Best Friends of the National Liberation Movements

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

China’s Skyrocketing Oil Output

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

On the Long March With Chairman Mao

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

Tide of Wrath in the Arab World

CHINESE PRESS ON SUMMIT CONFERENCE
The "313" TA TUNG pen with its larger ink capacity and feather-touch nib is a delight to write with.

Slim and elegant it is a pen you will be proud to own. A marvel of precision and strength, the "313" does not leak or flood in any climate.

An Open Secret

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

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

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

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

While brandishing the big stick, the U.S. also dangles the carrot in the form of "release of Egyptian funds blocked in the U.S. when sanctions on trade with the U.A.R. are lifted."

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

Following the example of Nazi Germany, the U.S. has for quite a long time carried the tattered banner of anti-communism in the Middle East. But the confidential circular comes out with the truth. Despite all the clamour about combating the "Red" bogey, the whole object of the U.S. is to "fight Arab nationalism, whatever shape or form it may take in the Middle East."

For the Arab world, the U.A.R. stands out as a shining example of victorious Arab nationalism. That's why the U.S. has centred its attacks on the U.A.R.

For the Arab people, the U.S.-British aggression has drawn a clear-cut line between friend and enemy. Who stands with the Arab people? Who is on the sidelines, simply looking on or, worse still, making eyes at the imperialist aggressors? Who stands in opposition, fighting the Arab people? The answers are all too clear. The confidential document states that the U.S. and crosses the U.S. of Washington's subversive activities in the Middle East.

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

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Chinese Army Day

Should the imperialists dare to start a war, they will surely meet with a terrible end, and come to an end, once and for all. This warning was given by Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Military Committee, on the occasion of a special article entitled "The People's Army is the Unmovable Pillar of the People's Democratic Republic," to commemorate August 1, Chinese Army Day. The article appeared in all the national daily papers.

Vice-Chairman Chu Teh denounced the war plots hatched by the U.S.-British imperialists in the China's territory, and is trying to enucleate the Chinese People's Republic with military bases in south Korea, Japan and the Philippines, he drew attention to the grave danger to peace in the Middle East and throughout the world brought about by the U.S.-British imperialists' military bases in the Middle East and their armed intervention against the liberation struggles of the Arab peoples.

The people of the world must sharpen their vigilance, said Chu Teh, and smash the war intrigues of the imperialist aggressors and the system of imperialism— the basic cause of war.

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

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

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

"The military theories expounded by Comrade Mao Tse-Tung represent the correctly formulated military line of the Chinese Communist Party and crystallize the rich experiences gained by the Chinese people in the anti-imperialist wars... Comrade Mao Tse-Tung applied dialectical materialism to direct the revolution, thereby giving full play to the comparatively developed Marxist-Leninist military science, that is, the line of building up the people's army and the theories of strategy and tactics in the people's war. This has vitally promoted the unity and strength of the revolutionary war over more than 20 years, and the victorious achievement of the American aggression and aid Korea. It is time to guide the Chinese people to victory in the anti-imperialist aggression in the future.

Twice As Much Rice

Now it's rice.

While the granaries are bursting with an all-time-record harvest of winter wheat, surplus rice, corn, potatoes and other crops, the peasants are gathering the biggest early rice crop in China's history. It is estimated to be bigger than last year's by 40,000,000 jins (20 million tons), a total 100 per cent increase. The huge crops in the Pearl River valley have by and large gathered in their crops, while the rice-growing areas along the Yangtse and Huai Rivers are at their busiest, with the harvest expected to be completed in the first week of August.

From available figures the early rice crop in Guangdong, Guangxi, Kiangsi, Szechuan, Hunan, Hope, Yunnan, Chekiang, Kwantung provinces, on an all-time record last year's output. Characteristic this year's crops are high yield and extended over extensive areas and many new rec- training public works. Reports of per ma jins yields record show new little height is set every other day. The latest is the High Wind Crop Co in Hsinkiang, Hupeh province, with a staggering 15,361.8 jin per mu.

When the news of the recent early rice harvest broke on July 28 on the front page of Renmin Ribao, an editorialist in the paper discussed the prospects of the autumn harvest. Although the summer crops are already made, the best year ever in farming is still important to assure a bumper harvest of winter wheat. The autumn crops are active for more than 70 per cent of the country's total cultivated area. All the favourable conditions that marked the winter crops earlier in the year and during the winter months are still to point to a bountiful harvest in the next season. A number of autumn crops had been better than in past years. Close planting covers much wider areas, and the rice harvest is better farming techniques and are using improved fertilisers and new types of farm tools and insecticides. There had also been a more liberal use of chemical fertilizer, apart from farmyard fertilizer.

Philosophers Dig in To Life

Until recently research methods philosophically analyzed the relationships of the Peking residents who have changed their traditional way of living. The royal road to learning, it is generally held, lay through the library, bookstore and the academy. The attention of the philosophy associates, helped perhaps by one's in- terests, and very little else. The temptation of the theatre may open improved ways of thinking and doing things and the concluding stage, join the philosopher with the outcome of their consideration and actuation. It showed that book learning was never enough. To get to the heart of the matter of the people, it had to be done. One must come to grips with reality.

This is exactly what is being done by the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences. If you call at the offices in Peking you will find the operating with a skeleton staff, with one of the research fellows doing paper work at factories or in farms. As a matter of fact, the entire staff of the institute is made up of people taking a systematic study of the rich, rapidly changing living conditions, and are mingling, eating and sleeping with the people. They take part in the paper work, help the peasants with the fields, or, if they are in a factory, make up their minds about work at the factory when work is over, help them study philosophy, a subject which is now very popular in China.

It is a two-way traffic—the workers and peasants initiate the philosophers into the problems of the popular, while the philosophers help them understand and see the situation of the popular. The two groups discussed the problems of the work and life of the people, which is expected to be set up in the near future. The whole line was opened to traffic on August 5. The new railway starts at Paochow, the mettallurgical base in Inner Mongolia, and ends at the frontier rail-head of Inner Mongolia by linking the Peking-Paochow Railway with the projected

Tracks Across the Tengri Desert

Northwest China, the rising industrial and mining regions of China, is now being linked by a new trunk line—the 1,000-kilometer Paochow-Lanchow Railway, which was laid on July 30, by Premier Chiao, the proposed government seat of the Ningxia Autonomous Region. The people, which is expected to be set up soon. The whole line was opened to traffic on August 5. The new railway starts at Paochow, the metallurgical base in Inner Mongolia, and ends at the frontier rail-head of Inner Mongolia by linking the Peking-Paochow Railway with the projected

Building the Yellow River Bridge at Sankaibang By Yu Tung-chang

Lanchow-Sinkaibang Railway in the far west, this new line will draw off part of the load of the western section of the east-west Lungai line. It will be China's second trunk line extending to the western regions. It crosses the Yellow River three times and cuts across the Tengri Desert for a distance of 148 kilometres. The three bridges across the Yellow River and the roadbed in the Tengri Desert formed the two projects of the entire line. These were formidable jobs, taxing the ingenuity and perseverance of the railway builders to the utmost. Fierce winter storms and bitter cold weather in the winter made the job almost impossible. In the summer the desert was so hot that egs could be cooked by putting them in the sand for five or six minutes. The railway engineering corps of the People's Liberation Army, which had mastered other difficult jobs before, performed unexcelled engineering feats and completed the entire length of the line five months ahead of schedule.

For 30 years the Chiang Kai-shek re- gime planned the construction of this desert railway. When, in 1949, Chiang and his gang were finally bottled out of the mainland, the projected railway line on the maps, like many other projects, was left on paper only. In 1954, the People's Government started to build and four months later, on the eve of the inauguration of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region through which the line would be laid to Lanchow, the line was completed.

A Muslim national minority people in China, celebrated the completion of the first "steel dragon," as they call it, which connects their land with Peking.
The Best Friends of National Liberation

Following is an abridged translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of July 29, 1968 entitled "The Most Faithful Friends of All Nations Striving for Liberation." - Ed

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

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

The U.S.-British aggression has menaced Iraq and the United Arab Republic, broken the peace in the Middle East and confronted the world with the danger of a new war. The Soviet Union and China successively issued strong statements denouncing the U.S. and Britain's aggression and called on the world to resolutely support the people of the Middle East in their struggle for national independence and liberation.

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

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

In recent years, we may ask, who is it, in the United Nations and other international meetings, that consistently exposes and denounces imperialist aggression and intervention and resolutely defends the interests of all nations who are oppressed and who meet with aggression? Who is it that firmly supported the Indian people's struggle to recover Goa and the Indonesian people's struggle to recover West Irian; and gave the imperialists a stern warning when Indonesia was seriously threatened by foreign intervention? Everyone knows that it is the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union.

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

THE imperialists are always slandering the socialist countries as "sycophant" and "fellow-traveller," and charging them with "imperialist aggression" and "infiltration." Being imperialists, they indeed cannot understand why the socialist countries could have consistently extended aid to other socialist countries and had it not at all strange that, because of their long experience in dealing with imperialism; certain countries and people who have long suffered oppression and aggression, do not at once fully understand the active assistance of the socialist countries.

THE proletariat and its vanguard, the Communist Parties, are internationalists. The lofty aim of their struggle is to seek a new socialist system in which there is no longer any nation or settlement that has not to be freed from the bonds of imperialism. But the U.S. imperialists continue to resist firmly the oppression of one nation by another. As Marx taught us: No nation which oppresses others can itself be free. Therefore, all the socialist countries are united against the common enemy in their struggle for the independence and liberation of nations. Furthermore, they deeply sympathize with the oppressed peoples of all nations against colonialism and for national independence. They regard this assistance as their compelling obligation.

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

In recent years, the imperialists broke the chains which the imperialists imposed on them and took their place in the ranks of independent sovereign states. This is an irrefutable proof of the decline of imperialism and the growing strength of the anti-imperialist forces in their bankruptcy, namely that this is a result of "infiltration" by the socialist countries; but such nonsense is not worth the trouble to refute.

As a matter of fact, the most effective revolutionary agitators in Iraq and the other oppressed nations are none other than the imperialists themselves. The cruel oppression imposed on the masses of people in the countries devoid of freedom and independence, led to general rage and hatred, and gave rise to the revolutionary consciousness of the oppressed and exploited people, and forced them to take the road of struggle. It is the only road open to them if they are to survive. Without this motivation, revolutions are impossible and unimaginable.

In exact reverse to the socialist camp, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States is extremely hostile to all movements for national independence and liberation. The United States supported the French aggression against Algeria and aided other imperialists' occupation of Viet Nam. The West Irian intervention while intervening in the Indonesian people's anti-Dutch movement; and declared that India's Goa was "a province of India." The United Nations and the U.S. have done precisely the same thing in this case. As for the Churchillian clique's "backyard" and "plundering" and unscrupulously enslaving it. The United States occupies China's territory of Taiwan. And now, the United States, Britain and France are again imposing a fait accompli on the Arab peoples. The socialist countries are the most active friends of the Arab peoples, and have openly come out for aggression in the Middle East together with Britain. This has completely exposed the United States as the most vicious enemy of the peoples of the Middle East and the "Eisenhower Doctrine" as nothing but another name for colonialism.

The United States when it went about selling the "Eisenhower Doctrine" in the past, and even now when it has openly turned to armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries, has spread myths about "preventing Soviet infiltration" and "preserving the very existence of the reactionary Arab monarchies," and now it is again renouncing the very existence of the Arab countries and Arab monarchies. All these myths only go to prove that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to use "anti-Sovietism" and "anti-communism" as a smoke-screen for the purpose of controlling our Arab brothers and the intermediate area between the socialist countries and the U.S.A. This applies first of all to the colonies and semi-colonies. From the point of view of French imperialism, the U.S. imperialists no longer find it possible to rule.

But, "a lie can't carry you very far." All the contradictions of French imperialism have been gravitated and the anti-colonial struggle of the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is growing with each passing day, and the peoples of the countries in these regions are seeing more and more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 colonialist of today. If, during the Suez Canal incident, the United States was still able to pretend to be the kind-hearted grandparent of the oppressed peoples, it is evident today that all the sweet words and honeyed phrases can only cover up their gunboat policy.

At the same time, the socialist countries are so strong and so courageous that the imperialists dare not touch them. Their firm stand on upholding world peace and justice has checked the imperialist suppression of the national independence movements of the oppressed peoples. It is clearly shown in history that the U.S. and Britain had to leave the post to change the policies and methods of their overseas aggression. The existence and progress of the socialist countries and their sympathy and support for the national independence movements, greatly assist the development and victory of these movements; at the same time, the upsurge of the national independence movements in turn weakens the imperialist forces of aggression, and thus facilitates counter-revolutionary movements in the imperialist countries and strengthens the forces defending world peace.

The socialist forces and the national independence movements have in this way joined together in a mighty torrent of international unity. Following World War II, this mighty torrent has already broken the chains of colonial rule in vast territories of Asia, Africa and Latin America, but has not yet swept away this last bastion. The imperial Revolution signifies that the anti-colonial struggle has entered a new period of high tide. The higher the armed threats of the imperialists, the greater the unity and the higher the international unity between the national liberation movement and the socialist movement will grow.

Today in the Middle East, there is a new call for the liberation of the Arab peoples. Tomorrow yet another link will be broken in Asia, Africa or Latin America. Now that the east wind continuously prevails over the west wind, colonialism and imperialism will find no avenue of escape from ultimate doom.
Worry in the Western Press

Tide of Wrath in the Arab World

"This is the Republic of Iraq. This is your day of victory. This is your day of nationalism. Rejoice and be glad!" In the early hours of July 14, Baghdad Radio beamed this jubilant message to the Iraqi people. All Iraq rejoiced. The entire Arab world rejoiced. "In the rebel quarters of Beirut," Reuters reported, "insurgents danced in the streets as the news was broadcast over loudspeakers. They released reprieved burning of innocent gunboats.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The British invaders and their hirpling, Hussein, are faring no better in Jordan. Reporting from Amman, the Wall Street Journal (New York) quoted a "respectable and influential Jordanian citizen" as saying: "There is only one way to get British paratroopers out of here — get rid of the man who invited them in, and then we will damn well invite them out." The reporter added, "His hostility over the British landings in Jordan last week is fairly typical of the mood in this tense capital city."

A little episode related in the Wall Street Journal is illuminating. When news photographers moved and shouted at Jordanian soldiers to move closer to the British troops, so as to take publicity pictures, "one of the Jordanians spoke a few sharp words in Arabic. All the legionnaires brusquely turned on their heels and walked away." A new way to accelerate the growth of the oil industry has been found. By developing shale oil and coal tar oil as well as petroleum and by building plants all over the country through the efforts of the entire population, the output of liquid fuels is expected to soar at an unprecedented rate.

During this year and the next, no less than 16,000 small, and more than a hundred medium-sized plants for the manufacture of liquid fuels from coal and shale will be built by the local authorities throughout the country, in addition to the exploitation of several large oil fields and the building of a number of giant shale oil plants by the Central Government. As a result, the country's oil producing capacity will be five times what it is now. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan (1962), oil production will be six times as much as the preliminary target of five to six million tons projected by the First Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1958.

China's Skyrocketing Oil Output

by CHU CHI-LIN

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

In the eight years since liberation, crude oil output rose more than tenfold—from 122,000 tons in 1949 to 1,400,000 tons in 1957—tapping the pre-liberation peak (1949) of 320,000 tons by a long shot. But 1.5 million tons of crude oil fall short of the needs of a country of 600 million people at a time when both industry and agriculture are progressing by leaps and bounds. A new way to accelerate the growth of the oil industry has been found. By developing shale oil and coal tar as well as petroleum and by building plants all over the country through the efforts of the entire population, the output of liquid fuels is expected to soar at an unprecedented rate.

China Oil and Coal Tar

China is rich in oil shale and coal resources. Apart from the confirmed big mines in Pusan, Liaoning Province and Manchuria in Kwangtung Province, according to a preliminary survey, there are hundreds of oil shale mines in 21 provinces and autonomous regions. The oil content of some of these mines is rather high. In Huna,
Many counties are today building nitrogenous fertilizing plants. A large number of low-temperature carbonizing plants have been built to take coke. These coke furnaces will at the same time produce low-temperature coal tar.

To help the local authorities develop oil, the Ministry of Oil Industry has already worked out a number of standard projects for the production of liquid fuels by simple methods, including the pile carbonization method with an annual output of 300 tons, 1,000 tons, 3,000 tons, 10,000 to 50,000 tons. Recently a small prototype shale oil plant was built in Peking. It has two carbonization "piles" with an annual output of 200 tons of crude shale oil. Despite its drawbacks it produces light gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and coke, and can obtain 150 tons of liquid ammonium sulphate a year.

Since this plant is small, low cost (about 20,000 yen) takes little time to build (about one month), and because its equipment is simple and easy to operate, it can be built in every county or township which has oil shale. Another prototype plant with an annual capacity of 300 tons is also being built in Peking.

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

Since small plants are being established in all parts of the country, materials needed in their construction can be obtained on the spot and the funds and technical questions involved can also be settled by the local authorities. Their output will directly meet the needs of the locality, thus saving the cost of long distance transport.

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

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

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

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT (1949-1957)

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

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

The natural gas which abounds in Szechuan Province is another raw material of these liquid fuels.

Petroleum

Prospecting and exploitation of petroleum is also making rapid progress. Contrary to the belief of certain bourgeois scholars in the past, China is also very rich in petroleum resources. In 960 million square kilometres of China, the area of possible oil-bearing sediments is as large as 2,700 million square kilometres. More than 60 oil reserve formations have already been discovered. During the First Five-Year Plan, a huge oil field was discovered in Karamai, Sinkiang; three natural gas fields were discovered in Szechuan. Many exploratory wells in the Tsaidam Basin in Chinghai Province have struck oil; several other structures newly drilled this year have all shown productions of oil. Besides continuous exploration of Loachongmao oil field of the famous Yumen oil fields, the Ministry of Oil Industry is stepping up the prospecting and exploitation of other oil fields in that vicinity.

The distribution of China's oil fields is widespread. Particularly important are the very large oil fields containing crude oil of excellent quality recently discovered in central Szechuan. When one of the test wells in Nanchung County struck oil; 172 tons of crude oil gushed out at a height of over 30 metres in a period of one hour and 55 minutes.

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

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

Not long ago, the first lot of crude oil from the new central Szechuan oil fields was refined in Shangha i. It is estimated that the 120,000 tons of crude oil will be produced in central Szechuan this year. Equipment is being installed in a small refinery built there. Another refinery with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons is being designed.

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

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

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

Reminiscences

On the Long March with Chairman Mao

by CHEN CHANG-FENG

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

I

In the Grasslands

HAVING the forests and mountains behind us, we were able to make a stop and complete preparations for crossing the Grasslands on the Chinghai-Sikang border.

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

He was attending many meetings at this time. Sometimes they lasted till late at night and then without any rest he went on discussing problems with Chang Wen-tien and Wang Chia-hsiang until far into the small hours. Busy though he was, he often came to see me. Seeing I was in low spirits he would encourage me by explaining why we had to cross those grasslands and enliven me by recounting interesting stories that he knew.

I felt in him the love of a father. I felt a warm and deep gratitude to him and I bitterly reproached myself: how could I go and get sick at such a time. I had incurred the great trouble of crossing the grasslands and had neglected the attention of our Chairman.

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

* Chang Wen-tien is now an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Deputy Foreign Minister of the Chinese People's Republic. Wang Chia-hsiang is a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee and is also Deputy Foreign Minister.
The fighting troops too had entered the Grasslands. There were no more units of uniforms. Some were in full grey, others were grizzled old men, and there were various groups, some dressed in camouflage, and others in brown uniforms, some were covered themselves with blanket caps. Some wore large round hats of plated bamboo, others carried bamboo shields. They marched everywhere, but they seemed to have lost their life in these dark marshes. They marched linked together, hand in hand, in lines, advancing slowly but steadily.

One day we suddenly noticed a black spot on the otherwise desolate horizon. It grew larger and larger as we advanced. And our excitement grew when we knew it was well in our hearts. It was Panyu. I can’t describe our feelings. When we finally reached it, Chairman Mao and I took in bullock carts. The Tibetan family made of sunbaked cow dung. Men were wearing sheepskin coats, and the children were dressed in school. We lit fires of cow dung to dry our wet and mildewed clothes.

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

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

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

Chairman Mao stood up and looked back at those shabby, tired figures marching back to where we had come from, and spoke to us in a calm voice. "They will come back! We must open our eyes and see for them so that they can come to us!"

Chairman Mao Sends Me to School
So we marched on. In the middle of September we captured the strategic Latieskou Pass into Kansu Province and in the latter part of the month broke through the blockade of the Kuomintang on the River Weishui, passed Lapiang, and then entered the Hui region of Kansu.

One day soon after we started out from Huan County in Kansu, we found ourselves caught in a hailstorm. Suddenly, we saw three men on horseback galloping towards us. Clearly friendly, they carried muskets on their hips and wore white towels on their heads when they came up. We saw they were young, sturdy chaps in their twenties. They asked for Chairman Mao. One of them declared they were sent by Liu Chih-tan** to bring
him a message. When Chairman Mao read their letter he smiled and said: "Comrades, you’re tired!" Then they knew it was he who ordered them.

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

We soon set down after arriving in north Shanxi. In the city of Taiyuan, capital of the political department of the Red Army Academy, came to see Chairman Mao and talked about recruiting students for the academy. During their talk, Chairman Mao looked around and meditated and said: "There are some veterans here at headquarters. They are good comrades who passed the test of the Long March. How about sending some of them to you to study?" Chairman Mao nodded his consent and said: "They’re welcome, warmly welcome!"

One morning, a few days later, I was going out bringing Chairman Mao’s washing water, when I happened to see: "Chen Chang-feng! I’m sending you to the Red Army Academy to study! How’s that?"

I didn’t answer immediately. My heart beat fast. All sorts of thoughts crowded into my mind. I who had never been to school, who had herded cattle for the landlords in my childhood, was to be sent to a real school! Of course I was glad! But I had been with him for over five years. This was not a short time. How could I bear to part from him? But the thought of being able to study in such a short time was difficult to deny. The thought of how to make my studies useful was what I most wanted. I was afraid that I might be of no use, but work and I had learnt what a real Communist was... The thought that I hesitated before I replied. Chairman Mao explained: "The revolutionary bases are expanding. We need good cadres. Now you must go to school and work systematically. When you’ve completed your studies you will be able to work better for the Party."

And thus I went to school. But for the moment I was so flustered that I carried away the washing water before Chairman Mao had a chance to wash it in! How He Taught Us
Chairman Mao went to the front soon after I entered the Red Army Academy. I studied there altogether for three months and was then transferred to the Northwest Security Bureau as instructor to a security detachment. In August that same year Chairman Mao returned from the Shanxi front and went to visit us. I entered the room his first question to me was about my studies.

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

"What kind of work?" Chairman Mao asked me, lighting a cigarette and settling down for a talk. I told him that I was working with the cadres.

"More than two hundred," I replied.

When Chairman Mao heard this he looked up at me quizzically and teased me. "More than two hundred! That means that you are a small battalion commander! (At that time each company was made up of eighty or more men each.) He asked me other questions and then I admitted that I hadn’t learnt how to make speeches yet. He smiled and asked: "When you’re talking, do the men stamp their feet and complain about the mosquitoes?"

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

He then said seriously: "Now that you are a cadre you must be alert. When you are talking, make things clear, don’t gable. Don’t put on airs; don’t act as if you aren’t writing!"

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

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

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

"You remember when we were in Kiangsi how Hsieh Chueh-tai*, Hsu Teh-li*, Chen Yen* and others taught you to read and write?" I nodded. How could I forget? In those days we had no books, no newspapers, so they would take turns to give us lectures and teach us how to read and write. Chairman Mao said: "That’s right, a whole team would help to guide our studies whenever he had a moment to spare."

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

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

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

"That’s a fine way of studying," he commented. "Does Wu Chieh-ching (someone I guardedly do it this way too) do the same?"

I answered no, he said: "That’s too bad. Tell him to come here."

* Hsieh Chueh-tai is now Minister of Internal Affairs, Hsu Teh-li is one of the oldest members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chen Yen is Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the People's Republic.** One of the leaders of the North Shanxi Revolutionary Base.

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

*** One of the leaders of the North Shanxi Revolutionary Base.
I called in Wu and Chairman Mao told him: "From now on, when you buy the vegetables write down the accounts and report to me." That got Wu Chi-ching to start reading and writing seriously!

I Say Goodbye

In May 1946, the Party decided that I should go to Shantung to work. The evening I heard of this decision one of my first thoughts was to see Chairman Mao and say goodbye to him before I left. I phoned and it was one of his rare appearances as his bodyguard, and he answered. I asked him to give my regards to the Chairman and say that since I was going to the front I hoped to see him before I left. Comrade Ho Ching-hua, his wife, was at home and answered. I asked her to give my regards to the Chairman and say that since I was going to the front I hoped to see him before I left. Comrade Ho told us: "Chairman Mao has been waiting for you since early morning in his office."

We followed him into the courtyard. Comrade Chiang Ching, Mrs. Mao, came out to welcome us. She shook hands with us and took her baby in her arms. When we arrived in Wanghsingh, where he lived, Comrade Ho said: "Chairman Mao has been waiting for you since early morning in his office."

He immediately wrote the following lines in my notebook:

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

And so we parted for many years.

Technology

New Innovations in Irrigation Pumps by Ho Shan

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

Unlike ordinary pumps driven by gas, steam or diesel engines or by motors of 50hp these ingenious machines combine engine and pump in one and thereby achieve the maximum simplicity of structure, and economy of metal and fuel. To China, which has the largest irrigated area in the world and whose agriculture is booming ahead at an unprecedented rate, the significance of these new developments can hardly be over-estimated. Wide use of these new pumps will speed up the mechanization of irrigation and drainage.

What is more, there are possibilities of developing them into a type of "fluid-drive" internal combustion engine needing neither piston nor cam. Thus water for transmission instead of complicated mechanical transmission. In this sense, they are also a revolution in the heat engine.

How It Works

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

A gas-air mixture is supplied to the cylinder on the left through the intake valve (3) and is ignited by the spark plug (8). When pressure is low, the water-intake valve (7) opens automatically; water enters the pipe; and as the water level also drops in the cylinder on the right, the gas-air mixture is compressed and the gas produced is forced into the water-intake valve (7) and water is forced upward in the pipe. Then it begins to flow back in the opposite direction due to higher water pressure at the outlet. The water level in the cylinder on the left rises rapidly and squeezes out waste gas until the exhaust valve is closed by the impact of waste gas. At this point, the cylinder on the right is compressed by the rising water. It is then automatically ignited by the spark plug. Thus the two cylinders are working in parallel and lifting the water in a continuous flow.

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

Simple and Economical

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

It is also very economical on fuel. To raise 200 tons of water per hour at a head of 4.5 metres, it consumes only 1.5 kilograms of anthracite coal. With such a pump the pipe diameter working at a head of ten metres its capacity is equivalent to an ordinary pump driven by a 25 bhp. gas engine but it consumes only half or one-fifth of fuel. The simple structure and the low fuel consumption of the pump make it particularly suitable for the Chinese countryside where large quantities of cheap and efficient irrigation equipment is needed.

China relies heavily on irrigation to get a rapid rise in farm yield. For that reason, the demand for pumps in China is about 15 million bhp. of irrigation equipment is needed. A native of Hunan, one of China's main rice-growing provinces, Professor Tai well understands the needs of the peasants. In Hunan, a mix of rice paddies requires over six tons of water a day. In Szechuan, where the soil is more porous the need is even greater—over ten tons a day. This poses a tremendous arithmetical lifting problem. It was facts like this that spurred Professor Tai to tackle this problem of making a cheap, simple and efficient pump for the peasants.

But need alone is not sufficient. This need had existed for many years. The expansion of irrigation made the peasants are to be better exploited and poor they couldn't even afford the cheapest modern pump. The reactionary Kung-ming government was not interested. One professor at Tungbei University did design a four-cylinder internal combustion pump, but he was discharged on the pretext that his researches got in the way of his teaching.

Professor Tai, by contrast, enjoyed the unstinted support of the People's Government and Communist Party. Since 1951 he had been the services of an assistant and they started work on the pump in 1954 with the help of the main libraries in the country. As his teaching load was lightened, he was able to concentrate on research. The entire year of 1956 was devoted to solving the theoretical problems involved. The result was an important treatise entitled "Theoretical Analysis and Proposed Design of an Internal Combustion Pump for Agricultural Use" published in the first number of Acta Aromechanica Sinica. To build prototypes of the new pump, a special research office and a complete laboratory were set up with the aid of the State Technical Commission. After many trials the new pump was born.

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

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

Peking Review now employs the new Chinese phonetic alphabet. The terms are written in accordance with all Chinese words, and it is a particular advantage that the new system is familiar to the reader, so that no confusion is caused, familiar to the reader, so that no confusion is caused, familiar to the reader, so that no confusion is caused, familiar to the reader, so that no confusion is caused, familiar to the reader.
Against U.S.-British Aggression

Two of China's leading statesmen in the past, Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in a speech in reply to the New Indian ambassador, G. Parathantharam, when he presented his credentials on a special mission, declared that "international peace is seriously threatened by the capitalists' aggression in West Asia." He expressed the conviction that China and India "will hold still higher the banner of the five principles and make the necessary effort to safeguard peace in Asia and the world."

On July 31, Premier Chou En-lai, speaking at a reception given by the Cambodian Economic Mission in Peking, declared that the peace-loving nations and peoples of Asia, Africa and throughout the world will not permit the U.S. and British Governments to drag west Asia and the world into the grave calamity of war. The Premier said, "Today, the peoples of Asia and Africa have stood up. The tide of national liberation has swept through Asia and Africa is irrevocable. Final victory will go to the peace-loving peoples of Asia, Africa and the whole world." These statements epitomize China's stand in the present crisis.

The Muses on the Move

The gaiety that marks the attack against imperialist aggression (see Peking Review, Nos. 21, 22) continues to grow away, spreading to the newly won peoples.

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

Receipt of an order from Iraq for radio batteries on July 28, arrived by a battery works in Peking was the signal for the start of an emulation campaign among workers eager to show their solidarity with the newly won Arab people. By special efforts and organization an eight-day job was completed in 48 hours. Workers of the factory, who made the battery wrappers did a week's work in 36 hours.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

SUMMIT MEETING TO HALT AGGRESSION

The evening of a summit conference to halt U.S.-British aggression in the Middle East is still the lead topic in the Chinese press. This was the case in Peking last week and the process from each of the two countries was expected to be well over this figure.

Trade with French Concerns

A deal involving £3.76 million sterling has been concluded between the Chinese Machine Tool Corporation and the French Schneider group. The latter will deliver 25 electric locomotives to China by the end of 1971 and use the proceeds from each of the two countries for arms to the Middle East.

Iraq Thanks China

Among people in China and in the region, the Iraqis in particular, don't know how to thank People's China for its noble and valiant efforts and timely intervention in the Arab world, whether during the aggression against Egypt or later, against the United Arab Republic, and, in particular, for its attitude toward the liberation movement in Iraq," declared Mohammed Mahdi Koubah, Member of the Iraqi Sovereignty Council, in an interview with a Hanhua correspondent in Peking.

Tai Yu-lo, a Shenhai peasant and father of a C.P.V. hero, is hiking the 2,000-mile length of his county denouncing imperialist crimes in the Middle East and collecting the signed protests of fellow-villagers. He declared that his canvassing campaign will go on until the British aggressors are cleared out of Lebanon and Jordan.

TRADE NEWS

Biever Canada Fair This Autumn

More businesses are expected as the autumn fair in Montreal, Canada, will open on September 21st. It is estimated that 250 Chinese firms will be participating in various industries.

The Chinese Export Commodity Fair opens this week in Peking with 1,400 Chinese firms representing various goods including textiles, chemical, machinery and transport equipment.

The fair authorities have already sent out invitations to members of the Middle East's Hejaz railway network throughout the world and are dealing with many enquiries from trade representatives, hotel managers, shipping agents, transport equipment.

U.A.R.

Yamit Ali, M.P., and leading member of the Dubai-China Friendship Society, is visiting China.
The Passing Show

It's an Ill Wind...

American insurance men are doing good business in Beijing selling policies to marines and paramedics.

Kenneth Shailer of the Service Life Insurance Co., New York, a leading specialist, says: "We're just following President Eisenhower's instructions—give them the chance and let them do what they want to do now."

Stanley McCabe of Star, Idaho, told UFO it was definitely going to make life policies to soldiers with no war.

The Passing Show

The paper points to the overnight collapse of the Nuri Lawn regime, origin of the keynote of the Bagdad Pact bloc and a reliable body of leftist agrarian forces in the Arab Middle East. It was a meeting that picked against the peoples of the Middle East, and first of all, against the Shah which gave its name to this pact—Bagdad—"the Iraqi Republic.""}

Summit of Wisdom

The whole world calls for a summit meeting of heads of governments to tackle the weighty problems that face mankind. Senators Humphrey (D-Minn.), McIntyre (R-Mass.) and others say that a current TV interview they outlined a four-point program for which the heads of government should strive. The first point: "A halt in propaganda by Radio Cairo."

Sidelights

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

Hundreds of Millions Study. In China under the campaign to wipe out illiteracy is known as the campaign of "a million teach, and a hundred million learn." In the middle of July, nearly 100 million people were learning how to read and write their first characters and 22 million had reached the standard set for literacy qualification tests. Three provinces—Hunan, Kirthin and Chih-pei—had already reached the stage of "no illiterates among the younger people."

Plastic Yachts. China's plastic industry has turned its attention to making pleasure boats for inland navigation. A plastic boat made of Chinese plastics and glass fiber has been turned out in Shanghai and has passed strict tests. Weighing only 50 kilograms, it is 50 per cent lighter than a warship showing the same size and 75 per cent lighter than a steel-clad one. It is so light that two persons can carry it in their shoulders and so strongly built that it won't crack even if it runs aground. Equipped with a 2-horsepower engine, it does 10 knots per hour. Preparations are under way to make a bigger, 28-seater streamlined plastic yacht.

Questions and Answers. Rennin Ribao, China's most widely read evening newspaper, has introduced a new feature known as "Everybody's Questions." It answers readers' questions chiefly about industries and imperialism, and asks them to conduct and stimulates discussion. The latest topic discussed in this section was how to improve value, usage, and methods of preservation. On July 24, 6, the Bagdad Pact bloc has promised to a Hopei Province peasant, an expert sweet potato grower, who was obstinate in the captives and idiosyncrasies of sweet potatoes and methods of preservation.

Steamboat Along the Grand Canal. For the first time in its 2,500 years' history and with steam power, a canal steamer has sailed into the Grand Canal which links Pe- king with the east China basin day resort of Hangchow. The trial run led to the solution of troublesome navigational questions. First built in 1900 by the British. The Grand Canal was once an important waterway between the Yangtse and the Yellow. It was sailed up at a number of places in the last century and has been navigable only between certain points.

Long Distance Calls Are Cheaper. Charges for long distance telephone calls inside the U.S. drops to 43 cents as from August 1. Charges for calls within a distance of 100 miles will be cut by 33 cents. The rate per minute for calls between 500 and 1,000,000, by 40 to 50 per cent and over 2,000,000 by more than 57 per cent.

Calls made in the evenings between 6 and 12 p.m. benefit from a 30 per cent discount and those between midnight and 7 a.m. get a 50 per cent discount.

To make long distance telephone service widely available, rates for calls on Sundays and holidays have also been reduced 50 per cent.

National Sanitation Check-up. A national wide check-up on the sanitation drive for summer and autumn months began on August 1 and will last for about three weeks. The national sanitation drive to eliminate the "four pests"—flies, mosquitoes and grain-eating sparrows—is being strengthened because thousands of people will have to be freed and the four pests are likely to breed in large numbers. In the seven months or so that ended in June the "Four Pests" have eaten 1,530 million grain-eating sparrows, and 72 million kilogrammes of flies and mosquitoes. At the present rate of destruction, many counties in China are free of the four pests. In the rest of the country the four pests are being eliminated.

Rain and Fish. How did the newly built Ming Tongzi Reservoir on the outskirt of Peking stand up to the flood waters brought by the recent rains? Many people want to know, not only people in China, but quite a few friends from all over the world who have cultivated friendship for China. In spite of heavy rain lately, the dam stood rock firm and the reservoir behind it stood up professionally, containing the waters pushing down the mountains near the dam, last few days 300,000 young fish, fresh from the spawn, were flown from Wuhan on the Yangtse and put into the reservoir. Next autumn, the people of Peking will be getting carp and other fresh-water fish for their table.

Chinese Weights and Measures at a Glance

1 mu = 0.06 hectare = 0.167 acre
1 dan = 50 ill. = 0.05 ton or 0.0914 hundredweight
1 joint = 25.83 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds
Asian-African Literature in China

The Voice of the Arab People, Chinese translations of a collection of poems by poets of the Arab World, by Tapij, is making an important contribution to promoting Arab culture. The volume has been published by the People's Publishing House. The book contains a wealth of information on the history, culture, and literature of the Arab world.

NAGI JACOB

Theatre

The Streets Are Their Stage

Peking streets and suburbs in the last few years have been the scene of much activity. The streets have become the stage for performances by amateur and professional theatre groups. The streets are filled with the sounds of music, the laughter of children, and the chatter of people. The streets are a reflection of the life of the people.

WANG KUI-JUN

Sentinels of the High Sky

The first Peking Opera Festival, held in August, was a great success. The festival featured productions by leading Peking Opera troupes from various provinces and cities. The festival was a tribute to the rich cultural heritage of China.

CHENG TUNG

Cinema

Punish of the U.S. press philosophical at considerable length on the resounding defeat of the American forces suffered in Korea. They point out that the real reasons for that defeat because they dared not reveal them. This film illustrates the great need for the guiding principle of the Voluntaryists' Air Force is close cooperation between the domestic and international activities of the Voluntaryists for the common objective. In an air battle good pilot technique is of no avail unless the pilot is a good patriot and the political understanding and discipline which is invincible.

CHENG ZHI-LIANG

A street performance given by the Peking People's Art Theatre
amusement for the anti-imperialist campaign. 50,000 copies of the first pamphlet came off the presses on July 18. When it was being printed, Chang Fu-tsao, a worker on the night-shift at the printing shop, wrote and gave the publishers these lines:

The printing press is running fast,
Turning out pamphlets by the thousand.
They will wing their way
To the shores of the Mediterranean,
Waving the U.S. and Britain,
Telling them: "Get out of Lebanon and Jordan!"

In the first pamphlet there are two fine sketches of the huge demonstration at the Tien An Men Square by the artists Shao Yu and Wang Hung; a cartoon by Mei Lo shows the U.S. Sixth Fleet in a position of learning oil in the Middle East; Emi Hsiao, the poet, has written some hard-hitting verses in a poem entitled Smash the Aggressors! Brothers and sisters of the Arab countries! Every last one of China’s six hundred millions And those who love peace the world over.

—WANG LEE

WHAT’S ON IN PEKING
—Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc.—

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

PEKING OPERA
• THE WHITE-RIBBONED GIRL One of China’s most famous modern operas. Premiered in 1925. It is based on a true story of a peasant girl who, without knowing it, was poisoning grains, which are a staple food, after having been saved by a landlord and brought back to life. She was hanged 300 years after the event. In 1953, she was released by the Communist regime. In 1986, a new version of The White-Ribbons was staged in Peking.

AUG. 11 Chao Yung Jinku, Te Hui 10:30 a.m.
AUG. 12 Chao Yung Jinku, Te Hui 10:30 a.m.
AUG. 13 Chao Yung Jinku, Te Hui 10:30 a.m.
AUG. 14 Chao Yung Jinku, Te Hui 10:30 a.m.
AUG. 15 Chao Yung Jinku, Te Hui 10:30 a.m.

• THE LONG ROAD A colour drama ttreture film on the fate of two lovers in the East China Sea, published in China, Aug. 15 Paris Exibition, China National Film Company, Chao Tse Yoo

EXHIBITIONS
• EXHIBITION OF FATE OF BIRD AND FLOWER A unique exhibition of the Thirteen Artists of the Thirteen Kingdoms. Daily except Mon 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. At Peking Ponds

• EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE SOVIET UNION Over a hundred photographs by famous Soviet photographers. TUE. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. WED. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. THU. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sat. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. At Shan Tsing St

SPORTS
• AIR SHOW An air display in honour of Army Day by members of the Aviation Club of the Association of the People’s Hernet Defense. Gliding, parachute jumping, model aircrafts, etc. Held Sunday, Aug. 12. At the Peking Aerodrome on the eastern outskirts of Peeking on August 12. (Contact the Association for tickets)

CIRCUS
• PEKING’S OWN CIRCUS Now performing inside the Temple of Heaven Park. Every evening show on week days and two evenings on Sundays and holidays. The new edition of the Chinese Acrobatic Company.

BOATING
At Chuan Shan Park 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Peking Park 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Number Palace 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CHU YU
• THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CHU YU FESTIVAL—Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture.
AUG. 1 Chao Yung Jinku

• THE ROBES A play by Pu Zen about a woman Communist Party member during the War of Liberation. Produced by the Peking Opera Theatre.
AUG. 11 Chao Yung Jinku, Te Hui 8:30 a.m.

KUANG KUANG
• FLOWERS A play by Chao Yung Koo about the suffering of the Chinese peasants during the Cultural Revolution. Produced by the Peking Opera Theatre. At the China National Film Company.
AUG. 13 Te Chao Theatre

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