle against imperialism and the recent victory of the peoples of the Middle and Near East in their fight against U.S.-British imperialist aggression and the struggle to preserve their national independence and freedom. All these are incontrovertible proof of the fact that the imperialists and reactionaries in the various countries are truly paper tigers.

Today, that paper tiger — United States reaction — despite its holes and tatters, is still trying to give itself airs and talking big in an attempt both to cover up its own panic and scare certain waverers. The policy pursued by the U.S. reactionaries is a militaristic and aggressive one.

They have established over 250 military bases in the vast intermediate areas around the socialist countries; they have wooed the reactionaries in more than twenty countries, patched together several military blocs and constantly create tension and carry on war propaganda. But all this, far from showing their strength, is a sign of their weakness. Though the U.S. bourgeoisie has a history of less than two hundred years, it has long since forsaken the banner of independence and freedom raised by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. Rotten to the core, it has no hope of recovery. At home it owes its dominance to McCarthyism and the Un-American Activities Committee. As to foreign policy, the U.S. imperialists have rallied all the reactionary forces of the capitalist world to their banner; they have become the centre of world reaction and made themselves the enemy of all the world's people, of world peace and the national independence movement. As a result, they are extremely isolated. They can find support only among a handful of reactionary elements while the people of the world and all peace-loving countries are against them. In pursuing this reactionary policy they are digging their own graves, hell bent to ruin.

The fate of Hitler and all such warlike elements awaits the U.S. imperialist aggressive bloc. Worse than that. Hitler was for a time fairly successful in his aggressive adventures, for then the forces supporting peace and against aggression were relatively weak. Not so for U.S. imperialism today. In its armed aggression against Lebanon, the moment its troops landed on the Beirut seafront, it found itself in a quandary. The imperialist aggressors are condemned and opposed by the people everywhere; they have met with the valiant resistance of the peoples of the Arab countries who have the support of the socialist countries and all the other forces of peace throughout the world. The members of the imperialist aggressive bloc themselves are seriously at logger-heads; there are splits inside the ruling groups in the United States and Britain. The U.S. imperialists are isolated as never before. Confronted as they are by the powerful socialist camp and people in all lands who treasure peace and freedom, the imperialists are over-extended on too long a front; they lack the necessary strength and are vulnerable at many points. Now when it really comes to brandishing its arms, the imperialist aggressive bloc that once made such a continuous hullabaloo about a third world war, is shaking in its shoes and worrying about its future.

THE hue and cry against the Soviet Union and communism raised by the U.S. imperialists is in fact a smoke-screen under cover of which they are invading and enslaving the countries in the intermediate regions between the socialist camp and the U.S.A. The United States is separated from the socialist countries by whole oceans; almost the entire capitalist world lies between them. To start a war against the Soviet Union, U.S. imperialism must first bring this capitalist world to its knees. In order to set up military bases in a country, the U.S. imperialists must first invade that country. They want to build military bases everywhere, so they carry out aggression everywhere, so they are naturally everywhere encircled by the people.

It is common knowledge that U.S. imperialism, in dealing with the countries in the vast region between the socialist camp and itself, resorts to both secret and open plots, to force and "peaceful means." But today when there exist a powerful socialist camp and the other forces of world peace, the aggressive war policies of the imperialists must inevitably suffer one setback after another. Many facts prove that today superiority rests with the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, not with the imperialist camp headed by the United States; with the Communist Parties and other progressive social forces in the various countries which truly represent the interests of the peoples of those countries, not with the reactionary ruling classes that oppose the will of the people; with the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world and not with the handful of warmongers. Today, it is the Arab people who have the upper hand, not the United States, Britain and France; Indonesia, not the United States and Holland; the Algerian forces of national liberation movement, not the French reactionaries who cling to colonial rule; the Iraqi Republic, not the imperialist aggressive forces. Imperialism is like the setting sun in the west; socialism and the national liberation movements supported by it are like the rising sun in the east. It is difficult for the imperialists to subvert the nationalist countries which have already won independence, and they are not in a position to hold back the further progress of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

THE imperialist aggressive bloc always attempts to use war to frighten the peoples of the world. The people do not want war and oppose it. As long as all the peace-loving forces of the world are united in an active struggle to defend peace, war can be prevented. However, as the communique on the recent talks between Comrades Mao Tse-tung and N.S. Khrushchov pointed out:

... Whether war can be avoided does not rest with the good wishes and one-sided efforts of the peace-loving peoples alone. The aggressive bloc of the Western powers has up to now refused to take any serious steps to save peace, but on the contrary is aggravating international tension unscrupulously, thus bringing mankind to the brink of the catastrophe of war. It should know, however, that if the imperialist war maniacs should dare to impose war on the people of the world, all the countries and peoples who love peace and freedom will unite closely to wipe out clean the imperialist aggressors and so establish an eternal world peace.

This is a penetrating judgement concerning the development of the present world situation. As an old Chinese saying has it, "War is like fire; if you don't quench it, you'll get burnt yourself." Lenin once said that there was no phenomenon that would not turn into its opposite, and an imperialist war can be turned into a revolutionary war. If the imperialists insist on war, the people will certainly study politics more closely in a war they are forced to fight and will quickly raise their level of political consciousness; they will never continue to tolerate a system that brings them such endless sufferings and sacrifices; they will rise in their anger and hurl the imperialist aggressive bloc into its grave.

The U.S. reactionaries try to use nuclear weapons to scare people. They brag about the horrors of atomic and

hydrogen bombs to bluff and deceive everywhere. But even when the atomic bomb first made its appearance and was still the monopoly of the U.S. reactionaries, Comrade Mao Tse-tung described it scathingly as a "paper tiger." He said,

The atomic bomb is a paper tiger. It looks as if it is a fearful thing; it is not so as a matter of fact. . . . The emergence of the atomic bomb marks the beginning of the end of U.S. imperialism. The reason is because it relies on nothing but bombs. But in the end the bomb will not destroy the people. The people will destroy the bomb.

Marxists have always maintained that it is the man behind the gun that counts. Whenever and wherever monarchies were overthrown or aggressors defeated, it was not because they did not have what were considered at the time to be the most dreadful weapons; on the contrary, so far as weapons were concerned they always enjoyed the advantage. To the people who fought bare-handed in the past, swords, spears, bows and arrows were the ancient equivalents of "atomic bombs." To the Chinese people's armed forces in the revolutionary bases who had "only rifles and millet," the complete arsenal of weapons and equipment possessed by the imperialists and their lackeys could also be regarded as the "atomic weapons" of that time. The reactionaries killed tens of thousands of the Chinese people, but finally the Chinese people disposed of all these "paper tigers."

The U.S. policy of atomic blackmail has never daunted the revolutionary people. Furthermore, a U.S. monopoly of nuclear weapons has long been a thing of the past. In the socialist camp, the Soviet Union has long since been in possession of nuclear weapons, and in the field of some of the most important branches of military science and technology, such as intercontinental ballistic missiles, has left the United States far behind. The fact that "the east wind prevails over the west wind" is the basic condition for preventing the outbreak of atomic war. The socialist camp is dedicated to peace and firmly believes that the forces defending peace can prevent the outbreak of atomic war. But we must keep a watchful eye on the atomic war maniacs. There is only one way to deal with madmen — to expose and fight them. Only when everybody is on the alert and gives them no chance to run amok can such madmen be held down when they are seized with the fit to take some mad action. Those who want to run amok must be warned that once they start an atomic war, the result will be the destruction of imperialism which has brought untold suffering to mankind. Socialism, far from being destroyed, will be realized all the more quickly throughout the world.

THE U.S. reactionaries have indulged in sabre-rattling in every part of the world, thinking that the United States with its annual output of over 100 million tons of steel, still for the time being ranks first in the world in output of steel and a number of other important industrial products. But this should scare no one. Steel is important but man is much more important. Even in steel the United States does not enjoy an absolute superiority. Not until the early part of the 20th century did the United States complete its industrialization and become capable of producing 20 to 30 million tons of steel a year. That

was 130 to 140 years after it gained independence and 40 to 50 years after its Civil War. Another 40 years passed before it increased its annual steel output to over 100 million tons. This increase was made mainly as a result of the two world wars. Relying mainly on war instead of on a dependable domestic market, the increase of steel output in the United States is actually built on sand. The decaying U.S. capitalist system is not going to be saved by 100 million tons of steel; it cannot escape from its fatal economic crises. The current economic crisis in the United States actually started with the steel industry and the industrial branches directly associated with it. Steel output in the United States in the first quarter of this year went down by 40 per cent compared with the same period of last year. During the 1929-1933 crisis, the memory of which is still fresh, steel output in the United States fell sharply from 57 million tons to 13.9 million tons. For the U.S. monopoly capitalists, the higher they climb, the heavier they'll fall. There is no elixir of life known that can cure the fatal disease of economic crisis with which the United States is afflicted.

It is man and the superiority of a social system which play the decisive part in history. During the anti-fascist war, the annual steel output of the Soviet Union amounted to only 18 million tons. Besides, the country suffered heavy war damage. The steel output of the United States and Britain then added up to more than 70 million tons. But it was the Soviet Union rather than the United States and Britain which played the decisive role in winning the war against Hitler. In the race of the artificial earth satellites which represent the pinnacle of the world's scientific achievement, it is the Soviet Union, whose annual steel output is 50 million tons, rather than the United States with its annual steel output of over 100 million tons, which has won first prize. As to the rate of increase of steel output, the Soviet Union is more than a match for the United States. During the 12 years since the Second World War the steel output of the Soviet Union soared from approximately 10 million tons a year to more than 50 million tons. At this rate it will very quickly catch up with and surpass the United States. Apart from the Soviet Union, the steel output and other branches of industrial and agricultural production in many other socialist countries too are expanding swiftly. The constant leaps in production in the socialist world stand in sharp contrast with the economic crisis of the capitalist world headed by the United States. As is well known, the swift rate of expansion of the iron and steel industry in China will also surpass people's expectations. In the eyes of the Chinese people, the United States with its 100 million tons of steel a year is no better than Yuan Shu and his like described by Tsao Tsao in his "discussion on contemporary heroes."* Although it still has "large numbers of soldiers and ample supplies" at its disposal, just as Yuan Shu had in his time, U.S. imperialism already has one foot in the grave and can with as much justice be described as "a rotting bone in a graveyard."

The imperialists and the reactionaries in various countries always stir up anti-Soviet and anti-communist

*An episode from the well-known classical novel, *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*.

disturbances, the better to suppress their own peoples and the revolutionary movements in their own countries. But this can only scare the weak-kneed. The revolutionary people, on their part, will be tempered in these tempests and emerge stronger than ever. All revolutionary forces are born and grow on the strength of two factors. On the one hand, they need positive revolutionary education. On the other, counter-revolutionaries can serve in reverse as an education. The more reactionary their enemies become, the greater revolutionary fervour the people will acquire and the faster their enemies will go to their doom. Indomitable Communists and all revolutionaries grow to maturity amid stress and storms, which provide them with the opportunity of getting to know the laws of waging the struggle against the reactionaries. At times temporary losses may occur owing to lack of experience in fighting the imperialists and the reactionaries, but losses help you to learn. As the Chinese saying goes, "A fall in the pit, a gain in wit." And that is why bad things can be turned to good account.

COMRADE Mao Tse-tung said at the time of the victory of the Chinese people's revolution in 1949 that the logic of the imperialists was different from the logic of the people. Trouble-making, defeat, trouble-making again, defeat again and finally destruction — this is the logic that guides the imperialists and all reactionaries. Under no circumstances will they run counter to this logic. This is a Marxist-Leninist truth. On the other hand, struggle, failure, struggle again, failure again and finally victory — this is the logic of the people. They too will not run counter to this logic. This is another Marxist-Leninist truth. Both the Russian people's revolution and the Chinese people's revolution bear this out. Some decades ago, there existed in Russia and China only a few Marxist groups formed by a few dozen people. They weathered temporary failures and waged fresh struggles; finally they defeated all the outwardly strong reactionaries and became the parties in power in these two great countries. This is revolutionary dialectics. The world situation today is one in which "the strong winds foretell the coming storm." None of the imperialist reactionaries who still seem outwardly strong can avoid the doom ordained by history. The Communist Parties in these countries which still appear to be weak are the truly mighty forces to be reckoned with; they will grow and gain in strength in the course of their struggles and will eventually triumph.

Ten years ago, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "To underestimate the significance of the victory of the Second World War will be a great mistake." He also said: "To overestimate the strength of our enemies and underestimate the revolutionary forces will be a great mistake." This equally applies to the appraisal of forces at this new historical turning point today. The situation in which the east wind prevails over the west wind has opened the way for the final victory of the struggles of the peoples the world over. No force can turn back the fast-moving wheel of history. The new-born forces will certainly defeat the forces of decay. The speed of advance of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism will certainly surpass the people's expectations.

Surpassing Britain in Coal

by NIU PAO-YIN

*Deputy-Director of the Planning Department,
Ministry of Coal Industry*

CHINA'S coal output this year is expected to rise by more than 50 per cent. Total production will exceed 200 million tons. This great leap is placing China practically on a par with Britain, which produced 227.2 million tons of coal in 1957 and is the second largest coal-producer in the capitalist world. Next year, as the high rate of increase in coal output will be maintained, China will leave Britain behind in this important field of industrial production.

With the introduction of hydraulic mining — the latest method in coal-mining so far adopted in only a few countries — coal-mining in China is entering a new era of technical advance. By using high-pressure nozzles instead of coal-cutters or combines, production is made safer, productivity can be greatly increased and costs can be drastically reduced. Thanks to this innovation, an even faster rate of increase in coal production is looked for in the future.

China Catches Up

It is interesting to compare the development of the coal industry in China and Britain. In the first six months of 1958, China produced 84.13 million tons of coal — 26.45 million tons or 46 per cent more than the corresponding period last year. As more new mines will go into production and the potential of existing mines will be exploited

more fully, the increase will be even faster in the latter half of the year. The total increase this year will amount to some 70 million tons — from 130 million last year to 200 million tons. In contrast, it took Britain 22 years to raise coal output from 132 million tons in 1875 to 202 million tons in 1897. This means that one year in China is equal to 22 years in Britain — and Britain reached that level at a time when the capitalist system as a whole was on the ascendant.

Although Britain's coal output reached a record high of 292 million tons in 1913, it declined steadily thereafter, and between 1931-1957, it stagnated at a level of slightly over 200 million tons. In the face of the deepening crisis of the capitalist world, Britain's coal production in the first five months of 1958 was 3.6 per cent below the corresponding period last year.

Considering the trend of development, it seems unlikely that Britain's coal output will rise much next year. China's coal production, as we have already indicated, will continue to increase at a very high speed. These are the grounds for confidence that China will overtake and surpass Britain in coal production next year.

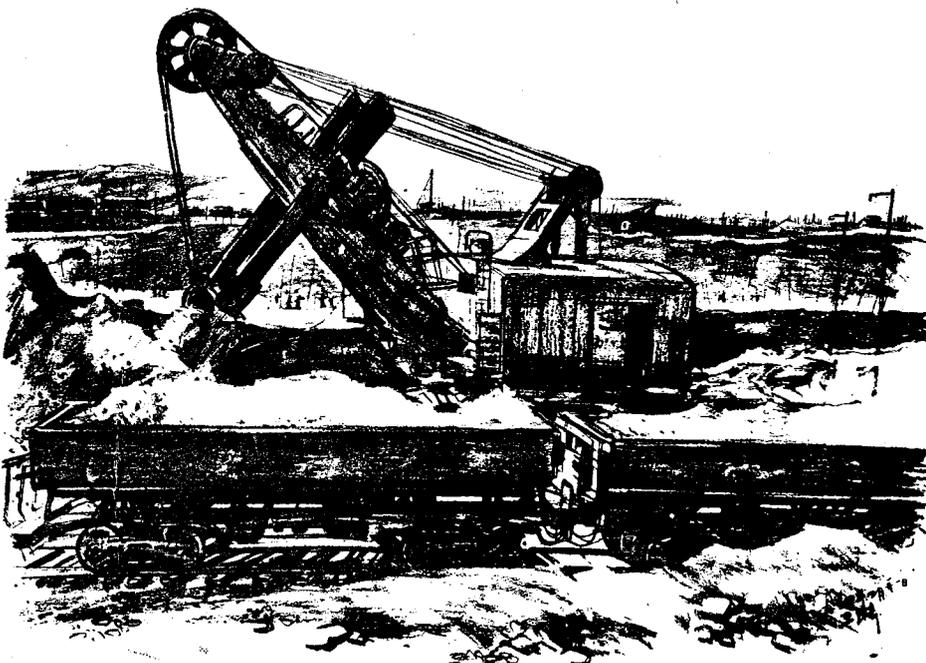
The Human Factor

An annual rate of increase of over 50 per cent in coal production is really unique. How has it been brought about?

China is rich in coal resources. Coal deposits are found in nearly 80 per cent of China's 2,000-odd counties.

But far more important is the human factor. The tremendous energy of 600 million people set free by the abolition of exploitation and the establishment of the socialist system can be likened only to the release of energy created by atomic fission. The rectification campaign which forged greater unity among the people and the general line of socialist construction are further spurs to the initiative of the people who are aiming high and emulating each other to do more, faster, better and more economically.

Production targets were revised again and again — upwards. Miners of the Fuhsin Mining Administration challenged the largest coal-producer in China — the Fushun Min-



Giant shovel at work in the Haichow open-cast mine at Fuhsin, northeast China
Sketch by Wang Chi

ing Administration—by raising their target for this year nearly 30 per cent. Fushun workers answered by raising their goal too. Workers of smaller collieries have set themselves the task of catching up with the bigger ones.

These are not just words. To reach the targets, a technical revolution is in progress with attention centred on extracting more coal from the working faces. In the past, less than one cycle of work—from the cutting of coal to moving it away and removing the props to let the roof fall—was completed in one working day. Now records of two cycles, three cycles and even four cycles a day have been established. This is made possible by improving the organization of work and technique and shortening the time for subsidiary work such as moving conveyors without taking them apart and re-assembling them.

To raise output per cycle of work, the cutting bars of coal-cutters have been lengthened, in some cases from the ordinary 1.6 metres to 4.43 metres.

As a result of all this, coal production is soaring. In June, the Tangchiachuang Mine of the famous Kailan Mining Administration established a world record: 31,783 tons of coal were mined during the month from a working face 140 metres long and 2.5-2.6 metres high. This is 598 tons more than the previous world record of 31,185 tons established by the Karvina Coal Mine in Czechoslovakia.

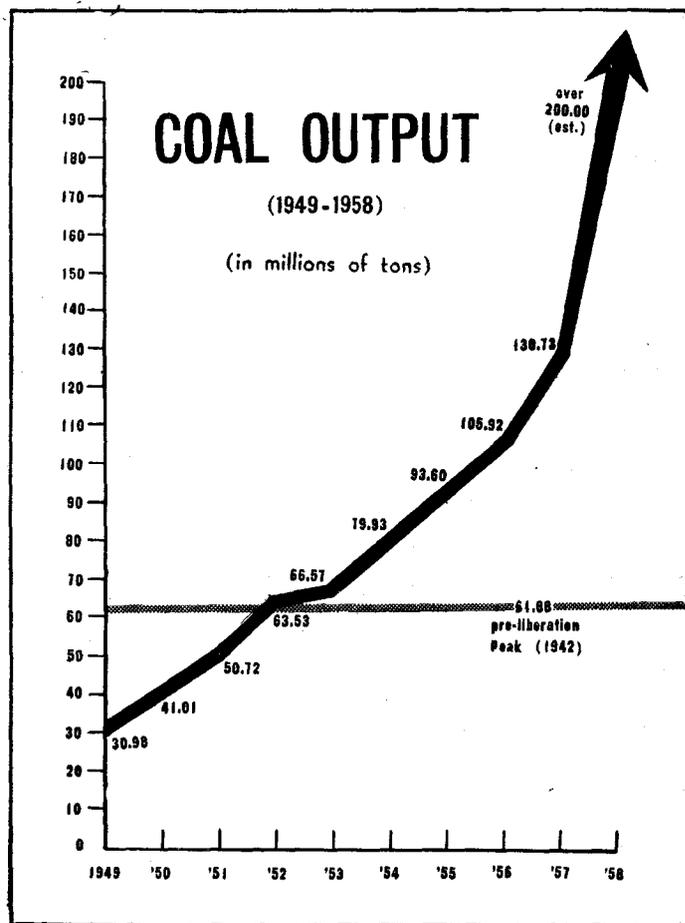
Over-all modernization of existing mines is being carried out step by step. Props have always been a problem in the coal industry the world over. Now metal and cement props are being introduced in China to take the place of timber. Glass props will also be used in large quantities. Conveyors that suit the special conditions of Chinese coal seams are being designed and built. Lifting capacity is being raised. It is expected that the productive capacity of many existing mines will be doubled.

Of the 70 million tons of coal to be added this year, it is estimated that 30 million tons, or 42.8 per cent, will be accounted for by increases in productivity and fuller exploitation of existing mines.

Local Collieries

Another important factor in the big leap this year is the development of local collieries. To meet rising local needs and to exploit the widespread coal deposits, medium and small collieries built and run by the local authorities or by farm and handicraft co-ops are mushrooming all over the country. It is estimated that new local mines with a total capacity of more than 50 million tons will be started this year. In the first six months of 1958, local coal-mines with an annual capacity of 25.8 million tons have already been started. The total production of all local mines this year will amount to 60 million tons. This means an increase of 24 million tons, which accounts for 34.3 per cent of the total national increment.

Here you can vividly see the mass line for industrial development in action. There is nothing mysterious about coal-mining. In fact, many of the Chinese peasants are experienced coal-miners. Nor is there any reason to minimize the value of the small local mines. Since they



can be easily built and exploited, they are the surest way of increasing production rapidly. The peasants like the idea of developing small mines so well that 96 such pits were built in 100 days in Liling County, Hunan Province, meeting all the local household and agricultural needs for coal. In the southwestern province of Kweichow, it was originally planned that coal pits with a total annual capacity of 600,000 tons would be built this year. But in fact work had already started on mines with a total annual capacity of 4,850,000 tons in the first six months.

With the accumulation of more experience and improvements in technique and equipment, the rate of development of the local coal industry will be even faster in the future.

As the local coal industry grows by leaps and bounds, giant new mines are being built by the central Ministry of Coal Industry. A considerable number of these new mines directly under the ministry will go into production this year. They will produce an estimated 16 million tons of coal, accounting for 22.9 per cent of the total national increase in coal output this year.

The central authorities have for many years been building a large number of big new mines.

During the First Five-Year Plan, China invested 3,288 million yuan in the construction of coal-mines. In this period, 38 old mines (total capacity: 11.34 million tons) were restored and 92 renovated (increase in capacity: 26.8 million tons). Construction work continued on 17 new mines started in 1950-1952 and there were 121 new starts with an annual capacity totalling 55 million tons. Sixty new mines were completed and went into production

during the First Five-Year Plan with a total annual capacity of 25.4 million tons.

These are no mean achievements. Yet this year alone — the first of the Second Five-Year Plan — will see starts on new mines under the Ministry of Coal Industry with an annual capacity totalling 50-60 million tons — almost equal to that accumulated over the past five years. Together with the new local mines, the national total will be some 100 million tons. This is more than 4.5 times the total capacity added to Britain's coal industry in the ten years (1947-1956) of nationalization — 31 mines with a total capacity of 22 million tons. So far as the growth of capacity of the coal industry is concerned, China has entered a new era when one year equals more than forty!

Technical Innovation

Technical innovation is also one of the key factors underlying this phenomenal rate of coal-mine construction. By improving organization of work, different processes are carried on simultaneously and time is saved. Construction technique is constantly being improved too. In June, a record of 90.03 metres was established while building the "Peace" eastern vertical shaft of Fuhsin Colliery in northeast China, far exceeding the highest monthly record of 73.9 metres achieved in Britain during the past ten years.

Railway

The Paotow-Lanchow Trunk Line

by CHU CHI-LIN

WITH the completion of the 1,009-kilometre Paotow-Lanchow trunk line on July 30, 16 months after work started, northwest China gets a second rail link with the rest of China.

For many years China's northwest, with its 30 million people and one-third of the country's total area, was linked with the other parts of the country only by the Lanchow-Haichow Railway. Now the new line connecting Paotow on the Inner Mongolian steppe and Lanchow in Kansu Province cuts the rail distance between the two cities on the old route (via Peking and Chengchow) by 866 kilometres and will considerably lighten the load on the Lanchow-Haichow line. It also provides a direct connection between China's two major international lines — the Chining-Erhlien-Ulan Bator (Mongolian People's Republic) line, which was opened to traffic in 1956, and the Lanchow-Sinkiang-Aktogay (U.S.S.R.) line, now under construction.

Railways, as the current saying in China has it, are vanguards of industrialization. The Paotow-Lanchow line clearly shows how railways pave the way for the rapid development of an area. Paotow, one of China's major metallurgical bases, will begin to produce ferrous metals in large quantity next year. Later on it will turn out

Workers building the Linhsi ventilating shaft of the Kailan Mining Administration did 85.6 metres a month by the freezing method, breaking the world record of 81 metres.

The time required for building coal-mines has been shortened by a third or more. Now a coal-mine with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons requires only one year to build; a 600,000- to 900,000-ton mine requires only two years. In contrast, it took about ten years to build an inclined shaft of less than one million tons capacity in Britain.

The time required for the new mines to develop their potential and reach the designed capacity is another important factor in raising output. In the past, it took three to four years for a new 900,000-ton shaft to reach its designed capacity. This was shortened to 19 months by miners working in the No. 3 Hsiehchiachi shaft of the Huainan Colliery in Anhwei Province, which began operation in July 1956.

Output can actually far exceed the designed capacity by tapping reserve capacity. The designed capacity of the above-mentioned No. 3 Hsiehchiachi shaft is 900,000 tons a year. But it is expected that 1.6 million tons of coal will be mined from it in 1959.

1958 is only the beginning of the big leap in coal. China is set to become one of the greatest coal-producers of the world in the not distant future.

heavy rails and extra-large steel products which will be shipped by rail to other parts of the country. Lanchow, an oil-drilling and refining equipment centre, is an important railway hub where the Paotow-Lanchow, Lanchow-Sinkiang, Lanchow-Chinghai and Lanchow-Haichow lines meet.

Apart from these two growing industrial centres, the vast region which the new railway traverses (western Inner Mongolia, the proposed Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region and the eastern Kansu Province) has not yet been touched by industrial development. However, this area is extremely rich in minerals. The coal-field around Shih-tsuishan extends for hundreds of kilometres. Prospecting is now going on in the Wuchung area in Ningsia which promises to be an abundant oilfield. Hundreds of smaller deposits of iron, coal, copper, silver, etc. have been found.

The famous Yellow River bend is one of China's granaries. Particularly fertile is the plain around Yinchuan, proposed government seat of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region.

With the opening of the Paotow-Lanchow line all these resources can be used in the development of this promising area. As industrial equipment is shipped in

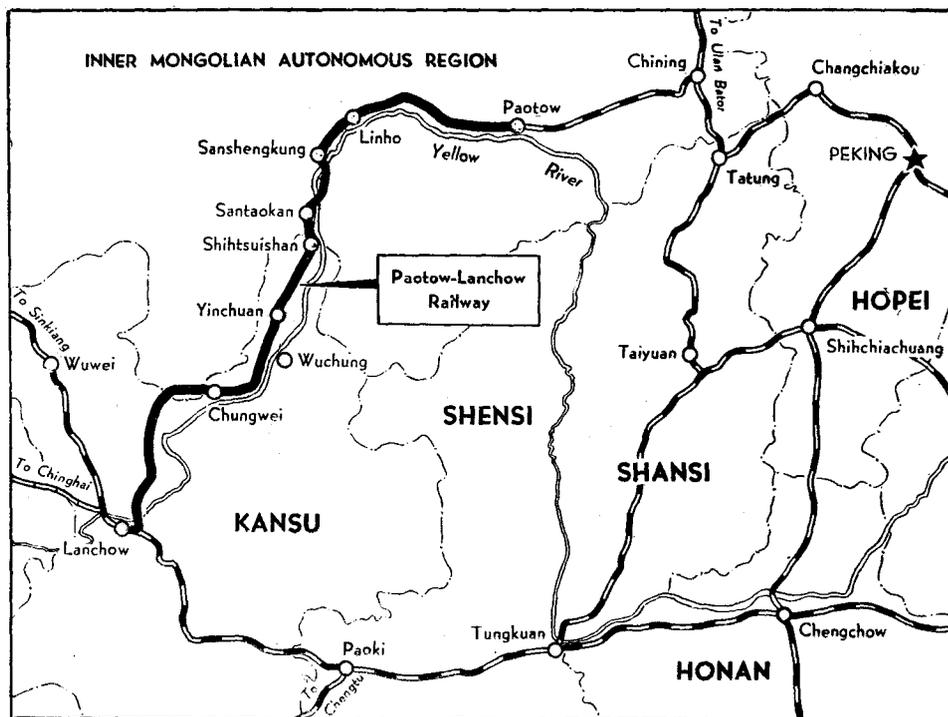
and surplus grain and animal products are moved out the economic development of this section of the country is accelerated. The railway will facilitate the exploitation of the coal deposits around Shihtsuishan. Important industrial cities will be built in several counties along the railway. These industrial centres will form the backbone around which agriculture, animal husbandry and small local industries will grow. The economic picture of this hitherto undeveloped area will change drastically.

As the area develops increasing numbers of Mongolian and Hui people will be drawn into industry, thus eliminating any economic disparities which exist among the Han, Mongolian and Hui peoples.

The people had long hoped for such a railway. The Kuomintang talked of building it but all they did was to make two surveys, one in 1925 and the second in 1949.

Building of the Paotow-Lanchow line by the People's Government began in April 1957. The road is a real engineering feat. It involves 48 million cubic metres of earth moved, the building of 1,001 bridges and culverts and 17 tunnels. Three bridges were built across the turbulent Yellow River, the longest one measuring 673 metres. Large-scale blasting, with hundreds of tons of explosives, was used to remove a dozen hills and fill in as many valleys.

Building bridges in severe winter when the mercury stood at 30 below zero was difficult. Unique problems were caused by shifting sand as the line traverses the Tengri Desert for 140 kilometres. Millions of cubic



Sketch map by Su Li

metres of sand had to be dug up in order to build the road bed. Some sections of the road bed disappeared completely after a sandstorm. To stabilize the road bed, over a thousand camels were used to transport cobblestones and a long wooden barrier was built alongside the railroad to hold back the shifting sand. For long-term protection, sand-breaking forests are being planted.

The Paotow-Lanchow Railway fulfils its role of vanguard as it has become an axis in the expanding railway network in northwest China. Another railway connecting Chungwei along the line and Wuwei in central Kansu Province will be built during the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962). Other lines are also being planned.

CHINA AT THE SWISS FAIR

The Swiss people and international visitors will have an opportunity to get to know New China at the 1958 Comptoir. The Lausanne National Fair opens this year on September 13 and China will be there as the guest of honour. This is the first time a socialist country is participating in this annual event.

The Chinese pavilion, occupying 810 square metres and decorated in traditional Chinese style, will show more than 2,000 kinds of industrial, handicraft and agricultural products. In addition to traditional Chinese export items such as silk, tea, and tinned goods, the exhibits will give visitors a vivid glimpse of the rapid industrial developments in China in the past few years. New products made by Chinese workers during the current big leap forward will be on display. These range from various types of machine-tools, precision instruments, medical apparatus and chemicals to perfumed cotton prints and silks dyed with active radicals of great brilliance and greater fastness. Some of these products were made as a result of the big industrial drive sparked by the slogan to catch up with and surpass Britain in major industrial products in 15 years or less.

Visitors to the Chinese pavilion will also see samples of world famous Chingtehcheng porcelain and Fukien lacquerware, ivory and jade carvings, carpets and other Chinese handicrafts.

Chefs in a Chinese restaurant at the Fair have been chosen from among leading exponents of China's two main schools of culinary art—Peking and Canton.

Representatives of various Chinese trade organizations will be on hand at the Fair to deal with business enquiries and discuss trade with industrialists and businessmen of Switzerland and other countries. Ordinary visitors to the Fair will have a chance to buy many Chinese commodities which will be on sale.

China's trade with Switzerland has grown tremendously in the last eight years. The 1957 trade figures were several times larger than those in the peak pre-liberation years. China's main imports from Switzerland are her famous wrist watches and clocks, machines, precision instruments, chemical products and medical apparatus; exports include silk, tea, peanuts, casings and tung oil.

LITERATURE

Folk Literature Flourishes

The recent exhibition of Chinese folk literature at the National Peking Library displayed a thousand and more copies of folk songs, ballads, poems and stories. It was a minute proportion of what has been produced in the way of literature by workers and peasants over the past few months but it was enough to give a glimpse into the extraordinary wealth of literary talent that lies in China's working people. This talent has found fuller expression since liberation in 1949 and the cultural liberation that has come with the rapid increase in literacy in the countryside and the factories. These pieces were collected from all over the country. They have a wide range. They reflect the "great leap forward" in various fields of work in China today and new human relationships. Here are lyrics of the people's hopes and aspirations, pledges of their determination to bridle nature, to create a still finer and happier life than that they enjoy today.

This harvest of folk literature is indescribably rich both in quantity and quality. During the past winter and spring 510,000 folk songs were collected in the one county of Yuhsien, Honan. Changshu County, Kiangsu Province, yielded 430,000 in the same period.

Some idea of their spirit may be glimpsed in the following lines carved on a stone slab to commemorate the completion of an irrigation ditch by members of a farm co-operative in Linhsien County, northern Honan:

*The peaks of Taihang Mountain
pierce the clouds,
Below their slopes the Cheshui's
waters coil.
Heroes today have turned the
torrents' course
To overleap the mountains, bringing
verdure to our soil.*

A popular ditty runs:

*Where there's water, there's
happiness.
Where there's drought, there's pain.
This irrigation ditch we've dug,
Will fill our barns with grain!*

There is an attractive lilt and humour, poetic invention and great humanity in most of the folk literature reproduced at the exhibition. Given time, we can be confident that not merely good but great works will appear. As one poem foretells:

*The revolution in culture and the
great leap ahead,*

*Will carry our people far beyond the
ancients.*

*Hundreds of poems will flow from
their lips,*

*Rivalling the poets of Tang, putting
them to shame.**

The appearance of so rich a crop of folk song is one of many signs that the cultural revolution has already got under way among the mass of workers and peasants. This exhibition shows that literature is no longer the concern of a relative handful of intellectuals but has become an affair of the hundreds of millions. A new kind of literature is exemplified here — the product of an integration of intellectual work with manual labour inspired by the aim of building socialism and communism. These folk songs are the embryo of the communist literature of the future, holding the promise of great vitality, range and power.

The exhibition also gave samples of the old and new folk literature of the national minorities. A notable example is *Ashma*,** the most popular ballad of the Shani people in southwest China. Like most of the literature of the minority peoples, this ballad was handed down orally. It is only a few years ago that it was transcribed, translated and published, and became known throughout the country. Since the liberation this work of collecting the folk literature of the national minorities has been put on a scientific, systematic basis. Nearly a hundred of their major works have been translated into the Han language and published.

While the bulk of the exhibition deals with contemporary work, a place of honour has been reserved for the songs of the people composed in the old revolutionary bases. Some copies printed at the time on rough local paper have been preserved. Others were collected and published only after liberation.

In those days every front in the struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries and the imperialist invaders had its popular fighting songs. This song much heard in the mid-twenties in the old revolutionary bases in Hunan shows how the people felt for their Red Army:

*Join the Red Army, if you want to
be a soldier.
With the workers and peasants fight
against the foe —
Bureaucrat tyrants, landlords and
compradors,
Scum of the earth! We'll be rid of
you all!*

* The Tang dynasty (618-907 A.D.) was the golden age of Chinese poetry.

** An English translation, published by the Foreign Languages Press of Peking, is available.

*Join the Red Army, if you want to
be a soldier.*

*Workers and peasants will greet you
everywhere;*

*Officers and men stand shoulder to
shoulder;*

No one oppresses his brother!

*Join the Red Army, if you want to
be a soldier.*

*When the Red Army comes, all the
people wear a smile,*

*For there's work for the workers,
enough for all to do,*

And land for the peasants to till.

Songs of this kind in the collection exhibited came not only from the people in the revolutionary bases in various parts of the country but also from the people in areas then controlled by the Kuomintang.

Contemporary folk literature is drawing increasing attention to itself. The recent national conference on folk literature decided that the work of collecting, studying and publishing folk literature, both traditional and modern, should be given still greater attention. What has already been collected and published augurs well for the future. We are clearly witnessing an initial flowering of folk literature that is already unprecedented in China's literary history.

— W. P.

CINEMA

New Films

The Changchun Film Studio has just completed two new feature films, one dealing with those grim years of hard struggle against the reactionaries, the other a tale of today about the building of the big Ming Tombs Reservoir.

The first, *Daughter of the Communist Party*, is the story of a woman Communist who fought unflinchingly to the end against the Kuomintang reactionaries during the difficult years of the Second Revolutionary Civil War of 1927-1937. The title role of Li Yu-mei is played by Tien Hua who distinguished herself in the role of Hsi-erh in the film version of the famous opera *The White-Haired Girl*.

The story is told through a long flashback. It recalls the years when the Party and each of its members had to fight against heavy odds, when a single false move could mean swift death. This is a picture that not only gives an inspiring portrayal of a real daughter of

the Party, but is also a reminder to the younger generation of the heavy cost of victory in the revolution whose fruits they enjoy today.

The story begins at a concert when General Lu Ming of the People's Liberation Army hears a girl singing a Kiangsi folk song and is struck by her strange resemblance to his own wife who died more than twenty years ago. To his joy he soon discovers that the girl is his own daughter, Little Niu, whom he thought he had lost when his wife died.

The happy reunion between father and daughter brings sad reminiscences of the past, and it is the story of the film that General Lu Ming's daughter tells him. Over twenty years ago, Lu Ming, a company commander, was ordered to go with the Red Army when it was forced to evacuate Juichin, the revolutionary base in Kiangsi. A small group of Communists including his wife Yu-mei remained behind to carry on the struggle. But things took a sudden turn for the worse when a turncoat betrayed them. All the comrades of the Party branch in Taohsiang Village were arrested. Yu-mei managed to escape. When she discovered who the traitor was she and her comrades hurried to take the news to the guerrillas in the mountains and alert them against treachery and enemy attacks.

The traitor captured by the guerrillas was shot. In the search of the village by the enemy Yu-mei was caught and killed while trying to save Young Cheng, the guerrilla messenger. It was Young Cheng who took her daughter Little Niu to the Communist New Fourth Army to be brought up by the Party. It was such daily heroism by countless unknown rank-and-file revolutionaries that finally brought victory to the people.

Yu-mei's loyalty to the Party is vividly brought out in the scene where Little Niu takes out her mother's Party card and the two yuan for her Party dues and gives them to her father. Yu-mei was true to the Party and the lofty aims it struggled for down to the last detail.

The story of *The Reservoir Builders* is woven round the building of the Ming Tombs Reservoir near Peking. This, as a spectacular expression of the Chinese people's enthusiasm for building socialism, has already served as the theme of a spate of pictures, poems, songs and plays, and will undoubtedly inspire many more. A young couple, Second Lieutenant Ku Chih-chiang and Lan-hsiang, a peasant girl, are going to get married during the Spring Festival, but the wedding has to be put off when Ku and his unit get orders to go and help build a reservoir at the Ming Tombs. There's no time to go home to spend the festival in the traditional way. When

Lan-hsiang hears of this she understands, but Ku's father is a bit put out because he is anxious for a grandson. As luck has it, however, the agricultural co-operative to which Lan-hsiang belongs decides to build a small reservoir to irrigate its fields, and she is sent along with her prospective father-in-law to the construction site of the Ming Tombs Reservoir to get some experience. This provides some excellent sequences of life and work on this extraordinary site where work goes on day and night in order to complete the reservoir in time to catch the summer floods.

The story ends happily: Lan-hsiang and Ku Chih-chiang get married at the construction site, and the reservoir is completed ahead of time. The sequel comes as Lan-hsiang and her father-in-law return to their village, and help build a small reservoir to irrigate the fields of their co-op.

—LIU CHUNG-YU

MUSIC and DANCE

Brazilian Artists in Peking

New rhythms of the samba were abroad last week at the People's Theatre in Peking when the Brazilian Radio and Television Artists Delegation, led by Alberto Carmo, performed for three successive evenings before packed houses. The lovely folk songs and music of this first group of Brazilian artists ever to visit New China fascinated the audience, while their folk dances, masterly executed, were a delight to watch.

The Farrroupilha Troupe of five, consisting of Inah Bangel, Tasso José Bangel, Estrélla D'alva Lopes de Castro, Danilo Vital de Castro, and Alphen de Azevedo had a tremendous success. In colourful costumes, playing guitars and singing at the same time, they performed the gay and spirited dances of southern Brazil with grace and skill. Now dancing in twos or threes, now singing and dancing all together, they wove gay patterns on the stage, ringing their variations with unerring harmony.

Singing comprised the major part of the programme. Jorge Goulart was encored again and again. He sang with an ease, vigour and deep feeling that captured the hearts of his audience, especially when he sang *Sing, Brazil!* in praise of his rich and beautiful motherland. His powerful rendering of *The Parched Land* struck an immediate answering chord in an audience that not

so many years ago suffered just such agonies as he sang about:

*The Negroes are sweating,
But they keep on working and work-
ing.*

*Hands covered with calluses,
But they keep on working and work-
ing.*

*Lord of Heaven! They're tired to
death,
Tilling the parched and stone-hard
land. . . .*

*The time has come for the Negroes
to speak,
It's more than man can bear!*

The quick, incisive notes of the percussion instruments by the accompanying band of five musicians added a note of underlying resolution to Jorge Goulart's voice.

Maria Helena Raposo has an expressive contralto voice. Her *Abaluaiê* and *The Old Negro Woman* about the sufferings of the Negro people were particularly moving. The other two singers, Nora Nei and Milton Costa, won great applause with their folk songs and dancing combined.

The performance by the Brazilian artists has the authentic popular touch. Their dances and songs, both traditional and modern, all came from the people, variations evolved from the samba, the traditional Brazilian dance. All reflecting the people's life, these songs and dances are in forms loved by the common people. By taking what is best in their national folk art, combining singing with dancing, solos with choruses, singing, dancing and playing combined, they succeeded, despite the small size of this troupe of only fourteen members, in giving a meaningful and richly varied evening's entertainment and well deserved the applause they received when they all appeared on the stage to sing their finale at each performance: *I Am Samba*.

The Brazilian artists are touring China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Welcoming them before their first performance and thanking them for travelling so many thousands of miles to perform for the Chinese people, Chu Tu-nan, Chairman of the Association, described their visit as a mark of the further development of friendship and cultural exchange between the Chinese and Brazilian peoples. He also expressed the Chinese people's sympathy and support for the just struggle of the people of Brazil and Latin America as a whole against colonialism.

—CHANG SEN

SIDELIGHTS

The Ragamuffin and the Marshal. Nine years ago Chen Sze-tao was an orphan just turned eleven, a street urchin in the shabbiest of rags and capable of all manner of mischief. Life before him seemed all set—without purpose or hope. Liberation came. His whole life changed. Today he is studying at one of the best secondary schools in Peking. As Army Day came round, he recalled his first encounter with the People's Liberation Army in a charming little story which appeared in a recent issue of *Renmin Ribao*.

It was in the early days of liberation in Paoting, a major city of the north China province of Hopei. Sze-tao had sneaked into a cinema and planted himself comfortably on one of the best "dress circle" seats upstairs. Before long a P.L.A. officer came up. Seeing his seat taken, the officer said to him: "Hey, you little devil (an affectionate term for youngsters in the old liberated areas), how about letting me sit, and you sit on my knee?" The boy thought it wasn't a bad idea. There in the warmth and comfort of the officer's great coat he sat and enjoyed the show. But he soon began scratching his itching body. "What, something bothering you?" the officer asked and helped him scratch, too. In no time the two got on famously. The officer told him that his name was Nieh Jung-chen. He talked about how things would be in the new China; that soon

all boys like him would be cared for, and have a chance of going to school. It was only years later, when he began studying at school, that Sze-tao realized that the man who first gave him the warmth of a father's care that night was none other than Marshal Nieh Jung-chen of the People's Liberation Army, and one of the Vice-Premiers of the State Council today.

Shopping Delight. Housewives in Shanghai used to be shy about asking a butcher to weigh them only a few *fen* worth of liver (a *fen* is China's smallest coin). Butchers too sometimes grumbled. Yet how one wanted that little something tasty at lunch for baby or a patient at home! Now such worries are gone with the wind of rectification. Housewives shopping in the more than 200 city markets are offered foods in all quantities from a special low-priced counter. They are welcome to take only ten *fen* worth of ham, five *fen* worth of liver, one *fen* worth of bean curd or even a quarter of a salted egg.

Shanghai's food markets have improved services in many more ways than this. Most markets now have customers' creches which look after babies while their mothers are shopping. The nurses in attendance will wash the kiddies, clip their finger-nails and comb and braid small female plaits when their parents are in a hurry. The change has been so complete that people who have been away for a time find their favourite market quite strange the first time they go shopping again—it's a strangeness, however, that brings only delight.

One Heat of Coke—9 Minutes.

August 12 was a memorable day for the giant iron and steel complex in Wuhan, whose construction is being speeded up. At 11:50 p.m. its No. 1 coke oven battery turned out its first heat of coke, 19 days ahead of schedule. Equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, this fully mechanized coke oven battery can turn out one heat every nine minutes. It can operate continually without major overhaul for 30 years on end. Construction began in the summer of 1957. The date of completion was brought forward, so as to enable it to supply coke and gas to the first blast furnace which is to go into operation on October 1, China's National Day.

Herdsmen into Professor. Everybody in the Agricultural College of Shansi Province is talk-

ing about Ning Hua-tang, the new professor who has just joined the department of animal husbandry. Ning Hua-tang has been a shepherd all his life and had had no proper schooling, but his lectures on sheep breeding, on his practical experience in raising twin lambs, the almost limitless extent of his knowledge on lambs and lambing are fireworks, rich and stimulating, that leave so-called orthodox, school-trained experts speechless but full of admiration. A herdsman for well over 40 years, Ning Hua-tang could hardly keep himself alive in the days before liberation. His parents starved to death, his brother became a beggar, and his younger sister was sold to a rich man's family. Ning's unrivalled knowledge was put to good use only after liberation and today he is held in esteem far and wide. The Shansi Agricultural College has sent a professor and two graduates to live and work with Ning, and help him sum up his experience and write a book to be known as "New Methods of Sheep Breeding."

Amateur Architect Commended. Shih Lung-yu, a wine seller by profession in Shanghai, has been commended by the municipal authorities for his excellent design of a bridge to span the Whangpoo River. He never designed a bridge before. In fact he has had no engineering education and is an entirely self-taught civil engineer. He worked out his design and made a model of it when he read in the newspapers that the Shanghai People's Council was considering throwing a bridge across the river which divides the city in two. His proposal of a drawer-like movable bridge surface is an original idea never attempted before in the world.

Peking-Tsingtao Air Service. Tsingtao, the popular holiday resort well-known for its beaches, in Shantung, east China, is now linked with Peking by a new air service which was inaugurated on August 16. The 730-kilometre flight takes three hours. The fare is 55 yuan, little more than it costs to travel "soft" (that is, first class by train) between the two points. Three round trip flights will be made each week.

May the Fourth Movement History. An outline history of the famous May the Fourth Movement of 1919 is being prepared for publication next year, its 40th anniversary. The Institute of History of the Chinese Academy of Sciences is in charge of the work. It will be in four chapters: "On the Eve of May 4," "The May 4th Movement," "The Liberation of the Mind," and "The Birth of the Chinese Communist Party."



He sat on Nieh Jung-chen's lap

By Ah Lao

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Sino-Cambodian Friendship

Premier Norodom Sihanouk's visit to China is frontpaged by the Peking press. Editorials and comments greet it as an important event in the development of friendly relations between China and Cambodia.

On the day of his arrival in the capital on August 15, *Renmin Ribao* stated editorially: Our people entertain the most friendly sentiments towards the Cambodian people and their leading statesman Prince Sihanouk. Under the initiative of Premier Sihanouk, Cambodia has maintained a policy of peace and neutrality in international relations, non-participation in military blocs, refusal to allow foreign countries to establish military bases on her territory, and development of friendly relations with all countries. These policies of the Cambodian Government have the sympathy and support of the Chinese people and all the other peace-loving peoples of the world. Cambodia is playing an ever more important role in Asian and international affairs. These developments have again shown that all countries, big or small, can make their contribution to the maintenance of world peace and the promotion of international co-operation.

Referring to the ever-growing friendship between China and Cambodia, the paper asserts: This is not only in the interests of the two peoples; it also reflects the deep-seated aspirations of the peoples of Asia and Africa to strengthen their solidarity in their struggles for peace and national independence. The colonialists, hostile to these noble aspirations, are doing all they can to frustrate and thwart them. But they will never succeed because the Chinese and Cambodian peoples, like the peoples in most parts of Asia, have already launched out on the path of independent development and are masters of their own fate.

Guangming Ribao has this to say: "A friend in need is a friend indeed. The peoples of China and Cambodia share the same experiences and aspirations. They have always shown sympathy and given support to each other in their fight against colonialism." As an example of this, it cites China's support for Cambodia in June this year, when the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, at the behest of the colonialists, invaded Cambodia's territory and gravely threatened her national independence and security. The Cambodian Government has also made important contributions to the further development of Sino-Cambodian relations by its

decision to establish normal diplomatic relations with China in defiance of foreign pressure.

Zhongguo Qingnian Bao declares: Since Cambodia announced its decision to stick to its policy of peace and neutrality, the U.S. imperialists have constantly shown their dissatisfaction and have repeatedly brought pressure to bear upon Cambodia. Washington has gone so far as to express its "regret" regarding the extension of *de jure* recognition to China by the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia. But, today the forces of peace are unprecedentedly strong, the national independence movements are surging to new heights and "the east wind prevails over the west wind." The sabotage of peaceful co-existence by the imperialists, their intervention in the internal affairs and violation of sovereign rights of other countries, and their schemes to create new war will certainly end in ignominious failure.

Soviet U.N. Resolution Supported

Peking papers on August 16 frontpaged the speech of Premier Chou En-lai at a Korean reception in the capital in which he voiced China's full support for the Soviet resolution at the U.N. General Assembly emergency session calling for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. and British forces from Lebanon and Jordan.

They highlighted his statement that: "We are of the opinion that if the United Nations does not wish to see its prestige decline further in the eyes of the world, the emergency special session of the General Assembly, in conformity with the spirit of the U.N. Charter, should take up conscientiously the solemn responsibility of curbing aggression and defending peace.

"No matter what the results of the session, or how U.S. President Eisenhower quibbles, bullies and cajoles, American and British forces of aggression must withdraw completely from Lebanon and Jordan."

Violators of U.N. Charter

Not all the water in the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic to boot, can cleanse the United States and Britain of the crime of violating the United Nations Charter,

declares *Renmin Ribao* editorially on August 10.

The United States and British armed occupation of Lebanon and Jordan is the crudest form of violation of those countries' territorial integrity and independence and constitutes a serious threat to Iraq and the United Arab Republic, the paper notes. It is a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter which lays it down that members shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. It also poses a threat to peace in the Middle East and the world at large.

The myth of "indirect aggression" is being spread abroad in an attempt to claim that U.S. and British aggression in the Middle East is in line with the U.N. Charter, the paper says. This is another example of the way the United States and Britain trample the Charter underfoot while cynically using the U.N. flag to cover their crimes.

Refuting point by point the various pretexts Washington and London give for their armed aggression in the Middle East, *Renmin Ribao* says: The Iraqi revolution was the main justification used for the dispatch of U.S. troops to Lebanon. In his speech on July 15, Eisenhower maliciously attacked the Iraqi revolution to make it appear that the U.S. invasion of Lebanon was an "emergency action" necessitated by developments in Iraq. But this revolution was clearly that country's internal affair. Anyway how does revolution in Iraq warrant the dispatch of U.S. and British troops to Lebanon and Jordan? Where would security in the world be if, whenever a revolution breaks out in one country, other countries are justified in sending troops to occupy its neighbours? Given such an absurd argument, other countries would be justified in sending their armed forces into the United States if a revolution took place in Mexico or Guatemala.

Renmin Ribao brands as "utterly false" U.S. charges of "external infiltration" and "indirect aggression" in Lebanon. In its reports on July 2 and 31, the U.N. Observer Group, composed of 150 observers from 15 countries, certified that no such "external infiltration" existed. When this lie was exposed, Eisenhower and Dulles were forced to invent a new interpretation of "indirect aggression," to include broadcasts from the Soviet Union and Cairo! Soviet and Egyptian broadcasts, directed against aggression and for peace and national independence, have nothing to do with "indirect aggression." If there are any broadcasts which can be called indirect aggression, it is those from the United States. It is open knowledge that the U.S. Government spends millions of dollars on its "Voice of

America" and "Radio Free Europe" which carry on war propaganda and instigate subversive activities against various states. All this proves one thing: the United States is the most vicious direct and indirect aggressor on earth.

Not so long ago the U.S.-British aggressors spoke of the Iraqi revolution as the outcome of "indirect aggression" and claimed that this "indirect aggression" would be extended to Lebanon and Jordan. This lie has been exploded and they have had to recognize the Republic of Iraq.

Eisenhower's claim that U.S. troops are in Lebanon to "protect U.S. nationals" is the most absurd of all, the editorial continues. Many countries have nationals residing in the United States. According to this logic, these countries can land troops in the United States any time they wish. Eisenhower, knowing very well that this argument cannot hold water, has lately avoided any reference to it.

The U.S. and British aggressors have another pretext, the paper points out. Eisenhower argues that the U.S. troops landed in Lebanon at the request of Chamoun, while Macmillan claims that the British troops were invited in by Hussein. It is well known that one of the basic principles of the U.N. Charter and international law is non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and the forbidding of armed aggression. If men like Chamoun and Hussein, long known to the people as puppets, are allowed to "invite" armed intervention by foreign troops to prop up their rule, what guarantee is there that this principle recognizing a sacred right of the people, will be observed? Let the Eisenhowers and Macmillans answer: can you be exonerated from the crime of inter-

vening in the internal affairs of other peoples just because you are "invited" to do so? Are you any less a criminal because you are "requested" to commit a crime?

These pretexts of the United States and Britain to cover up their crime of aggression are not only refuted by facts, but also by their own self-contradictory words and acts. Their true face as aggressors has been exposed to the world. The longer U.S. and British troops remain in Lebanon and Jordan, the heavier their guilt, which mounts by the day and the hour, the paper concludes.

Latin America vs. Wall Street

Wall Street monopoly capital has liked to think of Latin America as its quiet "back yard." But, as in other parts of the world, resistance to U.S. colonialism is mounting in this area too. Recent events there show that the contradictions between U.S. imperialism and the Latin American countries are growing sharper day by day.

A recent article in *Renmin Ribao* sheds much light on the growing determination of the Latin American peoples to free themselves from Washington's control and end the plundering of their resources by the United States. Wall Street monopoly capital brutally exploits the Latin American countries, and its grip on their economic and political life has brought untold sorrow and constant political unrest to that region. By 1957, private U.S. investments in Latin America amounted to 10,400 million dollars. They yielded enormous profits. According to an obviously "modest" estimate in the American press, U.S. capitalists raked in a fabulous 8,382 million dollars in profits from those regions between 1946 and 1956.

U.S. capital uses its privileged position by buying cheap and selling dear to these countries, causing them heavy economic losses and an increasingly unfavourable balance of trade. If in 1956 Chile had wanted to import the same amount of U.S. goods as it did in 1950, it would have had to export three times as much copper and seven times as much nitrate as it did in 1950. Such unequal terms of trade with the U.S. has resulted in an unfavourable trade balance that has grown from 300 million dollars in 1956 to 900 million dollars in 1957.

The United States is also trying its best to impede the growth of national industries in the Latin American countries so as to keep them economically backward. The United States refuses to sell Mexico, Brazil and Argentina equipment for the oil industry because U.S. monopoly capital wants to get the right to exploit their oil resources. The United

States already controls 70 per cent of Venezuela's oil production, and U.S. interests get away with a profit of 500 million dollars a year there.

In order to shift the burden of its economic crisis onto the shoulders of the Latin American countries the U.S. is insisting on a cut in prices of its imports and reducing their amounts. At the same time it is raising its own tariffs, demanding "free trade" and planning to create a "common Latin American market."

All this is not lost on the Latin American peoples, says *Renmin Ribao*, and this explains why Nixon and Milton Eisenhower were *persona non grata* to the Latin American people when they made tours there, and why the Latin American countries are taking counter-measures. In April this year, Brazil abrogated the trade agreement signed with the U.S. in 1955; Argentina and Uruguay have decided to suspend imports; Colombia has cut imports of industrial goods by 50 per cent and other countries are following suit. Many Latin American countries have nationalized important industries formerly controlled by foreign capital, especially U.S. monopoly capital. This has weakened the influence of foreign capital in these countries and helped their national industries to grow.

Most of the Latin American countries are opposed to the "common market" which the United States plans to establish in the area. While opposing U.S. domination over their foreign trade, they are working to expand trade relations with the socialist countries so as to restore their traditional markets there. Fourteen Latin American countries now have commercial contacts with the socialist countries.

Another aspect of the Latin American people's struggle against the United States is the energetic effort they are making to overthrow the dictatorial governments which are the tools of U.S. imperialism. In the last three years, such regimes have collapsed in eight Latin American countries. The few dictatorial governments faithful to Wall Street which still remain are not stable. In Cuba, an armed struggle continues against the Batista regime.

The new political trends in Latin America are making the men in the White House uneasy. Recently they have plotted a series of coups d'etat in the vain hope of re-establishing pro-U.S. dictatorships. But many of their schemes, as in Venezuela and Haiti, have come to nought.

"The present situation shows," *Renmin Ribao* concludes, "that the peoples of the Latin American countries are standing up. They want to take their destiny into their own hands. There can be no doubt that they will realize their aspirations."



The rising tide

By Hua Chun-wu

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Premier Sihanouk in Peking

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Premier of Cambodia, and the Cambodian State Delegation which he heads, were given a rousing welcome when they arrived in Peking on August 15. Premier Chou En-lai, leading Chinese officials, members of the diplomatic corps and a throng of 6,000 other welcomers were at the airport to greet them.

In a speech of welcome, Premier Chou En-lai said that two happy events, the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cambodia and Prince Sihanouk's friendly visit, "show that a new page is opened in the annals of traditional friendly relations between China and Cambodia."

Premier Sihanouk, he said, has come to visit China at a time when the situation in the Middle East is posing a serious threat to world peace. "We are glad to have this opportunity to exchange views with His Highness on the current international situation so as to further strengthen friendly co-operation between China and Cambodia in safeguarding world peace."

Amidst cheers, Premier Sihanouk declared: "Since we regained our national independence, relations between our two countries have improved and grown stronger so that today they can be said to be truly brotherly."

Prince Sihanouk predicted that the friendship between the two countries will be the "purest example of the virtues of peaceful co-existence among nations which have different regimes but are inspired by the same desire for peace and progress."

He also expressed his appreciation of the attitude of the Chinese Government which "scrupulously respects the five principles of peaceful co-existence in its relations with us," and the gratitude of the Cambodian people to the Chinese people "for their unconditional economic help."

In the evening, Prince Sihanouk, his daughter, Princess Norodom Soriya Roengsei, who accompanies him, and members of the Cambodian State Delegation were received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Premier Chou En-lai also gave the royal party and delegation a recep-

tion and dined with Prince Sihanouk, the princess and M. Leng Ngeth and Kou-Roun.

His present visit is Premier Sihanouk's second trip to China. Members of his delegation include Leng Ngeth and Kou-Roun, Members of the King's High Council; Tim-Nguon, Minister of National Defence, Surface Defence and National Security; Touch-Kim, Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance; Chheng-Hak, Secretary General of the King's High Council; and Phuong Mar, engineer.

China Supports Iraq

The Chinese Government has offered every support to the Republic of Iraq in safeguarding its national independence and opposing aggression. This assurance was conveyed in a recent letter addressed to the Iraqi Premier, General Kassem, by Premier Chou En-lai.

The Chinese Premier stated that the Chinese Government and people firmly opposed the U.S. and British occupation of Lebanon and Jordan and their armed threat to the Republic of Iraq and other Arab countries. He declared that the United States and Britain should immediately withdraw their forces from Lebanon and Jordan, and added: "We are fully convinced that the Iraqi and other Arab peoples, who are awakened and are constantly strengthening their unity, will achieve still greater and more brilliant victories in their just struggle against colonialist aggression."

Premier Chou also expressed the readiness of the Chinese Government to take measures to develop political, economic and cultural relations between China and Iraq.

Korean Anniversary Greetings

In a joint message to the Korean leaders on the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of Korea's liberation, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Premier Chou En-lai congratulate the Korean people on their successes in building socialism and on their resolute struggle for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the safeguarding of peace in Asia. They greet the growing friendship and close co-operation between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

Meanwhile, the headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteers announced on August 14 the completion of withdrawal of the second group of 100,000 volunteers from Korea. This makes a total of 180,000 men who have returned to China since the announcement on withdrawal of the C.P.V. this year.

Soviet Aid for the Big Leap

The Soviet Union will give technical assistance to China in building and expanding 47 metallurgical, chemical, engineering, timber-processing, construction materials plants, coal-mines and power stations. This is provided for in a new Sino-Soviet agreement signed in Moscow on August 8.

Soviet assistance will consist in aid in surveying, designing and research work for these enterprises, the provision of part of the equipment and instruments needed and training of the necessary Chinese personnel. Soviet experts will come to help build and start certain plants. Because of China's rapid industrial and technical advance, however, the surveying, designing and research work for most of the enterprises covered by the agreement will be carried out by Chinese personnel and the bulk of the equipment needed supplied by the Chinese engineering industry.

The Soviet Union will also supply technical data and transfer patent rights *gratis* to China. Expenses incurred by Soviet organizations providing this technical help will be reimbursed by China by deliveries of commodities on conditions specified in the current trade agreement between the two countries.

Carrier of Friendship

True to her name, the freighter *Freundschaft* of the German Democratic Republic sailing between Rostock, Shanghai and Tientsin is not only a carrier of goods, but of friendship. To a party with four hundred Young Pioneers in the Shanghai Children's Palace recently, the crew of the *Freundschaft* brought along many presents from German children, including a portrait of Ernst Thaelmann, flags and insignia of the German Young Pioneers, dolls and teddy bears. Their young Chinese hosts gave them a return "cargo" of small rattan chairs, straw slippers, puppets, embroideries and paintings, which they promised to carry home for the German children.

The Shanghai Children's Palace and the Pioneers have many pen-friends in the German Democratic Republic.

Trade News

A Sino-Pakistani barter contract under which China will sell 100,000 metric tons of rice to Pakistan and use the proceeds to buy Pakistani cotton and jute was signed on August 8. This is the second such contract concluded by the two governments this year. In June, an agreement for the exchange of 150,000 tons of Chinese coal for Pakistani cotton was negotiated.

Karachi papers welcomed this and other recent barter agreements with China and other socialist countries because, as

Dawn declared, they help diversify Pakistan's foreign trade and benefit her jute and cotton exports which are now suffering a sharp decline.

Five Chinese trade officials recently arrived in the Yemen to study import and export possibilities in accordance with the Sino-Yemeni trade agreement signed in Peking last year.

An order for steel products worth one and a half million pounds sterling has been placed with the Australian company of Lysaghts Ltd.

Cultural News

A Chinese song and dance troupe left for Kabul on August 14. It will give performances during Afghanistan's National Day celebrations.

Seven Chinese scientists headed by Chang Yu-che, Director of the Purple Mountain Observatory in Nanking, are in Moscow to attend the 10th Congress of the International Astronomical Union.

Art lovers in Budapest are enjoying an exhibition of traditional Chinese paintings. Besides traditional landscape, bird and flower paintings, the more than one hundred exhibits include quite a few scrolls which take their themes from contemporary life. There are also twenty fine examples of Chinese calligraphy.

The Hungarian painter Hincz Gyula, who visited China recently, gave an introductory talk on Chinese traditional painting at the opening ceremony.

Briefs

M. Leng Ngeth, Member of the King's High Council and former premier, has been appointed Cambodian ambassador to China.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has sent a message of condolence to the French Communist Party on the death of Frederic Joliot-Curie.

A donation of 50,000 yuan has been made by seven leading people's organizations in China for Japanese nuclear bomb victims. The contribution was made on August 14 in commemoration of the thirteenth anniversary of the U.S. bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

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

▲ **MING TOMBS - PAST AND PRESENT** A new opera written by Ching Ku-hsueh on the Ming Tombs Reservoir. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

Aug. 22 & 26 Renmin (People's) Theatre

▲ **CAPTURING "THE HAWK"** Adapted from *In the Snowy Forest* by Chu Po. A P.L.A. man pits his wit and courage against the notorious Hawk, a bandit leader, and brings about his capture. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Aug. 19 & 20 Zhong He Theatre

▲ **MU KUEI-YING** A brave warrior-maid of Sung times wins the heart of a young general after defeating him on the battlefield, and later helps him drive out foreign invaders. Produced by the China Opera School.

Aug. 21 matinee Zhong He Theatre

▲ **THE COWHERD AND THE WEAVING MAID** A favourite folktale of the people. The Heavenly Weaving Maid falls in love and elopes with a mortal cowherd, thus incurring the displeasure of the Queen Mother of the Heavens. She punishes them by setting them on opposite sides of the Milky Way and allowing them to meet only one day each year. Produced by the China Opera School.

Aug. 20-22 Ji Xiang Theatre

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **HUNG HSIA** The moving tale of a Kiang-si peasant girl in the Anti-Japanese War. To save her village from destruction Hung Hsia leads a troop of KMT soldiers up a precipice from which there is no return. Produced by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre and starring Li Shu-chun, Hou Yung-kuei and Tsung Chao-huan, noted Kunqu opera singers.

Aug. 20-22 Xi Dan Theatre

Aug. 23 & 24 Minzhu Theatre

AUSTRALIAN ARTISTS' DELEGATION

in Peking
Programme includes excerpts from ballets, vocal, piano and clarinet solos, etc.

(It will give a series of five performances starting from August 25. Consult *Beijing Ribao* for details.)

QUYI

▲ **HUNG HSIA** - see story above. Sung in the quju style by the talented young actress

Wei Hsi-kuei. *Quju* is a new kind of opera developed since the liberation. Produced by the Peking Quyí Troupe.

Aug. 19 Laodong Theatre

Aug. 22 Yuan En Si Theatre

Aug. 25 Dong Dan Workers' Club

THEATRE

▲ **SON OF THE WORKING CLASS** Based on the autobiography of Wu Yun-to, one of China's best-loved revolutionary heroes. Thrice seriously wounded, he never stopped working for the revolution. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Aug. 19-21 Renmin (People's) Theatre

▲ **UNFORGETTABLE TIMES** - tells about the activities of underground revolutionaries in the Shanghai colleges before the liberation. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Aug. 19-22 Shoudu (Capital) Theatre

▲ **THE EGRET** A play by Pai Jen about a young and wealthy girl of the bourgeoisie who becomes a revolutionary. Set in Fukien, before the liberation. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Aug. 19-22 China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **A DAUGHTER OF THE PARTY** A touching story about a young peasant woman, a Communist Party member, who gave up her life for the revolution in the 1930s. Produced by the Central Drama College.

Aug. 19-22 Shiyán Theatre

▲ **THE PARTY SAVED MY LIFE** - based on a true incident which happened recently in Shanghai. A steel worker, suffering from acute second degree burns, is saved by the concerted efforts of the hospital staff and his own will to live. The new socialist outlook of the medical staff made this miracle possible. Produced by the Peking Experimental Theatre.

(See *Beijing Ribao* for dates.)

FILMS

(Foreign films are dubbed in Chinese unless otherwise noted.)

▲ **THE CRAB-TINNING BOAT** Japanese feature film adapted from well-known Japanese progressive writer T. Kobayashi's novel of the same name. The inhuman treatment the workers suffered at the hands of their bosses and their struggle for freedom.

Aug. 24-25 Beijing (Peking) Theatre

▲ **THE DEVIL'S ABYSS** A Rumanian film about Anika, a young girl, and her life among the lumberjacks.

Aug. 21-23 Peking Exhibition Centre

Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Da Hua, Jiao

Dao Kou

Aug. 24-27 Zhongyang

▲ **MR. HANNIBAL** A school teacher's treatise on the causes of Hannibal's death

cost him his life in pre-liberation fascist Hungary. Hungarian feature film.

Aug. 21-23 Zhongyang

Aug. 24-27 Da Hua

▲ **OMARU** - the first Austrian film shown in New China. The colourful and absorbing story of a pair of peasant sweethearts. In German, with Chinese sub-titles.

Aug. 21-23 Guang An Men, Beijing

(Peking) Workers' Club

Aug. 24-27 Peking Exhibition Centre

Cinema, Xin Jie Kou

▲ **INTRIGUE ON THE SEAS** Coloured Soviet feature film. There is a saboteur among the crew of a submarine in the Atlantic. Who is he? How is he caught?

Aug. 21-25 Er tong (Children's) Cinema,

Shoudu (Capital) Theatre, Dong

Dan Workers' Club, Shengli

▲ **UNDERGROUND HEROES** A Changchun Film Studio production about the revolutionary underground movement in Peking on the eve of its liberation.

Aug. 20-25 Yuan En Si Theatre,

Xi Dan Theatre

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **ART AND PHOTO EXHIBITION** showing the Chinese people's support for the Arab people in their struggle against U.S.-British aggression. Daily 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. till Aug. 28.

Art Gallery of Artists' Union

▲ **EXHIBITION** of art works on the theme of the Ming Tombs Reservoir. Daily 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. till Aug. 24.

Inside Beihai Park

SPORTS

▲ **NATIONAL BOYS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT** Aug. 20 aft. Shanghai Team vs. Tientsin Team; Aug. 22 aft. Tientsin vs. Chungking; Aug. 24 aft. Shanghai vs. Chungking. At Peking Stadium

▲ **CITY BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Aug. 24, 2:30 p.m. Shi Cha Hai Gymnasium

▲ **CITY TABLE-TENNIS TOURNAMENT**

Aug. 24 Tao Ran Ting Swimming Pools

OPEN-AIR DANCING

▲ **AT** the Zhongshan Park's open-air dance floor. Band music.

Aug. 23 & 24, 8-11 p.m.

VARIETY EVENING

▲ **JOIN** Peking's working people in a grand party of:

*Peking Opera *Pingju Opera *Quyí Shows

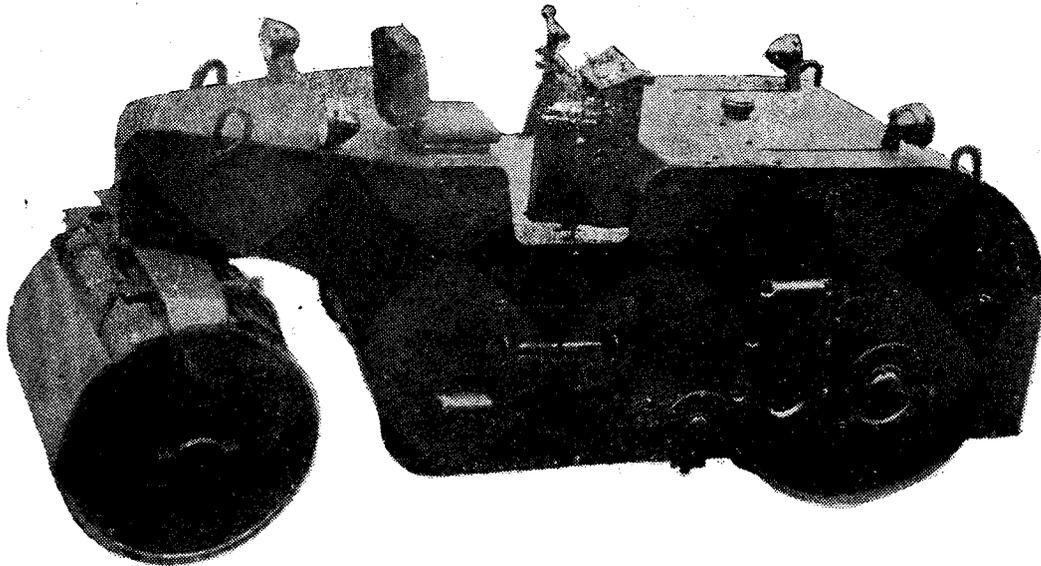
*Films *Shadow Theatre Plays *Puppet Shows

*Acrobatics and Conjuring *Chess Matches

*Wrestling *Ball Games *Dancing

Aug. 23, 8-11 p.m. Working People's Palace of Culture

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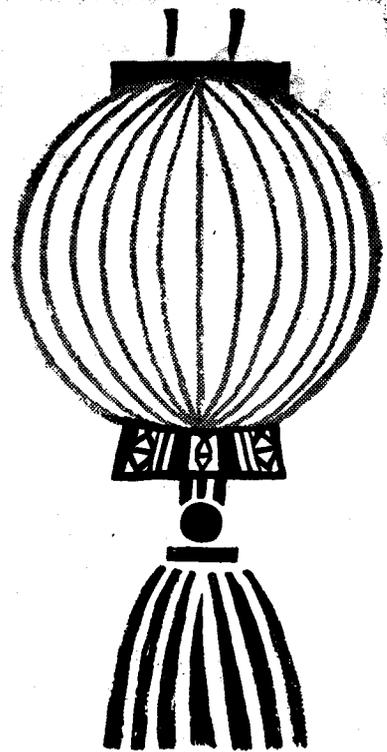
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