

August 12, 1958

24

PEKING

REVIEW

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

August 12, 1958 Vol. I No. 24

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The Powerful Voice of Peace

THE communique on the talks held in Peking between Chairmen Mao Tse-tung and N.S. Khrushchov is not merely a policy statement but also a magnificent programme of action on the issue of combating aggression and safeguarding peace. China and the Soviet Union saw eye to eye on all the questions discussed; they reached full agreement on measures to be taken. This complete unity of view and action of the two countries adds to the might of the growing forces of peace; it strikes another shattering blow at the imperialist warmongers. That's why all the peoples of the world who cherish peace and freedom have greeted the communique with joy and high hopes while the imperialists and colonialists have read it with alarm and hatred.

China and the Soviet Union have once again pledged their full support for the just struggle of the Arab countries and for the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. and British troops from Lebanon and Jordan. They sharply condemn imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and demand that the right of every people to choose its own social and political system be fully respected.

The aggressive imperialist bloc headed by the United States is feverishly preparing a new war. The danger of war is heightened at the present moment by the U.S.-British aggression against Lebanon and Jordan. In sharp contrast, China and the Soviet Union have been working consistently to relax world tension. To this end, the communique calls for a conference of heads of governments of the big powers, peaceful co-existence of all countries whatever their social systems, the settlement of all international disputes through peaceful negotiation, and the expansion of economic and cultural relations among nations on the basis of mutual benefit and peaceful competition. In addition, the communique stresses the urgency of reducing armaments, stopping atomic tests, dismantling all military blocs and military bases on foreign soil, and concluding collective security pacts.

China and the Soviet Union are staunch champions of peace. But they know perfectly well that peace can be had only by fighting for it, not by begging for it. They stand ready at all times to pay any aggressor back in his own coin, and with interest. The communique warns the imperialist war maniacs that if they should dare to impose war on the peoples of the world, all the countries and peoples who love peace and freedom will unite closely to wipe them out completely and establish eternal peace.

The Peking talks further consolidate Sino-Soviet solidarity and co-operation based on complete equality and comradely mutual help. With their economies developing by leaps and bounds, such a strengthening of all-round co-operation between the two socialist countries further contributes to the cause of world peace and socialism.

Sino-Soviet solidarity is based on the common ideal of Marxism-Leninism. The communique reiterates the need to continue an uncompromising struggle against revisionism as clearly manifested in the Programme of the League of Yugoslav Communists.

The Chinese people heartily welcome the meeting between Mao Tse-tung and N. S. Khrushchov. They stand ready to do their part in carrying out the tasks defined in the communique.

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ROUND THE WEEK

atomic energy in all fields, radio and electronics, jet propulsion, rockets and the conquest of outer space. . . ."

Sharp Contrast

Figures are often dry, but not these, comments *Renmin Ribao* on the figures for China's economic achievements in the first half of 1958 released by the State Statistical Bureau. (See page 11.) This is a lyric singing of the tremendous things 600 million people have accomplished in six months' time!

These are great days, said the paper. "While the East rejoices the West is plunged in gloom." The "big leap forward" in every branch of China's national economy in the first half of this year stands in sharp contrast to the deterioration of the capitalist world, beset by worries and crisis. In May this year, the index of industrial production in the United States decreased 11.2 per cent compared with the same period of last year. Steel output for April was 45 per cent lower than in April 1957. Coal was down by 24 per cent, oil by 16 per cent, production of motor vehicles by 40 per cent, and machinery and equipment by 20 per cent.

Britain's industrial production declined, too. Its steel output in June this year was 10 per cent less than in June 1957. All the facts point to one thing: China will surpass Britain in the output of major industrial products in the not distant future—much earlier than previously envisaged. For the first half of 1958 is just a beginning, a foretaste of bigger things to come. Many of the new water conservancy projects which have increased the country's irrigated area by 420 million *mu* were not finished in time to benefit the winter wheat and the expansion of local industries has only just begun. The full effect of the current upsurge in China's agriculture and industry has yet to show itself. When it does, the contrast of economic upswing on the one hand and downturn and foreboding on the other will be still more marked.

Technical Revolution Rolls On

The way the technical and cultural revolutions are currently rolling on gives confidence that China can catch up with the world's advanced levels in science and technology in a much shorter time than was at first anticipated. This is the considered opinion as expressed by Vice-Premier Nieh Jungchen, who is Chairman of the Planning Committee for the Development of Science.

Writing in a recent number of *Renmin Ribao*, Vice-Premier Nieh, who, by the way, besides being one of China's outstanding military commanders in the revolutionary wars, is an engineer by education, discussed the course of China's technical revolution. He recalled that though China's production and technological levels had risen sharply in the eight years and more since liberation, she still lagged behind the industrially developed countries. However, the material and technical conditions for the technical revolution had been created by the construction of a large number of up-to-date industrial enterprises with the 156 projects built with Soviet help as their backbone. Now all appropriate measures would be taken to carry out the mechanization and electrification of the country and to equip certain important branches of industry with the latest techniques so as to bring China out on a level with the leading industrial countries of the world.

While the primary task of science and technology was to study and solve the most pressing problems connected with industrial and agricultural production and construction, "pure science," theoretical and long-term research work would not be neglected, he wrote.

Vice-Premier Nieh also stressed that proper attention should be paid to the innovations and inventions of the people in the scientific and technological fields. Since last winter, these were being developed on a mass scale. It was necessary to sum up this mass experience, improve on and popularize the valuable lessons learnt from it. Such innovations were of great revolutionary significance, for though on the surface they might seem "trivial" or "unimportant," they could increase labour efficiency many times over and pave the way for the switch-over of production throughout the country to a modern technical basis.

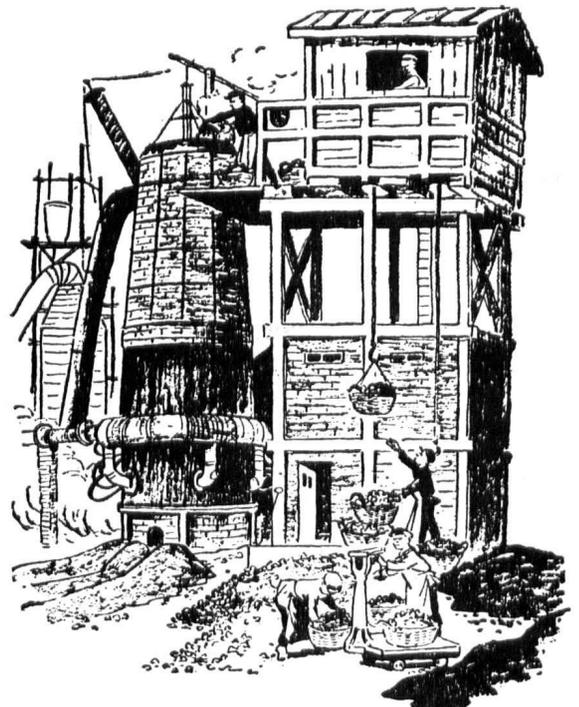
Meanwhile, said Nieh Jungchen, "we must pay more attention to stepping up research in the newest branches of modern science and technology. We should and can master, in not too long a time, the latest techniques in atomic fission, thermonuclear reaction, the use of

Growing Machine-Tools Industry

The heavy machine-tools plant at Wuhan, the triple-city on the Yangtse, has been put into operation one and a half years ahead of schedule. It has the most up-to-date equipment. This year it will make 200 heavy machine-tools of 12 types to feed the rapidly expanding machine-building industry. The smallest tools made here will weigh scores of tons, while the biggest, two or three storeys high, will weigh several hundred tons. When in full operation, it will produce heavy machine-tools to scores of specifications.

China's machine-building industry is making rapid headway. Several provinces have announced plans to accelerate expansion of their machine-building industries to meet the ever growing needs of industry and agriculture in their localities.

In Hunan Province, 13 main plants and 11 auxiliary ones are being built at various points to serve as the basis of a machine-building industry which will supply machine-tools, internal combustion engines, tractors and complete sets of equipment for the textile, chemical and metallurgical industries. Most of these plants will be commissioned in the latter



Small but does the job. This small blast furnace has a capacity of only five tons a day—but there are thousands like it in China today. Together, they add up to a big story, the epic of China's industrial advance based on the principle of developing enterprises of every size—big, medium and small

part of 1959. In addition, a great number of machine shops will be set up in smaller cities to make and repair ordinary machinery and equipment. All of the 3,000 townships in the province will have their own machine repair stations.

In the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, a machine-building industry is now rising alongside the iron and steel industry. By October 1, more than 6,000 new medium and small machine plants will be set up in the region which is hungry for machinery now that local industries are popping up everywhere.

In Yunnan Province, in the southwest, plans have been drawn up to develop the iron, steel and machine-building industries at the same time. The two industrial cities of Kunming and Kokuu will be further developed into technical centres for the machine-building industry. Machine-making plants will be set up in all the administrative regions and areas inhabited by national minorities.

These areas, different in size, natural conditions and industrial potential, are indicative of the way the machine-building industry in China is being developed.

The News Comes to Their "Kang"

"Wind-borne ears" are what the peasants of Heilungkiang, the northernmost province of China, call the rediffusion loudspeakers which bring them the news of the day, on the home front and from abroad, songs and music, and key tips on socialist construction in other parts of China. In the most out-of-the-way villages, people now get to know what is happening in the world while they sit chatting after the day's work is over, pipe in hand, on the *kang* (a kind of brick bed which can be heated from beneath in winter).

On the present scale this service is something new to the peasants, one of the fruits of the cultural revolution, the twin brother of the technical revolution that is sweeping China's countryside.

Every province in China now aims to set up an all inclusive radio rediffusion network. Heilungkiang is in the lead. By the end of July, 228,300 loudspeakers had been installed in the villages of the province, in schools and village clubs, market places and homes. The networks can be hooked up to the national radio programmes but the provincial government and Communist Party committee, and Party committees down to the various lower levels, today make frequent local use of them.

What used to take ten days to reach the peasants in all parts of the province can now be got to them in a

matter of minutes. The success of the "big leap forward" in Heilungkiang Province owes a lot to its rediffusion network. The Heilungkiang peasants now get timely weather forecasts by radio rediffusion. Being "on the radio" today gives them the feeling of being "up to the minute" with the news and events. The distance between town and farmstead has been narrowed even more. It has given them a keener awareness of politics, the urge to keep up with the times, to build socialism by doing "more, faster, better and more economically." Collective farm hustle has got a new ally in the battle against hayseed conservatism.

Heilungkiang, the first province in China to win the distinction of "no illiterates among the younger generations," is today very broadcast-conscious. It not only has a radio rediffusion service for the province but is making its own loudspeakers — 300,000 a year.

Another Chinese-Made Limousine

Hongqi (Red Flag) is the name of the latest sedan made in China. It is a de luxe passenger car, the second of its kind produced by the First Motor Works at Changchun, northeast China. The first was the *Dong Feng* (East Wind), also a 6-seater, which came off the assembly line in May and hit the headlines when it was presented to the Chinese Communist Party Congress then in session. (See No. 12, May 10.)

The new car is powered with an 8-cylinder engine and can do 185 k.p.h. It is shock and sound proof, and air-conditioned. Doors and windows are all electrically controlled. The dashboard, made of scented mahogany, a famous Chinese timber, and a Chinese rug on its floor give the *Hongqi* a special Chinese flavour.

China has come a long way in car production. Before 1949, the year the country was liberated from Kuomintang rule, China had no motor industry to speak of. Up to the end of 1957, she produced only one type of lorry — the "Liberation" model. Now she is producing more than 50 types of cars — from sedans, baby cars, 3-wheeled trucks to jeeps and heavy-duty trucks. These strides have been made in a matter of a few months. Today, not only Changchun, the first motor industry centre, but Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking and several other cities are making motor vehicles. And they are turning them out fast.

Hydraulic Mining Starts

With the first hydraulic coal-mine put into operation at the Kailan

Colliery, Hopei Province, China's coal industry enters a new stage of development. This modern method of mining will be introduced on a wide scale. This was decided at the national conference on coal-mining recently held at Tangshan, centre of the coal-mining district in Hopei Province.

The conference considered hydraulic mining best suited to the rapid expansion of China's coal industry because it simplifies working processes, frees the miner from heavy manual labour, cuts production costs, etc. Hydraulic mining will play a principal part in developing the country's coal industry. Apart from Kailan, four other collieries have decided to change over to hydraulic mining this year.

In keeping with the spirit of the times—to be versatile and economical—collieries will make their own equipment. They are turning their machine-repair shops into manufacturing plants to produce machines and tools for the new venture. A coal-and-water pump with a working head of 300 metres, a major machine used in hydraulic mining, has been successfully built by engineers at the Kailan Colliery working in co-operation with the Coal-mining Research Institute at Tangshan.

Song of the Week

Ilalma'rakah (To Battle!), the fighting song by Muhammad Ali Almooji of the United Arab Republic, sung throughout the Arab countries, has been chosen as "Song of the Week" for August 11-17 by the Chinese Central People's Broadcasting Station. *Ilalma'rakah* that inspires Arab men and women to heights of heroism in fighting imperialism is printed this week on the front page of the station's radio programmes, with score and lyrics in Chinese translation and will soon be heard and known all over China.

"Song of the Week" is a permanent feature, on the air regularly between 8:25 and 8:30 p.m. every evening. Each week it carries a popular song, the best of the latest written in China, or one by a foreign composer. It is introduced by a skilled song leader who'll see you know it by the end of the week. Listeners have taken to this feature and millions have learnt songs from other Asian and African countries this way.

With the main news broadcast of the day being relayed throughout the nation at 8:30, this is peak listening time in China. The five minutes before the news always get a big audience. *Ilalma'rakah* will undoubtedly be followed by many eager listeners—and learners.

Communique on Meeting Between Mao Tse-tung and N. S. Khrushchov

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and N.S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., met and held talks in Peking from July 31 to August 3, 1958.

Also taking part in the talks on the side of China were:

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council,
Marshal Peng Teh-huai, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence,
Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Wang Chia-hsiang, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Also taking part in the talks on the side of the U.S.S.R. were:

Marshal R.Y. Malinovsky, Minister of Defence,
V.V. Kuznetsov, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs,
B.N. Ponomarev, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In an atmosphere of perfect sincerity and cordiality, the two parties to the talks held all-round discussions on urgent and important questions of the present international situation, on the further strengthening of the relations of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between China and the Soviet Union, and on the common struggle for the peaceful settlement of international issues and maintenance of world peace, and reached complete unity of views.

The two parties agreed that the Soviet Union and China, together with the other countries in the socialist camp and all other peace-loving countries and peoples, have achieved great successes in the struggle to ease international tension and maintain peace. The policy of peace of China and the Soviet Union has won the increasingly widespread sympathy and support of the peoples of the world. India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic and the other countries and people of Asia, Africa, America and Europe who uphold peaceful co-existence are playing an ever more important part in consolidating peace. The forces of peace have already grown to an unprecedented extent.

In contrast to this clear and unalterable policy which is in the vital interests of the peoples of our two countries as well as of those of the other countries of the world,

the aggressive imperialist bloc headed by the United States monopoly groups persistently opposes peaceful co-existence and co-operation, stubbornly refuses to ease international tension, obstructs a meeting of the heads of government of the big powers, steps up preparations for a new war and threatens the peace and the security of all peoples. The imperialist forces are the enemy of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. They have patched together aggressive military and political blocs and dotted the world with their military bases; they are interfering more and more brazenly in the internal affairs of other countries.

The armed aggression recently carried out by the United States and Britain against the Lebanon and Jordan and the armed threat they pose to the Republic of Iraq and the United Arab Republic have greatly increased the tension in the Near and Middle East and aggravated the danger of war; they have aroused widespread protest and condemnation of all peoples of the world.

China and the Soviet Union sternly denounce the flagrant aggression carried out by the United States and Britain in the Near and Middle East; they firmly maintain that a conference of heads of government of the big powers should be called at once to discuss the situation in the Near and Middle East and resolutely demand that the United States and Britain withdraw their forces immediately from the Lebanon and Jordan.

China and the Soviet Union give firm support to the just struggles of the peoples of the United Arab Republic, the Republic of Iraq and the other Arab countries, as well as to the national independence movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The events in the Near and Middle East and in other parts of the world prove that the national liberation movement is an irresistible tide, that the age of colonialism is gone for ever, and that any attempt to maintain or restore colonial rule, which goes against the trend of historical development, is harmful to the cause of peace and is foredoomed to fail.

The two parties had a full exchange of views on a series of major questions confronting the two countries in Asia and Europe in the present international situation, and reached complete agreement on measures to be taken to oppose aggression and safeguard peace.

China and the Soviet Union will continue to do their utmost in working for the easing of international tension and the prevention of the disaster of a new war. The two parties reaffirmed that the right of every people to choose its own social and political system must be

respected, that countries with different social systems must co-exist peacefully in accordance with the famous Five Principles which are widely accepted internationally, that all international disputes should be settled through peaceful negotiation, and that the development of economic and cultural relations among nations on the principles of mutual benefit and peaceful competition should be encouraged, as such relations will increase mutual understanding between peoples and are in full accord with the aim of easing international tension and safeguarding peace.

In order to maintain and consolidate peace, the primary task at the moment is to bring about agreement among nations on the reduction of armaments, discontinuance of the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons and prohibition of their use, elimination of all military blocs and all military bases on foreign soil, and the conclusion of pacts of peace and collective security.

But 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.

The two parties noted with great satisfaction that fraternal relations of friendship, all-round co-operation and mutual assistance are being developed successfully and steadily strengthened between the Communist Parties and governments of China and the Soviet Union as well as between our two peoples. The economies of both countries are developing by leaps and bounds. Their strength is growing mightier from day to day. And there is a great vitality in their solidarity and co-operation based on complete equality and comradely mutual help, which conduces not only to accelerating their progress along the road of socialism and communism but also to reinforcing the strength of the entire socialist camp.

The two parties decided to continue their all-out efforts to develop all-round co-operation, to further strengthen the solidarity of the socialist camp and their solidarity with all other peace-loving countries and peoples, and reached full agreement on all the questions discussed.

The two parties fully agreed in their appraisal of the tasks faced in common by the Communist Parties of China



The peace policy of China and the Soviet Union is winning widespread support and sympathy among the peoples of the world

and the Soviet Union. The unshakable unity of these Marxist-Leninist Parties is always the reliable guarantee for the victory of our common cause.

The Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union will spare no effort to uphold this sacred unity, to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism, to uphold the principles of the Moscow Declarations of the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries, and to wage uncompromising struggle against revisionism, the chief danger in the communist movement, which is clearly manifested in the Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The two parties expressed full confidence that the daily growing forces of peace and socialism will certainly be able to overcome all obstacles in their way and win great victory.

MAO TSE-TUNG

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Chairman of the People's Republic of China

N. S. KHRUSHCHOV

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Peking, August 3, 1958

Chinese Government Statement Supporting Soviet Proposal for an Emergency Special U.N. General Assembly Session

The following statement was issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China on August 8, 1958.

—Ed.

ON August 5, 1958 the Government of the Soviet Union proposed the convening of an emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly to consider the question of immediate withdrawal of United States forces from the Lebanon and of British forces from Jordan. This is yet another major effort for peace made by the Government of the Soviet Union after its proposal for the holding of a conference of the heads of government of big powers to discuss relaxation of the tension in the Near and Middle East was obstructed again and again and rejected obstinately by the United States and British Governments. The Chinese Government fully supports this proposal of the Soviet Government. At the present time, the United States and Britain are still reinforcing their forces and expanding their occupation areas in the Lebanon and Jordan, the situation in the Near and Middle East is still tense, and international peace and security is still in grave danger. The Chinese Government holds that all peace-loving countries have the responsibility to adopt all possible steps to urge the United States and Britain to withdraw their forces of aggression at once from the Lebanon and Jordan so as to restore peace in the Near and Middle East.

The United States and Britain attempt to cover up their naked aggression in the Lebanon and Jordan by falsely accusing the United Arab Republic of so-called indirect aggression against the Lebanon and Jordan. This is like a thief crying "catch thief!" and can deceive nobody. Even the United Nations Observation Group sent to the Lebanon to carry out investigations has admitted more than once that the charge of so-called indirect aggression is unsubstantiated. Britain had not even the pretext of so-called indirect aggression when, supported by the United States, it carried out aggression against Jordan. It was only when British troops were invading Jordan that the King of Jordan belatedly went through the formality of making the charge of so-called indirect aggression. The United States and Britain hurriedly dispatched their troops to invade the Lebanon and Jordan on the assumption that the Iraqi revolution was so-called indirect aggression. In extending recognition to the Republic of Iraq, they have in effect declared the bankruptcy of this absurd pretext. If they are compelled by the indisputable facts and pressure of a powerful public opinion to recognize the Iraqi people's right to choose their own government, in which case there is no question of indirect aggression at all, then what justification is there for their armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Lebanon and Jordan?

It is the unanimous will of the Arab peoples to oppose the imperialists and their agents and to win and safeguard the independence and freedom of their countries. In describing the struggle of the Arab peoples for independence and freedom as an indirect aggression committed by the United Arab Republic against other Arab countries, the United States and British imperialists not only slander the United Arab Republic but also insult the Arab people as a whole. The Chinese people express extreme indignation at this slander made by the imperialists and give firm support to the United Arab Republic, the Republic of Iraq and all the Arab peoples in their just struggle against colonialist aggression.

The presence of United States and British forces of aggression in the Lebanon and Jordan constitutes a serious threat to the peace and security of the Near and Middle East and the world. The peace-loving countries and peoples of the world unanimously demand the withdrawal of United States and British forces from the Lebanon and Jordan. Only when an emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly is held in accordance with the Soviet proposal, will it provide an opportunity of urging the United States and Britain to withdraw their forces from the Lebanon and Jordan and easing the tension in the Near and Middle East. The Chinese Government holds that only when the emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly truly shoulders the noble responsibility of halting aggression and safeguarding peace in conformity with the spirit of the United Nations Charter and the eager desire of the people of the whole world, will it be able to restore to the United Nations its lost prestige. It is another test of historic significance whether an emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly will be held in accordance with the Soviet proposal and, if held, whether it will realize the eager desire of the people of the world.

The Chinese Government and people, together with other peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, resolutely demand that the United States and Britain withdraw their forces at once from the Lebanon and Jordan, and so restore peace in the Near and Middle East. Whatever the outcome of an emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly, as long as the United States and British forces of aggression have not withdrawn from the Lebanon and Jordan completely, the United States and British imperialists will not be able to escape the serious responsibility for endangering the peace and security of the Near and Middle East and the world, nor will they be able to escape being justly condemned and strongly opposed by the Arab people and the peoples of all nations.

A Great Call, A Grave Warning

THE U.S.-British aggressors continue their military buildup in the Middle East. Peace is still in grave peril. At this crucial moment of history, a powerful voice has spoken up against the brink-of-war maniacs—the voice of China and the Soviet Union, two great powers comprising almost a third of humanity and possessing the necessary material means to break the backbone of the aggressors.

Carrying this powerful voice, the communique on the talks between Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman N. S. Khrushchov has held the limelight in the world press and become a topic of universal discussion. All friends of peace and national independence are jubilant. Their foes are dismayed.

Millions Astir in China

In China itself, the communique has given new impetus to the powerful mass campaign against imperialist aggression which started last month with the first news of the U.S.-British invasion of the Middle East. Word of the meeting of Chinese and Soviet leaders spread like wildfire among all sections of a people who are more conscious than ever of their responsibilities in the cause of defending peace.

In Peking, *Beijing Wanbao* (Peking Evening News), which first carried the text of the communique, doubled its circulation on August 3 and sold 180,000 copies. In Shanghai, 300,000 copies of special issues published by the city's major papers sold out that afternoon. Twelve hundred copies were snatched up at one news-stand in ten minutes and one of those lucky enough to get a copy stopped at the curb to read aloud the communique to a large crowd which quickly gathered round him.

In both city and countryside, people are voicing their support in many ways—meetings, letters to the press, parades, demonstrations and big-character posters. . . . They demand the withdrawal of U.S. and British troops from Lebanon and Jordan. They greet the further consolidation of the great friendship and unity between China and the Soviet Union evidenced by the communique.

On behalf of the tens of millions of their members, popular organizations of workers, youth, women and Muslims, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the China Peace Committee have all cabled their counterparts in the Soviet Union or issued press statements warmly supporting the communique. Liu Chang-sheng, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said in his telegram that the communique is of great significance and will have a far-reaching effect on the

present world-wide struggle to defend peace and oppose aggression. It shows once again, Liu Chang-sheng continued, the firm resolve of the 800 million Chinese and Soviet people to unite as one to safeguard peace; it has further strengthened the relations of friendship, alliance and mutual aid between the two countries.

Millions have joined group discussions. In Sian, the rising industrial city of northwest China, workers of a cotton mill cut short a concert in their factory auditorium to discuss the communique when the news reached them. In the north China port city of Tientsin, university and middle school students poured out onto the streets despite a summer rainstorm, singing the popular song *The East Wind Prevails Over the West Wind*. In Shenyang, the northeast China industrial city, 35,000 residents of the Hoping (Peace) District also turned out for a mass demonstration. A terse comment by a worker at the bustling building site of the Wuhan steel plant sums up this popular sentiment: "The communique says just what we have in our minds!"

Resolution and confidence underscore all activities and comments. A 67-year-old peasant in far-away Sining, Chinghai Province, composed a ballad upon hearing the news, describing the communique as "the rising sun" and the imperialists as "frost doomed to vanish under its bright rays." Kuo Mo-jo, the well-known scholar and peace fighter, likened the communique to "a timely electric shock to cure the U.S.-British war maniacs."

The people are not merely talking; they are sharpening their vigilance. At a mass rally held in Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, its mayor called on its citizens to be alert and prepared for all eventualities. The meeting was followed by a torchlight parade of 100,000 people. People's Liberation Army men throughout the country held discussions, frequently by the side of their planes and artillery, in barracks and on war vessels. Officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers units still in Korea pledged themselves to stand ready at all times to defend peace.

Across the length and breadth of the country, people are showing by their actions that they well understand the words of the communique: "Whether war can be avoided does not rest with the good wishes and one-sided efforts of the peace-loving peoples alone." They are determined not to be caught off guard should the imperialists dare to kindle the flames of war.

World-wide Attention

The entire socialist camp, from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the east to the German Demo-

cratic Republic in the west, greet the communique with enthusiasm and confidence. In Pyongyang, the *Minjoo Chosun* declares that the communique is an expression of the strength of solidarity of the socialist camp and pours a bucketful of cold water on the heads of the aggressors. In Berlin, *Vorwärts* (Monday issue of *Neues Deutschland*) describes it as "a clear, definite and unmistakable warning" to the imperialists.

On the vast territory of the Soviet Union, that great bulwark of peace, the Soviet people are animatedly discussing and rejoicing at the results of the talks between the Soviet and Chinese leaders. *Pravda* describes the communique as a document of historic significance further strengthening the people's confidence that the growing forces of peace and socialism will score great successes.

Voicing sentiments common in Asia and Africa, *Al Ahram* of Cairo says that the communique carries "a noble invitation to peace and a warning to those who want war." In Damascus *Al Nour's* banner headline to the full text of the communique reads: "Khrushchov and Mao Tse-tung warn aggressors and firmly support Arabs. Should imperialists launch war, they will be wiped out."

In London, by contrast, the conservative *Daily Telegraph* ruefully writes: "East Wind Blows Hot." Reporting from Washington, a *Kyodo* correspondent says that the communique is "a completely unexpected blow" and he notes "an atmosphere of terrible uneasiness" in the United States.

An Active Programme for Peace

As a positive and clear-cut programme for defending peace, the Sino-Soviet communique has won support and acclaim far beyond the borders of the socialist world. *Al Massa* of Cairo hails it as a "historical peace document showing the way to preserve peace and repel aggression." It adds that this is a document embodying a true appraisal of the world situation and offering a quick and positive settlement. The newly founded Burmese daily *Vanguard* says that the Chinese and Soviet leaders' demands for a summit meeting and immediate withdrawal of U.S. and British forces from Lebanon and Jordan and their condemnation of U.S.-British aggression in the Middle East "are in perfect harmony with the views of the peoples of the world." Noting that the Burmese people and their government have objected to military pacts and the formation of military blocs, the paper adds that "what is contained in the joint communique regarding these seems like a strengthening of our efforts for peace." The Bengali daily *Jugantar* in India describes the communique as of extraordinary significance and says: "We believe that Soviet Russia, New China, India and most of the governments of Asia and Africa are absolutely opposed to war and sincerely favour peace." In Japan, the *Yomiuri Shimbun* writes that from the communique it is clear that China and the Soviet Union are particularly interested in the maintenance of peace. "In this sense, the communique is a new peace manifesto." The *Tokyo Shimbun* draws attention to the fact that the Soviet Union and China have reiterated that peaceful co-existence must be

established on the basis of the famous five principles of co-existence.

Colonialism Is Doomed

Press comments in many countries see in the communique a powerful support to the national liberation movements. The *Republik* of Indonesia says that the communique warns those powers which are trying to maintain their colonial and imperialist rule that they must see the way the times are going. The communique has given great moral support to the Asian peoples who are striving for full independence and demanding peace and a happy life, the paper adds. It enables them to realize that the balance of power in the world today has changed and that colonialism will be liquidated.

The Cairo paper *Al Massa* says that "there is no doubt the socialist camp is supporting us" and it refutes the allegation in some quarters that the meeting of Chinese and Soviet leaders has brought "renewed crisis." "Was it the Mao Tse-tung-Khrushchov meeting that caused world crisis, or was it the landing of Anglo-American troops in Jordan and Lebanon?" the paper asks, and goes on to say, "If China and the Soviet Union threatened the aggressors, it is a sound and peaceful action because it protects our country from aggression."

In the newly founded Republic of Iraq, Minister of Development Mr. Fuad el-Rikabi told the Hsinhua correspondent in Bagdad: "We feel that the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China have many times helped the side which supports Arab nationalism in its struggle against imperialism and its longing for freedom. We have always appreciated this attitude, therefore it was not unexpected that the results of the meeting between the two leaders of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China came as new support to our national cause and to the maintenance of world peace."

A Timely Warning

Public opinion in many countries has also noted with satisfaction that the Sino-Soviet communique is a timely warning to those playing with fire. "Dulles should read very carefully the statement issued by Khrushchov and Mao Tse-tung as the world has come too close to the brink of war which has always been Dulles' target," says the Cairo paper *Al Ahram*. In New Delhi, Clovis Maksoud, representative of the Lebanese National United Front, told Hsinhua: "There is no doubt that it (the communique) is timely, particularly at this moment when U.S. troops continue to pour into Lebanon." He said that the communique "assumes tremendous significance because its result will be to halt the designs of U.S. policy and to render impotent the military effects of the American troops in Lebanon." *Harian Rakjat* of Indonesia declares that the communique should make the imperialists think twice before they kindle their war fire.

In all parts of the world, discussion on the meaning and effects of the Sino-Soviet communique continues. It is clear, however, that the document is not merely of current importance. History will gradually unfold its full significance as a great call to defend peace, a grave warning to the war-plotting imperialists and a fountainhead of confidence for all those working for peace and socialism.

Mid-Year Report: Booming Economy

IN THE first half of this year, China's economy grew at an unprecedented rate. The value of industrial output was 34 per cent greater than at the same period last year. Record harvests of summer food crops plus rich crops of early rice and spring wheat will produce over 40 million tons more than last year. This will be greater than the total increase in grain crops achieved during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57).

In addition to the some 1,000 large and medium industrial projects being built in the country, the nation's industrial potential was increased by 3 million industrial units run by farming co-ops and over 300,000 industrial enterprises built by townships, counties, special administrative regions, provinces or municipalities. Tens of thousands of new varieties of industrial products were produced; while in the course of the mass movement for technical innovations many new production records were set, and in case after case the international technical levels were overtaken and surpassed.

The market was brisk and there was a plentiful supply of commodities.

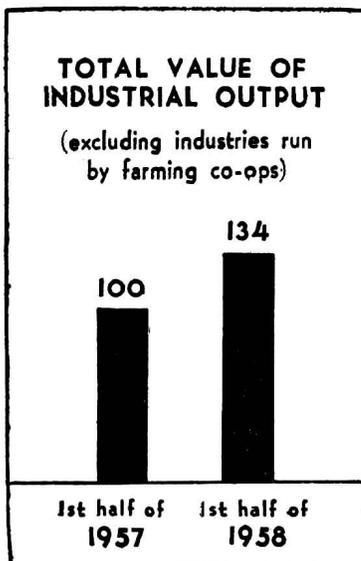
The following figures are given by the State Statistical Bureau on the carrying out of the national economic plan in the first half of this year.

Industrial Production

In the first half of this year, the total value of output of industry and handicrafts throughout the country (here and below, the value of output of industrial enterprises run by farming co-ops is excluded) increased by 34 per cent, compared with the corresponding period of last year. Of this, the total value of output of industry (this excludes the value of output of handicrafts) also increased by 34 per cent, a rate exceeding that of all previous years. (In the first half of 1956, which also saw a great upsurge in production, the rate of increase was 26 per cent.)

The original value of output target set in the state plan for the whole year was fulfilled by 58 per cent.

In this period, the rate of growth of industrial production increased every month. Compared with the same month last year, the rate of increase was 14 per cent in January, 18 per cent in February, 29 per cent in March, 42 per cent in April, 46 per cent in May and 55 per cent in June.



Local industry grew at a rapid rate with the implementation of the policy—encouraging all members of the Communist Party and all the people of the country to participate in industrial construction. In the first half of this year, more than 300,000 industrial units were built by provinces, special administrative regions, counties and townships. Their total value of output amounted to about 800 million yuan. In addition to this, about 3 million industrial units were set up by farming co-ops, with a total output value of about 1,300 million yuan. Large numbers of newly built industrial enterprises went into operation and this contributed enormously to the rapid industrial growth of the country in the second quarter of the year.

Most of the newly built local industries directly serve the needs of agricultural production, such as processing fertilizer and fodder, preliminary processing of farm produce and repair and manufacture of agricultural implements. In this period, there was a rapid growth in the number of raw material, fuel and power enterprises built by the masses using native methods. According to incomplete data, more than 11,000 iron-smelting furnaces including over 900 small blast furnaces, over 20,000 small electric power stations, over 10,000 cement kilns and more than 8,000 small coal mines were built in the first half of this year.

In the first six months of this year, compared with the same period of last year, a big increase was recorded in the output of the overwhelming majority of industrial goods. In the 35 major industrial products, the output of electricity increased by 30 per cent; coal 46 per cent; crude oil 32 per cent; pig iron 33 per cent; steel 26 per cent; nitrogenous fertilizer 65 per cent; machine-tools nearly 100 per cent; and electric motors more than 100 per cent.

In the widespread movement for technical innovations, sixteen provinces and municipalities successfully trial produced 27,000 new products in the first half of this year.

At the end of June this year, the number of workers and employees in industrial enterprises was 990,000 more than at the end of last year. Labour productivity in industry as a whole in the first half of this year was about 24 per cent greater than last year.

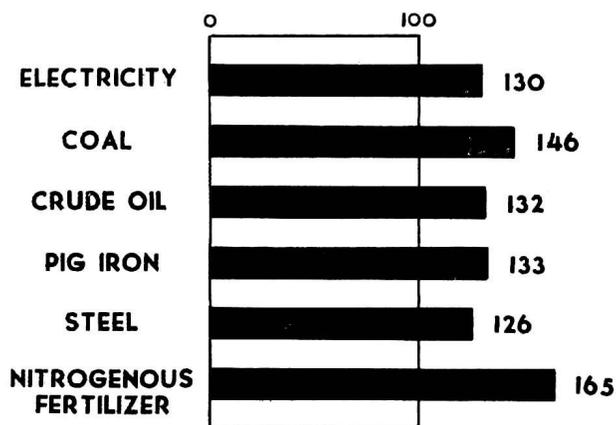
In the first half of this year production costs in major industrial enterprises were reduced by 6.8 per cent. The total amount of circulating funds used by seven industrial ministries at the end of May increased by only about 4 per cent compared with the end of 1957, while their total output value in May was about 30 per cent more than in December last year.

Capital Construction

Investments in capital construction in the first six months of this year were 88.1 per cent more than in the

OUTPUT OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

□ 1st half of 1957 = 100 ■ 1st half of 1958



same period of last year and 41.4 per cent greater than in the first half of 1956, a year of another great leap forward. This was 47.6 per cent of the original target set in the state plan for the whole year.

According to data from 21 departments and 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the value of new fixed assets amounts to 1,670 million yuan, or 48.5 per cent of the investments (the proportion for the same period of last year was 44.6 per cent). By the end of June, 62 big industrial and mining projects had gone into operation or partial operation.

Agricultural Production

It is estimated that the output of summer food crops will reach 50.5 million tons, an increase of 20.65 million tons or 69 per cent compared with last year, breaking all records of increase in the output of summer food crops. The output of winter wheat is estimated at 34.45 million tons, an increase of 13.95 million tons or 68 per cent compared with last year.

The national average per *mu* yield of winter wheat reached 193 *jin*, an increase of 71 per cent compared with last year and of 64 per cent compared with 1956 when there was a bumper harvest of winter wheat.

Early rice was planted on an area of 156 million *mu*, an increase of 38 million *mu* compared with last year. Output is estimated at 40 million tons, double that of the same period last year. The total output of spring wheat is estimated at 4.5 million tons, or 1.5 million tons more than last year. China's wheat output will surpass that of the United States by at least 2 million tons this year. The output of summer food crops plus the output of early rice and spring wheat will be 42 million tons more than last year, or over 11.5 million tons more than the total grain increases in the First Five-Year Plan.

Preliminary estimates put the total area planted to cotton at 90 million *mu*, an increase of more than 3 million *mu* over last year. Owing to the increase in the areas planted to food crops, the land planted to soya bean was reduced by over 30 million *mu*.

Between October 1957 and June this year, 420 million *mu* of land were brought under irrigation, nearly twice as much land as was brought under irrigation in the previous eight years and 78 per cent more than the total area brought under irrigation in the thousands of years before liberation. The irrigated area in the country now amounts to 940 million *mu*, or 56 per cent of all cultivated land (in 1957 the proportion was 31 per cent).

Afforestation was carried out on 321.9 million *mu* of land and another 13,600 million trees were planted in villages and along roads, etc.

Communications and Transport

In the first six months of 1958, the volume of freight handled by modern means of transport and freight turnover in ton-kilometres increased by 26 per cent and 18 per cent respectively compared with the same period of last year, a greater increase than in the first half of previous years.

In the first half of the year, 640 kilometres of railway tracks were laid and 3,164 kilometres of highways were built. The upsurge of a mass campaign to build communication routes by the whole Party and the entire people is gradually taking shape. According to statistics compiled by 11 provinces including Hunan, Fukien, Honan and Shantung, more than 21,000 kilometres of unsurfaced highways were built in the first half of this year, or 68 per cent of the total length built in the First Five-Year Plan.

Commodity Markets

In the first half of the year, there was an ample stock of consumer goods, and commodity prices went down slightly. Retail sales of commodities increased by 4.3 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Comparing sales of main commodities with the same period last year, sales of grain increased by 2.2 per cent, pigs by 1.2 per cent and sugar by 9.8 per cent.

The supply of means of production in agriculture was double that in the same period last year. Among the main items supplied were: 358,000 horse-power of all kinds of power-equipment, which represented a more than fivefold increase over the same period of last year; 305,000 double-shared double-wheeled ploughs, an increase of over fourteenfold; 570,000 iron water-wheels, a sevenfold increase; and 1,375,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, more than double last year's figure for the same period.

The total value of agricultural produce and by-products purchased by state and co-operative trading con-

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

□ 1957 = 100 ■ 1958



cerns increased by 28.8 per cent compared with the same period last year. Plans for the state purchase of grain and cotton were overfulfilled.

By the end of June, stocks in state and co-operative trading departments showed an increase of 24 per cent compared with the end of June 1957.

The retail price index for the eight major cities in the first half of the year was 0.3 per cent lower than in the same period last year.

Others

In the midst of the upsurge in production, big changes have come about in the distribution of the labour force in the departments of the national economy. At the end of June, the number of workers, employees and government functionaries in the country reached 25.19 million, an increase of some 700,000 persons compared with the end of 1957. More than 990,000 persons were added to the industrial labour force while the commercial and food catering departments decreased by more than 500,000 and state bodies reduced their staffs by 340,000 persons. Characteristic of the changes this year is that the number

of persons in the productive departments increased while that in circulation of goods and state administrative departments was reduced. This was an important change, appropriate to the big leap forward in the country.

According to incomplete data 1,240 counties extended primary school education to all school-age children. The number of middle schools run by the people reached 68,000 and more than 400 institutions of higher learning were newly established by local authorities. Some townships and co-operatives have also started scientific research work. Institutions of higher learning, inaccessible to the peasants in the old society, have been set up in rural areas. The campaign to wipe out illiteracy has been extended and over 90 million people are attending literacy classes throughout the country. Illiteracy has been eliminated in the main in 444 counties. Cultural activities in the rural areas have developed enormously. The sanitation campaign to wipe out the four pests (flies, mosquitoes, rats and grain-eating sparrows) was tremendously successful. According to incomplete data, over 2,500 hospitals were established in the rural areas in the first half of the year. In more than 30 counties, there is a hospital in each township.

A Review of the Facts

FROM SUEZ TO LEBANON

— U.S. Manoeuvres in the Middle East

by SUNG LI

THE U.S. marines in Lebanon weren't suddenly pulled out of a hat. The landing at Beirut on July 15 brought the pattern of U.S. intervention in the Middle East to the climax of armed aggression. The proximity of the troops and their hasty deployment, as Washington went wild with fright when the Iraqi people toppled the Faisal monarchy, brought the long sequence of U.S. moves against the Arab national movements into the centre of the Middle Eastern stage.

It is now apparent to all that U.S. policy is not only cut out of the same colonialist cloth as Britain's but that Washington has assumed the leadership of the unholy alliance against the national independence of the Arab people.

A brief review of U.S. activities in the Middle East since the end of the Suez affair explains quite a lot.

Blueprint for a U.S. Colonial Empire

Washington's planners were half pleased and half worried by the defeat of Anglo-French-Israeli aggression in Egypt. On the one hand, they thought a good opportunity had arisen for the United States to displace Britain and France, to "fill the power vacuum," as Eisenhower put it. On the other hand, they were afraid that Egypt's victory would further step up the national liberation movements in Asia and Africa in general, and in the Arab East in particular. In this contradictory frame of mind Washington proclaimed the Eisenhower Doctrine,

which is essentially a blueprint for an American colonial empire in the Middle East.

The campaign for the doctrine started with "Operation Hospitality" in the early part of last year. President Eisenhower rolled out the red carpet for King Saud's visit to Washington. Eisenhower, in an unusual gesture, personally went out to the airfield to welcome the monarch. He also played host to Crown Prince Illah of Iraq and Lebanese Foreign Minister Malik, who were chosen as salesmen for the doctrine. Then Eisenhower sent James Richards, his special envoy, to tour the Middle Eastern countries. But all this yielded very little. Only Lebanon and some of the Bagdad Pact countries proclaimed that they would accept the doctrine. This was not worth much to the United States since the governments of these countries were already on the hook, as oil magnate Rockefeller put it in his infamous letter to Eisenhower on the tactics of American "foreign aid."

Washington then embarked upon attempts to change governments in some countries in order to push the doctrine down their throats. Jordan was chosen for the first experiment. In league with King Hussein and his palace clique, the U.S. Embassy in Amman tried in vain to induce General Nuwar, Chief of Staff of the army, to overthrow the nationalist Nalbusi government and assume the premiership of a pro-American cabinet. Later when people throughout Jordan demonstrated in protest against the dismissal of the Nalbusi Cabinet and General Nuwar,

Eisenhower declared at his press conference on April 17, 1957 that he did not rule out the use of U.S. forces in Jordan under the provisions of the doctrine. The U.S. Sixth Fleet was rushed to the shores of Israel and Lebanon. A pro-Western cabinet was finally formed in Jordan with American support but it did not dare endorse the Eisenhower Doctrine openly although that was why the coup d'etat had been engineered in the first place.

U.S. Activities Against Syria

Having gotten the upper hand for a time in Jordan, Washington then proceeded to intensify its activities against Syria. Egypt and Syria are a prime target of the United States because they stand most firmly for independence and Arab unity and strongly oppose any part in imperialist military pacts. For several months in the middle of 1957, Washington had been conducting a quiet economic war against Syria. Knowing that the export of wheat is important to Syria's economy and that her chief buyer was Italy, the United States dumped large quantities of its wheat and other surplus farm produce on the Italian market. The Soviet Union provided timely assistance to Syria by buying her wheat. At the same time an economic co-operation agreement was concluded in Moscow, providing for aid to Syria in its implementation of a number of important economic plans.

The exposure by the Syrian Government of plots to overthrow the patriotic regime in Syria in August 1957 was another heavy blow to the United States. Howard Stone, the same Stone who helped stage the military coups in Iran and Guatemala, and several other members of the U.S. Embassy, were found behind the scenes. He and two colleagues were ordered by the Syrian Government to leave the country. Prior to this, the high treason trial in Damascus in January 1957 involving 12 members of parliament, several former ministers and the U.S. puppet ex-dictator Adib Shishakli—exposed a U.S.-British-French conspiracy to overthrow the Syrian Government.

Washington refused to reconcile itself to its defeat and planned armed intervention against Syria. Turkey was persuaded to try and pull the U.S. chestnuts out of the fire. In the autumn of 1957, soon after Loy Henderson's visit to Ankara and Istanbul, large numbers of Turkish troops were concentrated along the Syrian borders. This incipient U.S. plot, however, was exposed by Syria which was backed up strongly by Egypt and the Soviet Union. In a letter to the Turkish premier, the Soviet Union warned against any Turkish adventure. The firm stand of Syria and Egypt and the backing of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries made Washington and Ankara think twice.

Plot Against Egypt

Almost simultaneously with the coup d'etat in Jordan, U.S. agents tried to pull off a reactionary plot in Egypt. One of the leaders of the conspiracy, ex-General Ahmed Nassar, admitted before the court that the purpose was to set up a new government that would accept the Eisenhower Doctrine and American "aid."

What happened in Syria and Egypt unmasked the Eisenhower Doctrine with great repercussions throughout the Middle East. Those who opposed it took an even

firmer stand than before, and those who had flirted with it began to waver or turn away.

Washington was at wit's end when Egypt and Syria proclaimed the formation of the United Arab Republic in February 1958. In March, the Yemen and the U.A.R. formed a federal union. The founding of the United Arab Republic was an epoch-making event in the history of the Arab world. Arab unity was further strengthened and another crushing blow was dealt the imperialist policy of "divide and rule."

Within 24 hours of the proclamation of the United Arab Republic King Faisal and King Hussein hastily announced the federation of Iraq and Jordan. The Western press did not hide the fact that this was prompted by the United States and Britain to challenge the U.A.R. In sharp contrast with the wide acclaim in the Arab world for the U.A.R., the Iraqi-Jordan federation was very coldly received, since everybody knew that it was not a union of peoples, but an alliance of two imperialist-backed monarchs.

A confidential U.S. State Department document recently published in *Al Ahram* in Cairo disclosed that the United States has been working to discredit and split the U.A.R., to separate Syria from Egypt, ever since the birth of the United Arab Republic.

Intervention in Lebanon

The outbreak of armed uprisings in May in Lebanon threw Washington into a panic. At first the United States instigated the Chamoun government to lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations against "interference" by the U.A.R. in Lebanon. With this trumped-up story, Washington hoped to secure U.N. sanction for armed intervention in Lebanon. But the report submitted by the U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon gave the lie to this charge.

Lebanon was the first country that subscribed to the Eisenhower Doctrine. Under the Chamoun regime, it was gradually turned into an American colony. U.S. investments in this country with a population of only 1.5 million amount to 45 million dollars. This is more than double the total amount of investments by all the Lebanese industrialists and businessmen. The United States and other Western powers set up their secret agent organizations and information centres in Lebanon. Beirut became a hotbed of conspiracy against the U.A.R.

This policy of Chamoun's aroused nation-wide indignation and the opposition to his regime was so strong that any spark was likely to set off an explosion. The assassination of Massib Matni, publisher and editor of the *Telegraph*, a very popular nationalist leader, ignited the fuse. Matni's funeral on May 9 turned into a mass demonstration of tens of thousands of people.

The Chamoun government resorted to brutal suppression. This led to armed resistance which soon developed into a nation-wide uprising. Within a couple of months, the insurgents were in control of approximately three-fourths of Lebanon.

One of Washington's plans was to direct intervention in Lebanon from behind the scenes with the Bagdad Pact countries serving as the U.S. pawns. This was made clear

by an interview in the U.S. magazine *Newsweek* of July 7, 1958, with Mohammed Fadhil al-Jamali, Foreign Minister of the Faisal regime of Iraq. He declared: "The West must persuade Chamoun to call for aid, not necessarily from the United States or Britain, but from such countries as Iraq, Jordan, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan." At the time of the interview Iraqi and Jordanian troops were already aiding Chamoun.

But suddenly the rug was pulled out from under the Bagdad Pact.

The birth of the Republic of Iraq on July 14 struck Washington and London like a thunderbolt. All of a

sudden, Iraq was transformed from an outpost of U.S.-British intrigue into an anti-imperialist fortress. The Bagdad Pact had its backbone broken. Washington panicked, abandoned all subtlety, dropped all disguises and ordered U.S. troops into Lebanon on the next day.

Overnight Washington squandered all the capital it had accumulated when it didn't join openly in the attack on Suez. The myth of the "good intentions" of the United States in relation to the Arab countries collapsed like a house of cards. The United States stepped into the arena as public enemy No. 1 of the national independence movements of the Arab people.

Agriculture

CHINA AHEAD OF U.S.A. IN WHEAT

by MENG YUNG-CHIEN

RICE is China's main food crop, but even in wheat production China has now gone ahead of the United States. China has jumped to second place in world output, next to the Soviet Union. Never before has agriculture advanced so rapidly. Compared with last year, the rice crop in China this summer has doubled and winter wheat has increased by 68 per cent.

China's wheat production this year is estimated at 38,950,000 metric tons, 2,385,000 metric tons more than that of the U.S.A. Taking winter wheat alone, which has just been harvested, China's output is 34,450,000 metric tons, which is 3,700,000 metric tons more than the output in the United States, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Even more remarkable is the fact that China achieved this advance despite unfavourable climatic conditions. There was a bumper harvest of winter wheat in the United States, claimed by the American farmers to be the fourth record harvest in their history. This resulted from what the U.S. Department of Agriculture described as "ideal" weather. But this year's winter wheat crop in the United States is estimated to be only 11,500,000 metric tons more than last year's. China's bumper harvest of winter wheat this year, however, was the fruit of the people's wisdom and work achieved in spite of drought conditions. China harvested 13,950,000 metric tons more than last year!

The Chinese advance is unprecedented. Just nine years ago, on the eve of national liberation, China's total annual wheat production was only 44 per cent that of the United States; today it has begun to surpass the output of the country which is the largest wheat exporter in the world. This in itself demonstrates the superiority of socialism. While American agriculture, exploited by monopoly capitalism, is generally on the decline and menaced by a long-term crisis, Chinese agriculture under socialism is advancing by leaps and bounds. While a bumper harvest spells "overproduction" with all its disastrous consequences in the United States, in China it

means prosperity, more industrialization and a higher standard of living.

Socialist agriculture in China has a tremendous vitality which is fast revealing itself. Co-operative organization, improved techniques in field work, and above all the awakened political consciousness of the people have greatly spurred production and made this sudden crop increase inevitable. This is why average wheat yield per *mu* has risen from 112.5 *jin* in 1957 to 193 *jin* today. The present figure is higher than the average American wheat yield in 1947-1956 — 172 *jin* per *mu*. In the province of Honan, average wheat yield per *mu* reached 254 *jin*, or 4 *jin* more per *mu* than the U.S. national average in 1958. Actually the highest record to date in China is 7,320 *jin* per *mu*, which is equivalent to 54.9 metric tons per hectare. This is a clear indication that China will keep on surpassing the United States in wheat production.

Washington, which likes to pretend that there are no politics in its trade policies, habitually uses American wheat exports as a trump card to shift the burden of the U.S. agricultural crisis on to other countries as well as to practise blackmail in foreign policy under the various disguises of "aid," "relief," and "economic co-operation."

Last year the United States exported some 11,300,000 metric tons of wheat and 1,200,000 tons of flour — no inconsiderable proportion of the world's wheat market which amounts to 20 to 27 million metric tons. In the case of Yugoslavia, the import of American wheat proved to be a poisonous bait. In the past ten years the government of that country has concluded a series of agreements with the United States, including the Surplus Agricultural Commodities Agreement and many others. These agreements actually sell the Yugoslav people down the river and betray Yugoslav national interests. No trace of communism or of the national pride of the Yugoslav people can be found in them.

Tito's reliance on American imperialism was openly proclaimed by himself. In his speech at Labin last June

he said: "American wheat, cotton and fats are . . . highly in demand in the world market. All these are for us extremely good commodities, highly valued and useful things."

China, on the contrary, has chosen an entirely different way, the socialist way of self-reliance, of mobilizing the people in a struggle to free themselves from imperialist domination. Now we have won the battle. Ten years ago, the then Secretary of State in Washington, Dean Acheson, predicted that no Chinese government could ever solve the problem of feeding its population. American "China experts" at that time declared that China would be forced to beg the United States for wheat and flour if she wanted to continue to exist. They also dreamed of strangling

China by means of economic blockade. History, however, proved that they are completely mistaken. China needs no American wheat. This year the increase in her winter wheat crop alone is larger than the total tonnage of wheat and flour exported by the U.S. in 1957.

Led by the Chinese Communist Party, China's huge population is by no means a "pressure on the land," but has become a favourable factor for the development of a socialist economy and higher productivity. The Chinese people do not live on begging. They have not only solved the problem of "feeding the population," but have also rapidly outstripped all the capitalist countries in the production of wheat, their premier crop.

Kansu Today

A Page of Provincial News

by CHEN PO-SAN

KANSU Province, in the northwest, was lately one of China's poorest and most backward regions. With an area as big as Italy and Greece combined, before liberation it had only twenty small industrial plants for a population of 13 million. Every year or two its treeless loess hills were whiplashed by drought. Tens of thousands died in each catastrophe. Ragged peasants roamed its roads as beggars, fled to other provinces or clung desperately to their parched farms. And today? You would hardly think you were reading about the same place if you take a look at the front page of a recent issue of the *Gansu Ribao* (Kansu Daily).

The banner line reads: "Steel Leads the Way at Sputnik Speed, Other Industries Follow Closely." The headline reads: "48 Industrial Units in Kansu Begin Producing Steel."

Kansu has rich deposits of iron, but she never before produced a single ton of steel. Now within a twelve-day period, 48 industrial units in the province successfully turned out their first heats of steel. Most of these units have started out using native methods, making do with bellows where there is no electricity to generate proper blasts.

The leading news item reports the completion of a small-size iron and steel works in Lanchow, the provincial capital. The whole thing, from designing, building, to installation, took eight days to put through. Such small works will help solve the problem of steel rolling which will become urgent as more and more steel is produced in the province.

There is a story about how Pingliang, an east Kansu city, started a campaign "to open treasure houses in the

mountains." An expedition of workers, cadres and other local people, headed by the mayor, has gone out to the neighbouring Tatung Mountains to tap iron ore deposits there and get 40 iron-smelting furnaces going. Ten thousand people saw them off at a mass torchlight meeting and heard them pledge "to conquer the Tatung Mountains and make iron and steel flow like a river."

Pingliang region also sends news of the building of its first short-distance railway. Pre-liberation Kansu had no railways to speak of. Now with the building of three trunk lines connecting it with Sinkiang, Chinghai and Inner Mongolia, Lanchow is becoming the central hub of a railway network taking shape in northwest China. This and the growth of local industrial and agricultural production have created the need for a large number of short-distance feeder lines and highways within the province.

The growth of local industry in southern Kansu's Tibetan Autonomous *Zhou* is also reported. By June 30, 40,000 industrial establishments and mines, some of them medium-sized but most of them small, had been built here in the last few months. These include coal and other mines, engineering works, farm implement and chemical fertilizer plants, artificial silk plants and canned food factories. Another 30,000 enterprises will be completed in the latter half of this year. This is only part of the bold plan of industrial development in Kansu. Last year, the value of local industrial production in Kansu was 150 million yuan, accounting for only 8 per cent of



CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

1 *mu* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre

1 *dan* (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.984 hundredweight

1 *jin* (catty) = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds

the total value of industrial and agricultural production of the province. Local industrial production will be trebled this year.

There are a news item and commentary on transforming the Tienshui region into one of China's main silk-producing areas. In the past few months, over 20 million mulberry trees have been planted there, more than the total in all the preceding eight years. To meet the increasing demand for saplings the southern provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsi and Szechuan have helped out by shipping up consignments of mulberry seeds. By 1960, a million *dan* of cocoons will be produced each year here, a per capita output of four *jin* of silk. Every county in the region now has an instruction centre to provide advice and help in planting and cultivating the mulberries and in silkworm rearing. Training has been given to 4,000 people.

Other local news on the inside pages of the *Gansu Ribao* include the latest achievements in large-scale afforestation, irrigation and the building of a big water conservancy project in the southeastern part of the province (see article below). These projects are rapidly chang-

ing the face of the countryside. Kansu, formerly a grain-deficit province, has been producing a marketable surplus of grain since 1956. In the coming years it will have more and more to export to other areas.

Heavy industry and food are not the only branches of Kansu's economy that are booming. Industrial plants and handicraft workshops are producing more consumer goods and more new products to meet local needs. A clock and watch repair co-op in Lanchow that has succeeded in making a 17-jewel wrist watch. Before this it had produced clocks, pocket watches and stop watches.

These pages not only tell you of vast progress being made but exude an atmosphere of energy and enthusiasm. People are working hard. But they are also enjoying themselves immensely, as is shown in more than half a page of the *Gansu Ribao*, devoted to local cultural activities and entertainments. One short item on this page reports on a singing movement that has caught the imagination of the people of Shuiyuan. A chorus of grannies, average age around sixty, is having enormous success and attracting large audiences — a living illustration of the now common saying: "Socialism makes you younger!"

A Canal Through the Mountains

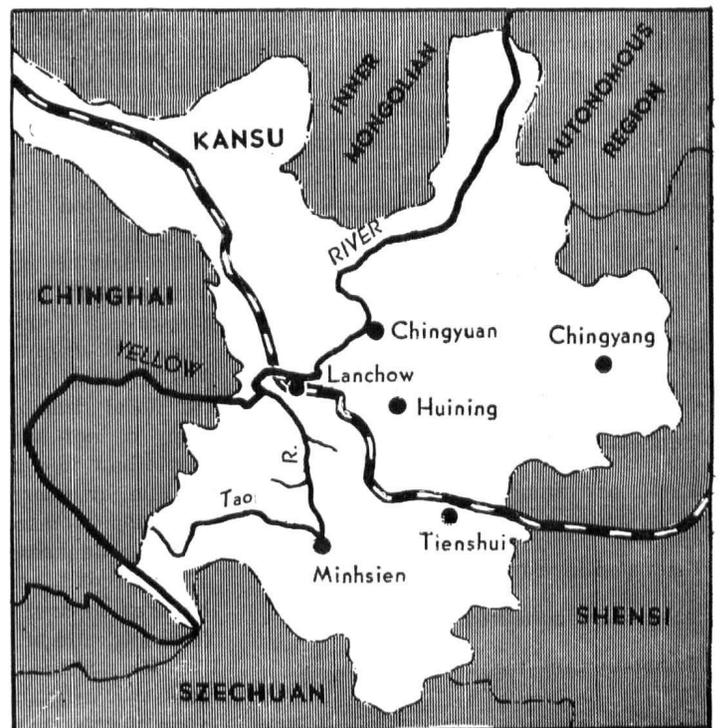
A CANAL, second in length only to the famous Grand Canal, will redirect the course of the Tao River from its upper reaches and will bring water to a chronically drought-ridden region in Kansu Province. It will flow through mountain regions averaging 2,000 metres above sea level. Work has already begun on the 1,100-kilometre canal in the southeastern part of the province and the project is to be completed in two years. A 330-kilometre stretch will be built this year. Since work commenced in mid-June, 100,000 peasants have been working on the building site. By the tenth of July, they had moved 4.3 million cubic metres of earth and stone.

When completed, the canal will irrigate 20 million *mu* of land and increase the annual grain yield to 400 *jin* per *mu*. The net increases will approximate three million tons a year. Its waterhead, if properly utilized, will have a generating capacity of 300,000 kw. An adequate supply of drinking water for the four million inhabitants in the area will be assured once and for all. Pasture land will expand by 11 million *mu*, enough to feed 200,000 head of cattle. The canal, on some of its stretches, will also serve as a navigation channel for small boats.

The Tao, half the length of the new canal, originates in south Kansu. For several thousand years its waters flowed north and joined the Yellow River near the Liuchia Gorge, where a huge hydro-electric power station will be built soon. But vast stretches of farm land to its east suffered seriously from drought. Annual rainfall in this area stands at a little more than 200 mm. and the land in this bare mountain region is cut by a network of gullies. It is known to be the most drought-stricken part in Kansu

and peasants say that drought occurs there nine years out of ten. It is this area that will be irrigated by the new canal.

Work on the canal is referred to as "the project to lead the Tao River to the mountains." The course of the river will be diverted by the canal from north of Minhsien (see map), 2,200 metres above sea level, to a northeastern



direction. The canal will end in Ching-yang, 1,400 metres above sea level. It will have a flow of 150 cubic metres per second in its 32-metre-wide and 6-metre-deep channel.

The canal must run across 50 tunnels and many valleys through man-made channels supported by bridge structures. The longest tunnel is 5.6 kilometres long and the widest valley 600 metres. Besides, there are other technical difficulties to be tackled in the course of construction.

The project needs the work of 200,000 labourers and 1,000 technicians for two full years. The huge amount of manpower will be supplied by peasants from the entire benefited area and technicians are being recruited from various sources. The main technical corps, however, consists of a group of 800 peasants who have received the necessary technical training for this project.

Building materials will be supplied mainly by the local areas. Many counties along the canal route are setting up workshops to turn out cement, dynamite, lime, iron and steel articles, bricks, etc.

For centuries drought has been Kansu's greatest menace to agriculture. Remarkable achievements in irrigation have already been scored by the people since liberation. In the seven months ending last May alone, Kansu brought 12 million *mu* under irrigation, more than twice the area irrigated during the centuries prior to liberation. But the drought problem east of the Tao remained unsolved. The new canal is the big push of the Kansu people to end drought in the province.

CANAL DATA

Main canal: 1,100 kilometres

Trunk channels: 2,500 kilometres

Tunnels: 70 kilometres

Earth and stone work: 578 million cubic metres

Estimated investment: 80 million yuan

Area to be benefited: 80,000 sq. km.

Population in the area: 4.4 million

THE LONG MARCH

By Chen Chi-tung

Foreign Languages Press. 180 pp.

The People's Liberation Army celebrated its thirty-first anniversary on August 1. Thirty-one years ago this day, dedicated revolutionary units staged the uprising at Nanchang against Chiang Kai-shek and his reactionary Kuomintang clique which had betrayed the revolution. This was the birth of the People's Red Army, led by the Chinese Communist Party, and the start of a long and difficult road to final victory. How it beat back the onslaughts of Chiang Kai-shek's overwhelmingly larger and better armed forces and how it grew in strength and finally drove Chiang from the mainland is a story that will fill many volumes of history and provide material and inspiration for many more volumes of poems, novels and plays.

One of the most stirring pages in that story is the 25,000 *li* Long March which the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army began in October 1934. It started out from Kiangsi, swept across eleven provinces, defeated over a million reactionary troops who ceaselessly pursued it and tried to encircle it or intercept its advance, and a year later, after overcoming incredible difficulties, finally reached its destination, the revolutionary base in northern Shensi Province, north-west China.

A veteran of the Long March, Chen Chi-tung has succeeded in writing a play in six acts worthy of its title. The action covers the most difficult part of the march—from the Battle of Loushankuan Pass in Kweichow Province in February 1935 to the Battle of Latsekou Pass in September 1935 in Kansu, northwest China. Each of the six acts deals with a particular phase, the success or failure of which might have affected the whole course of the Long March.

The first act opens with the Battle of Loushankuan Pass which commands the gateway to Tsunyi in Kweichow Province. The capture of the pass by the Red Army is a great encouragement to the local inhabitants. But the Red Army cannot tarry here. It shows the people how to carry on the revolutionary struggle by guerrilla warfare, and then continues its march to the northwest to fight the Japanese invaders.

The second act takes the reader to the area in southwest China where the Yi people, one of the national minorities, live. Here we see the policy of the Communist Party towards the national minorities in action. For years there

had been bad blood between the Hans and the Yis. How the Red Army convinces the Yis that it is different from the Kuomintang, and how the Yis join hands with the revolutionary forces makes a tensely dramatic interlude. This is how the Red Army men sing it:

Brother peoples, let's unite!

Revolution comes to flow'r.

Dig new wells for water and plant new groves of peaches.

Plant the peach trees; quickly grows the fruit!

Follow the Communist Party, if you would be happy!

Revolution needs the help of all.

Hands are clasped in brotherly love, Peaches bloom o'er all the land.

The crossing of the River Tatu in act three gradually brings the play to its climax. The Tatu, a tributary of the Yangtse, runs between perilously high mountains, with a sheer drop from cliff top to water. Its torrent courses over a thousand metres wide and ten metres deep at this point. Strong enemy forces are entrenched on the opposite bank. The Red Army can find only a damaged boat big enough for barely twenty men to cross the river. Shih Ta-kai, a famous general of the Taiping Revolution, was trapped here with several hundred thousand of his men, and having failed to cross the river, perished at the hands of the pursuing Manchu troops. Realizing that the crossing of the Tatu is a matter of life or death, the Red Army chooses seventeen men to cross over in the damaged boat and make a forced landing, while their comrades give them covering fire. This dangerous expedient takes the enemy by surprise, and a way to cross the river is thus opened for the whole army, both here and at the famous Luting Bridge higher up the Tatu.

In the following acts, we see the Red Army crossing the Great Snow Mountains with their treacherous crevasses, sudden tempests and the agony of effort in rarefied air. Then come the desolate marshy grasslands with their quagmires and fevers. Heavy rain alternates with snowstorms. Over such terrain the indomitable fighters plod on day and night for four weary weeks and immediately go into a lightning attack on the strategic pass of Latsekou in Kansu Province, that assures their safe arrival at their destination in north Shensi.

The Long March is an exciting depiction of these heroic happenings. The more vivid because it tells it in terms of the deep comradeship that exists between the officers and men of the Red Army. By concentrating its attention on a typical group of soldiers while retaining the sweeping epic view of the great march, it portrays living men who win

our sympathy and admiration, men who never bow to hardships, no matter how great. Inspired by the great cause they are fighting for, they never lose their revolutionary optimism and confidence in ultimate victory.

Staged all over the country, *The Long March* has been warmly received everywhere. Through it, the audience comes to know better how the revolution was won; no one who has seen it could fail to be inspired by the story of those who gave so much effort and their lives, when they were called for, in the struggle for the new China.

—LIAO HSU-HO

THEATRE

Ballad of the Ming Tombs Reservoir

Things are moving fast in the theatre, as in other fields in China. Tien Han, who had not written any plays for several years, recently took up his pen again. With prolific energy, soon after completing *Kuan Han-ching* (see *Peking Review*, No. 19, July 8, 1958), his historical play in commemoration of the noted Yuan dynasty dramatist, he set to work on another play—*Ballad of the Ming Tombs Reservoir*, and finished it in a few days of concentrated work. Not to be outdone, the China Youth Art Theatre of Peking had it on the stage in less than a week. Since its premiere at the end of June, the play has attracted an audience of thousands. It has been so successful that it will continue its run for several more weeks in Peking, and a film version will be made.

The construction work on the Ming Tombs Reservoir was more than just building a reservoir: it was an extraordinary manifestation of the socialist labour enthusiasm of the Chinese people.

Its completion in a little over five months was an inspiration to the whole nation.

But how can one project an image on a stage of 400,000 people working with zest and joy? Tien Han has found an appropriate means of solving this problem. The play is in the unconventional form of twelve scenes which the playwright uses for rapid shifts of scene and locale giving a composite picture of the labour enthusiasm of the builders coming from every walk of life. The building of the reservoir is the body of the play which also recapitulates the past when the Ming emperors' tombs were built, and gives a glimpse of the future—how things will be like there twenty years later.

The play opens with a spokesman at the construction site headquarters telling a visiting cultural delegation about the benefits that will result from the reservoir. Then in a festive demonstration the builders, beating gongs and drums and carrying colourful banners, suddenly march on to the stage from all sides, from the wings and auditorium, bringing to headquarters news of fresh achievements by the various building teams. The dramatic effect of this merging of actors and audience is tremendous. When the audience later follows the delegation on visits to different sections of the site, they seem to be engulfed in the great sea of people driving to complete the reservoir ahead of time, to catch this summer's floods. Many incidents diversify the action. Many are actual reportage. A foreign correspondent comes to the site in the hope of finding some sort of "sensation"—a concentration camp. He is disappointed; when he sees for himself how the people are working, he is so moved that he too joins them shovelling and carrying earth.

The last scene is a fantasy of the Ming Tombs Reservoir when the

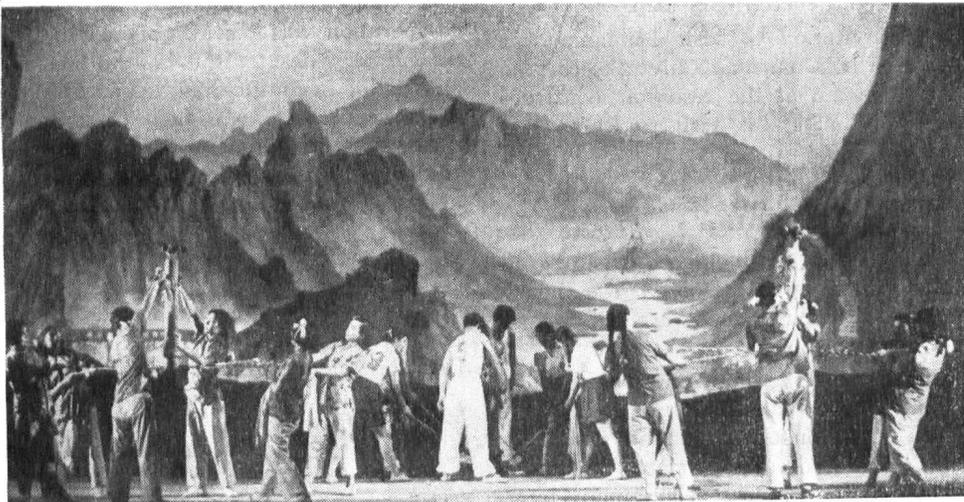
Chinese people will be living in a communist society. The shores of the reservoir are a big garden of leafy trees and flowers. A group of Young Pioneers are listening to a woman who is telling them how she and hundreds of thousands of others did their bit in building this reservoir. But the children find it hard to understand why carrying-poles and baskets had to be used to move earth when, as they well know, such work is always done by machines. Not far from the reservoir there are palatial rest homes and a station for launching rockets in which people can travel to the moon. In the communist society where everyone is living a happy life, even the old men seem to become young again. . . .

The characters which Tien Han has portrayed in his play are as real as they are full of vitality. The labour heroes are simple and modest people who, knowing what they are working for, carry on their work under difficult conditions with grit and cheerfulness. They challenge and compete with one another, yet are ever on the lookout to help a comrade in need. As much as anything this is a play about the correct relationship between the individual and the collective and makes the point: only when one works without reservations together with others can one make a truly worthwhile contribution to the realization of a common, lofty aim.

There are many memorable characterizations in this play. That of the peasant girl, Sun Shu-lan, is particularly illuminating. Illiterate, she has been forsaken by her betrothed, a young peasant who has become a writer. But when he learns that she has become a labour heroine, he tries to get her back. Sun Shu-lan, despising his meanness, sends him packing. In the woman textile worker Liu Chin-mei, the heroine in his *Three Beauties* produced in 1947 and recently restaged in Peking, Tien Han portrays a woman who was a lone rebel until she found that only concerted efforts by the workers could overthrow the enemy. In her Tien Han showed a woman of the old society advancing to the new. In Sun Shu-lan, however, he portrays a woman of China today, no longer a helpless victim of society but one who stands firmly on her own feet.

The play is rated by critics as one of Tien Han's best plays. As performed by the China Youth Art Theatre's leading troupe of actors and actresses, it certainly brims over with life and vitality. The audience gets a feeling that they are not watching a play in a theatre, but have come as unseen visitors to the construction site itself.

—WU PIN



A scene from the "Ballad of the Ming Tombs Reservoir"

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Peking Peace Rally

Peking greeted the success of the recent Stockholm Congress for Disarmament and International Co-operation at a mass rally on August 6. A resolution adopted pledged whole-hearted support for the Stockholm appeals and declarations and greeted the Mao Tse-tung-Khrushchov talks as "giving a great new impetus" to the struggle for peace.

Calling for the immediate suspension of nuclear tests by the United States and Britain, the resolution fully endorsed the call to the Fourth World Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament which is scheduled to open in Tokyo on August 15.

Kuo Mo-jo, leader of the Chinese delegation to the Stockholm meeting, told the rally that the Congress was the most fruitful since the launching of the peace movement ten years ago; it resolutely condemned U.S. aggression and firmly supported the struggle against colonialism.

Earlier, at a reception for 42 peace delegates from 11 countries, Foreign Minister Chen Yi had pledged the full support of the Chinese Government for the Stockholm appeals and declarations. The delegates, visiting China on their way home from the Stockholm Congress, come from Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, and the Latin American countries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, and Paraguay.

Korean Delegation

A government delegation of the Korean Democratic People's Republic led by Vice-Premier Li Joo Yun is now in Peking to discuss with the Chinese Government the further strengthening of economic co-ordination between the two countries. Members of the delegation include Li Chong Ok, Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Kim Choi Sun, Vice-Minister of Home and Foreign Trade; and the Korean Ambassador to China Li Young Ho.

Gift from Mongolia

At a ceremony in Peking attended by the Mongolian Ambassador, S. Lubsan, 550 Mongolian horses were given to the Chinese authorities. This is the first batch of the 15,000 draught-horses the Mongolian Government is presenting to

China this year to help the current big leap in agriculture.

The Mongolian horses are highly valued on Chinese farms for their strength, stamina and adaptability. These 15,000 draught-horses and an equal number which China is buying this year from Mongolia, bring to 200,000 the total of Mongolian horses brought to China since liberation.

In Ulan Bator the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia has conferred the Order of Sukhe-Bator on Chinese Ambassador Ho Ying. The award of this highest Mongolian order, states the citation, is for the notable contribution made by the Chinese envoy in strengthening the fraternal friendship between the two countries and for his work in connection with Chinese aid for Mongolia's national construction.

Nine Vallant Orchids

It is no unusual thing now to meet Chinese workers and peasants, who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country, representing People's China on delegations abroad. You meet them in Moscow, Prague, New Delhi, Stockholm and many other international centres. But there is a unique character to the group of nine peasant girls from the outskirts of Peking who are now touring Rumania and will attend the Rumanian National Day celebrations. Twenty-two-year-old Yen Hsiu-lan, a government cadre, and eight members of an agricultural co-op (all her juniors, the youngest being only 17) volunteered at an early stage to work as a team at the Ming Tombs Reservoir. Often doubling or even tripling their assigned quota, they soon distinguished themselves by their unrivalled enthusiasm and hard work. By the time the reservoir was completed, the name of the "Nine Orchid Team"—because all its members have as part of their name the character *lan*, meaning orchid—had spread far and wide. These girls seemed to radiate the spirit of the current big leap.

The invitation to visit Rumania was extended by Chairman Chivu Stoica who met the team at the reservoir construction site during his visit to China last April.

Religion in China

Two recent distinguished visitors to China have again exposed the hoary lie that religious beliefs are suppressed in China.

One is the Venerable Hout Tath, leader of the Cambodian Buddhist Delegation which just concluded a month's visit to China. He told correspondents in Phnom Penh that the Chinese people enjoy freedom of religious belief; that many ruined

Buddhist temples have been restored with government assistance. "What I saw in China was entirely different from the rumours I had heard before," he added.

The other is Ghazanfar Ali Khan, president of the Lahore Pakistan-China Friendship Association. Addressing a reception in Lahore on his return from a tour in China, he characterized as baseless propaganda reports that Muslims in China do not enjoy religious freedom. He noted that in Peking alone there are 80 mosques, 12 of them built since 1949. He said he personally saw large numbers of Chinese Muslims studying Islamism and libraries full of Islamic literature.

Cultural News

Eighteen poems by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, rendered into German by R. Schneider, have been published recently by the Academy of Arts of the German Democratic Republic.

The latest issue of *Aufbau*, a periodical of the G.D.R. Cultural Union, has also carried the poems.

In India, Chairman Mao's poems have been translated into Bengali by the famous Bengali poet Bishnu Dey and published in book form together with Mao Tse-tung's letter to the editor of *Shikan* (Poetry), in which they were first published, and his latest poem, *The Immortals* (see *Peking Review*, No. 20). The poems have aroused great interest in Indian literary circles. Several newspapers published them in English translation.

In Viet-nam, seven of the poems including *Snow* and *New Year's Day* have been translated into Viet-namese by the noted poet Hoang Trung Thuong.

The Chinese Theatrical and Dance Troupe is now giving a series of five performances in Czechoslovakia. These Chinese artists earlier cancelled their performances in England in protest against U.S.-British aggression in the Middle East.

The troupe will later visit Poland, Switzerland and Italy.

A Sino-German protocol for technical co-operation was recently signed in Berlin. It provides for the mutual free exchange of scientific and technical data. G.D.R. specialists will help China build factories and Chinese specialists and students will be welcomed to visit and undergo training in the G.D.R.

Visitors

A six-member delegation of French economists headed by M. Dumontier, Director of the French National Statistical Institute.

* * *
A French medical delegation led by Professor Rene Favert.

* * *
The Hungarian writer Berkesi Andras.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

U. N. Emergency Session

Sino-Soviet Communique

The greatest importance is attached in the Chinese press to the Mao Tse-tung-Khrushchov talks in Peking. The communique of the two leaders, carried under banner headlines in all papers, has been the subject of editorial comment for several days.

Peking papers are unanimous in their evaluation of the great significance the talks have for the people of the world in their struggle to preserve peace and oppose aggression. "The communique," says *Renmin Ribao*, "has dealt a telling blow to the aggressive imperialist forces; it will be a tremendous inspiration to peace-loving people the world over." *Beijing Ribao* calls it a great programme for peace and against war. *Guangming Ribao* predicts that the talks will have far-reaching effects on international developments; *Jiefan Jun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily) regards the communique as "a solemn warning to the imperialist war maniacs."

Touching on the background of the talks, *Renmin Ribao* writes: The two leaders met at a time of tremendous changes in the international situation. The victorious struggle of the Iraqi people has greatly advanced the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as the struggle against imperialism throughout the world. On the other hand, the desperate armed intervention of the U.S. and British imperialists in the Middle East has acutely heightened world tension and the danger of a new war. Although the U.S.-British aggressive venture is headed for failure and a signal victory has already been won against aggression, U.S. and British invasion forces have not yet withdrawn from the Middle East. They are still gravely violating the right of the Arab nations to independence, interfering in the internal affairs of the Middle East countries and threatening Middle East and world peace in a bid to shore up and restore their colonial rule. At such a time the exchange of views by the Chinese and Soviet leaders on the international situation and their full accord on the measures to be taken are of vital significance to world peace.

Da Gong Bao also points to the importance of the Sino-Soviet talks, coming as they did amidst the danger of further U.S.-British aggression in the Middle East. It writes: "While Washington and London have been forced

to call off their originally planned armed attacks and have recognized the Iraqi Republic, this *de jure* recognition does not really signify that they have renounced their schemes of intervention. Until their troops withdraw from the Middle East, the danger of war remains. The Arab people and peace-loving people the world over must go on fighting, and fight still more effectively, to halt aggression and preserve peace. The Mao Tse-tung-Khrushchov talks have provided a strong guarantee for victory in this fight."

Many papers dwell on the communique's warning to the imperialist war maniacs that should they dare to impose war on the world's peoples, they will be wiped out utterly.

Renmin Ribao (August 8) says: Begging won't preserve peace. Peace can be won only by militant struggle. Since the Second World War, the victories won by the Asian and African peoples against aggression and colonialism and in defence of independence and peace have all been won through determined struggle. The imperialists, outwardly the stronger at first, were finally defeated because their cause was not just and they were opposed by the people. The results of these struggles show: As long as the peace forces are united, as long as they rely on the people, even the U.S. imperialists—the strongest of them all—can be defeated.

Da Gong Bao points out that it is precisely because the imperialists are heading to their doom that they are becoming all the more desperate. As the national independence movement spreads on a world-wide scale and deals blow after blow at the very foundations of imperialism, the imperialists are more and more inclined to resort to aggressive war. In Lebanon, the U.S. imperialists are in fact carrying on a "limited war" in preparation for "total war." To check war and defend peace, therefore, the working class and the peace-loving people have no alternative but to wage a resolute revolutionary struggle.

In the opinion of the Chinese press, the withdrawal of U.S.-British forces from the Middle East is the only means to end the present threat to world peace. Hence they are unanimous in greeting as a timely and effective move for peace the latest Soviet proposal for an emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Renmin Ribao (August 7) points out that the Security Council is in a state of paralysis; its composition makes it impotent to deal effectively with the urgent task of ending U.S.-British aggression. It says: As members of U.S.-controlled military blocs and countries dependent on the United States, many of the Security Council members under U.S. pressure are, in fact, at the beck and call of the U.S.-British aggressors. Furthermore, that political corpse—the Chiang Kai-shek representative—is planted there by the U.S. as a permanent member.

In fact, the paper continues, the U.S.-British aggressors have been attempting to use the special session of the Security Council as a means to legalize their crimes of aggression and to expand their aggression under cover of the label of "permanent United Nations forces."

Da Gong Bao (August 7) ridicules the U.S. attempt to have the General Assembly discuss "indirect aggression" in Lebanon. This mythical "indirect aggression," it says, is only a fig-leaf to cover up U.S.-British naked, direct aggression in the Middle East. In its two reports even the U.N. observers' mission sent by the Security Council to the Middle East for on-the-spot investigations has refuted the existence of "indirect aggression." The present tension in the Middle East is a direct result of the direct aggression of the United States and Britain, the paper concludes.



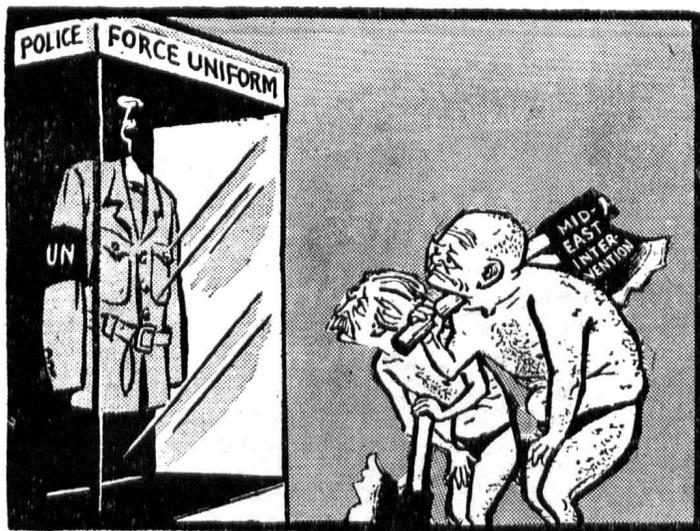
By Miao Ti

Renmin Ribao's fortnightly international review (August 7) declares that the United States must not be allowed to get away with its attempt to salvage its completely shipwrecked gunboat policy by diplomatic deceptions and so further its aggressive designs.

Washington and London, the review says, are doing their best to disguise their naked aggression, and put it on a legal basis. The White House, through Murphy, has directed the presidential election in Lebanon and now Dulles is talking about "political stability" as a prerequisite to the withdrawal of American troops. This crude intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs is obviously designed to make Lebanon a springboard for further U.S. invasions in the Middle East. At the same time, Dulles has openly demanded the replacement of the U.S.-British occupation forces in Lebanon and Jordan with "permanent U.N. forces." In actual fact, he is trying to disguise the U.S.-British occupation troops with the cloak of the U.N., just as was done during the aggressive war in Korea.

The review warns that Washington, in the role of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, is pretending once again to be the "friend" of the Arab people. While they brandish their arms in an attempt to browbeat the nationally independent Arab countries, the United States and Britain are trumpeting about the so-called "U.N. development plan in the Middle East" as if they were really concerned about these countries' economic welfare. A wolf who pretends to be a kind-hearted granny while sharpening its fangs—this is the base and hypocritical role the U.S. Government is playing, the review concludes.

Da Gong Bao (August 4) also warns that the political conspiracies being engineered by Murphy in the Middle



Ike and Mac: "We'd look much better if we could wear that!"
By Mi Ku in "Xin Guancha"

The Latin American Way

Following the fiasco of the Nixon "goodwill" tour in South America, Secretary Dulles, evidently thinking he could do better himself, set off on a trip to woo Brazil. In Rio, however, he immediately ran into a demonstration of booing, fist-shaking students gathered before the black-draped university student headquarters and shouting "Dulles Go Home!"



"Pleasant journey!"



"This time I'm well prepared!"

But Mr. Dulles wasn't arguing the point. His motorcade was doing fifty miles an hour along the cleared streets.

East are intended to pave the way for further aggression. It reminds its readers that at the present time the United States and Britain have concentrated 70,000 troops and large numbers of planes and war vessels in the Mediterranean area ready to engage in further military ventures.

Enemy of Small Nations

"Shameless sophistry" is the verdict of Renmin Ribao (August 5) in its comment on President Eisenhower's letter to Chairman Khrushchov on August 1.

The paper notes that at the very moment when Eisenhower was trying his best to deck himself out as the defender of the rights of small nations, he was ordering American diplomats to engineer a coup against the legal government of Haiti. The day before he sent his letter, the U.S. Government was also preparing to dispatch troops to Cuba for armed intervention, using the excuse of protecting the water supply system at its naval base in Guantanamo, Cuba. Only recently, the United States plotted a coup in Venezuela to restore a pro-U.S. dictatorial regime.

"The United States engineers revolts and coups d'etat in other countries to subvert governments supported by the people; it uses direct armed intervention to bolster up other countries' anti-popular and reactionary rulers, this is what it calls 'respect' for the independence of small nations and for the existence of legal governments!"

Events in Cuba, Haiti and Venezuela are only the latest examples of U.S. subversion and

open armed aggression in the Latin American countries, the paper points out. In the past decade alone, the United States has engineered eleven major subversive actions in Bolivia, Guatemala, Brazil, Peru, Salvador, Paraguay, Costa Rica and Cuba.

The piratical acts of U.S. imperialism encroaching on the independence and sovereignty of other countries, the paper continues, are not limited to Latin America, nor to the small nations. It lists the U.S.-organized coups d'etat in Iran in 1953 to overthrow the Mossadegh government and in Jordan in 1957 to overthrow the Nabulsi government and its armed threat against Syria. In Indonesia, U.S. interference has not yet stopped. In many other countries in Asia, there are examples of disputes and intrigues created by the Americans. During its present aggression against the Middle East, the United States ignored international law to violate the territorial air of Austria, Switzerland and Saudi Arabia. "All this shows that the United States has always been and continues to be contemptuous of the independence and sovereignty of other countries. U.S. imperialism is the mortal enemy of all the smaller countries in the world and all those countries which are unwilling to submit to enslavement and control by it."

U.S. Tests Poison Asian Air

Radioactive fall-out along Southeast China's coastal areas has greatly increased as a result of recent U.S. nuclear explosions in the Marshall Islands. This revelation made by Chinese scientists on August 1 and carried in the press has aroused widespread indignation.

The scientists' statement is based on data obtained by observation stations taking samples for radioactive contamination and using seismic and infra-sound methods to determine the time and place of nuclear weapon tests. It points out that the U.S. nuclear tests, staged between spring and summer in the Pacific, caused radioactive material to be carried

by the monsoon winds to the southeast China coast, Japan and Korea and away from the territory and waters of the United States. It appeals to the public to direct serious attention to this "inhuman activity."

In a commentary entitled "Stop This Now!" *Renmin Ribao* (August 2) writes: The U.S. military authorities are obviously intent on doing harm to our Asian people. In utter disregard of world-wide opposition, they have deliberately picked the monsoon season for their tests.

The world cannot forget the 1954 Bikini tests carried out by the United States in which Japanese fishermen were the

victims. That year in the coastal area of China and Japan rains and snowfalls were contaminated with great quantities of radioactive particles. That tragedy was caused by only three nuclear explosions. The series of tests carried out by the United States this year included ten times as many explosions and the period was extended to three months. The menace to the life and security of the peoples of the Asian countries in the Pacific area will thus be intensified.

To deceive the world, the U.S. authorities claimed that the hydrogen bombs exploded in their Pacific tests were "clean bombs." But a Tokyo dispatch reported

that two Japanese ships, the *Takuyoo* and *Satsuma*, were hit by radioactive rain on July 14 while sailing in the Pacific on an oceanic observation mission. Thirty-seven people on board have been confirmed as suffering from the fatal disease leukemia.

The United States has stepped up its nuclear tests in the Pacific area at a time when it is conducting joint aggression with Britain in the Middle East. These outrageous acts cannot but arouse the indignation of the Asian peoples and of all who cherish peace. The Chinese people protest against these test explosions in the Pacific area.

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

▲ **CHIN HSIANG-LIEN** A well-known story of the Sung dynasty in which a scholar, after gaining wealth and position, tries to murder his wife and two children. He is brought to justice by Pao Cheng, a just magistrate. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking and starring four of China's best-known actors: Ma Lien-liang, Chang Chun-chiu, Tan Fu-ying and Chiu Sheng-jung.

Aug. 13 *Chungho Theatre*
Aug. 14 *Peking Theatre*
Aug. 15 *People's Theatre*

▲ **IN THE SNOWY FOREST** How the people's army routed a notorious bandit gang. A full-length Peking opera version of Chu Po's fast-moving novel. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

Aug. 13 *Peking Theatre*

PINGCHU OPERA

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

Aug. 12 *Ta Chung Theatre*

CHU YI

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

Aug. 12 *Changan Theatre*

KUNCHU OPERA

▲ **HUNG HSIA** The moving tale of a Kiangsi 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 Kunchu Opera Theatre and starring Li Shu-chun, Hou Yung-kuei and Tsung Chao-huan.

Aug. 14 & 15 *Changan Theatre*

FIRST APPEARANCE OF BRAZILIAN CONCERT ARTISTS ON THE CHINESE STAGE

* Songs * Dances by the visiting Brazilian Radio and Television Artists Delegation with its light orchestra and dance group.

(Aug. 10-12 at the *People's Theatre*)

THEATRE

▲ **THE EGRET** A play by Pai Jen about a woman Communist Party member during the War of Liberation. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Aug. 14-18 *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **UNFORGETTABLE TIMES** This new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre tells about the activities of underground Communist Party members in Shanghai in those unforgettable years before the victory of the revolution. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Aug. 12-17 *Capital Theatre*

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

Aug. 12 *Tienchiao Theatre*
Aug. 16-21 *People's Theatre*

FILMS

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

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

Aug. 16-20 *Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Hsin Chieh Kou, Chung Yang, Kwangan Men, Peking Workers' Club, Ta Hua, Chiao Tao Kou*

▲ **SONG OF THE ROAD** An Indian feature film about the tragic death of a little country girl.

Aug. 16-18 *Hsin Chung Kuo, Kwangho Theatre*

▲ **TWO MOTHERS** A feature film from the German Democratic Republic. A touching and meaningful incident of war. A German mother, not knowing her new-born baby has been killed by a bomb, mistakes a French baby for her own. After countless difficulties the widowed French mother finds her child after the war.

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

Aug. 14-15 *Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Hsin Chieh Kou, Ta Hua, Chiao Tao Kou*
Aug. 16-18 *Peking Theatre*

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

Aug. 11-13 *Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Hsin Chieh Kou, Ta Hua, Chiao Tao Kou*

Aug. 14-15 *Chung Yang, Kwangan Men, Peking Workers' Club*

Aug. 16-18 *Children's Cinema, Capital Theatre, Sheng Li, Chung Yang*

▲ **THE SISTERS** A coloured widescreen Soviet film adapted from the first part of the trilogy *Ordeal* written by Alexei Tolstoy. Through the story of two sisters it shows Russia in the years of the First World War and just after the October Revolution. In Russian, with Chinese sub-titles.

Aug. 12-18 *Capital Cinema*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY EXHIBITION**—A rich collection of documents and photos covering the entire period of the new-democratic revolution in China. Also displayed are weapons and many other articles used during the revolution. Daily (except Mon.) 8-12 a.m., 2:00-4:30 p.m.

At the *Museum of Revolutionary History* (at the Hsi Hua Men Gate of the Palace Museum)

▲ **PALACE MUSEUM**
Exhibition of Articles Used by Feudal Emperors—A valuable collection of jewellery and other treasures of former emperors. Among them is the largest piece of carved jade in the world, depicting the people's struggle against flood in the time of the Emperor Yu.

Exhibition of Ancient Chinese Weapons—from the Shang dynasty to the Ching dynasty. In the Historical Museum inside the Palace Museum.

CONJURING

CHANG HUI-CHUNG, master-magician from Shanghai, and his troupe. Nightly performances at the *Chungho Theatre* from August 14-17 and at *Changan Theatre* from August 18-20.

CIRCUS

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

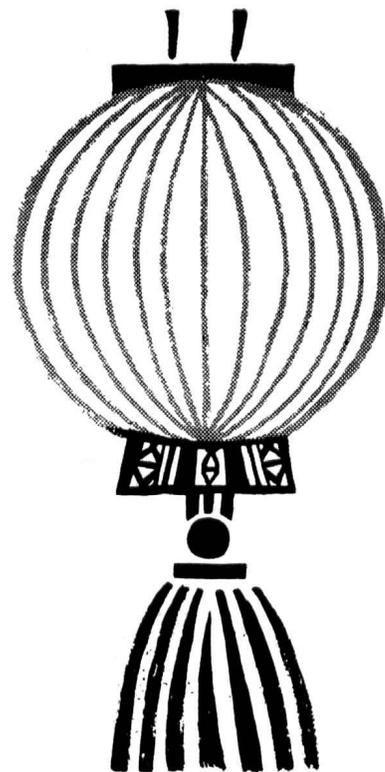
PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **LATEST FEATURE**
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Also
"A Summer Night" — 4:00 p.m.
"Trip Through the Universe" — 1:00 and 7:30 p.m.

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