

# PEOPLE'S CHINA



THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL  
SCIENCE IN NEW CHINA

— T sien San-tsiang

18  
1953

# PEOPLE'S CHINA

A FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE

Editor: Liu Tsun-chi

*CHRONICLES the life of the Chinese people and reports their progress in building a New Democratic society;*

*DESCRIBES the new trends in Chinese art, literature, science, education and other aspects of the people's cultural life;*

*SEEKS to strengthen the friendship between the people of China and those of other lands in the cause of peace.*

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No. 18, 1953

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A group of happy Shanghai students at their 1953 seaside  
summer camp

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Entered as first-class printed matter at the General Post Office of China.

Published by the FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, 26 Kuo Hui Chieh, Peking, China.

# A Bright Future for the Asian Peoples

Editorial of the Peking "People's Daily," September 3, 1953

**T**ODAY is the eighth anniversary of the victory of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. Eight years ago the Second World War was ended by the brilliant victory over the Japanese aggressors won by the Soviet Army in Northeast China and the northern part of Korea and by the Chinese people and the peoples of other countries in their heroic war of resistance against Japan, which forced the unconditional surrender of Japanese fascism.

This historic victory of the peoples of the world over fascism has brought about a tremendous change in the situation in Asia and the world as a whole. The founding of the Chinese People's Republic and the rising tide of the national-liberation movement in other parts of Asia are a direct outcome of this change. This, in turn, has caused further fundamental changes in the Asian situation. Now the victorious conclusion of the Korean people's war against aggression signals a new development in the strength of the Asian peoples. The changes in the situation in Asia during the past eight years are indeed immense and remarkable.

After the conclusion of the Second World War, American imperialism arrogated to itself a large part of the fruits of victory of that anti-fascist war, and replaced Germany and Japan to become the most rabid aggressor in the world. In Asia, after suffering ignominious defeat in its intervention in the Chinese revolution, it started a war of aggression in Korea.

In waging this aggressive war against Korea, American imperialism not only mobilised one-third of its army, one-fifth of its air force and a large part of its navy and placed its national economy on a war basis, it also coerced 15 other countries into joining this war of aggression.

At the same time, the American aggressors occupied China's Taiwan, openly interfered in

the liberation wars of the Filipino and Vietnamese peoples and, by threats, bribery and various other vicious means, have tried to extend their aggressive strength among China's neighbours in Southeast Asia.

But the aggressive war in Korea started by the insolent American imperialists has ended in defeat, and their whole plan and time-table for the domination of Asia and the world has been upset. The victory of the Chinese and the Korean peoples has given powerful encouragement to the Asian peoples in their fight against aggression.

**T**HIS victory of the Chinese and Korean peoples over the U.S. imperialist aggressors is also of advantage to the Japanese people in their struggle. The situation in Asia is daily growing more favourable to the struggle of the Japanese people against the American occupationists, and more and more unfavourable for the domination of the American occupationists over the Japanese people. The American occupationists and their reactionary Japanese ruling class lackeys have resorted to every possible fraud to hide the dangers that would result from Japan being dragged into a new war. Indeed, they have tried to convince the Japanese people that remilitarisation and expansion are their only way out.

Since the beginning of the Korean war, the American occupationists have stepped up the rearming of Japan and expanded armaments production there to serve the American war of aggression in Korea. At the same time, the U.S. Government has concluded a series of treaties with the reactionary Yoshida government—the San Francisco separate "Peace Treaty," the "U.S.-Japanese Security Pact," the "U.S.-Japan Administrative Agreement" and the "Japan-U.S. Commerce and Navigation Pact." Like so many strangleholds on the throat of the

Japanese people, these treaties are stifling their national independence and economic rights, holding them down to protracted military occupation, economic domination and political oppression by the United States and reducing Japan to the status of a colony and an accomplice in U.S. aggression against Asia.

At the same time, the American occupationists have also forced Japan to take part in the "embargo" and "blockade" against the People's Republic of China, thereby severing the traditional trade relations between the two countries. They have encouraged Japan to expand her trade in Southeast Asia with the object of using her to oust Britain from its markets there.

But this is wholly against the interests of the Japanese people and their country. The road of war and militarism which America is forcing Japan to follow is a blind alley leading only to ruin. Now the Japanese people see clearly that even a powerful imperialist country like the United States has met with defeat in trying to follow the old path of Japanese militarism. The daily worsening national disaster and economic crisis confronting Japan over the past few years have been enough to bring home to all patriotic Japanese that the only way out for the Japanese people is ever closer unity in the fight for independence and freedom against the American occupationists, and for the establishment of peaceful and friendly relations and trade ties with other Asian countries.

As is pointed out in the message sent by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier of the Government Administration Council and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai to G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and V. M. Molotov, Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the U.S.S.R., on the eighth anniversary of victory in the war against Japanese aggression:

The recent signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement is clearly a great new achievement in the efforts of the entire camp of peace and democracy for the winning of peace and checking of a new war. This great new achievement has contributed to the initial lessening of world tension as a whole; at the same time, it will contribute to the efforts of the Japanese people in the demand for normal relations with the countries of the Far East so as to prevent the revival of Japanese imperialist aggression.

Public opinion in Asia and the rest of the world demands that the carrying out of the Korean armistice must lead to peace throughout Asia, and to the further restoration and development of normal relations and economic ties among the countries of Asia, especially between Japan and other countries. The recent further development of the movement for friendship and trade between Japan and China, in which wide sections of the Japanese people are participating, testifies to this just and urgent desire in Japan.

However, the American imperialists, who wish to prevent and sabotage the realisation of this desire of the Asian peoples, have not in any way toned down their aggressive war policy in Asia because of the defeat which they have once again suffered at the hands of the Asian peoples in the Korean war. On the contrary, they are intensifying their efforts to create tension in Asia. They are busily engaged in aggressive activities and in preparing new ventures in an attempt to save themselves from inevitable doom in Asia. The world has already seen many indisputable proofs of this. The American aggressors are conspiring with the Syngman Rhee clique to undermine the Political Conference; they have signed a so-called "Mutual Defence Treaty." American diplomats and generals are redoubling their conspiratorial activities in Tokyo, Taiwan, Saigon and other areas. The arch-reactionary U.S. adventurist, John Foster Dulles, is exerting pressure on the various states which took part in the aggression against Korea and is forcing them to go on surrendering the interests of their own countries, to submit to the so-called "common policy," which is the policy of the United States, of hostility to the People's Republic of China and to share in the commitments consequent on the new U.S. ventures in Korea and Viet-Nam, so as to drag these states into war again. It must be pointed out that the United States is using increasingly flagrant methods of intimidation and intervention against a number of Asian states that are reluctant to accept the enslavement involved in U.S. "aid" and disapprove of the U.S. "cold war" policy, but, on the contrary, are anxious to promote friendship and co-operation among nations and make increasing contributions towards world peace. The United States is trying to force these states

to submit to its will so as to facilitate its aggressive policy.

**T**HE focal point in the new and intensified U.S. conspiratorial activities for aggression in Asia is still the speedy restoration of Japan as a hot-bed of war, and, moreover, even greater importance is being attached to this now than in the past. This is because the Korean war has made the United States very sensitive of the fact that its powers did not match its appetite. When it decided to "disengage" itself from the Korean war, it put out the notorious slogan of "let Asians fight Asians." It is hoping to rely on such outcasts as Shigeru Yoshida, Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek, Quirino, Bao Dai and Luang Pibul Songgram to attain for it the aggressive ambitions which it cannot achieve by its own power. The United States considers that the biggest war asset which it can rapidly put to use is a revived Japanese militarist power. It has, therefore, since the Korean armistice, been intensifying its "aid" to Japan to accelerate Japan's rearmament. Hitherto secret negotiations on the so-called "Mutual Security Aid Agreement" have begun to come out into the open. Under this agreement, the United States will force Japan, by means of huge amounts of U.S. dollars, to speed up the expansion of its armed forces and war production. Tokutaro Kimura, Director of the "National Safety Board"—which is the Japanese war ministry in disguise—has disclosed in his "five-year defence plan for the army, naval and air forces" that Japan will expand the "National Safety Corps," the camouflaged army, to 205,000 men within five years. The tonnage of warships for the "Coastal Safety Corps" will be increased to 143,000 tons. An air force of 1,530 aircraft will be built up, of which 480 will be jet planes. But even this rearmament plan does not satisfy Japan's American bosses. When Dulles visited Japan recently after leaving South Korea, he openly expressed dissatisfaction with the Japanese Government for not daring to expand armaments for fear of the strong opposition of the Japanese people. He demanded a Japanese budget that will increase the "National Safety Corps" to ten divisions, which means increasing its existing strength from 110,000 to 350,000 men. The speeding up of Japanese rearmament is the foundation for the U.S. aggressive alliance in the Pacific which the Americans are throwing

together. Consequently, it is a serious menace to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

**T**HE urgent task now facing the peoples of Asia, the Japanese people included, is, therefore, to wage a resolute struggle against, and be determined to thwart, the American imperialist schemes to speed up the rearmament of Japan, organise a Pacific aggressive alliance and instigate a new war. The just struggle of the people of every Asian country in defence of peace and against the aggressive war forces has the widest possible basis among the masses at home and mighty allies abroad. This is true even of the Japanese people, though Japan is under U.S. occupation. The peoples of Asia are perfectly capable of winning victory in this common struggle by unceasingly strengthening and expanding the great unity between the people at home and abroad. Particularly important is the fact that the Soviet Union, which wiped out the main forces of Japanese fascism and brought about the surrender of Japanese imperialism eight years ago, has now grown still mightier. The Chinese people, who valiantly waged the war of resistance against Japanese imperialism and followed this up with the victory in the War of Liberation at home, have now, together with the Korean people, again dealt a heavy blow to the aggressive forces of American imperialism. In addition to this, the two great powers, China and the Soviet Union, have long had an unbreakable alliance of friendship for jointly preventing the resumption of aggression on the part of Japan or any other states that may collaborate in any form with Japan in acts of aggression. This alliance has already proved to be a reliable safeguard against the menace of new aggression. It is the invincible bulwark of peace in Asia and the whole world.

The might of the united strength of the Asian peoples is immeasurable. It is impossible for Japan's enslavement to last indefinitely. The Japanese people will not permit their country to take yet again the doomed path of militarism. The liberation struggle of the peoples of other Asian countries that are still under imperialist rule and enslavement is certain of final victory. A future of infinite brightness lies before the peoples of Asia.

# The Development of Natural Science in New China

**Tsien San-tsiang**

*Director of the Institute of Modern Physics  
of the Academia Sinica*

CHINA'S science is today characterised by swift progress in all its branches. Since the liberation the rapid growth of national construction has provided scientific workers with ample opportunities for developing their talents and for practical work. As a result, they have immensely enriched the knowledge of their great motherland. The progress made is all the more remarkable in the light of the unfavourable conditions which previously existed for science in China.

Although China has one of the most ancient civilisations in the world and her people have made many brilliant scientific inventions and discoveries, much of the "scientific research" in Kuomintang China was merely window-dressing for the reactionary regime. Long years of feudal oppression and a century under the yoke of imperialist oppression obstructed the growth of China's productive forces. During this period it was impossible for China to build up an industry of any size, and her agriculture, therefore, remained in a backward state. Under these conditions there could be no flourishing development of science, and China at the time of the liberation had very weak foundations for the advance of science.

On the eve of the liberation, apart from the universities, there were some 40 research centres in the country. Over 600 people were

engaged in scientific research and laboratory work, and some of this work was overlapping. At the same time only a very limited amount of basic equipment for scientific research was available. Many important items needed for modern technical research were completely unobtainable. There was no reliable domestic supply of most of the usual scientific instruments and chemicals. Under these circumstances, only such branches of science as geology, botany and meteorology made any considerable progress in China, along with those branches of research such as mathematics and theoretical physics which do not require complex or costly modern laboratory equipment. Certain newly-developed branches of science, such as nuclear physics and experimental biology, attracted the attention of China's scientific workers but had little chance for much development. There was little or no foundation at all for the technical sciences, like metallurgy, machine building or applied electronics.

Scientific research itself was biased in favour of theoretical enquiry. Its practical application was virtually ignored. Most of the research work done was not of a really systematic nature, while in some branches, researchers, contenting themselves merely with the collection of data, gave little help in solving practical

scientific problems. There was a lack of correct ideological leadership in regard to the aim of research work and in working methods. Scientific endeavour in old China was unorganised and unco-ordinated. Scientific workers were dominated, consciously or unconsciously, by bourgeois idealistic viewpoints, and this included the ideas of "study for study's sake" and that science was "above politics."

Nevertheless, thanks to the devoted personal efforts of the scientists, some achievements were made in certain fields of science. Various branches of scientific research such as mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, materia medica, meteorology, geology, zoology, botany, physiology, psychology, agricultural science, technical science, etc. were at least established. The work of certain individual scientists merited the attention of the scientific circles of the world.

### Changes Since Liberation

Following the founding of the People's Republic of China, both the Communist Party of China and the Central People's Government have paid great attention to the work of scientific research on a national scale and have laid down a fundamental programme for scientific work. Article 43 of the Common Programme adopted by the People's Political Consultative Conference in September, 1949, stipulates:

Efforts shall be made to develop natural science in the service of industrial, agricultural and national defence construction. Scientific discoveries and inventions shall be encouraged and rewarded and scientific knowledge shall be disseminated.

Article 44 further provides that:

The application of a scientific-historical viewpoint to the study and interpretation of history, economics, politics, culture and international affairs shall be promoted. Outstanding works in social science shall be encouraged and rewarded.

The new Academia Sinica was established in November, 1949. It took over the various institutions of the Kuomintang Academia Sinica and the National Academy of Peiping and reorganised them into 17 units, viz., the Institute of Modern Physics, Institute of Applied

Physics, Institute of Geophysics and Meteorology, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Physiology and Biochemistry, Institute of Experimental Biology, Institute of Hydrobiology, Institute of Botany, Institute of Palaeontology, Institute of Geology, Tzu Chin Shan Observatory, Institute of Metallurgy and Ceramics, Institute of Modern History, Institute of Archaeology, Institute of Linguistics and Philology and Institute of Economics. Later other research centres were set up: the Institute of Mathematics, Institute of Materia Medica, Institute of Entomology, Institute of Plant Physiology, Institute of Pedology, Institute of Geography, Laboratory of Psychology, Laboratory of Zoology, Laboratory of Vertebrate Palaeontology, etc.

Following the founding of the Academia Sinica and the reorganisation of the old research institutions, the disorganisation and absence of leadership in scientific work have disappeared; there are no more superfluous organisations, no more waste of labour, no more overlapping of work. China's scientific work, for the first time in its history, is organised in the service of the people. The task of overall development of science is now, for the first time in China, in the care of a government institution.

### The New Outlook

Between 1951 and 1952, responding with the utmost enthusiasm to the call of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, scientific workers throughout the country organised an extensive movement for ideological re-education. Prior to this movement, scientific workers took part in the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea, the land reform, the suppression of counter-revolutionaries and the *san fan* and *wu fan* movements.\* As a result, their political level was raised. In the course of these movements, they learnt not only the necessity, but the way to draw a demarcation line between

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\* *San fan* means the nation-wide "three-anti movement" to wipe out corruption, waste and bureaucratism. *Wu fan* means the "five-anti movement" among business circles against bribery of government personnel, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing economic information for private speculation.

themselves and the enemies of the people, and maintain a firm stand on the side of the people. They learnt how to practise democratic criticism and self-criticism. They examined all kinds of erroneous ideas stemming from the outlook of the imperialists; they had seen the fallaciousness of the idea of "study for study's sake" and of their former divorce from practical life and politics. Scientific workers were thus able to appreciate the significance of the principle of "linking theory and practice," to understand that research work should go hand in hand with national construction. These movements have helped to give a new impetus to the political activity of Chinese scientific workers; they are now eager students of Marxism-Leninism and of the advanced scientific experience of the Soviet Union. In order to facilitate this study, many scientific workers have learnt or are collectively learning the quick method of reading Russian textbooks.

### Expansion of Work

The care of the Communist Party of China and the Central People's Government, and the growth of China's national economy and culture, ensure the rapid progress of scientific work. National expenditure for scientific research in 1952 was 12 times more than in any pre-liberation year. There will be a further increase this year. The work of scientific research is continuously expanding, and more research institutions are being established. In 1952, the former Northeast Institute of Scientific Research was reorganised into the Northeast Branch of the Academia Sinica. The original 17 research institutes of the Academia Sinica have now increased to 28. They include the Changchun Institute of General Scientific Research, the Dairen Institute of Industrial Chemistry, the Institute of Metal Research and the Laboratory of Instrument Technology. There are now 2,000 researchers working in the Academia Sinica; this is nearly four times as many as worked there at its inception in 1949. Over 300 of them are advanced research workers above the rank of associate research member.

Complementing the expansion and growth of the Academia Sinica, scientific research cen-

tres in various branches of industry, agriculture, hygiene, etc., are also being developed. There are more than 20 such major research centres with a staff totalling over 1,000.

Scientific research work has not yet been much expanded in the higher educational institutions, where a readjustment of faculties and schools and a reconstitution of curricula have been carried out and there are heavy demands on the time of both teaching staffs and students. But the rapid development of higher education now taking place is creating a big reserve for the scientific work of tomorrow.

Guided by the principle—new to modern Chinese science—that theory must be closely linked up with practice, that science must serve peaceful national economic construction, New China's scientific workers are making energetic efforts to contribute to the building of the country—in water conservancy work, transport, capital construction projects, the investigation and surveying of natural conditions and resources, technical improvements in industrial and agricultural production and the struggle against natural calamities.

With these new conditions and incentives, science is making headway in many different spheres. Some research work which were interrupted by conditions before the liberation are being resumed. Scientific achievements and data that were put away for quite a while are being brought out to make a useful contribution to construction work. Particular stress is being given to the development of geology, meteorology, pedology, geophysical survey, industrial chemistry and metallurgy.

In the three years and more since liberation, the work of the Academia Sinica emphasised the reorganisation of scientific organisations and the reorientation of scientific workers in their work in the new society. It is, therefore, natural that achievements in this respect should be larger than actual scientific research work, but such research work has also achieved certain successes and, of course, will show even greater attainments in the future as a result of the organisational and educational

work already accomplished in scientific circles.

### Recent Scientific Achievements

Chinese mathematicians have made fresh progress in their study of the geometry of matrices, which has been recently summarised over any field and proved to have close links with the theory of linear groups. The application of the Soviet Golouzin Method has brought good results in the study of schlicht functions. Research was also carried out to extend the theory of connexion to the space of K-spreads, and mainly, to the study of Finsler space and theory of external deviation in Cartan space. Work was also done on the theory of functions of several complex variables.

The primary task in physics is to lay the necessary foundation for the study of nuclear physics. In the theoretical field, a series of calculations have been made concerning the binding energy of light nuclei as well as preliminary investigations conducted on the nature of nuclear forces. Observations made of the peak of internal loss confirmed the existence of atomic dislocation in metals. At the same time a synthetic method of X-ray analysis was discovered, which has proved of greater accuracy than the traditional method in use.

A wide network of weather stations has been established in China. As a result of the meteorologists' indefatigable efforts, much greater accuracy has been achieved in weather-forecasting, and the study of medium period forecasting has also commenced. These are outstanding achievements in Chinese geophysics. Preparatory work has already been put in hand to set up seismological stations in all important areas throughout China. In co-ordination with the national plan for geological prospecting, Chinese geophysicists have participated in the survey of many deposits of metals and petroleum.

During the last few years, considerable achievements have been made in industrial chemistry, mainly in the utilisation of natural resources. For instance, successful experiments have been made in producing high-grade gasoline by hydrogenation of heavy oils in petroleum shell and gasoline by synthesis of water gas.

Soviet experts have rendered tremendous assistance to Chinese scientific work in this field. Experiments have also been carried out on butyl benzene rubber, chloroprene rubber and polysulphide rubber. In the field of cellulose chemistry, we have some achievements in paper-making. In inorganic chemistry, research has been conducted on vanadium catalysts for the synthesis of sulphuric acid and on the refining of thorium, cerium, molybdenum and other rare metals. Considerable results have also been obtained in the manufacture of dyestuffs, tannin, carbon-black, insecticide, penicillin, aluminium salt, chloromycetin and vitamins. In organic chemistry, an important discovery has been made on the composition of citrinin.

In joint efforts with the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Chinese botanists and soil specialists have investigated and studied problems concerning forest belts, reclamation of waste land, soil and water conservation. Preliminary results have been obtained in the investigation and experimental growing of rubber- and tannin-bearing plants. A systematic compilation of the flora of Hopei Province and East China has already commenced. In botanical physiology, new information has been gained on the relation of minor elements to the growth of plants and the discovery of similar functions between minor elements and auxin. In experimental zoology, new discoveries have been made concerning artificial parthenogenesis, mixed semen crossbreeding and the hormones of living organisms. In entomology, an effective preventive method for disposing of cotton aphides has been found and has already been utilised on a large scale in North China. The successful solution of the problem of ensuring the survival of Eli-silk-worms (*Attacus ricini*) in the cold of winter has made it possible to expand breeding on a large scale. In hydrobiology, effective measures have been found to prevent fish diseases in the Taihu Lake area. In physiology, fresh information has been gained regarding neuro-muscles. Soil microbiologists have succeeded in cultivating and inoculating the root tubercles of soya beans and, in consequence, have greatly increased the output of soya beans. The theories of Michurin on biology and of Pavlov on physiology are being widely studied by Chi-

nese biologists, and this study will undoubtedly accelerate the development of Chinese biology.

Chinese geological personnel have carried out research and prospecting on an unprecedented scale under a unified national plan. As a result, the former estimate of coal and metal deposits has been raised from 5 to 10 times, and a number of new ore deposits have been discovered. The geological strata of China have been investigated and determined in the course of this geological prospecting. Special surveys and prospecting have also been carried out at important construction sites in many places in co-ordination with the plans of national economic construction. Chinese palaeontologists have discovered many dinosaur eggs in good condition in Leiyang, Shantung Province, and excavated human fossils of the palaeolithic period in Southwest China.

In serving the needs of railway construction, Chinese geographers have made extensive surveys of many mountain areas and rivers. They have made various topographical surveys and measurements in connection with the harnessing of the Huai River. Surveys and prospecting done on the upper reaches of the Yellow River have furnished valuable material.

### Progress of Technical Science

Since liberation, China has made most progress of all in the technical sciences. The most notable work concerns research on the production and methods of use of nodular graphite cast iron; experimental manufacture of hard alloys; heat treatment of "Alnico"; dressing of poor ores of iron and manganese, molybdenum sands and graphite; the successful manufacture of quartz oscillating plates, magnetic mine detectors, gas interferometers and ultra-sonic crack detectors. In joint efforts with various industrial departments, research was also made on improving refractory materials and on the manufacture of chemical porcelain. Good results have been obtained in both experiments. With the sincere and selfless assistance of Soviet experts, China's scientists have solved many important technical problems in metallurgy, geological prospecting, machine building, forestry, animal husbandry,

etc. Nevertheless, in spite of these achievements during the short period of nearly four years, China's technical science, owing to its poor foundation, fell far short of meeting the needs of our rapidly expanding national construction. This is a challenge which China's scientific workers will not shirk and which, with the aid of the Communist Party and the People's Government, they are confident of meeting.

In addition to their research work, China's scientific workers have put considerable efforts into the publication and popularisation of scientific knowledge. Shortly after its founding, the Academia Sinica published *Science Monthly*. In 1952, it put out *Acta Scientia Sinica*, a quarterly publication to keep readers abroad informed of scientific work in China. In order to further improve the planned publication of Chinese scientific materials, the Academia Sinica, in close co-operation with various scientific societies, has recently brought about a complete reorganisation of existing scientific journals. As a result, 16 scientific periodicals are now being published. The work of compiling an authorised Chinese translation of foreign scientific terminology has been started and partially completed. During the past few years, popularisation of elementary scientific knowledge has been launched on a nation-wide scale. Between 1950 and 1951 alone, more than 11,000 lectures on scientific topics were given under the auspices of the All-China Association for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge; over 4,500 lantern-slide shows on popular science were organised and some 400 science exhibitions opened.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Central People's Government, China's scientific workers have, during the last four years, begun to give fuller expression to their ability and talents. They will redouble their efforts to utilise science to serve national construction as China carries on her planned economic construction. The experience of the last few years has made them realise that to fulfil this aim they must arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism and diligently study advanced Soviet science. They are determined to see that science in People's China rapidly develops in step with the progress of China's construction.

# The March Over

## The Chiachin Mountain

Li Chao-ping

*This account (the second in our series describing episodes in the Chinese Red Army's 25,000 li Long March) is written by a participant. He describes the difficult march of the Central Red Army over the Great Snow Mountain Range in Sikang Province and its junction with the Fourth Front Army, one of the largest formations of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army operating in the Szechuan area.*

**A**FTER the successful capture of Luting Bridge, our columns crossed the Tatu River, and, pressing rapidly forward at some thirty miles a day, headed for northwest Szechuan.

Soon we left Paohsing County behind. Enemy troops which had been sent in pursuit

to encircle and harass our forces could not keep up with our speed and were no longer a threat. The planes had abandoned the chase, having lost us in the hills.

Although it was June, it was not very warm as our trek was made 7,000 feet above sea level. The day's march began at about 2 A.M. every day. There was a long rest at mid-day, and we would start off again at two or three o'clock in the afternoon. Marching at this stage of the journey, therefore, was not very tiring. Even though we had been on the move for eight months now—months which had seen some very tough fighting and on poor rations—and had consequently lost much of our stamina, we usually reached the place where we were to put up for the night by dusk.

The comrades of the Political Department of the First Red Army Corps were a remarkably cheerful lot who kept everybody's spirits up with their inexhaustible energy and buoyant humour. They had a useful store of stories about the Great Snow Mountains we were approaching and about the comrades of the Fourth Front Army with whom we would soon effect a junction; and these they retold with great gusto. When everybody got tired and conversation flagged, Director Li of the department was sure to say something that would immediately get the talk going again. Sometimes he



Sketch map of the Tsunyi-Tawei stage of the Long March

would shout out in his native Sianghsiang\* dialect which other comrades found difficult to understand: "Hey, Comrades, here's a riddle....!" The comrades would brighten up and ask: "Tell us, Director, what's the riddle?" and lively talking and joking would ensue. Sometimes, Pan Cheng-wu, another livewire and the head of the department's club, would crack a joke which would throw the comrades into fits of laughter.

### A 13,000-foot Climb

The Chiachin is one of the mountains of the Great Snow Mountain Range. Viewed from its foot, it did not seem to be very high. Our maps, however, indicated that it was more than 13,000 feet above sea level. Tibetans in the locality said the mountain was covered with eternal snow and few people had ever passed over it. They also said: "The traveller must not talk when he is on the summit, for any sound will immediately bring a fierce storm and snow."

I was in the forward unit sent ahead by the Political Department to contact the Fourth Front Army on the other side of the mountain. There were seven of us, led by Shu Tung, head of the propaganda section of the Political Department. We marched rapidly, and on June 14 joined with the vanguard, the famous Fourth Regiment—the Central Red Army's vanguard—which had captured Luting Bridge.

We had discussed the route up the mountain for several days, and not knowing what difficulties and dangers lay before us, decided to take the best precautions our scanty resources would allow. We put on more clothes, filled our flasks with hot water, carried extra food though there was not much available, and even provided ourselves with some pepper which was precious. However, when we drew near the mountain we got the impression that the crossing would not be as hazardous as had been described by our informants. The path zigzagged up the slope, so the climb would not be very steep. As we looked up we could not see even a single patch of snow on the sum-

mit, and some began to wonder why the height was called Snow Mountain.

The vanguard battalion of the Fourth Regiment started the climb and found it rather easy at the beginning. Lulled into an easy sense of confidence by the short journey that had been made so far, comrades forgot the warning not to talk and shouted to the other fighters of the regiment below: "Hey, hurry up! Hurry up!" Luckily, neither wind blew nor snow fell on us!

### Dangers Increase

The climb itself did not seem arduous at first and ordinarily the distance we had to cover could have been done in one march. But we were at a very high altitude where the air was rarified and the pressure low. Only halfway up, we already began to find breathing difficult. Hearts began to throb and legs dragged. When those below heard shouts of encouragement from above they made an extra effort to push on faster; but to no avail. Their strength seemed to have drained out of them and they climbed slowly, step by step, panting for breath all the while.

Near the summit, the weather changed. The sun lost even the little warmth it gave out a short time before. Gusts of cold wind now blew against the faces of the perspiring fighters who were pale and shivering with cold. The stronger helped the weaker by carrying their weapons and knapsacks. But the higher we went the harder it was to climb; the soldiers walked slower than before. Some, who had almost reached the limits of their endurance, had to stop and sit down for a while by the path.

It was getting bitterly cold. We had also to contend with the wind which was blowing harder and harder. Suddenly we came unexpectedly upon a flood of light which hurt our eyes. It was quite some time before we could accustom ourselves to the dazzling brightness and make out the snow-capped mountain top which stood like a brilliant jewel throwing out the bright beams of the sun in all directions. Ahead of us lay a vast stretch of snow, marked only with the disorderly footprints left by the

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\*A county in Hunan Province.

vanguard battalion which had already disappeared from view.

Though we were tired out by the climb, we dared not prolong our halt on the summit, for that would have invited death in the freezing cold. After a brief rest, we began the descent in the teeth of a savage wind that brought thick flakes of snow with it.

The path we took was about seven miles from the top to the foot of the mountain. Though only a few miles of it were snowbound, they nevertheless proved very formidable to us southerners who had no experience of snow, let alone a march through a heavy snowstorm 13,000 feet above sea level.

The descent was so treacherously slippery that though we proceeded with great caution, many Armymen who were weak through exhaustion and hunger or were careless for one slight moment, slipped and fell to their deaths in the hollows below where the snow had accumulated to a depth of more than a hundred feet.

### Meeting With Friends

It was late in the afternoon when we reached the foot of the mountain. Having covered twenty-six miles or so that difficult day, we were all dead-tired. Since the village of Tawei, where we were scheduled to encamp for the night, was still some seventeen miles away, another night's march was inevitable, and we had no alternative but to press on without delay.

Not long afterwards, there appeared in the dusk small clusters of houses lying on both sides of the gully along which we were marching. Encouraged, we quickened our steps and on approaching the villages found troops already billeted there. Their uniforms, being of a dark grey colour, were different from ours, which were light blue, and they wore large hats with a wide brim, like those of the workers.

"They're the Fourth Front Army!" Someone shouted.

And so they proved to be. At last, we had met our gallant comrades-in-arms of whom we had heard but whom we had never met.

Voices in the Szechuan dialect greeted us. Friendly hands held ours in warm handshakes. Many tears of joy were shed at this meeting—one of the rare occasions when our battling Red Army met friendly forces in its Long March. The comrades of the Fourth Front Army busied themselves bringing boiled water and benches out to us. Soon we were making friends; conversation was lively and we talked as brothers meeting after a long absence.

However, there was not much time to waste: there were still fourteen miles to go before we got to Tawei. Taking the food the Fourth Front Armymen had prepared for us, we took leave of our Szechuan friends. Ahead, another peak of the Great Snow Mountain Range barred our road north—the Tatau Mountain, where many more of our comrades would give their lives in the snow from accidents and hunger for the sacred cause of our people's liberation.



# *Irrigating the Land*

**Chang Tse-lin**

*Director of the General Bureau of Irrigation,  
Ministry of Water Conservancy*

**T**HE continued rapid extension of irrigated area has been one of the most important factors in the big successes achieved in increasing agricultural production in New China. In the three years from 1949 to 1952, in addition to repairs to old water conservancy installations, 358 major and over a million minor irrigation projects were completed. The latter include small-sized irrigation channels able to irrigate a maximum of 500 hectares, small reservoirs, etc. The irrigated area has been increased by 3,300,000 hectares. North China has taken the lead in this work by almost doubling its irrigated area between 1949 and the present time. Irrigation generally increased per unit area yield from 50 to 200 per cent. The system of democratic management of irrigation projects and the rational use of water, which has been put into practice throughout the country, played a key role in achieving such results.

## **Importance of Irrigation**

The Chinese people have a long and brilliant history in water conservancy and irrigation work. They began to build such systems 3,000 and more years ago. Built as far back as 250 B.C., the Tukiangyen Dam in western Szechuan, one of the major irrigation projects in ancient China, is one of the oldest in existence and is still in use, irrigating an area of some 200,000 hectares.

In the last hundred years before liberation, however, as a result of the oppression and exploitation of domestic reactionaries and foreign imperialists, the irrigation systems were badly disrupted, and drought became a still greater scourge to the people. For example, three

years of drought from 1928-1930 in Shensi reduced the population of that province by more than one-sixth through death or forced migration; 300,000 women were forced to sell themselves into slavery. In counties where drought was particularly severe, the population was reduced by more than half. More than 70 per cent of the arable land lay idle for five to six years after the drought.

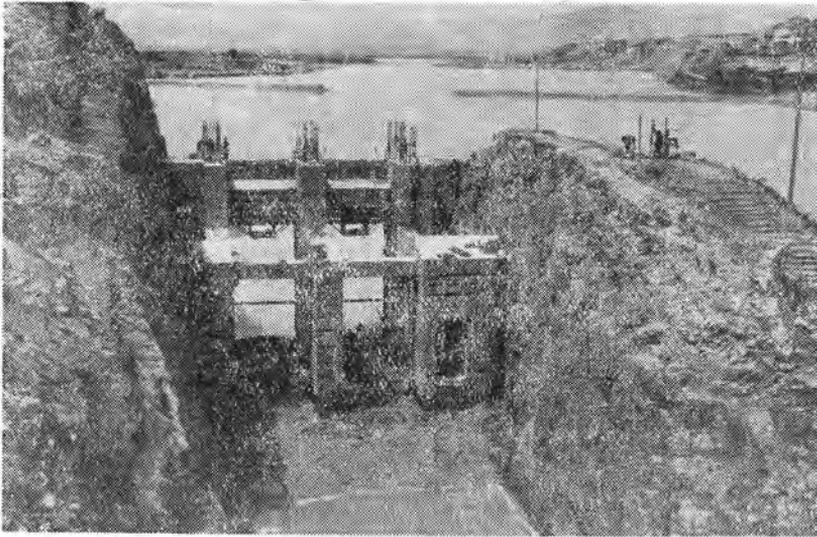
Immediately after liberation, the Central People's Government and the Chinese Communist Party organised the struggle against drought on a large scale, taking it as one of its most important tasks. Big successes have been achieved in this struggle, on the one hand, in organising the peasants to make maximum use of existing irrigation installations and using all available methods of combatting drought, and, on the other, launching the construction of new irrigation projects.

## **Large-Scale Projects**

Large-scale projects now amount to about 20 per cent of the total irrigation work done. However, as the big projects for the complete harnessing of rivers such as the Huai, Yellow, Yangtse and Yungting and the all-round use of their water resources go into operation, such large-scale projects will account for a greater and greater part of future irrigation work.

Among the large-scale projects of these past three years, the following deserve special mention:

The 170-kilometre-long northern Kiangsu main irrigation canal with its giant headgate on



**When completed, this 44-metre-high intake tower will control the flow of water out of the Kuanting Reservoir on the Yungting River to be used for irrigation, navigation, power and Peking's water supply. This North China reservoir will be one of the biggest in the country**

building the delivery gate of the People's Victory Irrigation Canal, for instance, the use of advanced methods cut by three-fourths the time needed and resulted in an economy of 55 per cent on labour power.

The fundamental factor in the success of these projects has been the unparalleled labour enthusiasm of the peasants and workers who volunteered for work on them—an enthusiasm born of the knowledge that they are creating the basis of a splendid life for the people. The builders on these projects

the lower reaches of the Huai River has been completed and construction of a network of smaller irrigation canals is under way. When in full operation, the project will irrigate a total of a million hectares. As the largest irrigation project so far built in New China, it will set an example in the development of irrigation work.

receive adequate wages, and their cultural and other needs are well attended to.

### Importance of Local Efforts

The People's Victory Irrigation Canal in the northern part of Honan Province diverts part of the floods of the Yellow River to the Wei River. It now irrigates an area of 32,000 hectares and makes the Wei River navigable. When its network of subsidiary channels is completed, over 60,000 hectares will be benefited.

Agricultural production in China is at present still mainly based on small-scale farming. The development of small-scale water conservancy projects conforming to the conditions and needs of various localities, therefore, remains the chief task in China's irrigation work.

The newly-built Huangyang sluice gate on the northern bank of the Yellow River in western Suiyuan Province, together with the repairing and draining of the old irrigation system now in progress, will increase the irrigated area there from 73,000 to 167,000 hectares.

Led by the Communist Party and the People's Government and backed by economic and technical aid from the state, a nation-wide campaign to build and repair small irrigation projects is developing in the villages. Responsible cadres of local Party branches and local governments have personally gone to the villages to lead the campaign. In Northeast, North and Northwest China, the peasants have sunk a million wells in the past three years. In these areas, the use of underground water drawn from wells by water-wheels powered by draft animals is one of the popular methods of irrigation. The state has supplied 390,000 water-wheels to the peasants there at cost price. Irrigation has thus been brought to another 600,000 hectares of farmland.

### Roots of Success

The utilisation of advanced experience accumulated in China and from the Soviet Union, given by Soviet experts, has greatly improved working efficiency and increased the speed at which these projects have been carried out. In

Throughout the country more than 3 million run-down irrigation projects have been completely repaired, assuring sufficient water for the irrigation of no less than 15 million hectares of land. In East China, with a population of 150 million, more than 420 million cubic metres of earthwork were moved to repair old water conservancy projects, an amount of work equivalent to digging five and a half Suez Canals.

In Hunan Province, China's "Rice Bowl," 1,100,000 hectares of paddy fields, 80 per cent of the cultivated land in the province, need careful irrigation. As a result of the deterioration of irrigation projects in pre-liberation days, the agricultural output of the province in 1949, the year the province was liberated, had dropped to only 76 per cent of the average for 1931-36, before the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. During the three years since liberation, more than 600,000 irrigation projects have been repaired or restored. In 1952, the province's agricultural output rose to 36 per cent above the 1931-36 average.

### Democratic Control

In old China, most of the irrigation projects were monopolised and controlled by the landlords, who used them to oppress and exploit the peasants. As a result of the conflicts of interest among the landlords themselves, the latter would often instigate the peasants to quarrel and cause disturbances over the use of irrigating water. These disputes not infrequently led to armed fights. Peasants or villages sometimes feuded with each other for generations over water rights. With the completion of land reform, such feudal control has ended. A democratic water management system has been established. The peasants elect their own representatives to form committees which manage and look after the water sources. Water supply is distributed on a rational basis according to crop needs and other conditions.

In 1952, millions of peasants took part in a campaign to economise on the use of water and promote scientific irrigation methods. As a result the efficiency of irrigation has been



**In addition to 358 major projects, over a million minor projects were built in China from 1949 to 1952 to improve irrigation and raise crop yields. This channel is part of an irrigation system built in 1952 at Lungyen, Fukien Province, to water 200 hectares of land**

generally raised. Some irrigation canals used to irrigate only 800 hectares with a waterflow of one cubic metre per second. Now the same amount of water irrigates as much as 2,000 to 2,600 hectares. Aside from the raising of irrigation efficiency, the democratic control of water sources has greatly contributed to the harmony and prosperity of the villages.

In addition to the construction of irrigation projects and the organisation of adequate democratic control of these vital services, the Communist Party and the People's Government have also led the peasants in utilising many other methods to prevent and combat drought. New methods of seed selection and sowing, new methods of ploughing, preservation of snow and ice on the fields, afforestation, etc.—all of these methods combined with the basic means of further development of water conservancy and irrigation projects and the further extension of the irrigated areas, have already seriously lessened the menace of drought and will, when carried to completion, reduce to a minimum the evils of recurrent drought in China, and finally solve the age-long "water problem" of the peasants.

# What Happened at the Korean Truce Talks

Wilfred Burchett

ON July 10, 1951, the hopes of the peace-loving peoples of the world were centred on a vine-covered pavilion in the former Korean summer resort town of Kaesong. Korean, Chinese and American delegates were meeting that day across the green-baize-covered conference table to negotiate an armistice in Korea.

The Americans had been forced to come to this conference reluctantly, because they could make no headway on the battlefield. The power of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, backed by the peace forces and sentiment all over the world, had dragged them there. For the first time in history, the representatives of an imperialist power, the strongest one, had to sit down on equal terms, based on military realities, with the representatives of what were recently colonial and semi-colonial countries. For the first time, race-proud American generals and admirals had to sit down as equals with military representatives of revolution in Asia. For the first time since the end of the Second World War, the Americans had to take part in an important conference without the possibility of an automatic majority vote to push through their policies at any moment that they became tired of discussion. For the first time, American negotiators had to negotiate and not to rely on a voting machine oiled with dollar loans. It was unique in the history of armistice conferences that the negotiations lasted two years and seventeen days before an armistice was actually achieved.

## Unique Conference

In other respects, too, the conference proved to be unique.

The divergent lines of approach to an armistice which led to prolonged negotiations, and the breakdown of talks in October, 1952 be-

fore an eventual cease-fire, were laid down at the first meeting on July 10, 1951. General Nam Il, leader of the Korean-Chinese delegation, in his opening statement stressed the need to realise the hopes of the peace-loving world and secure an early cease-fire. The waxen-faced Admiral Joy heading the American delegation in his opening statement laid his whole stress on the assertion that there would be no let-up in hostilities while the talks lasted. Military pressure, he said, would be maintained until the last full stop was written to the armistice. "Military pressure" and "no let-up in hostilities" was his constant theme, because the Americans still hoped, by constant build-up of their forces and new adventures, to create a situation which would not require them to talk at all. An early cease-fire was the aim of Nam Il, but this was not true at any time of the American delegation.

Nam Il proposed a three-point agenda which included (1) a cease-fire; (2) withdrawal by both sides 10 kilometres from the 38th Parallel with the exchange of prisoners; and (3) withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. Reflecting American eagerness to wreck the talks before they even got started, Joy demanded that the prisoner issue be first discussed. He refused to include the withdrawal of foreign troops, and refused to mention the withdrawal of troops from the 38th Parallel in fixing the agenda. In the interests of getting the talks on the track, General Nam Il met Joy halfway, and the agenda was agreed upon after two weeks of discussion.

The agenda contained five points: (1) the adoption of an agenda; (2) the fixing of a demarcation line; (3) the concrete arrangements for the realisation of the cease-fire; (4) the arrangements relating to prisoners of war; and (5) the recommendations to the governments concerned on both sides.

The last point was a substitution for the withdrawal of foreign troops which Joy refused to discuss from the very beginning of the talks.

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The days spent over the fixing of the agenda established the pattern of the American tactics in their frequent attempts to wreck the talks and the pattern of the patient and persistent efforts of the Korean and Chinese delegates to achieve the armistice. The American tactics were to block the path to the armistice with huge boulders which had to be removed by the Korean and Chinese delegates through determined negotiation. By the time that one boulder was removed, another had been rolled into place further along the path. At the end of the boulder-strewn path was a solid wall of boulders topped with the barbed wire of Koje Island. By refusing to return the Korean and Chinese prisoners, the Americans were certain that they had erected an insuperable obstacle. When the Korean and Chinese delegates got to work to remove even this formidable stumbling block, the Americans, in a flurry, broke off contact. They ran away from the conference table to try to get the rubber stamp of approval from the United Nations for the murder and thuggery employed in building the dead-end wall, and a sanction for extending the war.

Here I describe only a few of the boulders and how they were removed.

The first one was 12,000 square kilometres in size. The Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers played a major part in its removal.

Secretary of State Acheson had had to accept, and world public opinion had endorsed, that the basis of the talks would be the withdrawal of both sides' troops from the 38th Parallel. This was the proposal by Jacob Malik, the chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations, a proposal which spark-plugged the talks on June 23, 1951 and which Acheson was forced by the military realities to accept three days later.

Admiral Joy, however, refused to discuss a demarcation line based on the Parallel. Instead, he demanded that the Korean and Chinese fighters withdraw from 25 to 40 miles in depth along the entire front, from splendid defensive positions and present the "U.N." Command with 12,000 square kilometres of territory. He based this arrogant claim on the boasted ability of the U.S. Air Force to broil to death women and children in North Korean

villages and the activities of the U.S. and Allied navies in sinking Korean fishing boats and hurling thousands of tons of hot iron into Korean coastal towns. The "U.N." Command, stated Joy, must be "compensated" in territory for a cease-fire which would mean giving up the "right" of the navy and air force to continue their wanton destruction in North Korea.

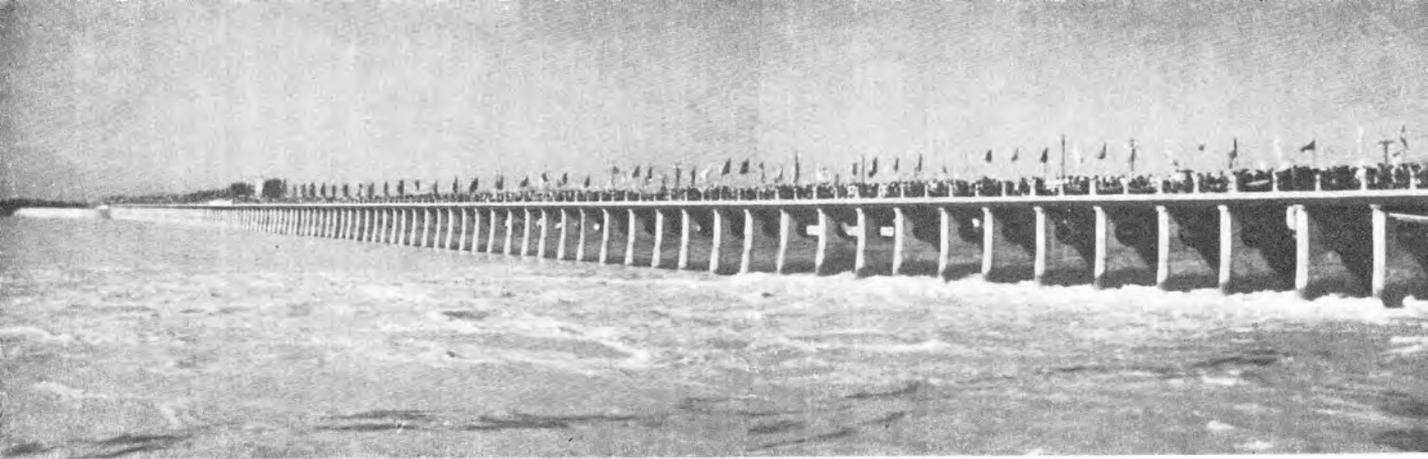
The American Command was ashamed of revealing this monstrous claim to the public. Pressmen attached to the American delegation were told for days and weeks that Joy was demanding a line strictly along the battlefront. When they got wind of the truth from journalists accredited by the Korean and the Chinese side, Joy ran for the cover of the secret sessions with no briefings and no communiqués.

During the secret sessions, the Korean and Chinese delegates made it clear that, in the interests of an early cease-fire, if the Americans really wanted a line along the battlefront instead of the Parallel, they were willing to agree.

#### **Gen. Nam Il's H.Q. Attacked**

This was the moment chosen by the U.S. Air Force to bomb and machine-gun General Nam Il's headquarters. On August 22, 1951, at the very moment when a compromise was offered on the demarcation line, a dozen bombs fell within 200 yards of the Korean-Chinese delegation headquarters and 100 yards from the press camp. Every man, woman and child in Kaesong heard the bombing and machine-gunning. But when Colonel Kinney of the U.S. Air Force came to "investigate," he did not bother to question one citizen in Kaesong. Instead, he refused to investigate, and rushed back to tell the world the triple lie that there had been no bombing and strafing, that the Korean-Chinese side had refused a daylight investigation and that they had broken off the talks. The fact that Marshal Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai immediately demanded the continuance of the investigation and the resumption of the talks made no difference. Both the commander of the U.S. forces in Korea, General Ridgway, and President Truman, from Washington, echoed Kinney's lies within 24 hours. The Americans refused to return to the conference table for two months.

During those two months, Van Fleet, the new U.S. Commander, launched two large-scale offensives. He tried to take by force the 12,000



The huge steel gates of the Sanho Dam open for the first time

## Two Great Water Conservancy Projects

Completion of the Sanho Dam on the Huai River brings to an end the flooding of the lower reaches of that river and surrounding areas, facilitates navigation on the Grand Canal and the irrigation of vast areas of farmland in northern Kiangsu.

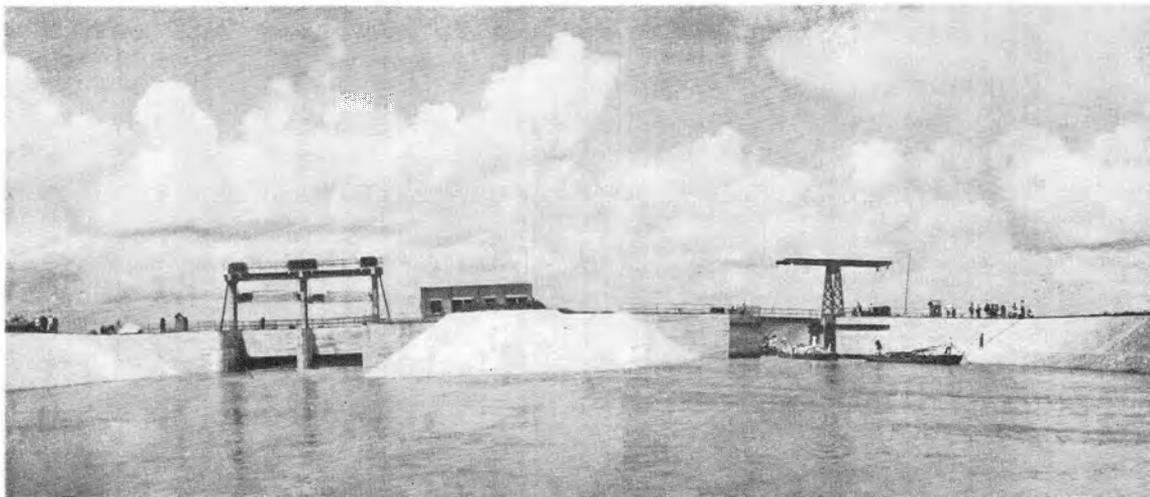
Completion of the 40-km.-long Tuliuchienho Canal, which runs from the confluence of the Taching and Tseya Rivers to Pohai Bay, ends the periodic flooding of the Taching River into Tientsin and over the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.



Leng Yu, Vice-chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial People's Government, opening the Sanho Dam at the ceremony on July 26, 1953



Three model builders of the Sanho Dam at the opening ceremony



The check gate (left) and a lock gate (right) on the Tuliuchienho Canal



Voters being registered in a workers' residential area in Dairen, Northeast China (left) and (right) the name list of electors is posted up



## ELECTIONS IN CHINA

The first elections based on universal suffrage for the people's congresses of all levels began at the basic levels in *hsiang*, towns, and municipal districts in many parts of China in May this year. Election preparations, including census-taking and registration of voters, are now in the main completed in all other constituencies. In the coming months the electors will go to the polls.

Following the elections at the basic levels, the county, municipal and provincial congresses will be elected leading finally to the election of the All-China People's Congress as the supreme organ of state power which will adopt the constitution, ratify the first five-year plan and elect a new Central People's Government.

An election worker explaining the significance and procedure of the elections to peasants in a village near Chungking, Szechuan Province





Two peasants of Fengcheng County, Liaotung Province, elected as deputies to the *hsiang* people's congress receiving their certificates of election



Women of the Puyi nationality of a multi-national *hsiang* in Kweichow County, Kweichow Province, going to the polls



These workers of Shanghai's Tienyi Printing and Dyeing Textile Factory have just received their elector's certificates

Electors in the Second District of Tsinan, Shantung Province, casting their votes



Children are looked after in this temporary kindergarten established in Shanghai's Hsueh Street electoral district while their mothers are engaged in election activities



The mass rally held in Mangshih, capital of the region, to celebrate the establishment of the people's government

## Autonomous Region for the Tai and Chingpo Peoples

The People's Government of the Autonomous Region for the Tais and Chingpos in Yunnan Province was formally established on July 24 this year. These two peoples form 68 per cent of the region's 400,000 population of nine nationalities.

The region—30,000 sq. km. of beautiful and fertile land—produces rich crops of rice, cotton, sugar cane, tea and tropical fruits. But down-trodden and ruthlessly exploited by the reactionary Kuomintang regime, the Tais and Chingpos lived in utter poverty.

Liberation brought peace and rapid improvements to their lives. Their grain yield, for example, has increased by 20 per cent and the number of primary school children is now nearly 10 times more than before liberation. Their new government will ensure them still more rapid progress.



Nation-wide greetings came to the first All Circle People's Representative Conference of the region which elected the new government. This banner reads: "Strengthen national unity; consolidate national defence!"

The Peacock Dance of the Tai people brightens the festivities



The People's Representative Conference elected a Tai chairman of the new government, and seven vice-chairmen: three Tais, three Chingpos and one Han

square kilometres that Joy had failed to get at the conference table.

At the same time, the U.S. Air Force made two more attacks against the delegation headquarters. Assassins were sent to neutral Kaesong to wipe out the delegates; saboteurs were even infiltrated to lay mines along the roads used by the delegates to the liaison officers' meetings at Panmunjom. Armed bands were sent to Kaesong to murder and plunder. Every weapon in the arsenal of modern gangsters was employed to try to provoke the Korean-Chinese side to break off the talks. The Korean and Chinese delegates, conscious of their responsibilities to their own people and the peace-loving people of the world, were undeterred by these provocations.

### Van Fleet's Vain Offensives

Van Fleet's offensives were a failure. He tested every stretch of front at great cost to the "United Nations" forces. But he found no soft spot.

The series of "Heartbreak" Ridges were soaked with the blood of thousands of U.S. and other "U.N." troops, but the battleline remained roughly just where it was when the talks started—north of the 38th Parallel in the east, south of it in the west. With "U.N." frontline divisions badly shattered and no dent made in the 12,000 kilometres they were claiming, there was nothing left for the Americans but to return to the conference table. They refused to return to Kaesong. But in October, 1951, they accepted the Korean-Chinese compromise proposal that the new conference site be in Panmunjom.

Within 24 hours of agreeing on Panmunjom as the new site and that there should be a thousand-yard security area surrounding the conference tent, American planes attacked the conference site killing a 12-year-old Korean child, apparently to serve notice that the air force, at least, disapproved of the resumed talks, and hoped that a last-minute provocation would force the Korean-Chinese side to call them off. But the talks did start again on October 21, 1951.

The 12,000-square-kilometre boulder was removed due to the united efforts of the Korean and Chinese delegates and the troops at the front. The Americans abandoned their claim under the twin pressure of defeats in battle and of world public opinion. But they had another

boulder firmly astride the path, this time the size of Kaesong. They would settle for a line along the battlefront, they said, but with Kaesong thrown in for good measure.

This claim was also hidden from the public. The city was firmly in Korean-Chinese hands, and had been long before the talks started. The stated reason for shifting the negotiations away from Kaesong was that it was "humiliating" for the Americans to negotiate in a city held by the Koreans and the Chinese. But as in the case of the 12,000-square kilometres, it was not a question of this or that piece of territory being the bargaining price for a cease-fire. The question was that, by claiming Kaesong, the Americans could block the armistice. When the demand for Kaesong was rejected, American and British troops launched all-out assaults to encircle the city. Only when these failed and public opinion made itself heard again did the American delegates back down on their claims to Kaesong. Another boulder was removed by the joint efforts of the Korean and the Chinese delegates and the frontline troops.

### "De Facto Cease-fire" Lie

The Korean and Chinese delegates then demanded a demarcation line squarely along the battlefront, without adjustments or compensations, and this threw the American war-makers into panic. Although this was just the proposal which Joy had falsely announced to the public that he was himself pressing five months earlier, the American delegates now emitted a pained cry that, by fixing the demarcation line, a "*de facto* cease-fire" would come into effect. This was presented as a new piece of "Communist treachery."

A cease-fire, "*de facto*" or otherwise, was the last thing that Washington and the armament monopolies wanted. It was what they had tried to avoid since the first day of the talks. This was made clear by furious denunciations in the American press of what it called "Communist treachery" in trying to create a "*de facto* cease-fire." The American delegates then demanded that the discussions on the demarcation line be abandoned altogether, and that the conference move on to other items.

"How can we get our soldiers to go on fighting if a demarcation line is fixed?" wailed

the American press, and stocks and shares on the New York Stock Exchange took a sharp, sympathetic tumble at the mere suggestion. The American delegates wriggled to avoid fixing the line like a snake pinned under a wooden prong. But there was no automatic voting machine to help them out. They had to negotiate or take responsibility before public opinion for wrecking the talks and launching on a new military adventure with a most unpromising outcome.

The "*de facto* cease-fire" cry was an invention of the Americans based on their fear of peace which hung like a heavy cloud over the conference table throughout the negotiations. General Lee Sang Cho, chief of the Korean-Chinese sub-committee negotiating this question, put his finger on the reason for U.S. slipperiness in a statement at the conference table on November 14, 1951. After reminding his opposite number, General Hodes, that Item Two of the agenda called for fixing the demarcation line, he said: "If the armistice negotiations are held, there can be no attempt to escape their effect. . . . If the armistice agreements are reached, the consequences of peace have to be faced. . . ." Turning to American threats of military pressure, General Lee then uttered a cold warning to the militarists. "There will be no legal restrictions whatsoever on your carrying out any military adventures after the military demarcation line is fixed." He said: "But if your side fails to take due account of its strength . . . the results of the changes may not be what you desire . . ." (The Americans must have reflected bitterly on this statement in July, 1953, when the demarcation line was finally redrawn and the only significant changes made were southwards at the cost of American positions.)

### U.S. Propaganda Exposed

General Lee on the same day demanded strict adherence to the agenda and proposal that the demarcation line be fixed with the provision that it could be adjusted later according to any changes at the battlefield. This was a compromise to counter the American demand that they must be permitted to "apply military pressure." General Lee's proposal was, as usual, suppressed by the American delegates, and the Western pressmen were informed that "the Communists once again demanded an

immediate cease-fire on sea, land and in the air." When the verbatim copy of General Lee Sang Cho's speech was handed to the same pressmen the next day by the journalists accredited by the Korean-Chinese side, there was such a scandal that Admiral Joy's "Press" officer, Nuckols, was forced to fly to Tokyo to try to appease the regional bureau chiefs of the Western news agencies, who are at least supposed to know what is going on even if they don't write it.

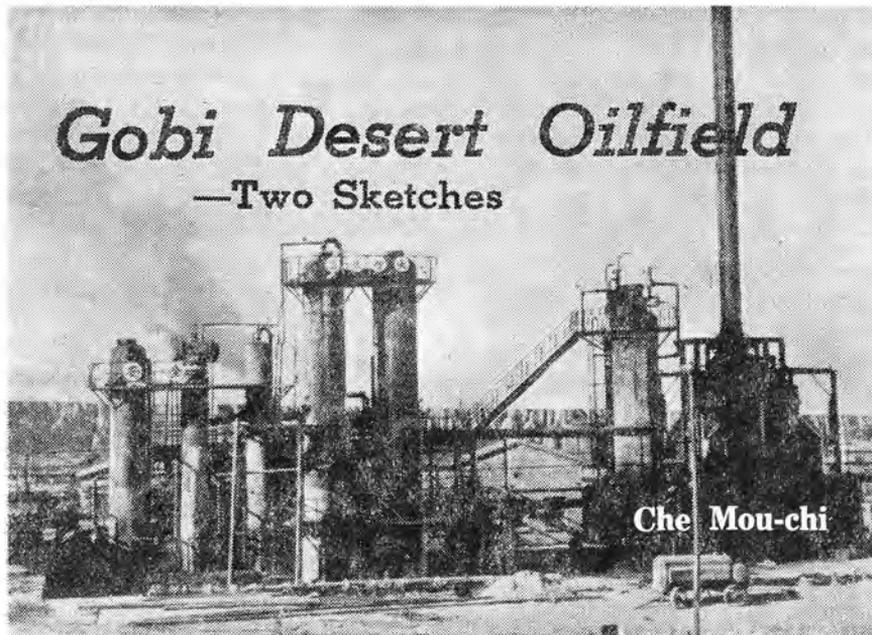
In two conferences, Nuckols was unable to satisfy the journalists in Tokyo that they would be getting anything like the truth about the talks. The comment of Uihman of the Agence France Presse was typical. At the end of a bitterly ironic story on the "U.N." Command's continuous deception of newsmen and the public, he concluded: "Many observers regard that never before has U.N. prestige been at a lower ebb than since the cease-fire conference started four months ago." The same type of comment appeared elsewhere in the Western world, particularly in England and West Europe. Washington decided that steps must be taken to make it appear that America was "honestly" pressing for peace.

A few days after the publication of Lee Sang Cho's statement, an agreement was reached on the demarcation line. And in order to present the Americans as shining champions of peace and restore their shattered prestige, the American delegation proposed that special efforts be made to reach agreement on the remaining items on the agenda within thirty days of the agreement on the demarcation line. If this were achieved, the demarcation line would remain as fixed, otherwise it would be changed to correspond with the actual fixation at the front when the armistice was signed.

Agreement on Item Two of the agenda, fixing the demarcation line, was reached on November 27, 1951. Had the original proposal of the line along the 38th Parallel been accepted, agreement on this point could have been reached in four days instead of four and a half months. The Americans were prodded from position after position to reach it. But they signed it only when they had prepared a large stock of boulders to roll out on to the path during the discussion on the third item of the agenda. Some of these will be described in the next article of this series.

# Gobi Desert Oilfield

## —Two Sketches



### THE NEW YUMEN

**O**UTSIDE Chiayukuan, in Kansu Province—the gate at the western end of the Great Wall—we found ourselves before the boundless Gobi Desert. Dark skies hung heavy over the grey boulder-strewn earth. Not a village or house could be seen, not a tree. A line of camels walked slowly over the flat expanse, the bells at their necks giving out a lonely tinkle. Except for our truck, all seemed as it had been for thousands of years past.

Then we raced over the desert for some four hours. We reached the foot of the Chilian Mountains and here, below eternally snow-capped peaks, we saw the derricks, refineries, tanks, the whole complex machinery of an oil industry and the buildings of a small city. This is the Yumen Oilfield, the country's biggest.

The field is several square kilometres in extent, and its various sections are connected by some 170 kilometres of roadways. The crude oil goes straight from the wells to the refineries. That evening as always, the sky to the north was ablaze with the lights of the cracking plants where gasoline, kerosene, Diesel oil, lubricants and other products are extracted from the crude. In the dusk, a long line of moving lights marked the lorry convoy that runs day and night from Yumen to the rail-

head, somewhat west of Lanchow. The builders are steadily extending the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway westwards to reach Yumen itself in the near future.

Near by the wells, China's first oil city is rising. The most prominent building is the open-air theatre which was completed last May Day. There is a well-equipped, newly-built hospital. The state trading company's department store is a busy centre. It stocks not only daily necessities, cloth, vegetables and other foods, but, since

no private merchants have as yet set up business here, also has tailoring, haircutting, photography and other services. Yumen has its own bank, post office, creches, kindergartens, primary school, technological institute, sanatorium ... in a word, every facility for normal living at a spot that not so long ago was only a watering place for camel caravans.

Along the streets new living quarters are rising to replace the old, temporary ones. The oilfield administration is making a big effort to raise trees in what for centuries was a bare waste. Soil has been brought here from a hundred *li* away. Water is pumped up from wells. Now the avenue leading to the residential area is well shaded.

### Yumen's History

Though the modern Yumen Oilfield has only a short history, petroleum was discovered here as early as the sixth or seventh century. Records of the Tang Dynasty relate that "oil from rocks" was found at Yumen, and that when the Kitan Tartars besieged nearby Chiuchuan, the defenders burnt the enemy's scaling ladders with this oil and saved the city.

In 1937, the Kuomintang government, hoping to get U.S. assistance, commissioned an American to survey the Yumen Oilfield. Whatever were his real findings, he reported that

the petroleum deposit was not worth exploiting. The U.S. capitalists refused to invest in it. At that time China was hard pressed by the Japanese invasion. The oil problem was urgent. In view of this the Kuomintang government in 1938 sent Chinese geologists and oilmen to survey and exploit the Yumen oil.

Drilling began in 1939. Due to the difficulty of importing foreign machinery, the first well was sunk with equipment transported to Yumen from the North Shensi Liberated Area, a result of the patriotic offer made by the people's forces through Chou En-lai, who then headed the delegation of the Eighth Route Army (the former Chinese Red Army) in the Kuomintang capital. But the exploitation of the field was never a success.

After V-J Day, U.S. oil was dumped into China. Yumen oil was hopelessly undercut and the Kuomintang bureaucratic capitalists were no longer interested in developing the fields there. The wells fell into disrepair.

### Rehabilitation, Expansion

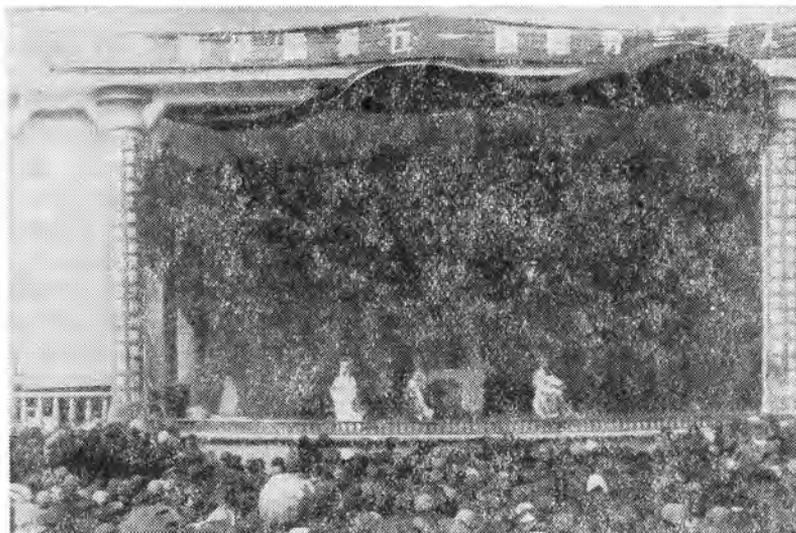
With the founding of New China, the Yumen oilfield passed into the hands of the people. Soviet oil experts invited to assist the work there drew up a well-founded report which disproved the pessimistic conclusions of the Americans. Further surveys confirmed

their findings. Out of six test wells drilled to the east and west of the present field, five produced oil. Now the total oil reserves at Yumen have been re-assessed at 17 times the previous estimate, while the oil reserves of the stratum now being exploited are estimated at five times the estimate made shortly after liberation. The whole field is in fact some 35 per cent larger in area than was previously calculated. The Soviet experts also made a series of proposals to raise output and end the former haphazard methods of exploitation by better location of wells, restoration of certain old wells and systematic drilling to determine the true extent of the field.

Two-thirds of the total number of wells in the Yumen Oilfield taken over from the Kuomintang regime were in operation at the time of liberation. But many wells were originally badly drilled; several had failed after gushing and wasting enormous amounts of oil and gas. Several had simply collapsed and others were abandoned after being choked with sand. These carelessly abandoned wells caused enormous amounts of oil to run off underground, which resulted in serious difficulties in restoring the field.

It was on the proposal of the Soviet experts that these derelict wells were systematically attended to to conserve the field, and, wherever possible, repaired and restored. Several new wells have in addition been drilled, and the output of the fields has risen rapidly. In May, crude-oil production was 50 per cent above the original target set for that month.

The refinery in the heart of the field has also been rehabilitated and expanded to keep pace with these new developments. Before the liberation it was equipped to produce only gasoline, kerosene and Diesel oil, other by-products were simply wasted. Now the refinery has added heavy and light lubricants, asphalt and paraffin to its list of products. Improvements which the Yumen workers have made



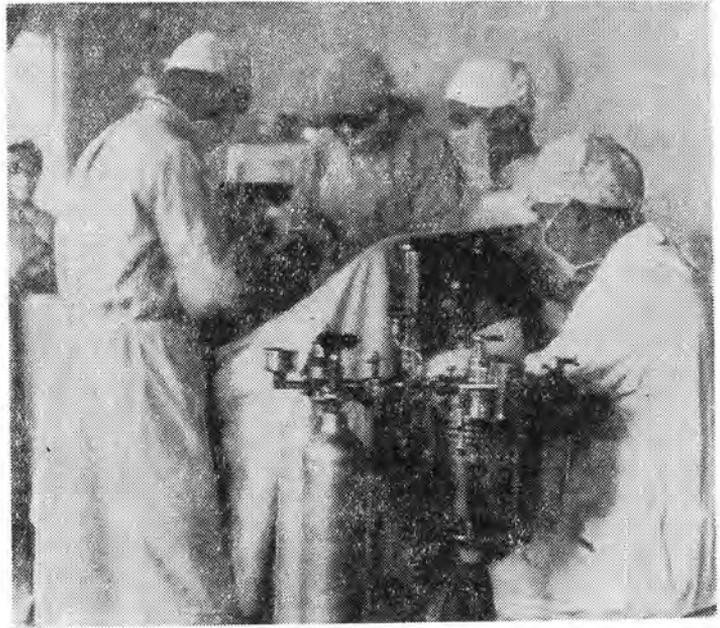
At one of the regular weekly performances for Yumen's oil workers in their open-air theatre. A resident 100-member professional cultural troupe provides the programme

in existing installations have greatly increased their capacity and eliminated waste.

Thus, in 1952, the output of crude oil was 100 per cent over that of 1949; that of gasoline, 150 per cent above 1949; that of kerosene, 219 per cent above 1949. This year's target is an all-round increase of some 39 per cent as compared to 1952, and there is no doubt that it will be reached and even excelled. In the first half of 1953, production of crude oil was 28 per cent over the target.

Already, Yumen oil is powering transport on China's highways. It is playing its part in the industrialisation of the whole country.

And next year, there will be much more of it. The number of oil-producing wells will be increased four-fold. They will produce two and a half times as much oil as at the present time.



An operation in progress in the modern 100-bed hospital for Yumen's oil workers

## YUMEN'S OILMEN

**T**HE wonderful people who have built the new Yumen come from many parts of the country. Some are veteran oilmen. Some are newcomers to the industry. Hundreds of them have been elected model workers.

### Young Geologist

Yumen is justly proud of its youth, of the fresh-faced young men, some barely out of their teens, who grew up to skill and responsibility right here on the job. Such a one is Wang Chi-yeh, who, at the age of only twenty, heads the geological laboratory for the whole oilfield.

When I met Wang, my first impression was of a somewhat shy and self-conscious youngster. But when he began to talk about oil, his voice became animated and firm, and his face beamed with joy. Listening to his clear, eager explanations, it soon became plain to me why I, like everyone else who asks about the geology of Yumen, had been told: "You must see Wang. He knows more about it than anyone else."

Wang Chi-yeh grew up in the nearby town of Chiuchuan. From a poor family, he received only elementary schooling. When he

came to work at Yumen in 1947, he was just an odd-job boy for a drilling team. After liberation, he went to a night school. His great ability in geological study led to a transfer to the geological laboratory, where he became an assistant.

Wang, now a Communist, kept up his studies. He worked on algebra, differential calculus, physics, chemistry, geological theory. He ranged over the area, observing and collecting specimens until he knew it like the palm of his own hand.

At that time, the oilfield was being re-surveyed, and a controversy arose over its actual extent. A Soviet expert who had worked at Yumen temporarily had calculated that the area of oil deposits was much larger than was supposed. Some of the older geologists, however, disputed his findings. When a test drilling on the outer ring of the estimated field failed to locate oil, they announced there was "no oil" outside the previously defined limits.

Youthful and junior as he was, Wang did not accept the conclusions of his superiors. "They never believed there was oil there because they were influenced by the original

American estimate," he told me. "When they sank that test well, it was in the spirit of 'let's see who is right!' I was worried by this, but couldn't refute them at first. So I spent a year studying all kinds of materials and even brushed up my English to meet their arguments from their own books. The more I looked into things, the more convinced I was that the Soviet expert was right—that the oil-bearing strata in the field stretched out a long way."

Armed with charts, calculations and specimens, Wang demanded that test-drilling be resumed.

"The report has been drawn up and accepted; why do you bother any more," the senior geologist complained.

"This concerns the wealth of the state," the young man insisted.

The new cores brought up showed the same results as before. The geologist became impatient. "Didn't I say there is no oil!"

"Try another core!" Wang suggested. And the very next sample yielded oil.

It was as a result of such work that the young worker Wang Chi-yeh became chief of Yumen's geological laboratory. He is still learning new things. I saw him with a Russian-language textbook under his arm. Today, he is drawing up a new map of the field to guide future drilling operations.

### Drillers in the Desert

Wang Teng-hsueh is another model worker of Yumen. I accompanied the drilling team which he heads into the Chilian Mountains. They wore aluminium helmets and high leather boots, looking very soldierly.

I said, smiling, "You look like warriors!"

Wang Teng-hsueh replied: "No, we can't compare with our Volunteers."

But the fight against nature requires heroism too. Last December, snow and icy winds whipped the desert. But the drillers were better protected now than they had ever been. Their tents were heated with steam pipes. Their work demanded the utmost precision. The drill head had to be sunk to a depth of 2,000 metres or more, sometimes through hard rock strata. A slight slip in calculation or handling could bend or crack the drilling tools and result in a loss of thousands of millions of yuan.

In 1952, the team under the leadership of Wang Teng-hsueh overfulfilled its plan of drilling and set a record of industrial safety. This June, they set a new national record, drilling 139 metres in 24 hours.

### Happy Life

In vivid contrast to the stillness of the surrounding desert, there is a vigorous rhythm to the orderly life of the people at Yumen. The siren punctuates the changes of the day.

Here is the typical schedule of the 25-year-old driller Liu Hsin-chien. Every day, there are eight hours of work. Like most of the workers, he spends another hour each morning in political study. He has read through the Electoral Law, the Marriage Law and other documents. Besides this, also like most of the workers, Liu has two hours of vocational study two evenings a week, and two more evenings are reserved for special activities of the trade union, the Party and the Youth League. His wife takes part in the cultural studies arranged by the trade union, and although he has a full day, he teaches his wife to read and write before going to bed.

Saturday evening is rest time. Liu takes the children to the cinema or theatre. On Sunday, he gets up a little later. In the afternoon, he plays basketball or goes to the trade union library.

The happy life of Liu Hsin-chien and the other oil workers has a solid material foundation. Since liberation, there have been three wage increases. The average wage in 1953 was 2.8 times that of 1950. Everybody is also paid an extra allowance of from 15 to 30 per cent of his or her wage for working in this isolated region. Labour insurance is, of course, universal.

Yumen changes day by day. Workers now seldom mention the dark past. In those days, they had to strike to get even a mere subsistence wage, and after work, there was nothing to do but drink or gamble.

I said good-bye to Liu Hsin-chien, Wang Teng-hsueh, Wang Chi-yeh and other builders of the oil city. When I was out again in the desert, I no longer felt its monotony and desolation. I looked once more at the slow-moving camels. Now they were symbolic of a way of life that was being superseded by China's industrial age.

# Mei Lan-fang — China's Great Classical Actor



Mei Lan-fang at his  
make-up table

Wu Tsu-kuang

**M**EI Lan-fang at the age of sixty, and after nearly fifty years on the stage, is at the height of his popularity. His art remains unrivalled in the contemporary classical theatre. This is unprecedented in the history of Chinese drama for an actor playing the demanding female *tan* roles in Peking Opera. This April, he visited Shanghai with his troupe for a twenty-day tour. On the first day alone 60,000 people booked seats. This was a new box-office record even for himself. And more than 60 per cent of his Shanghai audience were workers. It is in liberated China that Mei Lan-fang, for the first time, finds his audience in the great masses of the working people.

Mei Lan-fang comes from a distinguished family of actors. His grandfather Mei Chiao-ling (1842-1881), his father Mei Chu-fen (1874-1896), he himself and his son, Mei Pao-chiu—have all gained eminence playing female roles in Peking Opera. Mei Lan-fang, however, has particularly distinguished himself by the new developments he has brought about in the interpretation of female characters and indeed, in Peking Opera as a whole.

## Important Innovations

There are four major types of characters in the Peking Opera: *sheng* (males), *tan* (females), *chin* (painted face generals, etc.) and *chou* (clowns). There are, in addition, variations of these basic types. Mei Lan-fang is one of the few actors who are adept at playing all the various types of *tan*: *ching-yi* (the good,

honest type), *hua-tan* (the coquettish, worldly type) and *taoma-tan* (the warrior-maid type).

According to the old tradition of Peking Opera, the player of *ching-yi* roles specialised in singing, the *hua-tan* in acting, and the *taoma-tan* in stage fighting. An actor usually did not specialise in more than one of the types. It was Mei Lan-fang's grandfather, Mei Chiao-ling, who first defied this convention. It was Wang Yao-ching, who is now 72 years old and principal of the Peking Operatic Drama Experimental School, and then finally Mei Lan-fang who established the new principle that *tan* actors must be adept in all three types of female impersonation and also in singing, acting and dancing. Mei Lan-fang thus placed the *tan* role on an equal footing with that of *sheng*, hitherto the leading role of the Peking Opera. He charted the road that all *tan* actors or actresses of today try to emulate.

Credit is also due to him for the development of "historical drama" on the contemporary classical stage. He introduced new plays based on incidents and personages taken from actual history and from classical literature. He set new high standards in costuming, and added many innovations in choreography and acting.

It is extremely difficult to describe in words the effect produced by Mei Lan-fang at the height of his art on the stage. It is a performance of faultless taste and grace, beauty and brilliance of colour and movement, subtlety, clarity and profundity of expression, perfect unity of voice and gesture. . . .

Great natural talents and artistry cultivated in fifty years of hard work and study, his close ties with the broad masses of the working people since the liberation and the great fame associated with his name are the reasons why his audience always comes to his performance with eagerness and respect. And Mei Lan-fang never gives them anything but his best.

### Three Outstanding Roles

Mei Lan-fang started with his stage training at the age of eight. Like all professionals of Peking Opera who aspire to the heights of their art, he mastered more than one hundred roles. Today, he has a much smaller and carefully selected repertoire. *The Drunken Beauty*—the story of the famous beauty Yang Kuei-fei, who, when neglected by the Emperor, drinks wine to allay her grief, is acclaimed by general opinion and favoured by himself as one of his finest creations.

*The Drunken Beauty* makes manifest the emptiness and neurotic depression in the life of a feudal concubine.

The mood of a forlorn woman is set and sustained through the long-drawn and pensive strain of *Ssupingtiao* (one of the traditional melodies of the Peking Opera) and the gestures and dancing of the actor. The play is a penetrating character study; it is subtly satirical and yet filled with human warmth. Mei Lan-fang himself describes its development as follows:

Yang Kuei-fei takes the first drink when she is told that the emperor has gone to his new favourite in the West Palace. She feels forlorn and disappointed. She drinks to while away the time and allay her feelings, striving to drink in her usual dignified way, feigning nonchalance.

Affected by the first cup, a sense of jealousy wells up at the sudden thought of her rival. The second cup is taken in growing resentment and almost in desperation. With the third drink, she is so intoxicated that she simply cannot stop drinking, and the interlude concludes with the representation of a drunken beauty. The actor, in voice and movement, maintains throughout a classic restraint while perfectly conveying every degree of the beauty's intoxication. The skill of this portrayal is best

seen by comparing it with other less talented performers who slip into coarseness as they portray the woman's growing intoxication, and as a result fail to rouse in us a sympathy with this unfortunate woman and that protest against the feudal treatment of women which Mei Lan-fang's performance so subtly conveys.

For forty years Mei Lan-fang has acted *Fairness Defies Tyranny*, one of his favourite roles. The play tells of the chastity and fortitude of a woman of ancient times who struggles against her father's perverse order to marry a tyrannical emperor. Trapped and helpless, she finally resorts to the device of pretending insanity.

Mei Lan-fang's realistic dramatic art injected new life into the stereotyped portrayal of this role usually given in Peking Opera. The many subtle overtones and nuances that he introduces enliven its action and make it live for us today. Furthermore, his singing, dancing and acting are inextricably interwoven to project the melancholy mood of the lady.

The present production of *Fairness Defies Tyranny* was slowly and painstakingly evolved. Traditionally it was presented almost solely in song. There was little acting in it, little movement. Gradually, Mei Lan-fang built up and disclosed the character of the heroine through song, dance and dramatic action. Now she emerges as a woman undaunted by force and unyielding to temptations, a model of feminine wisdom and fortitude.

It was such productions as this that proved how effective could be the use of the dance in Peking Opera. Yet Mei Lan-fang does not even now cease work on further improving this play. His tireless search for perfection is an example to every artist.

Two other favourites frequently performed by Mei Lan-fang are the two scenes of the "Water Fight" and the "Broken Bridge," excerpts from the well-known tragedy *The Story of the White Snake*. The story is about the White Lady, metamorphosed from a snake, who loves and marries the young man Hsu Hsien. But her beloved is kept away from her by a scheming monk, Fa Hai. She implores him in vain to cease his evil machinations against their love.



Mei Lan-fang (right) and his son Mei Pao-chiu in the leading roles of the popular Peking opera "The White Snake"

She knows full well that she is no match for him even if she should engage her forces of water spirits against his magic powers, but she is impelled by her love to try every means in her power to win back her husband. At the height of the struggle, birth pangs come upon her, and she is defeated. Later she accidentally meets her faithless lover on a bridge. In her emotions, contempt is mixed with love. Although Hsiao Ching, her forthright maid, wishes to kill him on the spot, she defends and forgives him.

In this adaptation from a folk-tale, the White Lady seems to epitomise those women who, for thousands of years, suffered under the oppressive feudal yoke and yet displayed their constancy in love, selflessness, strong-will, courage and gentleness. Mei Lan-fang's White Lady brings out perfectly these qualities of the heroine, and this in turn underlines the pathos of the drama.

### Path to Achievement

Peking Opera originated in Peking but today enjoys nation-wide esteem and popularity.

No small contribution to this result was made by Mei Lan-fang on his many national tours. Mei Lan-fang also enjoys world-wide renown. His art was widely acclaimed during the tours he made in Japan in 1924 and in the U.S.A. in 1930. His performances in the U.S.S.R. in 1935 were hailed as an outstanding theatrical event.

Commentators have universally paid tribute to his superb stagecraft. In the full flush of his genius, his art is effortless. But as he himself remarked:

I was not a brilliant student of art. Lacking in talent, I had to learn the hard way. The path I traversed as an art student was the same as that of others. There was no easy way; no short cut. I never liked words of flattery. For the past decades I have closely relied on my teachers and colleagues to point out to me my shortcomings and help me correct them and make improvements in good time....

He has written of the difficulties he experienced in his early life and later. He likes to quote the popular saying: "Things are inevitably difficult at the outset; but when you have tasted the bitterness of labour, the fruits at the end will be all the sweeter." He wrote:

When I think of the fact that, at sixty, I can still play roles in plays such as *The Drunken Beauty*, *The Mu Ke Fortress*, *The Hung Nai Pass*\* ...which demand great physical strength and nimble dance movements, I cannot but feel indebted to my tutors who were so strict with me during the time of my basic dramatic training.

This well illustrates how inseparable Mei Lan-fang's achievements in art are from his unremitting study and his receptiveness to criticism and courage in self-criticism—virtues which are essential to all great undertakings.

Mei Lan-fang's achievements in art are inseparable from his own personality and character. All who have come into contact with

\**The Mu Ke Fortress* tells the story of how Mu Kuei-ying, a woman warrior, captures Yang Tsung-pao, a young commander, in battle, falls in love with and finally marries him. In *The Hung Nai Pass* the commander of the pass is killed, and his widow joins the battle to avenge his death.

him are invariably impressed by his accessibility and profound modesty. His colleagues have never ceased to praise him for his kindness, constancy in friendship, generosity, and punctiliousness in keeping promises. This is admirably shown by the fact alone that most of the members of his troupe have been with him for the past decades. He is most approachable, friendly, of a quiet temper and always with a great sense of respect for others.

The first time I saw him, I could not help recalling the line from *The Book of Odes*: "Graceful as carved jade," and another line from *The Book of Rites*: "Those who have a kind heart have a sweet voice." He is a man who cultivates knowledge and virtue with a serene mind. His enduring spirit and youthful vitality are attributes of his profound character.

Mei Lan-fang showed his sterling quality during the eight testing years of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. Caught in the Japanese-occupied area, he divorced himself from the stage by growing a moustache. In straitened economic circumstances, he sold or pawned his personal belongings in order to support his family as well as his old friends. He stood firm in his patriotism and love of his art.

### Present Activities

After the liberation, Mei Lan-fang received honours from the people which he truly deserves. He is the Director of the Chinese Opera Research Institute in Peking. Here he takes a leading part in training the younger generation of actors, giving them the full benefit of his unrivalled knowledge of the classical heritage. He plays an active role in the critical assimilation and development of that heritage.

He is a member of the Standing Committee of the All-China Federation of Writers and Artists, where he plays a leading role in the discussion of the burning questions of art and artistic activity in the new society and especially in caring for the status of actors in their art and life.

He is a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative

Conference, the highest organ of state power in New China. He is known as a staunch partisan of peace for his contributions to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions held in Peking in 1952 and later at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace in Vienna.

Such activities and honours are the fruition of the principles that have guided his life and inspired his staunch patriotism. He has performed no small service to the people in bringing to the liberation intact and enriched the finest traditions of the classical stage. He not only developed its techniques but imparted a modern progressive understanding to its traditional themes. It was no accident that he revived plays of revolutionary significance on the classical stage such as the *Fisherman and His Daughter* and *Hua Mu-lan*, the warrior maid. His work in the theatre has been an immense contribution to giving the classical theatre that vitality which today inspires it and will enable it to solve many of the problems that face all the traditional arts in the swiftly changing reality of today, as China advance through the New Democracy to Socialism.

When he concluded a recent performance to entertain workers at Wusih, Mei Lan-fang told newspaper reporters: "In the past, many people have asked me when I would end my stage life. Now I should like to tell them: I'll stop appearing on the stage only when I can no longer perform."

Thus he expressed his determination, characteristic of his whole career, to serve the people with his art to the limit of his abilities.

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### CORRECTIONS

In our last issue, No. 17, page 36, col. 2, line 2, the parenthesis should read: "*Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* issued by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, quoted by *World Culture Handbook*, Peking, 1953."

On page 10, column 2, eighth line from the bottom should read: "correct price policy must be carried out..."

In No. 16, the last paragraph of the 2nd column on page 29 should read: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other leaders of the Central People's Government attended the second performance of the delegation (Indian Artists' Delegation) in the Huai Jen Tang Hall. Chairman Mao also received Sachin Sen Gupta and other representatives of the group before the performance."

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# Freed From U.S. Death Camps

Our Correspondent

**A**T the entrance to the reception area of the Korean-Chinese side stood a tall red archway bearing the words "Your Motherland Embraces You!" in Korean and Chinese. Southwards from this arch stretched the highway to Munsan, zigzagging through the undulating hills. Every morning, beginning on August 5, trucks of repatriated Korean and Chinese P.O.W's swept along this highway. In the trucks, waving big and small Korean and Chinese national flags, most of the men were stripped to the waist and barefooted, wearing their shorts only. All along the way even the sick and injured lying on the stretchers had flung away all that the hated enemy had issued to them. Both sides of the highway were littered with clothes, leather shoes and army blankets.

The repatriates sang, shouted slogans and waved flags. They came back unconquered!

They had also brought with them further irrefutable evidence of and statements protesting against the brutal treatment and massacre of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war by the U.S. imperialists, and they demanded that these be made public. They called upon every lover of justice to denounce and punish the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee gangsters, for the abominable crimes they had perpetrated.

## Brutal Treatment

The Chinese People's Volunteers who have returned state that none of them had a single full meal from the moment of their capture to



**Despite all the atrocities perpetrated against them by U.S., Rhee and Kuomintang agents, Korean and Chinese P.O.W's came back unconquered, unbowed, shouting "Long Live Our Motherland!"**

the day of their return. In Compound 602, they ate barley and beans, fit only for livestock.

The Korean and Chinese prisoners of war were not even given enough drinking water. In a compound holding nearly 10,000 war prisoners, there was only one water tap, which even in summer, only supplied water for four to six hours a day! P.O.W's digging into muddy puddles for water to quench their unbearable thirst were shot at for "attempting to escape."

They were packed in tents or huts too small for all to lie down at once. Guards were mounted everywhere. Whole battalions of troops in gas masks and with fixed bayonets, and tanks, were more than once used to massacre the prisoners in cold blood.

They were forced to do all sorts of hard labour: unloading coal, cement and ammunition from warships, cleaning army barracks, repairing roads, levelling the ground or breaking stones for the U.S. Army. They received only curses, kicks and beatings with rifle butts, clubs or whips for their work.

Hard labour was only one form of collective punishment in the P.O.W. compounds. Another form was the holding up of supplies of food and water. In a compound for sick and wounded prisoners of war at Pusan, food was once cut off for eleven days at a stretch!

There were many excuses for such collective punishment: singing songs, too much talking, "dangerous" silence.

### The "Screening"

It was during the so-called "screening," aimed at holding back the war prisoners, that the brutality of the enemy reached its height. Every step of the long process of "registration," "checking" and "screening" was a pre-text for more tortures.

The U.S. Army authorities sent a large number of special agents, provocateurs from Taiwan and Syngman Rhee agents to "screen" the war prisoners by force and coerce them to renounce their right to repatriation.

On the night of April 8, 1952, the eve of the "screening" of the Chinese war prisoners, sixty-two men in Compound 72 had pieces of their flesh cut off by the Chiang Kai-shek thugs because they insisted on returning to their

motherland. With human flesh dangling from their daggers, these beasts threatened the war prisoners, declaring that they would make meat dumplings of the flesh of those who demanded repatriation. War prisoners who refused to go to Taiwan and insisted on returning to their motherland were brutally murdered and mutilated "as an example" to the rest.

Despite these atrocities, many war prisoners rushed out of the "screened" tents the following day, broke through the circle of special agents armed with daggers and clubs, and ran to the compound for those who insisted on repatriation. Many were beaten unconscious in the attempt and were dragged back to the compound for those "who refuse repatriation." This was the very moment when, at the conference in Panmunjom, the U.S. delegates were talking shamelessly about "voluntary repatriation" and "non-forcible repatriation."

Although these bloody massacres in the P.O.W. camps intensified with each passing day, the Korean and Chinese war prisoners maintained their struggle against "screening" and forced detention after the armistice.

U.S. atrocities against the P.O.W's continued till the last minute. Even when repatriation started the enemy threw 600 gas bombs at the first batch of Chinese war prisoners to be repatriated from Cheju Island. More than 140 of them were poisoned. On their way to the exchange points, large numbers of P.O.W's fell sick and fainted as a result of eating rotten food. But when they reached the exchange area at Panmunjom, they sang, shouted slogans and protests, their voices as determined as ever!

These men with splinters of gas bombs, wounds and burns in their bodies and many of them still unconscious from gas attacks, are thousands of living witnesses to the abominable hypocrisy of the U.S. warmongers and their talk of humanitarianism.

Freed from the U.S. death camps, they look out once again on the democratic world, at its peaceful landscape. The rice fields white-dotted with herons promise a rich harvest. At the gate of the sanitation centre, hidden under a forest of radiant flags, mothers, wives and children greet them. Indescribable joy is mingled with feelings of defiance and hatred for the fascist butchers.



**A Joint Red Cross Team examining swellings on the legs of two Korean women repatriates caused by an attack with U.S. poison gas bombs**

## “‘U.N.’ Prisoners of War in Korea”

Monica Felton

THE third anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war was marked in London by a march of the wives and mothers of prisoners of war and of men fighting in Korea, who went to the House of Commons to lobby their Members of Parliament and to demand an end to hostilities. Among the crowd who gathered to see the marchers off was a former prisoner of war, one of the men repatriated under the agreement for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners. I had met him when I visited one of the P.O.W. camps in northern Korea last September, but I had not had an opportunity to see him since his return. Now I asked how he was getting on.

“Well, of course,” he said. “It’s wonderful to be home again. But I just couldn’t stand the military hospital where they sent me for treatment when I got back here.”

“Why not?”

“It wasn’t that they treated me badly. But the discipline was so terribly strict. It was like being in prison.” He smiled wryly, ironically. “And after the freedom we had in the P.O.W. camp, I just couldn’t bear being ordered about all the time . . . You saw for yourself how we lived in Korea, and what a lot of freedom we had in the camp. . . .”

“I Saw for Myself . . .”

I saw for myself, and since my return I have never met an audience—either in Britain or in other countries in West Europe—which has not been astonished and enthralled at what I have been able to tell them of what will certainly go down in history as one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of warfare. Now the prisoners have spoken for themselves about their experiences, and the Chinese People’s Committee for World Peace has performed a most valuable service—valuable not only to the families of the P.O.W.’s themselves, but to

all people who are concerned to promote peace and international understanding—in publishing the prisoners’ own account of their lives in a beautifully produced and lavishly illustrated book entitled “*United Nations’ P.O.W.’s in Korea*.”\*

That the prisoners have been well and fairly treated has been so generally known that in Britain—unlike the U.S.A.—the fact had to be officially admitted even before the sick and wounded returned home to tell the astonishing truth about their experiences since their capture. But “good treatment” is in itself a vague phrase, capable of interpretation within very wide limits. In fact, the treatment the prisoners have received at the hands of their Chinese and Korean captors rises so far above the standards of elementary decency laid down by the Geneva Conventions—and is in such sharp contrast with the cruelties inflicted on the prisoners taken by the Americans and South Koreans—that people who have not had an opportunity of hearing the facts at first hand find the truth almost incredible.

Now here is the truth, for everyone to read and for everyone to see—in ninety-odd pages of revealing and often brilliant photography. (Incidentally, it is interesting to note that some of the photographs are the work of a P.O.W., Frank Noel of the Associated Press, who, after his capture, was permitted by the Korean People’s Army and the Chinese People’s Volunteers to transmit to his agency photographs taken in the P.O.W. camps for publication in the American press.) Every aspect of life is dealt with fully, both in the text and the photographs, and with a frankness that does not conceal the fears that most of the P.O.W.’s felt at the time of

\*“*United Nations’ P.O.W.’s in Korea*, 92 pp., published by the Chinese People’s Committee for World Peace, Peking, China, 1953.

their capture, or the fact that even the most generous and understanding treatment cannot cure the natural homesickness of men torn so cruelly from their families and their homes. Nevertheless, the book is far more than a picture of how the prisoners have been enabled to make the best of a bad job; it is a picture, too, of the effect of philosophy on the making of policy and in practical action—and it is this that gives the book an enduring value, a value which will not lessen when the men involved have returned to their own countries and to civil life.

### Dramatic Contrast

The book opens with two dramatically contrasted pictures: the first of sturdy and cheerful "United Nations" prisoners marching to camp, and the second of the terrible scene after a U.S. massacre of prisoners on Koje Island. Then follows a statement on the orders on the treatment of P.O.W's issued by Marshal Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, and General Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers. The order states that "every prisoner, regardless of nationality or rank, is to be treated in accordance with our policy of leniency to prisoners of war . . . . He is to be guaranteed: security of life, retention of all personal belongings, freedom from maltreatment or abuse, and medical

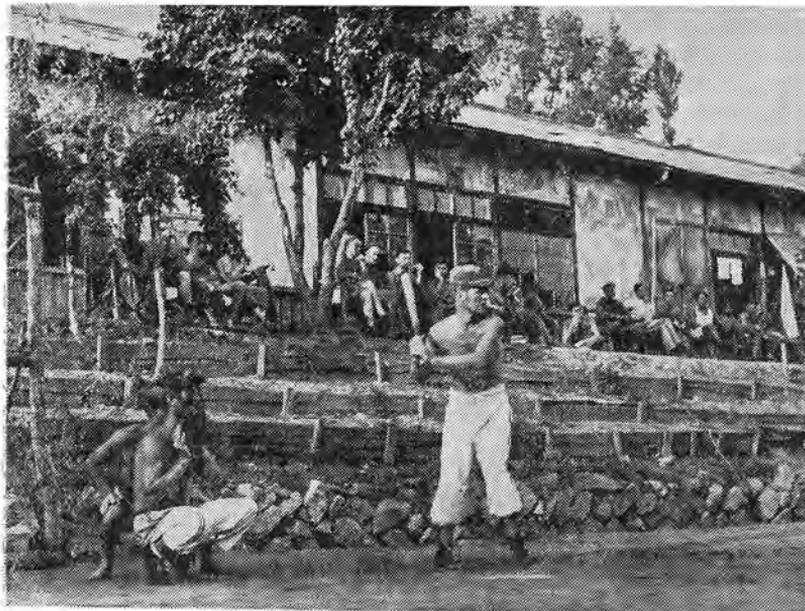
care if wounded or ill." This policy, the book goes on to explain, springs from the recognition that the vast majority of U.N. soldiers are men who have no desire to lead anything but a normal, peaceful life, and who have, in fact, been forced or duped into bearing arms in an unjust war from which they themselves have nothing to gain and everything to lose. Once captured and disarmed they were no longer regarded as enemies, and the Chinese and Koreans treated them accordingly, with the human generosity which is the settled attitude of people who genuinely believe in the unity of the common people of all lands.

That this policy was not only proclaimed but enforced is shown by the stories the prisoners themselves have told of how, at the moment when they were captured and facing what they believed to be imminent death, they found, instead, that their captors rushed forward to shake their hands and to treat them, from the first moment, with real personal friendship. The book itself has space for only one such story, but during the short time I spent in the camp, I myself heard dozens, all from men who were speaking of what they themselves had experienced—of how their captors provided them with cigarettes and other comforts, and of the care that was taken, during the march to the rear, to see that they were fed, warmed,

and—in a countryside whose devastation has to be seen to be believed—sheltered at night from the weather and from American bombers. "We couldn't understand it," men said to me again and again. "It didn't seem human that we should be treated so well by the very people we'd been fighting hard to destroy . . . ."

### No Prison Atmosphere

That was at the beginning. Afterwards in the camps themselves, these men relearned, through the experiences of daily life, a newer and more generous definition of humanity. There was nothing of the prison



Baseball was a popular sport among U.S. P.O.W's at the No. 2 P.O.W. camp in northern Korea

atmosphere in the Korean vil-  
lages, picturesquely situated  
on the shores of the Yalu  
River, where the men lived,  
swimming and fishing in sum-  
mer, playing football and  
basketball and skating in  
winter. The daily round was  
largely determined by the  
men themselves, and it was  
the men's own committees,  
elected by secret ballot at 60-  
day intervals, which settled  
the main lines on which life  
was run. Food was more than  
adequate. ("We got so bored  
with eating chicken," one re-  
turned P.O.W. told me re-  
cently, "that there was one  
occasion when we had to send  
back fifteen hundred because  
we couldn't use them, and  
most of us preferred the pork and beef...")

The quilted winter uniform was warmer than  
that worn by fighting men on the U.N. side, and  
the summer uniform cooler. Soap, towels,  
tooth-brushes and other necessities were issued  
at regular intervals, and there was a regular  
allowance of tobacco and cigarettes. Every man  
received regular inoculations against cholera  
and typhus, and the medical care given to the  
wounded and sick was of an exceptionally high  
standard. In fact, there was no aspect of the  
men's physical well-being which was not care-  
fully considered and for which provision was  
not made.

But welfare did not stop there. The camp  
libraries were well-stocked, as I saw for myself,  
and contained most English and American  
classics, many translations from other lan-  
guages and a good supply of current publica-  
tions. There were clubs and discussion groups,  
plenty of opportunities for study and debate,  
and help was given to those who wanted to  
overcome deficiencies in general education.  
Plays and pantomimes were written and acted  
in costume, and holidays—such as Christmas,  
Thanksgiving and the Chinese New Year—were  
celebrated with parties and banquets. There  
were regular religious services for men of dif-  
ferent beliefs. There was organised sport, which  
reached a climax in the inter-camp Olympic  
Games played last November. In fact, to sum



**On the eve of their repatriation, these P.O.W.'s warmly thanked the Chinese People's Volunteers who staffed the P.O.W. camp**

up, there was a life as free and fully human  
as the circumstances of war could ever allow.

And it is against these facts that the world  
will judge the American charge of "brain-  
washing." These men, as I learned in the  
lively and vigorous discussions I had with them,  
did not, as some people in the U.S.A. would  
like to believe, have other people's ideas pumped  
into them. But this is not to deny that many of  
them have changed. They have changed, and  
they have changed permanently. Their en-  
forced leisure gave them an opportunity—for  
most the first opportunity they have ever had  
in their lives—to think for themselves. They  
thought and talked and argued, and developed,  
out of their experiences, a new strength of out-  
look and of personality. They are now men  
their countries need, not for purposes of war,  
but to help to build the just and lasting peace  
that the people of every country long to see.

Meanwhile, this is a book to be bought and  
treasured—and a book to be given away, too,  
as generously as possible, to people who, dis-  
mayed by some newspaper accounts and  
suspecting them to be the distortions and  
fabrications which they in fact are, still do not  
know where to turn to discover the truth. The  
truth is here. Here are the prisoners' own  
words, written freely and of their own will,  
and they are words which need to be read  
throughout the world.



# IN THE NEWS

## Industrial Construction

Further rapid progress is reported from industrial construction sites throughout the country.

In Northeast China, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company is reconstructing its No. 1 steel-smelting plant, without suspending production, by enlarging and renovating the open-hearth furnaces. When completed next year, this plant will be able to supply all the steel requirements for the three new rolling mills—a seamless tubing mill, heavy rolling mill and a sheet mill—now under construction in Anshan.

A sugar refinery is now being built in Harbin. It will be completed by the end of October this year. The largest in the Northeast, the refinery will produce 18,000 tons of sugar from sugar beet annually.

A large paper mill is being constructed at Kiamusze, the Sungari River port. When completed in 1957, this modern mill will mass produce paper for industrial use.

Expansion of the sulphur drug section of the Northeast Pharmaceutical Plant has begun. When completed within three years, it will be the largest of its kind in China, with an annual output five times the present amount.

In North China, the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Plant has added a large new forge which has already begun to make high-grade alloy steel products. This is one of several important, newly completed

projects at this plant that include a new electric furnace department and a sheet steel rolling mill.

In Chungking, a high-tension transmission network is being constructed to power industries and supply lighting over a wide area. Begun in 1952, this project will be completed next year.

## Scientists Help Industry

The Changchun Institute of General Scientific Research has succeeded in producing a catalyst from domestic materials for the contact process in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

The Institute of Metallurgy and Ceramics has achieved initial success in the making of high silicon glass which can stand temperatures as high as 1,200 degrees Centigrade. This kind of glass is an excellent insulator and also allows ultra-violet rays to pass through it. It is useful for making laboratory glass vessels, insulators for high voltage work and ultra-violet lamps.

The Institute of Hydrobiology has succeeded in making a special kind of glue with great adhesive strength from sea weeds. This is needed in the textile, rubber, paper and food industries as well as for medical use. China used to import thousands of pounds of this kind of glue from abroad every year.

## Anshan Workers' Innovations

For their remarkable achievements in the campaign to mechanise work that formerly

required heavy, manual labour, more than 700 workers and technicians in Anshan, China's steel city, have recently received prizes amounting to 270 million yuan.

This year, more than 16,000 workers and technicians of Anshan made proposals for mechanising the old equipment in existing mills. Most of these proposals were made collectively. No less than 469 inventions have already been adopted.

These inventions have radically improved working conditions. One workshop of the wire-rolling mill, for instance, has been completely mechanised. One welding-rod workshop has increased output fourfold since all its seven production processes were mechanised.

## Hopei Shelter-Belts

Sixty per cent of the 330,000 hectares of farmland in Hopei Province, North China, is now protected by shelter-belts from the sandstorms which have for many years scourged that area.

Since 1949 up to this spring, 80,000 hectares of trees have been planted to form four major shelter-belts in the province. The planting of two belts of trees lying between the sandy wastes in the western part of the province and along the lower reaches of the Yungting River is already nearing completion. The other two belts run along the coast and the Nansha River. Completion of all four belts will fundamentally eliminate sandstorms in the province.

For many decades more than 800,000 Hopei peasants suffered seriously from sandstorms. The shelter-belt areas already grown have brought them swift relief. Last year, peasant Wang Shou-yi of Huangchia Village, located at the centre of a former sandy wasteland, reaped a harvest nearly seven times as big as he did in 1949.

## Shanghai Products Exhibition

Shanghai, China's biggest light industrial centre, has opened a permanent trade exhibition with 12 departments containing nearly 12,000 exhibits, all made in Shang-

hai. Buyers from state department stores all over the country and businessmen from many areas are finding the exhibition an invaluable aid to their work.

The exhibition has large sections devoted to household wares, toilet articles, aluminium, china and glassware as well as sewing machines, radios and bicycles. Over 100 different varieties of fountain pens are samples of the 13 million fountain pens which Shanghai will produce this year for home use and export. There are about 1,000 different kinds of toys designed to suit every age.

Ranging from hardware to farm implements, electrical goods and machines to precision instruments, the exhibition is a mirror of China's light industry.

### More Documentary Films

A whole series of documentary films will be released this year by the Central Newsreels and Documentary Films Studio established in Peking in July.

Several films have already been completed including two full-length documentaries on tours made in China last year by the Soviet Army Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble and the delegations of Soviet writers and artists. Also due for release soon are films recording the spread of agricultural co-operatives in the countryside, this year's May Day celebrations, the first collective farm in China, the timber industry and other subjects.

Documentaries and newsreels will also be dubbed in local dialects and languages of the national minorities.

### Briefs

The Corban Festival (Id Al-Adha), a major Muslim holiday, was observed by Muslims in Peking, Wuhan, Tsinan and other cities and areas on August 20 and 21. Muslims of various nationalities in Tihua, the multi-national capital of Sinkiang Province, observed the occasion on August 21. A joint celebration meeting was held on the 22nd in Peking by the

China Islamic Association and the Hui Cultural Association.

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The first group of overseas-Chinese who returned from Japan in July have all settled down in their new homes. Already 144 returnees have taken up various jobs and 54 young people are preparing to enter schools and universities this fall.

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Cotton-picking has begun in East China. Several counties in Kiangsu Province report a 20% increase in yield over last year. East China accounts for one-quarter of the nation's total cotton crop. Nearly 1,500,000 hectares were sown to cotton this year.

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## CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

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### August 24

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai issues a statement expressing support of the proposal regarding the composition of the Political Conference for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question put forth in the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on August 18, 1953 by Andrei Vyshinsky, head of the Delegation of the Government of the Soviet Union to the United Nations General Assembly.

### September 1

A new airline in Sinkiang Province linking Tihua, the capital, with Turfan, Kuche, Akosu and Kashgar (Shufu), in the western part of the province is opened by the Sino-Soviet Civil Aviation Airline.

### September 3

On the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Day of Victory in the War of Resistance against Japan, greetings are exchanged between Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai with G. M. Malenkov and V. M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. respectively.

# LETTERS

To the Editor

## A Truthful Picture

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND

What strikes me as quite excellent in your magazine is such an honest, truthful picture of the life in China from all angles. One of the most helpful things to us in England is how you stress, and do not try to hide, the problems that constantly arise—how some of these changes do not come without patient, understanding winning over of people whom some of us would tend to "write off." "Patiently explain" strikes me whenever I read your articles as one of your greatest characteristics—one of the most fundamental things, an attitude to other people, that you have fully developed. Wang Chien's article on mutual aid (No. 8) is an excellent example of this; and Hsu Chih on Anshan.

Delia Ecclestone

## Friends for Peace and Progress

GIVAT BRENNER, ISRAEL

Now it is about a year that I first saw your paper, *People's China*. Behind your articles and pictures I see a new China rising over the remnants of an unfortunate past, and feel that through *People's China* I have made friends with millions of people who work and fight for peace and progress! How much I would like to visit your beautiful country with its new men and ancient culture! I feel that we workers all over the world are brothers and should also come to know one another, so as to foster better understanding and co-operation.

On the occasion of the Korean Armistice, I press your hand and, together with all the workers in Israel, wish your people and their Korean brothers peace and reconstruction.

R. E.

# RADIO PEKING

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCASTS

Greenwich Mean Time	Frequencies (kc/s)	Metre Bands
<b>03:00 - 03:30</b>	11960	25
(11:00 - 11:30 a.m. Peking Time)	15060	19
<b>09:00 - 09:30</b> (5:00 - 5:30 p.m. Peking Time)	640	468.7
	700	428.57
	6100	49
	7500	40
	9040	33
	10260	29
	11690	25
	15060	19
<b>13:30 - 14:00</b> (9:30 - 10:00 p.m. Peking Time)	15170	19
	700	428.57
	11690	25
	15060	19