

China Reconstructs

VOL. XXI NO. 4

APRIL 1972



发扬一不怕苦、二不怕死的革命精神！



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COVER PICTURES:

Front: Yuan Hung-fa, 30-year-old worker in charge of an open-hearth furnace at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company's Plant No. 1.

Inside front: Products of the Shanghai Shaped Steel Tubing Plant.

Back: Continuous ingot casting at the Capital Iron and Steel Works.

Inside back: A two-stage pumping station of the Tianshan electric irrigation project in Ping-ying county, Shantung province, diverts runoff from the Yellow River and raises it 57 meters through high mountains in 1.2-meter-diameter pipes.

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A GOOD START

—the first year of China's Fourth Five-

CHINA'S Fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) for developing her national economy is a leap-forward plan. It will be an important step in realizing the strategic aim of "striving to change China's economic and scientific and cultural backwardness within several decades and enabling it rapidly to reach advanced world levels".

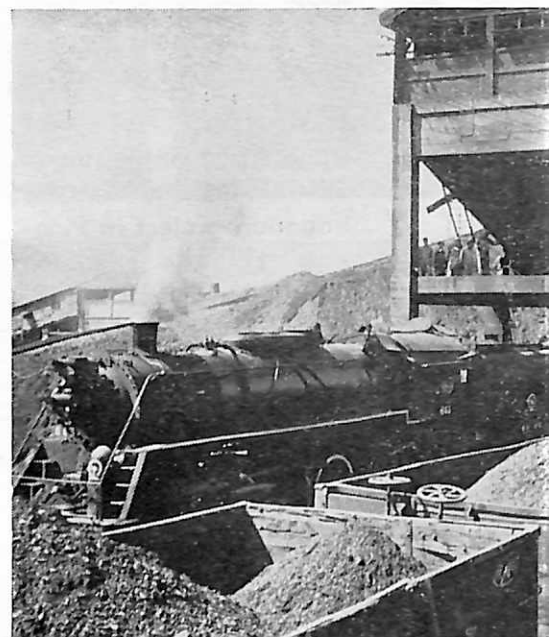
All-round Advance

Last year the Chinese people, following Chairman Mao's teaching about "carrying out education in ideology and political line", used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to deepen the criticism and repudiation of the revisionist line for restoring capitalism pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. This

raised the people's enthusiasm and strengthened their determination to take the socialist road. In 1971, fulfilling the tasks of the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan raised the total value of industrial and agricultural output by about 10 percent over 1970.

Commune members won another excellent harvest, the tenth in a row, in spite of drought, flood, wind, hail and insects. Grain output surpassed that of the rich harvest year of 1970, reaching 246 million tons. The number of live pigs went up 14 percent. There were good harvests of cotton, tea, tobacco, silkworm cocoons, oil-seeds and sugar. Successive good harvests over the past few years have enabled China, even with her population of more than 700 million people, not only to be self-sufficient but to have a surplus. State grain reserves are at an all-time high, and the reserves of collectives (communes, production brigades and teams) and individual commune members have all increased. Hopei, Shantung and Honan provinces, which for a long

Threshing a good rice harvest at the Chienyang commune in Liaoning province.



Year Plan

CHI WEI

time depended on the southern provinces for part of their food grains, have now become basically self-sufficient. The strategic task of "changing the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south", put forward by Chairman Mao is being fulfilled.

The situation on the industrial front last year was also excellent. The output of the major industrial products hit a new level which topped that of 1970. Steel output reached 21 million tons, 18 percent above 1970. Pig iron went up 23 percent, and crude oil 27.2, coal 8, electricity 18, cement 16.5, chemical fertilizer 20.2 and machine tools 18 percent. Light industrial production also increased considerably. The quality of the products improved and variety increased. Consumption of raw materials, fuel and electricity was cut. Outstanding achievements were made in capital construction. A number of important factories, mines, new highways and railways were opened, further strengthening China's economy and national defence.



Iron ore from a mine run by the Hsiapaishih commune at the foot of the Taihang Mountains.

◀ Loading coal at the Shaowu coal mine in Fukien province, one of many in the south which are cutting down on the transportation of coal from the north.



Studying ways to improve products: Su Kwang-ming (left), national labor model and worker promoted to be engineer, with a fellow worker at the Harbin Rolling Stock Plant.

Kwangsi Silk Textile Mill workers inspect silk comforter covers.



The Two Foundations

China's economic development last year was characterized by a firm grasp on agriculture and iron and steel production, both of which are of decisive importance to the whole national economy.

To strengthen agriculture, which is the foundation of the national economy, commune members have launched mass building of water conservation projects, centered around creating fields which do not suffer from drought or water-logging and give stable high yields. The spirit of self-reliance and hard work learned from the Tachai production brigade in Shansi province has enabled them to score great successes in the battle against nature. Last year 5,000 million cubic meters of earthwork and stonework were built by China's communes and 2,266,000 hectares of land were transformed into such fields. This is more than was done in any of the past ten years. These capital construction projects made possible a good harvest last year in spite of the fact that many places were hit by serious natural disasters.

In Fukien province, reservoirs, water diversion projects, electric irrigation and drainage works and coastal dykes stood the province in good stead when it was hit by a 130-day drought last year. Its 600,000 hectares of fields that give steady high yields and suffer from neither drought nor flood gave a good harvest.

Chairman Mao has said, "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." The level of such mechanization is now a notch higher as a result of large numbers of tractors, harvesters, threshers, irrigation and drainage installations and machines for sideline production made in 1971. On the rich plain of northeast China, tractors and harvest equipment are now used on a wide scale. Electrified irrigation and drainage is quite common on the vast north China plain. In the south, paddy-field machinery such as rice planters is widely used in the main rice-growing areas.

Iron and steel are the foundation of industry, the key link in its de-

velopment. China's workers, technicians and leading cadres on the industrial front criticized Liu Shao-chi and his agents for sabotaging the steel industry by stressing only blast furnaces and converters and neglecting mine construction. This, they said, was "like cooking without rice".

Last year, a mass campaign was launched to build more mines. One aspect of it is to tap the latent potential of the old mines, locate new ore reserves in them, and generally raise their production. In 1971, many mines topped their highest records of the past decade. Some, like the Hantan Metallurgical Company and Hainan Iron Mine, fulfilled their ore quotas ahead of schedule. By mobilizing the masses for technical innovation and developing the potential of its mines, the Penki Iron and Steel Company greatly raised its mining, ore dressing and sintering capacity. It became able to itself supply more of the ore that it processes, and now dressed ore of higher iron content is used in steel smelting. The construction of new mines also moved forward with great strides. Plants opened last year brought about a greater rise in ore-dressing and sintering capacity than in any previous year.

Iron mines of small and medium size were developed at faster speed. Needing relatively small investment and achieving quick results, today these can be found in every part of the country. Many of them went into production less than a year after work began on them and are already producing a great deal of iron ore.

Workers in the machinery industries took aid to mine construction as their most urgent task, concentrating on turning out equipment for mining and for dressing, sintering, crushing, grinding and mine lifting and transport. The total output of such equipment in 1971 was 68.8 percent more than in 1970. Through the hard work of millions of people, the output of iron ore in 1971 was raised to 26.1 percent over that for 1970. This brought the national production of steel to 21 million tons — a new record.

Chairman Mao says, "Grain and steel — with these, everything is easier." Strengthening of agriculture and the iron and steel industry provides a firm foundation for the entire national economy. The all-round leap in 1971 vividly illustrated the way this makes possible more planned, balanced development leading to greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The Two Initiatives

In building socialism, Chairman Mao consistently puts stress on both central and local authorities taking the initiative: "It is far better to have initiative from both than from only one." He says, "Let the local authorities engage in more undertakings under the unified planning of the central authorities." In 1971, the local authorities and various government departments further carried out these instructions. Initiative from all quarters for the building of socialism mobilized under the centralized, unified leadership of the Party greatly accelerated the growth of the productive forces. Local Party committees and revolutionary committees aroused the masses to build more small mines and plants for a vigorous development of local industry.

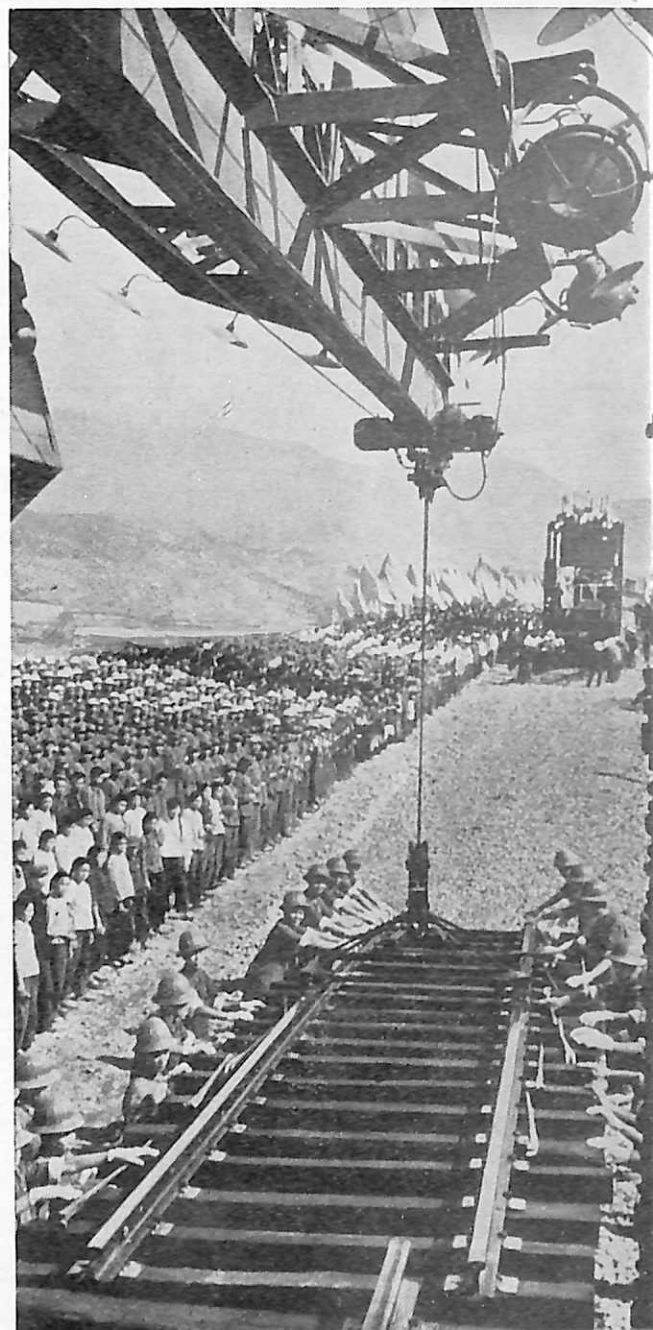
By fully utilizing local resources, Chincheng county in Shansi province built 1,800 small plants and mines, and also did a good job in agriculture. The new plants can produce 1,300 varieties of light and heavy industrial products. Their annual production capacities include 15,000 tons of chemical fertilizer made by simple local methods, 20,000 tons of pig iron, 3,000 tons of sulphuric acid and 600 machine tools. There are counties like Chincheng all through China, and their numbers are growing.

The production of local iron and steel enterprises of small and medium size in 1971 increased by big margins. The output of iron ore, pig iron and steel were each 40 percent more than those for 1970. Small chemical fertilizer plants account for 60 percent of the total national production, and small cement plants, 40 percent. Local industries also made remarkable achievements in improv-

ing quality, lowering production costs and cutting down on consumption of raw materials and power. There is now a whole group of advanced units known for their good record on these points.

On the main technical and economic indicators — the utilization coefficient, coke rate and rate of up-to-standard pig iron — the small blast furnaces at Yentai's small iron and steel complex in Shantung province have approached or surpassed some large blast furnaces. Such models provide valuable experience for other similar small enterprises. In improving the distribution of industry, in support to agriculture and other aspects, this growing local industry, a new force on China's industrial scene, is playing an ever-greater role.

As track-layers approach a meeting point, another new rail line is opened.



Science in the Countryside

Staff Reporter



FIFTY-THREE year-old Chou Chuang-nu, leader of the Chouwu brigade in the Fucheng commune in Kwangtung province's Tungkuan county, put down his sickle and led me to a small granary. It was past mid-autumn and harvesting of the late rice was nearly over. The granary was lined with baskets and jars filled with selected seed for new strains of early and late rice. All had been developed by the scientific experiment group led by Chou. One of them, the "Chiang-ai", a strain of early rice, Chou himself had developed.

'Clodhopper' Breaks a Path

Chou Chuang-nu first began organizing the members of his commune to experiment with improved strains in 1964, he told me. Some people had tried to discourage the idea. "Look at that old clodhopper, wants to become an agronomist!" they had sneered behind my back," Chou related. "It made me angry, but I decided just to laugh at them. I wasn't trying to become an agronomist. I wanted to use science to build a new socialist countryside. Sure I'm an old clodhopper. So what? It's through practice that people learn things. Who's born knowing everything? This is a truth Chairman Mao pointed out long ago in *On Practice*."

That year he spent all his time in the fields getting to know the laws of growth of the different strains of rice. After much observation, analysis and classification, out of all the grain on several hundreds of *mu* planted to improved strains, he chose one strong,

Rice intercropped with kaoliang gets a treatment of home-produced insecticide.

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

straight stalk with especially large ears and many grains. This he would develop into an improved strain by propagation through several generations in order to stabilize its good points. In 1966 the experimental plot where the second generation of the new strain was growing was nearly washed out in a big rainstorm. Chou and the members of the science group waded through chest-high water and managed to save several stalks. By 1968, when the strain was in its fourth generation, its qualities of rapid growth and high resistance to disease and falling over had been stabilized. But that year low early spring temperatures and a long spell of rainy weather killed off many of the shoots. Chou encouraged his comrades to do everything possible to save them. "Never mind the loss," he said. "All big things had to start small. What we save from this year is still a lot more than we started with." After two more years of careful nurturing of seed and the extension of acreage planted to it, by 1971 800 *mu* of the brigade's early rice were growing the new strain, named the "Chiang-ai". The brigade's average yield per *mu* was ten percent higher than the year before this strain had been used.

Farmers like Chou Chuang-nu persisting in such scientific experiment for socialism despite all obstacles can be found in every commune in Tungkuan county. The mass movement for scientific experimentation in agriculture has been given added impetus in recent years as a result of faith in the masses and respect for their creativity, as Chairman Mao has always taught, shown in greater degree by the new revolutionary leadership set up in the county, the communes and their brigades. Today the county has an agricultural research center with branches in every commune to guide local research and coordinate county-wide projects. Every brigade and team also has its own scientific research group and experimental plot.

A Rural Laboratory

The activities of one such group were detailed to me by Yuan Hou-

tien, the young head of research in the Fucheng commune's Wentang brigade. With the exception of one person who is a graduate of a middle-level technical school, the group's 13 members are all ordinary farmers, cadres or young people with some education who have settled down in the countryside. A portion of the group spends its time studying problems of water, fertilizer, close-planting, plant-protection and field management in order to raise yields. Others are concentrating on studying the role of bacteria against insect pests and plant diseases and for stimulating growth. Each of the 18 production teams under the Wentang brigade also has its own research group which undertakes part of the brigade's research work and helps mobilize their teams to put what has been learned into practice in the fields.

As we walked about the brigade's ten *mu* of experimental plots Yuan enthusiastically expounded on the differences in the various improved strains of rice, and successes in their classification, in intercropping sugarcane with peanuts and the crossing of rice with kaoliang. Tungkuan's main crop is rice, so 120 strains of early and late rice locally grown or brought in from other places have been tried in its experimental plots. Every harvest-time, seeds have been selected from high-yielding strains which have shown themselves most suitable for local conditions. After development and selection through several generations during which their qualities have been stabilized, the new varieties are tried out on a large scale in the fields. Last year the brigade's yield of its two crops of rice rose to about 1,000 kilograms (2,000 *jin*) per *mu*. The use of improved strains was an important factor in the increase.

Not far away is the brigade's laboratory, a simple brick building containing culture tanks and incubators made by the science group themselves. The incubators are filled with glass tubes in which colonies of microorganisms are being cultivated. Until a few years ago most of the members of the group had never heard of cultures, colonies or

nutrient media. Then they began to study how to use and produce growth stimulants and antibiotics for agricultural use in texts which the county and commune had issued in order to popularize these. After repeated experiments they finally mastered these techniques and had some success in producing them.

Now, speaking as a man who knows his subject, Yuan explained the uses of these products, which they make at very little cost. The brigade now uses two stimulants which, sprayed on the rice, speeds its growth and increases yields by 7 to 10 percent. Chunleimycin (Kasugamycin) made by the group curbs rice blast and their polyoxin is used against sheath blight. The laboratory also produces large quantities of terramycin for treating asthma and cholera in hogs, and Newcastle disease in chickens.

While the group's activities center around increasing grain production, it also serves the development of forestry, animal husbandry, fish-raising and sideline production. Teams in the brigade which specialize in these lines also have their own experimental groups. The one engaged in forestry research has mastered new methods of grafting for ten kinds of fruit trees. The pig-raisers have brought the common illnesses of pigs under control. In the past the fry which the brigade raised into fish were bought from other places. Now the teams have learned from the advanced experience of fish-raisers elsewhere, and have found how to induce the Chinese ide, black carp, big head and silver carp to breed in pond waters.

Wider Use of Science

Tungkuan county is a land of rice and fish. It has a large area of water. The Hsitsun brigade near the town of Tungkuan, for example, has 140 fishponds of various sizes. Hsia Tao-pien, leader of the fish-raising group, led me on a tour of the ponds and told of the brigade's experiments in increasing fish production. One is the means mentioned above. Another is using the same pond to rear a number

of varieties of fish that live at different depths, thus making full use of the water. In recent years they have also been raising the *Tilapia mossambica*, known in China as the "Vietnamese fish". Now that the brigade members have mastered the laws of breeding and rearing it, this fish has "settled down" and continues to multiply in China. The brigade's production of fish per *mu* of water area has increased 60 percent over 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

Tungkuan county is also a land of fruit and sugarcane. Vast tracts of lichee and banana groves and sugarcane can be seen everywhere. But every summer just when the lichee grew plump and sweet, many used to drop or dry up when attacked by an insect called the lichee stink bug (*Tessaratomya papillosa*) which chews at the stem or sucks the juice. Another insect pest, the sugarcane shoot borer (*Eucosma schistaceana*), sucks the juice, causing the tender cane to wither. In recent years the fruit and sugarcane growers of this county have managed to cut down losses from this quarter through the technique of "setting pests against pests".

One of their aides is the endoparasite Taichogramma. No larger than a sesame seed, it breaks open the eggs of the sugarcane shoot borer in order to lay its own inside, thus destroying the eggs of the latter. Another endoparasite, the anastatus, which is so small that some can be seen clearly only with a magnifying glass, lays its eggs in the lichee stink bug's eggs. These two endoparasites in large numbers can effectively reduce the sugarcane and lichee pests.

Unfortunately, however, the number of such endoparasites that could be collected fell far short of the need. At the Talang commune, researchers have found a way to get a large initial supply of endoparasites by rearing them from eggs laid inside silkworm eggs, which are plentiful, as the commune raises silkworms. Through regulation of temperatures in the laboratory, the parasites can be in-

duced to lay eggs in any season, and eggs can be made available at any time for release against the eggs of the lichee and sugarcane pests.

I saw how this was done at the silkworm research station of the commune's Tachingtou brigade. In its "laying house" a young man named Yeh Hao-chung showed me rows of wooden boxes, each cut up into many small compartments by cardboard dividers. Endoparasites apparently prefer privacy when laying their eggs. In each compartment was one silkworm egg, inside which a single anastatus endoparasite deposits its eggs. After the parasite eggs are laid, Yeh removes the silkworm egg and stores it in a cool, dark place. When the anastatus are needed, he raises the temperature. The eggs hatch and the parasites are released. Yeh told us that as a result of their use, last year the brigade had a huge harvest of lichee. He breeds the Taichogramma endoparasite in the same way. Let loose in the brigade's sugarcane fields, they greatly cut down losses from sugarcane pests.

Tungkuan county is also well known for the pigs, chickens, ducks and geese it produces. At the pig farm of the Talang commune's Huangtsaolang brigade I met Chang Ken-wang, an expert pig-raiser. They are rearing a new variety of pig, a cross between a local breed and an English breed, which has both the good size of the latter and the hardiness of the former. Beside a stream in the Tasheng brigade of the Mayung commune I met sixty-year-old Chung Ping-hung, an experienced duck-raiser. He and his group were rearing the second generation of a cross between the Peking duck and a local variety. The new duck is larger than the local one, is a better layer and thrives on cassava, a fact which saves a lot of grain.

In recent years scientific researchers in Tungkuan county have carried on a total of 320 experiments. News of the results has been spread at scientific exchange meetings organized by the county revolutionary committee. Last year

two such meetings were held, at which new ideas for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fish-raising were reported. Many of them can be applied throughout the county.

Advanced experience in selecting and growing improved strains of rice and sugarcane is promoting the county-wide use of better strains. In this area where there is a large population and comparatively little land, new methods of growing two kinds of crops side by side in the same field are a boon for making full use of land and fertilizer. Success in taking cedars from the mountains and transplanting them to other places has opened up the way for the county to achieve eventual self-sufficiency in timber. Raising fish in paddy fields yields a double "harvest", both fish and rice. Also, the fish keep down weeds and pests and improve the soil with their droppings. The use of herbal medicines and the new-type acupuncture has proven a convenient and economical way of reducing the rate of sickness of livestock. Ideas for adapting farm machinery to suit local conditions have speeded up mechanization of farm work.

Still, the commune members of Tungkuan county are far from satisfied with their progress in scientific experimentation. They realize that they still have a long way to go in building up a modern agriculture. But they are confident that, as Chou Chuang-nu put it at one of the scientific-exchange meetings, "If we are resolute we can make the contribution we ought to, to the revolution."

15 *mu* = 1 hectare (6 *mu* = 1 acre)



Cross-pollination of rice.

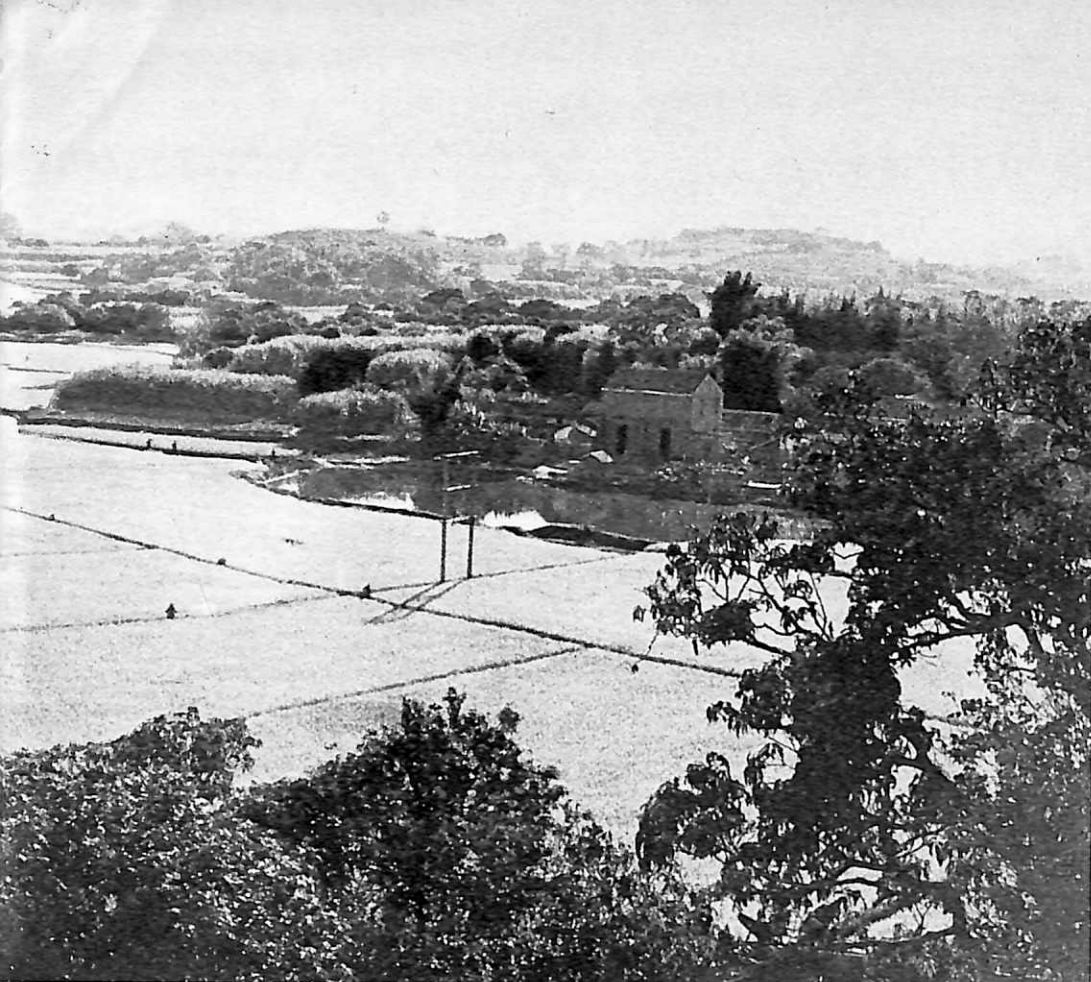




The fields of the Wentang brigade, leader in mass scientific activity.

A commune laboratory.





Yuan Hou-tien, head of a brigade laboratory.

Producing terramycin for animal use in a brigade workshop.





Science has enabled the communes to grow sugarcane in the hills.



Moving fish fry from the hatchery to larger ponds.

The result of scientific management of the banana groves.





Working out a design at the Peking Children's Clothing Factory.



A travelling sales corps lays out its goods in the countryside.



An ample supply of eggs.



Selling moon-cakes in a Shanghai store.

Markets Lively in City and Countryside

WHILE PRICES remain stable, the market in both city and countryside in China is livelier than ever as a result of the vigorous development of China's socialist industry and agriculture. Purchasing power increased and total sales of commodities in 1971 were 7.8 percent over 1970.

Good Supply

The supply of grain is sufficient so that everyone is guaranteed enough to eat, and a wide variety of non-staple foods is available in abundance. A continuous stream of meat, eggs, fruit and aquatic products flows into the cities. Consumption of meat and eggs has increased in the countryside. A good supply and wide variety of vegetables is available in the cities. In Peking consumption of vegetables averages 190 kilograms per capita annually. There are usually 30 to 50 varieties. Live fish and fresh vegetables are sold right through the winter. Fruit, tobacco, wines and liquors, tea and local and special products are widely available throughout the country.

The purchase of things like candies and cakes is now widespread among the working people, with sales continually rising. This is a sharp contrast to the past, when, before the liberation, working people rarely could buy such things. Before liberation the Harbin Food Shop on Huaihai Road in Shanghai never sold more than 15 or 20 kg. of these items a day, even in the busy season. Now over 500 kg. are sold in one night.

Textiles of all kinds are available in a wide variety of colors and designs, and quality is steadily improving. During the first half of 1971, over 3,500 new colors and varieties were added to the

Shanghai Bureau of Textile Industry's list of goods produced. There has been a substantial increase in sales of cotton and woolen textiles, synthetic fabrics, and satins and silks. In Tientsin sales of silk comforter covers and cotton sheets and towels were two to three times those in 1970, and the same was true for heavy fleece underwear and headkerchiefs.

The number of people in both town and countryside who bought bicycles, watches, radios and sewing machines in 1971 was well above that for the previous year. There was a good supply of aluminum, enamelware and plastic household utensils. Large city department stores generally stock 20,000 different items.

The year 1971 saw the supply of chemical fertilizer 13 percent over the previous year's, and a great increase in insecticides and power pumps for agriculture. In Shantung province in the first eight months of the year, over twice as many power pumps were sent to the countryside as during the same period of the previous year, while the amount of insecticide rose by over 90 percent. The rapid development of China's oil production has resulted in a sizable increase in kerosene for home use in the countryside and other petroleum products for use in agricultural production.

Prices Are Stable

The People's Republic of China has carried out policies aimed to keep prices stable ever since its founding in 1949. Prices for things needed in daily life have been stable for a long time. As production has developed, there have been repeated price cuts on some types of industrial goods. In 1969

the prices of medical supplies were reduced by 37 percent. The price of medicines is now only 20 percent of what it was in 1950. Prices of transistor radios were cut by a big margin in 1970. Further cuts in prices of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricants were made in 1971.

At the same time the state has repeatedly raised prices paid to the producers for various kinds of farm and sideline products. The average purchase price for the main farm and sideline products has risen 90 percent in the past 20 years. Nineteen seventy-one saw another rise in prices paid for oil-bearing crops, sugarcane and some of the raw materials for Chinese medicine. Increased payments to producers in 1971 and savings as a result of price cuts augmented rural and urban purchasing power by ¥1,000,000,000.

The income of the agricultural producers, the rural commune members, has been greatly raised without increasing the burden on the consumers in the cities. Increased prices to the grain producer and the stabilization of prices to the consumer facilitate this. In addition, the state subsidizes the cost of shipping and storage of grain, and losses commercial units may take if they must sell under cost are subsidized by the state and not deducted from the price paid to the producer. This is only possible through unified socialist planning.

In the old society, one of the ways the landlords and profiteers exploited the peasants was to buy grain at low prices after the harvest and sell it at high prices when the peasants' granaries were empty, before the new crop was ripe. The debt for even a few



The fresh fish counter of Taku Road non-staple food store, Tientsin.



A section of the Ma Ling Cannery, Shanghai.

bushels of grain in order to exist till harvest caused many families to lose everything they had, or even forced them to sell one of their children to keep the rest alive. In 1953 the state put an end to such seasonal variations in the price of grain. Both purchase price and price to the consumer remain the same the year round.

The purchase price of grain is also uniform throughout each province, municipality or autonomous region. This policy particularly benefits the mountain areas and remote regions which, because of distance, transport and other factors, in the past had to sell their grain at much lower prices. Also, despite the added cost of transport, things like medical supplies and books and periodicals sell at the same price all through the country. For other industrial goods, the regional difference in prices is much less than it was before the liberation.

Then peasants in some remote mountain regions had to trade up to 100 kg. of grain for 1 kg. of salt, and three eggs exchanged for less than 50 grams of kerosene. Now the price of a kilogram of salt is only a little more than that of a kilogram of grain and one egg exchanges for 100 grams of kerosene.

Commercial Units Aid Production

“Develop the economy and ensure supplies” is the general policy

set by Chairman Mao for economic and financial work. In line with it, the workers in socialist China’s commercial units are bringing a greater variety of commodities onto the market not only through their efforts at buying and selling but through their support to industrial and agricultural production. They do everything possible to guarantee the supply of materials for industry and agriculture regardless of whether they make or lose money.

Suggestions from representatives of commune and team production plans to gear rationally with the local conditions for production and the national plan. Commercial workers also see that supplies of capital and consumer goods arrive when they are needed. In many areas commercial personnel help the communes and brigades repair farm tools and machinery, distribute improved varieties of seed, conduct experiments on fertilizers and insecticides that can be made with home methods, popularize advanced production techniques and help prevent and treat plant diseases and insect pests.

Commercial units are often the “eyes and ears” of the industrial departments, reporting to them the state of the market and customers’ suggestions and needs. They also help industry solve problems of raw materials, technology and

equipment. In some regions of the northwest and southwest where the base for light industry is relatively weak, commercial units help the industrial departments solve problems of materials and organize technological exchange. This has promoted the establishment of a number of light industries in these regions within a very short time, and has raised the quality of items for daily use and the degree of local self-sufficiency in them.

Now commercial units are also contributing to society through aiding in the repair of old, discarded items, and in the comprehensive utilization of raw materials. In 1971 Shanghai commercial units collected 388,000 tons of scrap iron for its industry, 48,000 tons of raw material for making paper and 160,000 tons of waste acids.

For better service to the workers and peasants, 24-hour stores and before-and-after-hours shops have been opened at docks, railroad stations and at busy corners in the cities. In the countryside and grasslands, in the past, peasants and herdsmen often had to walk a long way in order to buy things or sell their agricultural and sideline products. Additional stores, supply and marketing stations and mobile units enable them to do their buying and selling right near home.

友谊树

Yǒuyì Shù

Friendship Trees

一天, 一群身穿各种
Yī tiān, yī qún shēn chuān gè zhǒng
One day, a group (of) body wearing all kinds (of)

服装的亚非朋友聚集在北京
fú Zhuāng de Yà Fēi péngyǒu jùjī zài Běijīng
costumes Asian-African friends gathered at Peking

首都体育馆北门外的庭院里。
Shǒudū Tǐyùguǎn běi mén wài de tíngyuàn lǐ.
Capital Stadium northern gate outside yard in.

他们有的铲土, 有的浇水, 共同
Tāmen yǒude chān tǔ, yǒude jiǎoshuǐ, gòngtóng
They some dug earth, some watered, together

栽下了六棵松树, 表示纪念
zāixiàle liù kē sōngshù, biǎoshì jìniàn
planted six pine trees, expressing memory (of)

亚非乒乓球友好邀请
Yà Fēi Píngpāngqiú Yǒuhǎo Yāoqǐng
Asian-African Table Tennis Friendship Invitational

赛的成。栽完树后,
Sài de chénggōng. Zāi wán shù hòu,
Tournament success. Planting finished trees after,

有人建议: “让我们一块儿照
yǒu rén jiànyì: “Ràng wǒmen yíkuàir zhào
someone suggested, “Let us together (take)

个相留做纪念吧!”大家一致
ge xiàng liúzuò jìniàn ba!” Dàjiā yízhì
a picture (to) keep as souvenir!” All (with) one accord

赞成这个建议。他们就手挽着
zànchéng zhège jiànyì. Tāmen jiù shǒu wǎnzhe
agreed this suggestion. They then arm (in)

手, 高高兴兴地站在这六棵新栽
shǒu, gāogāoxìngxìngde zhàn zài zhè liù kē xīnzāi
arm, joyfully stood at the six newly-planted

的松树前, 让记者拍下了这个
de sōngshù qián, ràng jìzhě pāixiàle zhège
pine trees front, let reporter (took) the

友谊的镜头。
yǒuyì de jìngtóu.
friendship shot.

中国乒乓球代表团团长
Zhōngguó Píngpāngqiú Dàibiǎotuán tuánzhǎng
Chinese Table Tennis Delegation head

于步血对朋友们说: “今后,
Yú Bùxuè duì péngyǒumen shuō: “Jīnhòu,
Yu Buxue to friends said: “From now on,

我们中国人民和运动员一定要
wǒmen Zhōngguó rénmin hé yùndòngyuán yíding yào
we Chinese people and athletes certainly will

好好培育这些树, 让亚非
hǎohǎo péiyù zhèxiē shù, ràng Yà Fēi
well care for these trees, let Asian-African

人民的友谊象这些松树一样,
rénmin de yǒuyì xiàng zhèxiē sōngshù yíyàng,
people's friendship (be) like these pine trees alike,

万古长青。”
wàngǔ chángqīng.”
forever green.”

Translation

One day, a group of Asian and African friends wearing all kinds of costumes gathered on the grounds outside the north gate of the Capital Stadium in Peking. Some of them dug the earth with shovels and others poured on water. Together they planted six pine trees on the grounds in memory of the success of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament. After the trees were planted, someone suggested, “Let’s take a picture to remember the occasion.” Everybody agreed. The friends joyfully stood arm in arm in front of the newly-planted trees. A reporter took the shot of friendship.

Yu Buxue, head of the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation, said to the friends, “From now on, we Chinese people and athletes will take good care of these trees. Let the friendship of the peoples of Asia and Africa, like these trees, flourish forever.”

Explanatory Notes

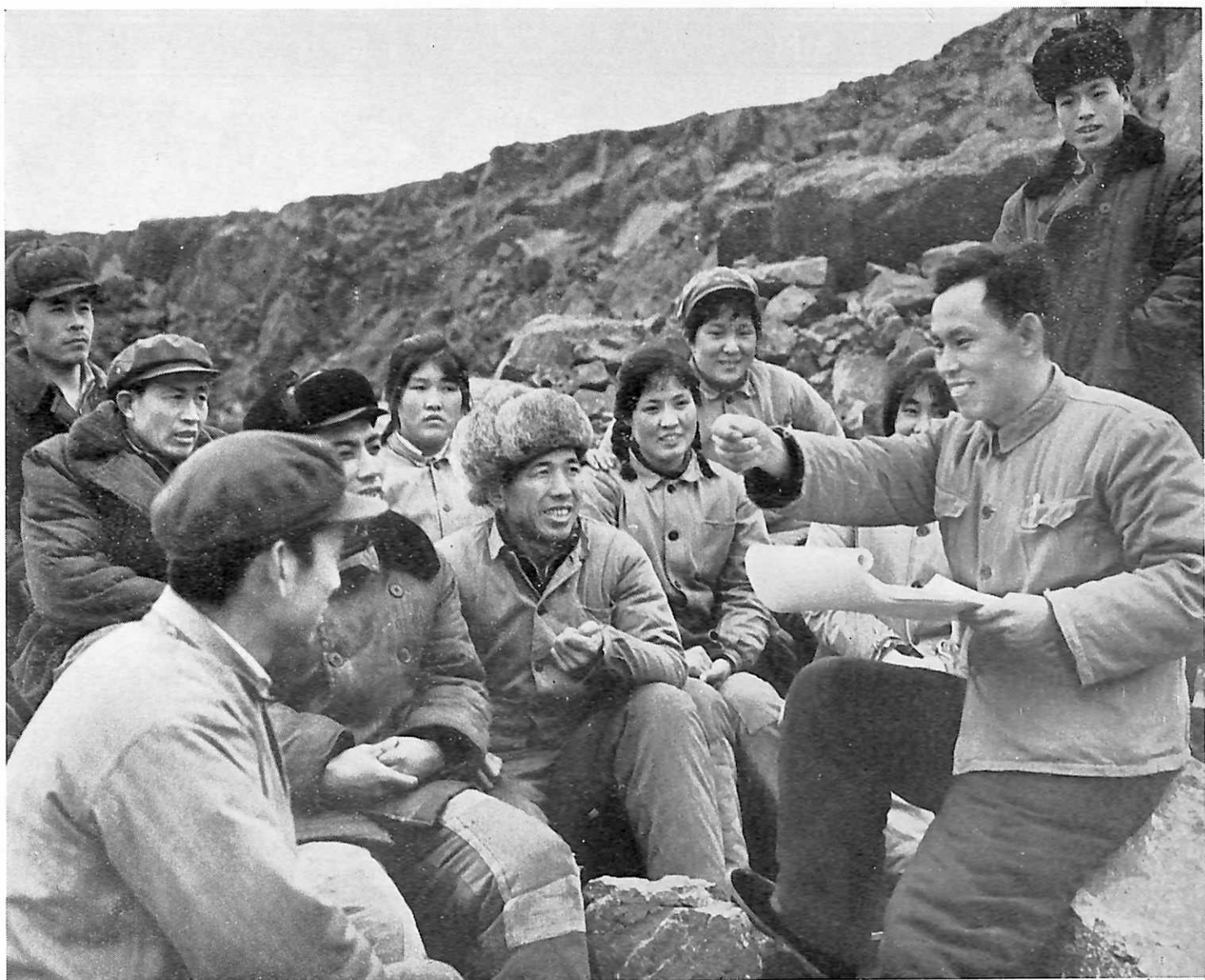
1. The particle *de* 的 is used between an adjective or an adjectival phrase and the noun it modifies. E.g. In the first sentence of the text, the phrase *shēn chuān gè zhǒng fú Zhuāng* 身穿各种服装, meaning “clad in all kinds of costumes”, followed by *de* 的, is used to modify *Yà Fēi péngyǒu* 亚非朋友, meaning “Asian and African friends”. Similarly, *xīnzāi de sōngshù* 新栽的松树 means “newly-planted pine trees”.

2. *Yàzhōu* 亚洲 and *Fēizhōu* 非洲 stand for “Asia” and “Africa” respectively. Sometimes when a compound adjective is formed with these two words, the character *zhōu* 洲 (continent) can be omitted, for instance, *Yà Fēi péngyǒu* 亚非朋友, meaning “Asian and African friends”.

3. *Zāishù* 栽树 (to plant trees) and *zhàoxiàng* 照相 (to take pictures) are compound verbs. (This type of verb consists of a verb and its object.) The two characters of such verbs can be split to make room for other words. E.g., *wán* 完 means “finish” and *zāi wán shù hòu* 栽完树后 means “after planting of trees was finished”. It would be wrong to say *zāishù wán hòu* 栽树完后. Another example: *zhàoxiàng* 照相 means “to take pictures” and *zhào ge xiàng* 照个相 means “to take a picture”. The classifier *ge* 个 here is used to denote “a”, “one”.

4. *Shǒu* 手 literally means “hand”. But *shǒu wǎnzhe shǒu* 手挽着手 means “arm in arm”.

5. *Wàngǔ chángqīng* 万古常青 is a literary expression for “immortal”, “to live forever”. Literally, the four characters mean “ten thousand”, “ancient”, “always” and “green” respectively.



Reading his poems to construction workers at a mine.

A WORKER-POET'S STORY

LI HSUEH-AO

I AM A POET from the working class. A flood of feeling rises in my heart as, on this anniversary of the *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* by our great leader Chairman Mao,* I look back over the path I have taken in my writing.

How shall I put it? I can find only one simple sentence: Without Chairman Mao I would not be here. It is he who has given me life. He

* First published in May 1942.

gave me the right to become a writer. Everything I have has come because of him.

I was born in a small north China mountain village with less than 30 households. My family was very poor. Besides a tiny two-room stone hut, we owned nothing. My father and grandfather slaved the year round for a landlord, but were still unable to feed the family. Once one of the landlords suddenly became "kind" and rented a small

gully to us. That year Father and Grandpa didn't work for the landlord but on the rented plot. They broke the soil and built it into fields, leaving home with their picks over their shoulders before it was light and coming home after the stars were out. Finally the crop stood a golden brown. "We won't go hungry this year," they said to each other with satisfaction.

But as soon as the grain was harvested and taken to the threshing

ground, the landlord arrived in a sedan chair. He fixed a fishy-eyed stare on us and declared, "That grain belongs to me. It was grown on my mountain." He took it away, the product of Father and Grandpa's sweat. The landlord was a law unto himself and there was nothing they could do. Our family had to subsist on leaves and husks anyway. In those days I never ate a full meal of grain or had even one new piece of clothing.

I had a little brother three years old. In another year when we rented a plot of land, there was a big drought and we did not harvest enough to pay the rent. "Since you haven't the grain, I'll take the boy instead," said the landlord when he came to collect the rent. He produced a piece of paper, wrote some words on it with a brush and ink he had brought along. Grabbing my father's hand, he forced him to put his fingerprint on it. Then he wrested my little brother from my mother's arms and took him away. A few days later my little brother died. It must have been the treatment he received in the landlord's house. The landlord threw his body behind a rock outside the village for the wolves to feed on.

One rainy morning when I was out with my basket on my back cutting firewood, beside that rock I picked up his little shoe. Clutching it to my breast, I sat on that rock and cried until I thought my heart would break, but it could not bring back my little brother. I swore that one day we would get even with those man-eating wolves, the landlords. We'd wipe them out, every one of them!

I Join the Revolution

After the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression started, a unit of the worker-peasant army, of which Chairman Mao was the leader, came to our area from north Shensi. The landlords began keeping their heads down and the poor peasants stood with their

chests held high. Soon Father and Grandpa joined the Chinese Communist Party. Father became secretary of the Party branch and leader of the guerrilla unit, and Grandpa became a liaison man for the Party. Mother also became an activist in resistance work, sewing military uniforms and cloth shoes, and cooking, brewing herbal medicines and dressing wounds for the fighters. Although I was not yet ten, I became a member of the Anti-Japanese Children's League. With red-tasselled spears on our shoulders, we stood sentry duty at the entrance to the village. Whenever the fighters returned after a victory we carried baskets of eggs, which we regarded as too precious to eat ourselves, to the hospital for the wounded.

One day a soldier from the front was brought to our home. He was seriously wounded and lay unconscious on our *kang*. "He's a loyal fighter for Chairman Mao," the villagers said. "He kept on fighting even when he was badly wounded, and with three hand grenades killed ten of the Japanese devils."

Finally the soldier came to. One day he took my hand and stroked my hair. He asked me how old I was and whether I wanted to learn to read. He told me a lot about why we should make revolution. "The reason that we laboring people have suffered for generation after generation," he said, "is that the power is not in our hands. The exploiting classes use both the gun and the pen as weapons to kill the people. If we want to carry the revolution to final victory, we must wrest the pen as well as the gun from the hands of the landlords."

I didn't understand the full meaning of his words, but I felt that this fighter before me must be a very good man, one whose heart was with us laboring people. From his pocket he took a notebook of rough paper sewn together and a pen made from a cartridge case,

and put them in my hand. "Take them," he said, "and study well for the revolution." From that time on wherever I went, to do farm work or attend to my duties for the Children's League, I took not only my red-tasselled spear but also something to write with. From the soldiers of the worker-peasant army passing through our village, I began to learn to read and write.

After the victory over the Japanese aggressors, Chiang Kai-shek started civil war against the Communist Party and the people. Great numbers of young people from the revolutionary bases went to the front where they fought valiantly against the counter-revolutionary forces. I had just turned fourteen, and I also volunteered for the revolutionary army. Seeing that I was not even as tall as a rifle, the leaders sent me to become a typesetter at a printing press in the revolutionary base. The workers there came from many places, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, and spoke different dialects, but our aim was the same — to defeat Chiang Kai-shek and liberate China.

Our printing shop was constantly bombed and strafed by Chiang's planes, but the typesetters never stopped. They knew that by printing more of the glorious writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao for the millions of Party, government and army cadres to study they were speeding the victory of the revolution.

My education was then only about the equivalent of the middle of the fourth grade. I could not read many of the characters, but I studied as I set and also studied the revolutionary theory. Gradually I came to understand that I should relate my personal sufferings to the sufferings of the whole working class — that true individual liberation can be achieved only with the liberation of all mankind, and that I must be prepared to give my all, even my life, for the great cause we were working for. My political

consciousness continued to deepen and shortly before I was 18 I became a member of the Chinese Communist Party. I vowed to follow Chairman Mao and fight for the revolution all my life.

My First Poems

After the liberation in 1949 I was sent to work in a printshop in Peking. My vision broadened, but the idea of writing never occurred to me. May 1952, when I was going on twenty, marked the tenth anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*. Earnestly studying it in my spare time at the shop, I learned that literature is indispensable to the revolution and a means "for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy". After that I started to read works of literature and became deeply interested in them. One day I decided to try to express the feelings of my fellow workers and myself in a poem. I wrote several poems and they appeared on the factory blackboard and in our workers' newspaper. My mates urged me, "Write more. Write what is in our hearts!"

The Chinese people were in the midst of the great movement to aid Korea and resist U.S. aggression. As the reports of the Korean and Chinese people's smashing victories flowed through our printshop, many of the workers wrote letters of encouragement to the Chinese People's Volunteers fighting in Korea. Some who could not write asked me to help. Often I wrote dozens of letters a night.

I was very moved by the warmth of their feeling for the Volunteers. One night I had a few spare minutes. Amid the roar of the presses I tried to express it in a poem. I called it "Writing Letters to the Volunteers". It ran to 150 lines. My poem was put up on the shop blackboard, and when the Party secretary saw it, he sent it to a Pe-

king newspaper. It was printed there a few days later — my first poem to be published. Both the editor and the workers encouraged me to write more.

Then I realized that writing was not such a big mystery. I kept on trying to find ways to express the workers' deep feeling for the Party, Chairman Mao and our socialist motherland, and more of my poems appeared in newspapers and magazines.



Li Hsueh-ao listens to the workers tell of their experiences.

The Feelings of the Working Class

I was very inspired by the publication of China's First Five-Year Plan in 1953. It seemed as though I could almost see before me our beloved ancient motherland rapidly changing under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao into the magnificent socialist land of the future. A new factory . . . a new railway opened to traffic . . . rails for another being laid. . . . Build, build. . . . How many moving stories flow through a typesetter's hands each day! Even the fastest press couldn't keep up with the changes on our country's map. For a long time I wanted to write a poem about the socialist construction in our land, but I couldn't find the words.

On National Day that year I marched in the ranks of the workers through Tien An Men Square. I was never so excited in my life as when I saw Chairman Mao waving to us. That night I wrote a long poem entitled "Every Time I Print a New Map". In it, I say as I greet the morning sun:

*I love this land as I do my own
mother.
To countless places on your vast
vistas*

*I am drawn, as though a mag-
net draws my eyes.
To countless places my heart
flies. . . .
Here was a wilderness yesterday,
Today a forest of chimneys has
grown up;
There, through a desert
Speeds the iron dragon.
Oh my motherland,
Though I do not make steel or
grow wheat,
I use all the strength that is in
me,
And with thousands of tons of
colored ink
I record the miracles of your
rapid changes
And portray your beautiful fea-
tures!*

After this poem was published, I received even more encouragement

from the workers and the Party. Some workers said to me, "Your words about our socialist construction and our feeling for the Party and the motherland are just what the working people want to say."

Some of my poems, like this one and "Song of the Printer", reflect socialist construction, the work of the printers. Others, such as "Native Place" and "Red-Tasselled Spear" are about the old revolutionary bases. Still others such as "The Bamboos of Viet Nam" and "Forever Shoulder-to-Shoulder with the Vietnamese People" express support for the struggle against U.S. imperialism by the peoples of Indochina and other parts of the world. Some, like "Song of Shaoshan" and "Light from the Ching kang Mountains", are odes to Chairman Mao.

Looking back over them as I write this article, I feel great regret that my vocabulary is so limited. I am still not able to fully express my feeling for all that Chairman Mao has done for us. Once I wrote a poem about that, too.

*Even if I used up
All the lakes as ink
And all the trees as pens
I still wouldn't have written
down
All my revolutionary feeling for
our great leader.*

It is now 20 years since my first poem was published. As the revolutionary struggle progressed, I have written hundreds of poems, and several collections of them have been published. Yet this is really not very many, and their quality is not very high. My aim, however, has always been clear — not to write for the honor of being a writer, nor to please the bourgeoisie and win the praises of bourgeois men of letters, but to speak what is in the hearts of the working people.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this

understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge."

In the course of writing I have always taken the workers as my teachers, sincerely asked for their opinions and conscientiously tried to learn from them. Whenever I finish a poem I take it to a group of workers, read it aloud and ask for their suggestions and criticisms. I develop the things they approve of and rewrite the parts they don't like. I receive constant inspiration from the working people and draw on their lively ways of expression, the like of which are never found in books. From these, the masses, comes the material from which literature is made. And I recognize that only experience shared with them will enable my own proletarian feeling to deepen and enable me to resist the corrosion of bourgeois ideas on literature and art.

Whom do literature and art serve? In the course of the proletarian cultural revolution the answer has become clearer, and now I feel more like writing than ever before. I am working on a short novel about iron miners' efforts for socialism. For some time I lived in a mining district not far from Peking to familiarize myself with the material. For a writer of poems, changing to the novel form presents all kinds of problems, many of which I am still trying to solve.

It is a source of great pride and happiness to me that I can write for the revolution under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In order that I may continue to speak for the working class I know that I must always remain with the masses and be their pupil.

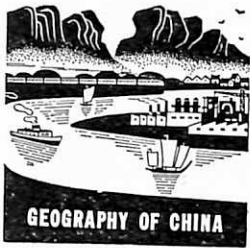
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How Nature Is Being Changed

IN CHINA'S pre-liberation colonial, semi-colonial, semi-feudal society her superior natural conditions were not rationally utilized. Her rich resources were plundered and damaged. The people's lives and their livelihood were constantly threatened by natural calamities. Nature in old China became more unkind with each passing year.

This picture has changed greatly since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Harnessing Rivers

The marked change between dry and wet seasons in the east half of China is influenced by the east Asian monsoons. Both waterlogging and drought were frequent in the past.

After liberation Chairman Mao issued a series of important instructions: **"Water conservation is the lifeblood of agriculture"**, **"The Huai River must be harnessed"**, **"The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control"** and **"Work on the Yellow River must be done well"**. These instructions and the policy of turning water from an enemy into a friend were the guides for the Party and government in leading the people to prevent natural disasters and develop agriculture. Over-all plans were made to harness the big rivers and large-scale projects were begun.

Many reservoirs of large and medium size have been built in the upper and middle reaches of the main rivers. Innumerable small reservoirs, ponds and man-made lakes have been dug in valleys across the country. All these facilitate the multi-purpose utilization of water resources for hydroelec-

tric power, fish-farming, irrigation, and checking of drifting sand.

The dykes along the lower reaches of the main rivers inadequately maintained in old China have been rebuilt or reinforced. New dykes, projects to reduce and detain flood, check dams and networks of irrigation canals were constructed.

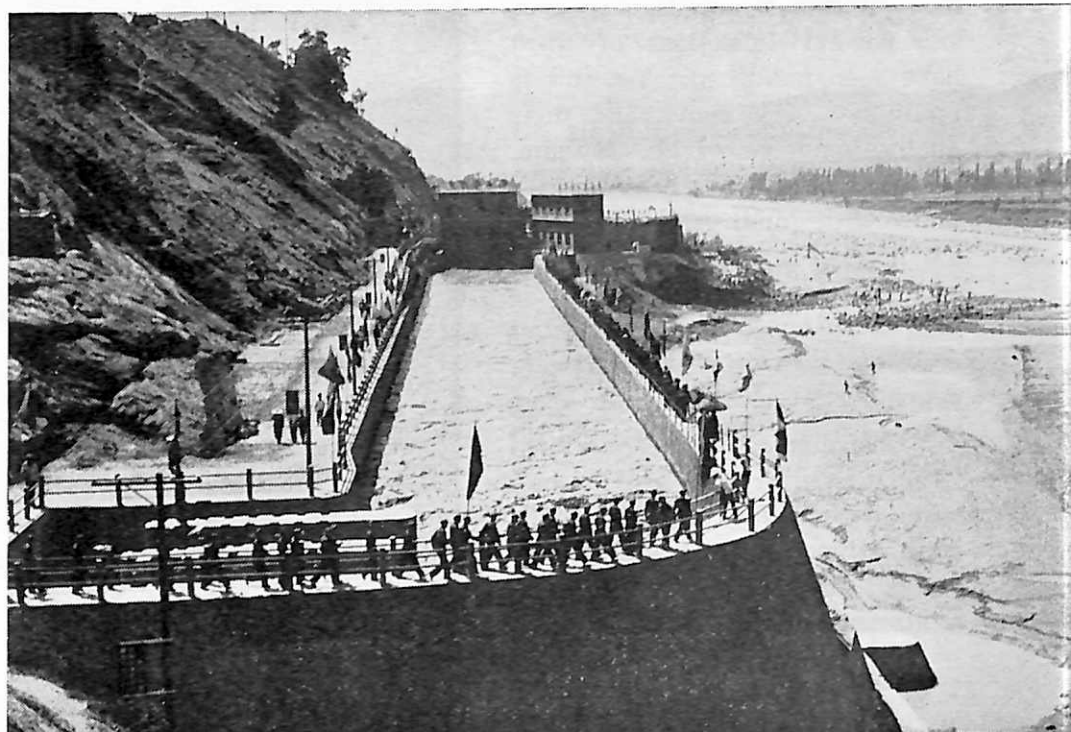
Take the middle reaches of the Yangtze River (known locally as the Ching River) for example. After the Ching River flood diversion project was completed and the Ching River dyke reinforced, 860,000 hectares of farmland were freed from the menace of flood. Since the dykes along the middle and lower reaches are well reinforced and maintained, the Yangtze can effectively handle the tremendous flow of 100,000 cubic meters per second during the high water season.

The dykes along the lower reaches of the Yellow River, once known as the river of disaster, have been renovated and are well

maintained. Stone embankments have been erected in some dangerous sections. These have not breached since liberation.

Work on large-scale projects to conquer the Haiho River started in the winter of 1964. Hundreds of thousands of people from Hopei, Peking and Tientsin battled the Haiho for several winters and springs. More than twenty main tributaries of the southern, northern and western sections of the Haiho system are now being brought under full control. Seventeen large dykes with a total length of 1,600 kilometers have been built in the area between the Taihang Mountains in the west to the Pohai Gulf in the east. In the mountainous region of Hopei province alone more than 1,000 reservoirs have been built, freeing 3,300,000 hectares of farmland from flood and waterlogging. The four rivers of the northern section of the Haiho system (the Yungting, the North Grand Canal, the Chaopai, the Chi Canal) are also being harnessed.

Silt-precipitation channel of the water conservation project in Paochi gorge on Weiho River, Shensi.



The completion of the Haiho projects will help change the Hopei plain. Already the area of alkaline land has been decreased by more than half. With successive bumper harvests of grain and cotton, this historically grain-deficient province is now self-sufficient, a factor which contributes to changing China's old situation in which grain had to be brought up from the south to meet the needs of the north.

In Chekiang province dykes along Hangchow Bay, now strengthened and well maintained, withstand the brunt of typhoons.

Check dams along the coasts of northern Kiangsu province have been renovated to keep the tides from washing over coastal areas and depositing its saline content.

In the Pearl River delta, Kwangtung province, dykes now hold back floodwaters from the three tributaries.

Farmland reclaimed from Tungting Lake in Hunan province and Poyang Lake in Kiangsi province is increasing the area of cultivated land there.

The amount of farmland under irrigation has gone up greatly as a result of building and expanding the web-like irrigation systems of the Yangtze and Pearl river deltas,

the Chiangnan (Yangtze-Han rivers) plain, the flood plains of the Huai, Haiho and the Fen and Wei rivers, the Chengtu plain, the several belt-like plains in the Hotao area along the Yellow River in Inner Mongolia and the oases in the northwest deserts.

Take the Pi-Shih-Hangfu Multiple-Purpose Project in Anhwei province for example. Nineteen trunk canals with a total length of 1,200 km. and 299 sub-canals with a total length of 3,100 km. had been completed by the end of 1970, bringing irrigation to 533,000 hectares of farmland.

The completion of the People's Victory Canal in Honan province and the Yellow River irrigation project in the Litsin area in Shantung province has turned 80,000 hectares of arid land into irrigated fields.

The ancient Tukiangyen system on the Chengtu plain in Szechuan province has been repaired and enlarged and now irrigates 533,000 hectares of land instead of the 200,000 hectares before liberation.

The completion of electric pumping irrigation and drainage projects in the area between the Yangtze and the Huai rivers plays an important role in preventing drought and waterlogging in the

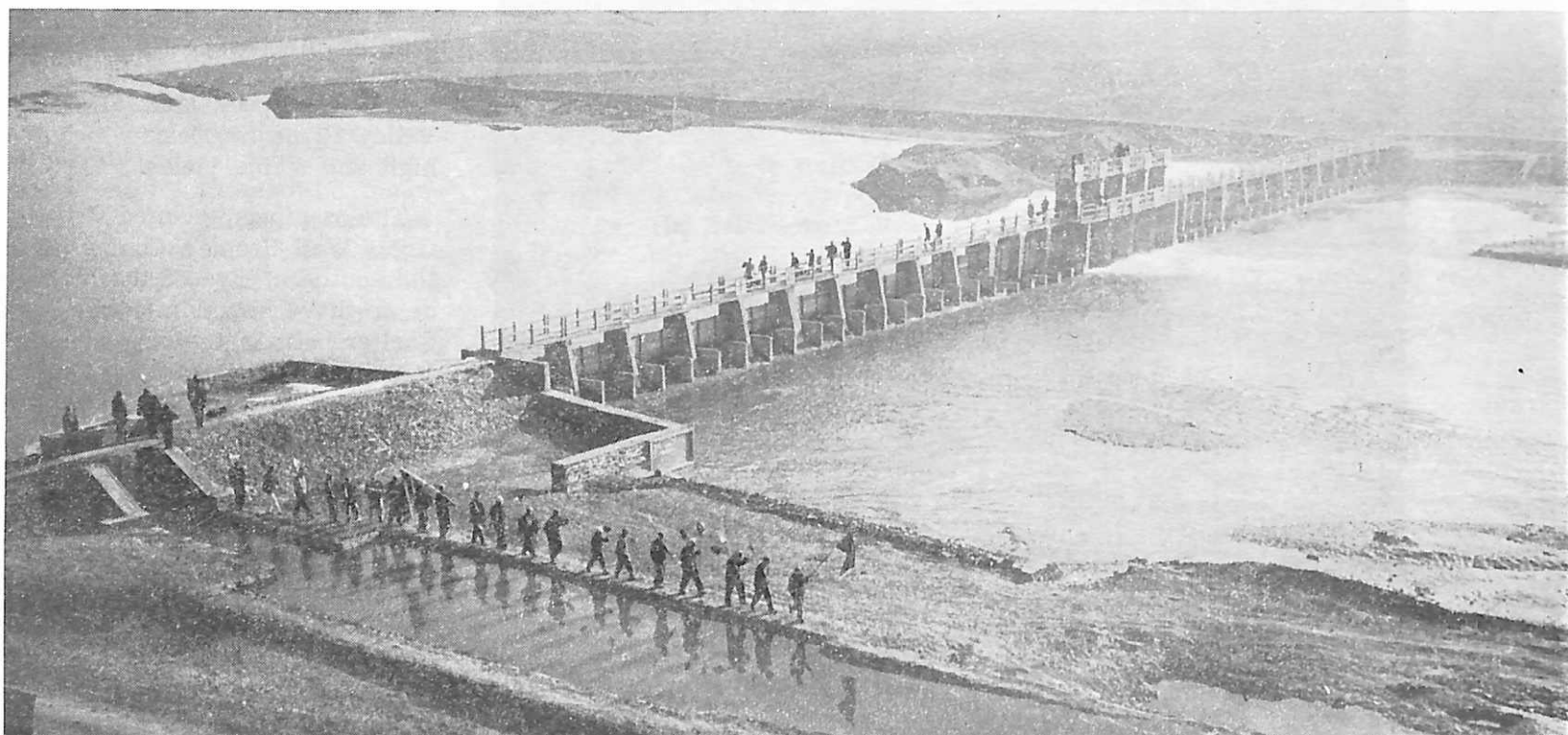
Lihsia River basin in north Kiangsu province.

New Forest Belts

China's rather small forest area is distributed mainly in the mountains of the northeast and southwest and in the hills south of the Yangtze River. Before liberation the feudal ruling class, Kuomintang reactionaries and imperialists plundered and destroyed the forests, turning the north and northwest of China and the greater part of the loess plateau into regions nearly bare of trees. The laboring people suffered from lack of timber, water loss, soil erosion and sandstorms.

After liberation, especially after 1956 when Chairman Mao issued the call, "**Cover the country with trees**", the Chinese people drew on their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work to launch vigorous mass campaigns of tree-planting and afforestation. All across the country, on either side of the Great Wall, both north and south of the Yangtze River, in the grasslands, on the edges of deserts in north and northwest China, and along the southeast coastline, new forests were set out. Forest districts, state forest areas and farms, and people's communes developed forestry under rational management.

Sluice gates at Tangchih People's Commune, Liaoning province, raise the water level to permit irrigation of 400 hectares of farmland.



The Yellow River changed its course eight times in history and breached its dykes 1,700 times, leaving behind it old beds, tracts of sandy, alkaline wastes. Chengchow, Kaifeng, Shanchiu in Honan province, and Shanhsien county in Shantung province, are located in such areas. After liberation the people there gradually built windbreaks. Their several hundred thousand hectares of tree belts now basically change natural conditions.

Irrational felling of timber before the liberation resulted in

serious water loss and soil erosion in western Hopei province and on the lower reaches of the Yungting River. Wind-driven sand often filled up the riverbeds. Floods poured through the dykes, forcing rivers to change their course, turning fertile fields into sandy wastes. Windbreaks built shortly after liberation to fix the sand and check floods have played a great role in protecting farmland.

Before liberation, sandstorms every winter and spring were a threat to people in the western

part of northeast China and on the fringes of the big deserts of the northwest. More sand shifted southward every year, damaging and even covering cultivated land. Since 1952 people have built shelter belts over an area covering 1,000 km. from north to south and 500 km. from east to west.

In northwestern Kansu and in the area south of the Yellow River in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, sand shifting southeastward often swallowed up fields, livestock farms, canals, communication lines and even buried whole villages and towns. Since 1949 the people have fought this by growing grass and other vegetation to stabilize the sand. Large shelter belts on the southern edge of the Tyngeri desert along the Kansu corridor and the northern part of Shensi province now block the sand.

All along the coast, from the Yalu River in Liaoning province in the north to the Peilun River in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in the south, afforestation projects which will help resist wind are also under way.

Building shelter belts on a large scale is an important factor in conquering nature and guaranteeing stable, high yields in agriculture. Through concerted effort in the past 22 years most of the barren and sandy regions have green areas protecting farm and pasture lands from wind and sand. Lankao county in Honan province has stabilized 95 percent of its shifting sand. Chaohsien and Shanhsien counties now have many orchards and have changed more than 13,000 hectares of poor land along the Yellow River into fields which give high and stable yields.

The saplings planted by the Great Wall People's Commune on the southern edge of the Tyngeri desert have grown into big trees. Shelter belts in the barren mountain areas south of the Yangtze River conserve soil and water, increase soil fertility and provide the people with forest resources. In Tienpai county, Kwangtung province, a great wall of trees along the coast checks wind and sand.

A new look in a formerly sandy area in Niuchialiang People's Commune, Shensi province.



Planes sow seeds for a ground-cover on barren hills.



In the lumbering areas of the northeast and southwest, replanting is carried on along with felling to ensure the supply of timber and to protect and continually develop forest resources.

Improving Farmland

The collectivization of agriculture has brought into full play the peasants' initiative for remaking nature and developing production.

Tachai production brigade in Shansi province was a poor mountain village before liberation, its lands scattered on slopes and in gullies. But relying on its own efforts over the past dozen years, it has changed this situation by making terraced fields, hillside plots and other basic improvements to the land. Farm work is now done by machine and grain production has reached 7.5 tons per hectare. It was only 750 kg. before liberation. Forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production have been developing rapidly.

Tachai has become a model for the whole country; farming people all over China are eager to do as Chairman Mao has asked, "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai.**" While building fields and water conservation projects in an all-round way, the people also control erosion and rivers, plant forest belts and improve the soil. The result is that their area of fields giving stable, high yields is continually expanding. In 1971 the country increased by 2,000,000 hectares the area of these fields which will suffer from neither drought nor waterlogging.

Inspired by the Tachai spirit, the people on the loess plateau, who are affected most by water loss and soil erosion, began a mass movement to afforest the mountains, fill in gullies, make new fields and terraces, and utilize fertile riverbed land by building dams to change the rivers' courses. In less than two decades, the people in the loess area have built 660,000 hectares of terraced fields and planted 2,000,000 hectares with trees and grass. Many formerly desolate plains, saline and alkaline swamplands, and deserts have become fertile fields.



Members of the Nanhai commune in Kwangtung province dig irrigation ditches to turn a sandy desert into farmland.



Commune members in Shensi province build terraced fields in winter.

The famous "great northern wilderness" in northeast China is now a granary. Half the saline and alkaline lands created by the once-uncontrolled Yellow, Huai and Haiho rivers have been transformed into fields which regularly yield good crops. The Sandstone Hollow production brigade in Tsunhua county, Hopei province, waged a struggle to turn barren mountains into grain-producing farmland. Members of the brigade built regulating and silt-collecting dams across ten gullies to control water loss and soil erosion. They have planted forests and large areas of orchards. It is now a prosperous socialist village with farming,

forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupations all developing rapidly.

Commune members in the desert areas of northwest China have also plunged into the task of transforming nature through collective effort. New water conservation projects and forests have appeared on the edge of the Gobi desert, where people have had good success with moving away sand to make fields and in improving the soil. With large tracts of desert being turned into oases, cultivated land in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region is now 150 percent more than before liberation.

The Struggle at the United

DELEGATES of the 132 countries which are at present members of the United Nations meet together in its General Assembly once a year, which usually opens on the third Tuesday in September. Since its formation in 1945 the General Assembly has had 26 sessions. Last year's was a very significant one. The debates on a number of important questions showed that fewer and fewer countries are going to stand for the arrogance of one or two superpowers who try to force their wills on other countries, control the United Nations and dominate international affairs.

Restoring China's Rightful Seat

An outstanding event of this General Assembly session was the fierce struggle around the restoring of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations.

China is one of the founding members of the U.N. In 1949 the Chinese people overthrew Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary government and established the People's Republic of China. Therefore China's seat in the U.N. should rightfully be occupied by delegates of the People's Republic of China — the sole true representatives of the Chinese people. But for over twenty years the U.S. government has resorted to every trick to stubbornly obstruct the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the U.N.

In the 1950s, by putting its voting machine into action, the U.S. arbitrarily brushed this question aside. However, as more and more countries were expressing opposition to these delaying tactics, every year since 1961 the

U.S. manipulated the voting to get a resolution passed declaring that the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the U.N. was an "important question" which could only be decided by a two-thirds majority vote. In 1970, at the 25th session of the General Assembly, a draft resolution by Albania, Algeria and 16 other countries, which called for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China and the immediate expulsion of representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, was passed by a large majority. Seeing that its "two-thirds majority" plot, too, would soon be defeated, at the 26th session in 1971 the U.S. ganged up with Japan to concoct two draft resolutions. One declared the expulsion of the Chiang clique an "important question" needing a two-thirds majority of the vote; the other, while it "recommended" that the People's Republic of China "be seated" in the U.N., insisted on keeping the Chiang Kai-shek clique there too. Thus the U.S. finally came out into the open with its "two Chinas" plot.

The U.S. went through a flurry of activity pushing these schemes. Agents were sent to exert pressure on dozens of governments and more than 200 talks were held with representatives of more than 100 countries, both U.N. members and non-members; promises of U.S. favors or hints of withdrawal of U.S. aid were offered as bribes or thinly-disguised threats. Japan colluded with the United States in the latter's vote-seeking efforts. In spite of such activity, the draft resolution sponsored by Albania, Algeria and others was put on the agenda again, and the number of

countries sponsoring it rose from the original 16 to a total of 23.

The special debate on the question of restoring China's legitimate rights in the U.N. began on October 18, 1971. In the week-long debate representatives of about 80 countries spoke in support of the resolution by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries.

Just a few minutes before the formal vote, the United States, playing for time, instigated some countries to ask for a postponement of the vote. But this maneuver was rejected by 56 votes to 53, with 19 abstentions. Then, the U.S. and Japan demanded that the assembly first vote on their "important question" resolution. Put to a vote, it was also defeated, 59 to 55, with 15 abstentions.

When the 23-country resolution was put up for a vote, the U.S. representative, in a last-ditch struggle, moved that the provision for the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique representatives from the U.N. be deleted from the resolution. But this attempt of the U.S. was also foiled when the motion was blocked by the opposition of other representatives and ruled out of order by U.N. General Assembly president Adam Malik. The 23-country resolution was then finally put to a vote and adopted by an overwhelming majority of 76 votes to 35, with 17 abstentions. The draft resolution on "dual representation" concocted by the U.S. was thus automatically killed. The U.S. plot to create two Chinas in the U.N. met with final defeat.

The Chinese delegation to the U.N., which arrived in New York on November 11, 1971, consisted of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

Nations

Chiao Kuan-hua, chairman; Huang Hua, vice-chairman; with Fu Hao, Hsiung Hsiang-hui and Chen Chu as delegates; and Tang Ming-chao, An Chih-yuan, Wang Hai-jung (f), Hsing Sung-yi and Chang Yung-kuan as alternate delegates. When the delegation attended the plenary meeting of the 26th session of the U.N. General Assembly on November 15, representatives of 57 countries made welcoming speeches. Many of these warmly and enthusiastically expressed confidence in the Chinese people and offered encouragement and fraternal friendship.

The Disarmament Question

The Soviet delegation's proposal for convening a world disarmament conference was the subject of a sharp debate at the session.

This proposal was in essence an attempt to camouflage as disarmament the nuclear armaments race and the continuation of the policies of nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats pursued by the Soviet Union and another superpower. It was also an attempt to hoodwink other countries in order for the Soviet Union to extricate itself from its increasingly isolated position in the world.

In the discussion, Chiao Kuan-hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation, stated that China has always been in favor of disarmament. But ". . . it should not be said in a vague way that the question of disarmament is of paramount importance. It would not do to put the blame for the arms race on all countries, and it would not be correct indiscriminately to demand disarmament by all countries alike." He pointed out that at present, when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are continuing to pursue their policies of aggression and war, for the Asian, African and Latin American countries and some other small and medium-sized countries and peoples, "the question of paramount importance . . . is, of course, not disarmament but the defence of national independence

and sovereignty and the winning of the right to national existence". At present, he continued, the threat to world peace and the security of the peoples of all countries originates precisely from two superpowers. "In these circumstances, it is entirely just for the people of the world and all peace-loving countries to demand that those two superpowers withdraw to their own countries all their forces abroad and dismantle all their military bases on foreign soil, and to demand the adoption of effective measures to prevent nuclear war."

Since 1963 the two superpowers have together concocted the so-called Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. But in actuality they are feverishly developing nuclear weapons and contending with each other for nuclear superiority, producing and stockpiling large quantities of nuclear weapons in their own countries and establishing nuclear bases on the territory of other countries. Their planes carrying nuclear weapons fly in the airspace of other countries and their warships carrying nuclear weapons ply the oceans all over the world. Chiao Kuan-hua pointed

Delegates applaud after the adoption of the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries.





Sami Baholli, permanent representative of Albania to the United Nations, speaks at the General Assembly plenary meeting to welcome the Chinese delegation.

Chiao Kuan-hua, chairman of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, delivers a speech on the Soviet Union's proposal for convening a world disarmament conference.



out, "In such circumstances, in the absence of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, it is impossible to expect the other countries, which are subjected to the threat of the two nuclear powers, not to develop nuclear weapons for the purpose of self-defence."

In his speech Chiao Kuan-hua explained: "China is compelled to develop nuclear weapons because she is under the nuclear threat of the two superpowers. We develop nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of self-defence and for breaking the superpowers' nuclear monopoly and finally elimination of nuclear weapons." He reaffirmed the point that "at no time and in no circumstances would China ever be the first to use nuclear weapons".

Chiao Kuan-hua said: "The Chinese government has consistently stood for the convening of a world conference to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. The convocation of such a conference must be truly conducive to nuclear disarmament and the reduction of nuclear war threats and must not be used to cover up nuclear arms expansion and increase the threat of nuclear war; it must help push forward the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world for the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and not serve to lull and deceive them.

"Such a conference must have a clear aim, that is, to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and as the first step, to reach a solemn agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear countries at any time and in any circumstances.

"The Chinese government also maintains that in order to realize the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union which possess large quantities of nuclear weapons should, first of all, issue statements separately or jointly to undertake openly the obligation: 1) Not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time

and in any circumstances and not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and against nuclear-free zones; 2) Dismantle all nuclear bases set up on the territories of other countries and withdraw all their nuclear armed forces and all nuclear weapons and means of delivery from abroad."

This righteous stand of the Chinese delegation won the support of many countries. In the discussion, Sami Baholli, the Albanian delegate, said that nobody can believe any more the high-sounding "words of the Soviet revisionists about disarmament". They yell about disarmament, he said, while at the very same time playing a dirty role in the barbaric aggression against the Pakistani people. Agha Shahi, the Pakistani delegate, pointed out that the resolutions and measures on disarmament adopted over the past twenty years "have hardly brought us a step towards real disarmament". Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, the French delegate, said that so far all disarmament measures were aimed only at preventing some from acquiring nuclear arms while others were augmenting theirs. Mohamed Hassan El-Zayyat, the Egyptian delegate, maintained that one cannot talk about universal disarmament indiscriminately. He pointed out that nations victim to aggression had to arm to repel the aggressors. Many countries also expressed the view that a world disarmament conference must have clear aims and that to lay the basis for it the first step should be that all nuclear countries reach a solemn agreement that at no time and in no circumstances will they ever use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones. In view of the circumstances the Soviet resolution was not put to a vote at this session of the General Assembly.

On December 16, 1971, a resolution by Romania, Mexico and 25 other countries was adopted. It proposed that all states communicate to the U.N. Secretary-General their views and suggestions on questions relating to a world disarmament conference, such as the main objectives, provisional agenda, site favored, date and con-

templated duration, procedures to be adopted for carrying out the preparatory work and relationship to the U.N. This is to enable the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its 27th session so that an item on a world disarmament conference

was justified. Through delaying tactics, he tried to prevent the Security Council from carrying out its function and win time for the Indian troops to take over East Pakistan.

The fallacies voiced by the Soviet Union and India were sharply



At a film reception given by the Chinese delegation for American friends.

can be included in its provisional agenda. The resolution was a striking contrast to the Soviet one which had neither clear aims nor practical measures for convening such a conference.

India's Aggression Against Pakistan

The question of East Pakistan is purely Pakistan's internal affair and had originally not been a question for discussion at the 26th General Assembly session. But during the period of its meeting the Soviet Union, contending with the United States for the South Asian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean, backed the Indian government in launching armed aggression against Pakistan and to occupy East Pakistan. Thus the issue of East Pakistan became an urgent question for the session.

The Security Council held a three-day urgent meeting on this question on December 4-6. At the meeting the Soviet delegate tried in every possible way to defend India's aggression, spreading the gangster logic that the aggression

refuted by delegates from Pakistan and other countries. Pakistani delegate Agha Shahi pointed out that after the signing in August 1971 of the Indo-Soviet treaty of what was euphemistically called peace, friendship and cooperation, "a series of feverish military consultations started in Moscow and New Delhi under Article IX of the treaty. . . . Supplies of sophisticated armaments like MIG 23s, tanks and other military equipment were dispatched posthaste to Calcutta and other Indian ports. Having thus destroyed the balance of power in the subcontinent, the Indo-Soviet treaty emboldened the Indians to opt for a military invasion of Pakistan under the pretext of self-defence."

Chinese delegate Huang Hua pointed out, "To put it bluntly, in supporting India to provoke an armed conflict with Pakistan, the purpose of the Soviet government is to take advantage of India's inevitable dependence on the Soviet Union in the war to control the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent and the Indian Ocean and expand its sphere of influence so as to

contend with another superpower for world hegemony." The Soviet representative's proposal to thrust into the meeting a representative from the so-called Bangla Desh was opposed by a majority in the council. Then, when most of the member states were for two draft resolutions demanding a cease-fire and troop withdrawal by India and Pakistan, the Soviet delegate vetoed them. His arbitrary attitude and abuse of the veto aroused general resentment. Somalia and five other countries tabled a new resolution which proposed referring the question to the U.N. General Assembly for debate.

Abdulrahim Abby Farah, the Somali representative, pointed out, "The will of the majority of the council has been frustrated" by "the negative vote of a permanent member . . . therefore it is time to transfer the problem to the General Assembly." The representatives of Argentina, Burundi, Nicaragua and other countries gave support to the Somali move and asked for immediate action. Finding himself with fewer and fewer supporters, the Soviet representative had to abstain when the resolution was put to vote. It was adopted by 11 votes, with four abstentions.

On December 7, the U.N. General Assembly held its first meeting about the tense situation arising from India's armed aggression against Pakistan. During the eight-hour debate, representatives of dozens of countries took the floor. Most of them voiced their opposition to aggression and interference in another country's internal affairs. A draft resolution submitted by Argentina and other countries calling on India and Pakistan to cease fire and withdraw their troops from the other's territory won support from more and more countries. The number of sponsor states of the resolution increased rapidly from 14 at the beginning to 34. When put to the vote, it was adopted by an overwhelming majority of 104 to 11, with 10 abstentions.

In essence this resolution was the same as the draft resolution put forth by Argentina, Burundi

and six other countries at the Security Council's urgent meeting and vetoed by the Soviet Union.

Ignoring the resolution, the Indian government, backed by the Soviet Union, sent more troops to invade Pakistan. On December 12 and 13 the Security Council held another urgent meeting to discuss the situation in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. Employing the same delaying tactics as before, the delegates of the Soviet Union and India made another ugly show. For the third time the Soviet representative vetoed a resolution supported by the majority of the council, which brought the work of the council to a standstill. Not until December 21, after the Indian aggressor troops had occupied Dacca, was the Security Council able to pass a resolution submitted by Somalia and five other countries demanding a cease-fire and troop withdrawal by India and Pakistan, with 13 votes in favor and two abstentions.

India occupied East Pakistan in defiance of the U.N. General Assembly resolution, but this act has further revealed the true colors of the Indian expansionists and the Soviet social-imperialists and further isolated them.

The Middle East Question

The Middle East question has been one of the important issues for U.N. General Assembly debate for years and a matter of concern to the people of the whole world.

Since World War II the Israeli Zionists, fostered and groomed by U.S. imperialism and with the support of other aggressive reactionary forces in the world, have repeatedly launched wars of aggression against the Arab countries. With every new war, they took over large pieces of Arab territory, driving over one million Palestinian people out of their homeland, making them homeless and destitute. Now they have the acquiescence and connivance of another superpower. These two superpowers have also made deals with each other behind the backs of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. Nevertheless, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples are

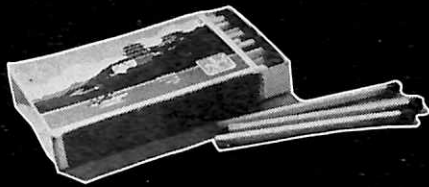
fighting heroically for their right to national existence and to recover their occupied territory — a struggle that is a glorious page in their history.

During the debate at the plenary meeting from December 3 to 14 delegates from countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions, and especially from the Arab countries, denounced the aggressive crimes of the Israeli Zionists and U.S. imperialism's connivance with the Israeli aggressors. They expressed firm support for the just struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

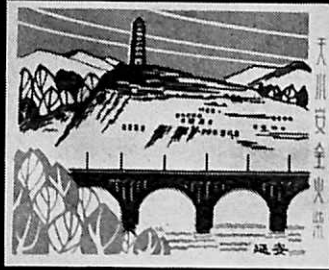
In his speech, Chiao Kuan-hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation, pointed out, "The essence of the Middle East question is the aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples by the Israeli Zionists with the support of the U.S. ruling circles." One can see ever more clearly from the development of the Middle East situation, he said, that the two superpowers are both "contending and colluding with each other there. They are taking advantage of the temporary difficulties facing the Palestinian and other Arab peoples to make dirty political deals in their contention for important strategic points and oil resources and the division of spheres of influence in the Middle East at the expense of the national rights and territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. Herein lies the crux of the matter and that is why the Middle East question has remained unsolved over such a long period."

Chiao Kuan-hua said: "It is well known that the Israeli Zionists who are obsessed with ambitious designs cannot exist without the support of U.S. imperialism. We are not opposed to the Jewish people or the people of Israel, but we are firmly opposed to the Zionist policies of expansion and aggression. We have never recognized Israel, nor have had any contact with it since the founding of the People's Republic of China. We hold that all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold

(Continued on p. 47)



Matchbox Labels



Yenan



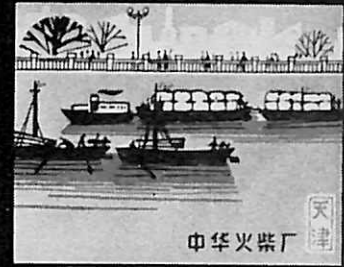
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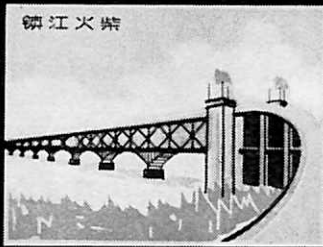
Study



Support Agriculture



Haiho River at Tientsin



Yangtze Bridge at Nanking



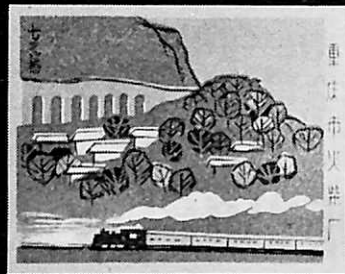
Cultivate Good Seed



Making a Fishnet



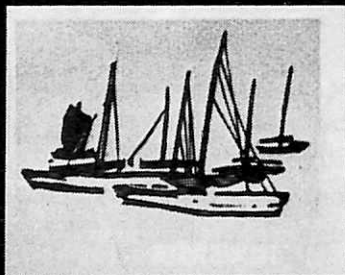
Playing Jump-the-Rubber-Band



Mountains at Chungking



Electrified Irrigation



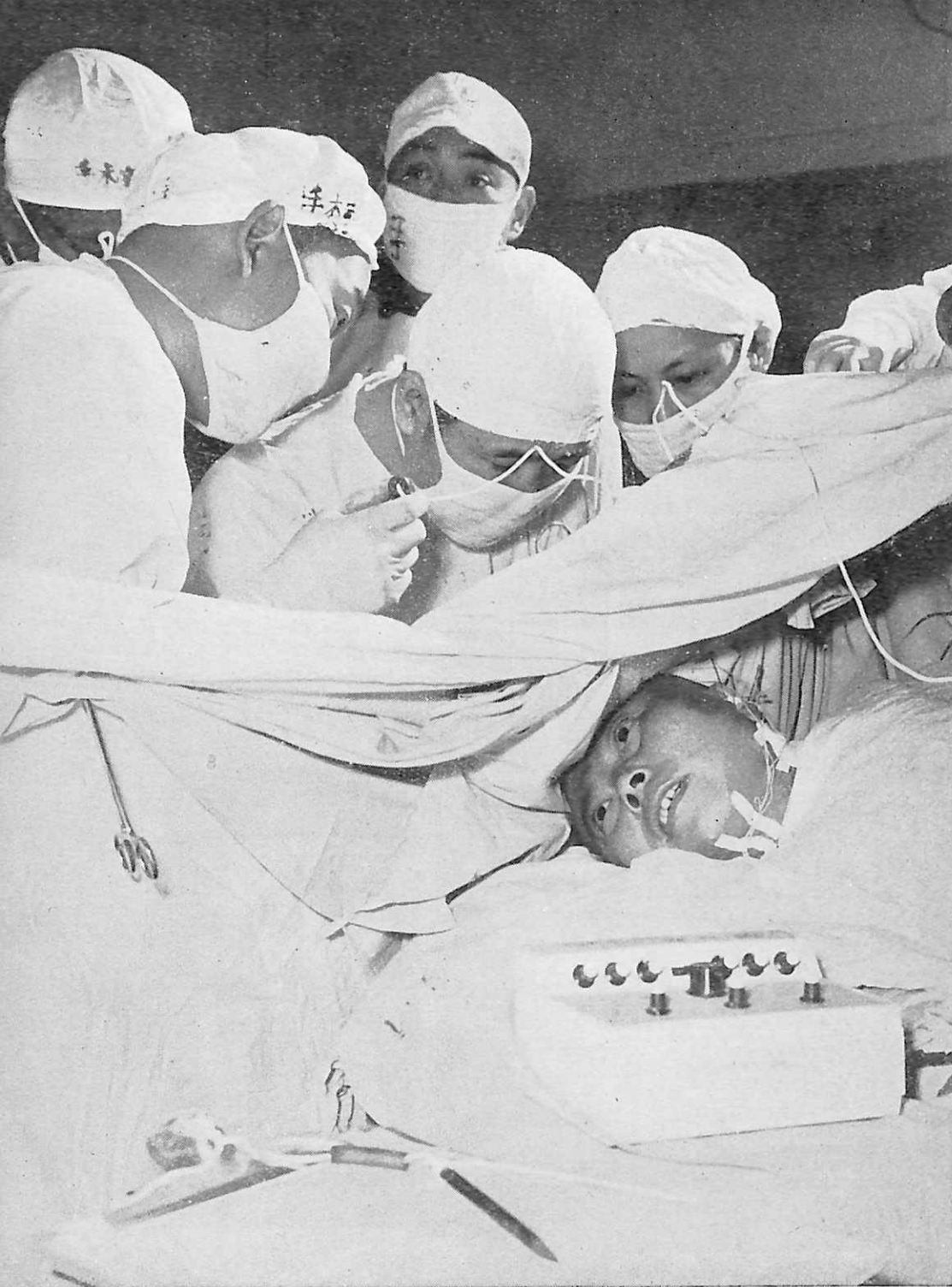
Boats



Playing the Horse-headed Fiddle



Wash and Cut Your Hair Often



With acupuncture anesthesia the brain tumor operation proceeds while the patient is conscious.

Acupuncture Anesthesia for Brain Surgery

HUI WEN

IT is 9 o'clock when we arrive at the Worker - Peasant - Soldier Hospital affiliated with the Shanghai Second Medical College. The patient, a worker named Liu Wenchang, is lying quietly on the operating table, his eyes closed. He is relaxing before undergoing sur-

gery for removal of a brain tumor under acupuncture anesthesia. At 9:15 the anesthetist takes up several shining needles, each slightly thicker than a human hair, and begins sticking them one by one into acupuncture points on the lobe of the patient's left ear. "One . . .

two . . ." the patient counts as each is inserted. At the fourth: "One more to go." We are surprised that the patient should know what is coming. The medical workers explain that they had told him in advance the whole procedure for the operation and discussed any problems which might occur. This was so that he could cooperate better with the surgeons. When all five needles are in place, the anesthetist attaches them to an electric manipulator which twirls the needles back and forth at the rate of several hundred times per minute. This represents a recent improvement in acupuncture anesthesia, as this twirling was formerly done by hand.

"If the patient feels a sensation of tingling, swelling, heaviness and numbness at the point where the needle is inserted, this shows that the analgesic effect is being achieved," the anesthetist tells us.

By the time the hands of the electric clock point to 9:50, the necessary state of anesthesia has been reached and the chief surgeon picks up a scalpel.

The chief surgeon quickly makes a cut through the left side of the scalp as two assistants use electric cautery to stop the flow of blood. As soon as the surgeon reaches out his hand the nurse claps the desired instrument into it. Scalpel . . . clamps . . . forceps . . . The complete attention of everyone around the table is focussed on the operating field. Each movement is steady, swift, precise. There is not a moment of hesitation or confusion.

A horseshoe-shaped incision is made to bare 96 square millimeters of the scalp. The skin is a very sensitive part of the body, the doctor explains, and cutting through it is one of the painful steps of an operation. Therefore, it is necessary to apply a rather

strong stimulus before surgery begins. The scalp incision is an important test of the effectiveness of the acupuncture anesthesia.

"How does it feel?" we ask the patient.

"All right," Liu replies with a smile. "There's a feeling of swelling on my head and it's rather warm in the neighborhood of my stomach. I feel sleepy."

"Doze off if you want to," a nurse tells him. He closes his eyes and relaxes.

At 10:05 the incision has been made and the flap of scalp turned back. With a surgical drill in his hand, the surgeon informs the patient, "Now I'm going to drill the skull, Old Liu. Don't worry." The drill turns rapidly. "Do you feel any discomfort?" asks the surgeon.

"I'm fine," Liu answers. "No trouble anywhere. Is it all right if I move my legs a little?"

It's all right, the doctor says.

After a short while: "How many holes have you drilled?"

"Four. One more to go. How do you feel?"

"All right."

Ten minutes to drill the five holes, then quickly to saw open the skull. Now inside the skull we can see the cerebral membranes laced with blood vessels. At 10:30 the surgeon is ready to excise the tumor from the cerebral cortex.

"Now the real battle begins," the surgeon whispers to us. "The slightest slip may cause damage to the brain tissue or blood vessels. This is when we need the patient's cooperation most."

The battle is intense. Each member of the staff concentrates every ounce of attention on his task. Those in charge of the blood transfusion adjust the rubber tubing from time to time to make sure that the flow is even. Another nurse

frequently checks the blood pressure, pulse and rate of breathing. The mark on the record sheet forms a curve indicating "normal". Carefully, the chief surgeon and his two assistants separate the brain tissue and quickly locate the tumor.

The seconds tick by as the surgeon uses a suction apparatus to draw the pieces of the tumor out. Then the doctor straightens up. "Whew," he says quietly, "the tumor infiltrates the right side."

The patient has overheard. "The tumor is the 'enemy' inside my head," he says. "We must do as Chairman Mao teaches: resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe it out. Do whatever you need to do."

With a patient who says this, what difficulty is there that a doctor cannot overcome? The surgeon quickly opens the right side of the skull. The last piece of the tumor is removed at 12:50. He wakes the patient, who has been peacefully asleep. "The tumor's all out."

The surgeon tells the patient to move his right leg. It works fine. Left leg? That's fine too. The doctor holds up his hand. The patient says he can see it very clearly.

"He's in excellent condition," concludes the surgeon. "The functioning of the limbs is not affected. We can sew up the incision."

The anesthetist increases the frequency of the twirling of the needles. "Sewing up the scalp is even more painful than cutting it open," he explains. "In the past, with acupuncture anesthesia some patients could not stand the pain. Then we made a study of this phenomenon. Finally we found that if we applied a strong stimulus all the way through, we had no way of increasing the analgesia towards the end of the operation when it is needed most. Now we use a milder stimulus during the

operation and save the strong stimulus for this time."

The other medical workers have carefully counted and checked the gauzes, cotton pads, needles and instruments used during the surgery. Now the surgeon deftly sews up the cerebral membranes, rejoins the pieces of the skull and sews up the scalp.

At 1:40 the operation is ended. The patient is in good spirits. The surgeon shows him the tumor.

"This has really been a tough task for you," Liu says gratefully.

"We still have a long way to go with this kind of thing," the surgeon replies.

Twenty days later we again visited Liu Wen-chang in the hospital. He gave us a firm handshake and said cheerfully, "My strength has returned. Soon I'll be back at the bench doing my bit."

Now Liu Wen-chang has recovered completely and returned to his job.

Liu Wen-chang on his job after the removal of a brain tumor.





Changchiang Street in Hefei. Right: Its predecessor, Chienta Street.

ANCIENT CITY TAKES ON NEW LOOK

HOFEI, the ancient city which is capital of Anhwei province, has stood on its site between the Yangtze and Huai rivers in eastern China for 2,000 years. During the times of the feudal ruling class and the Chiang Kai-shek gang, Hefei was a miserable place of ramshackle one-story houses and narrow, dirty streets. The town's one and only rough flagstone road was torn up by the Kuomintang to make pillboxes. Beggars filled the streets, and the laboring people suffered from poverty and illness.

Today Hefei is crisscrossed by asphalt roads lined with multi-story buildings. Colorful flower

gardens and parks set off the new complexes.

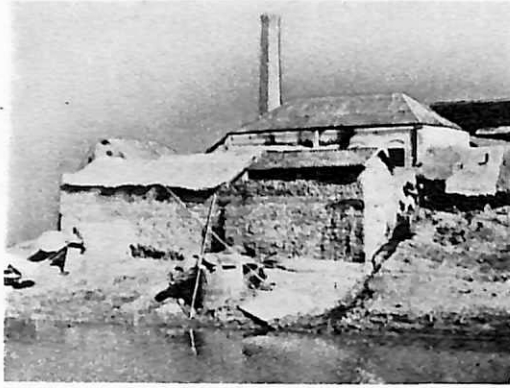
Most important is that Hefei, a typical consumer city before liberation in 1949, has become a socialist industrial city full of vitality. In the past not even nails were made there. Now high-quality seamless steel tubing is produced, as well as over 100 kinds of industrial equipment, including textile and dyeing machinery.

In the past, Hefei only had a 48 kw. power plant and a few small shops for making cigarettes, milling rice and pressing oil. At night the pitch-darkness of the city was

broken only by a few dim bulbs swinging in front of a store here and there. Even the iron the blacksmiths used for sickles and hoes had to be brought in from outside.

After liberation Hefei's industry developed vigorously along with China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. The city has built a water works, installed an automatic telephone system, repaired and built roads and rail lines and constructed a large number of new streets and bridges.

In 1958 the people of Hefei started a mass movement to make steel, guided by the General Line



The Hofei power plant. Left: The 48-kw. plant the city had before liberation.



China Reconstructs Correspondent

to "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". In just four months they set up thousands of small home-made blast furnaces and converters. At dusk each day these would start up, as, after their regular jobs, the people made steel or worked at transport for it, and stone rollers crushed refractory clay on the cement streets all night long.

In this mass movement the Hofei Steel Plant was born. Installing the No. 1 converter involved getting a heavy sub-assembly into place 24 meters above the ground.

The workers didn't have a heavy-duty crane or metal boom, so they solved the problem with the hook from an overhead crane, some pulleys and a pine-wood frame. In seven days they completed installation originally planned to take a month.

The Hofei Steel Plant built a sheet-rolling shop, but Liu Shao-chi's agents in the plant later closed it down. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the workers re-opened and rebuilt it. They overcame all kinds of difficulties to complete 20 months of installation work in just four months. They are now batch-producing silicon steel sheet.

When the plant started it only had a one-ton converter shop and a three-ton converter shop. Now it is a modern comprehensive steel complex with blast, electric and coking furnaces as well as converters. It produces iron, steel, rolled steel, steel sheet, coke and refractory materials. A steel city has grown up on the outskirts of Hofei, where once there was only thorny brush. The plant's production goes up year by year. It now produces almost ten times as many items as before the cultural revolution, and over ten times the number of specifications of steel.

SPURRED on by the steel industry in Hofei, many other

industries have developed rapidly. Now the city has almost 100 metal-working plants. In addition to producing equipment for agriculture and the mining, transport, metallurgy, power, chemical and textile industries, these also turn out fairly large precision machinery. The value of production of the Hofei Crane and Transport Machinery Plant for 1970 was over 100 times the value of industrial production for the whole city in 1949.

Hofei's light industry and chemical industry have developed at great speed. In the past not even toothpaste was made locally. Now such basic chemicals as insecticides, fertilizer, oxygen, carbide, caustic soda and sodium carbonate are produced there, as well as many items of daily use. Originally the only weaving was done on hand looms; now there is a comprehensive cotton printing and dyeing plant with over 115,000 spindles and several knitwear and silk mills of small and medium size. The city's light industries manufacture over 10,000 different items. The new five-story department store on Changchiang Street sells 14,000 kinds of goods, of which 2,000 are made in the city. Goods made in Hofei are now sent to many parts of the country.

The Anhwei Cotton Printing and Dyeing Mill on the outskirts of the



The Hofei city theater company performs the ballet *Red Detachment of Women* at a factory.



Workers enjoy their day off in the park.



Hofei Polytechnical Institute students in a school factory.

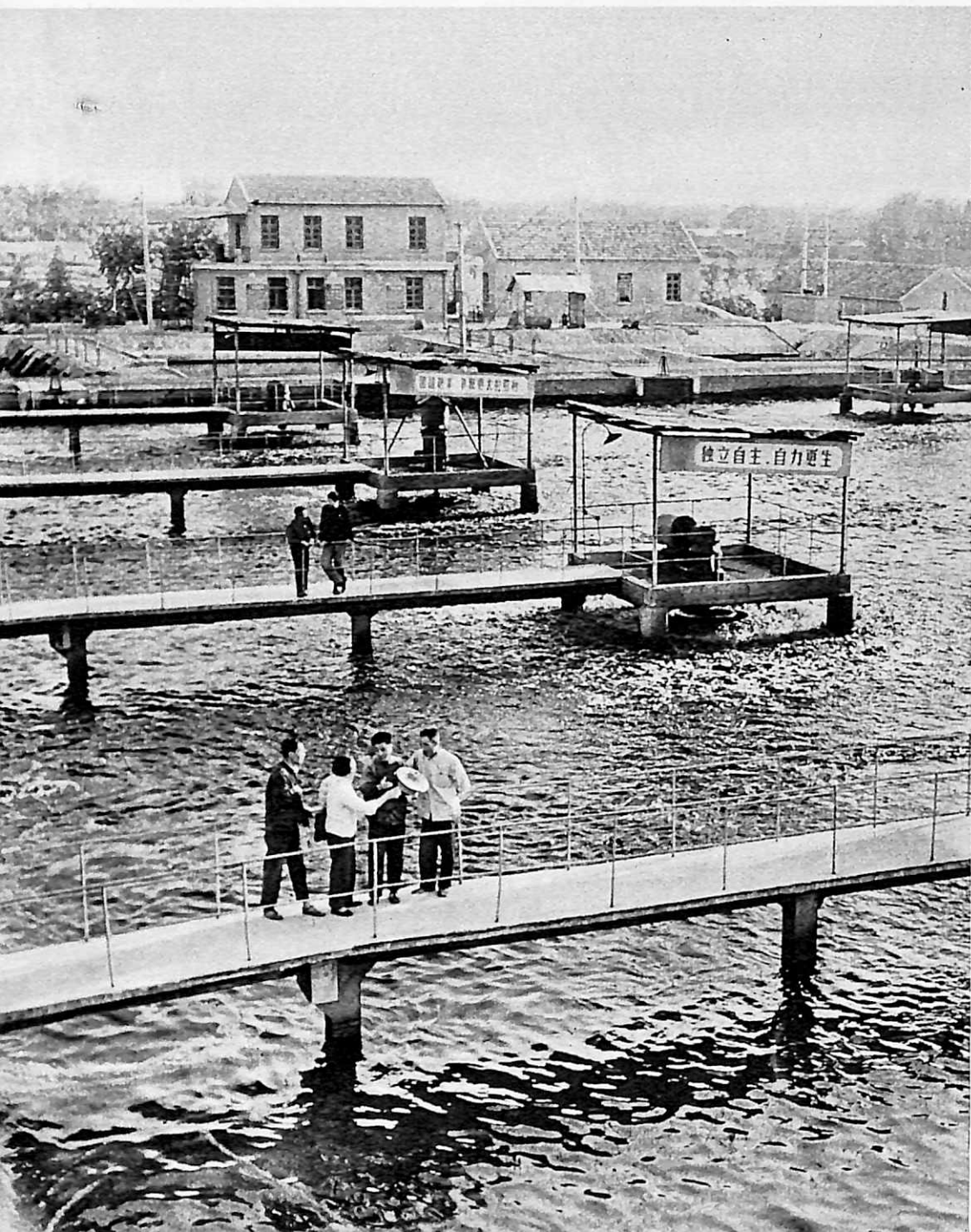
The department store.





The Hofei Steel Plant.

Waste dye-water from the Anhwei Cotton Printing and Dyeing Mill is treated for use as fertilizer.



city, with equipment for spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing and also for producing knitwear, is one of China's larger comprehensive textile enterprises.

The women who operate the modern machines in the big shops often compare today's working conditions with those when they started out as child or contract laborers in the old society.

The low, rude shops of hand looms were "an oven in summer, an icebox in winter". The capitalists thought only about exploiting the workers, and did not care whether they lived or died. Now things are quite different. An air-cooling system in summer and steam heat in winter maintain comfortable temperatures.

Whenever the women recall this, it strengthens their feeling of responsibility as masters of the mill. The workers themselves make technical innovations to raise quality and output. An example is the automatic control of dyeing equipment through the use of controllable silicon rectifiers. This greatly raises efficiency and decreases the intensity of labor. The mill's dyeing shop releases almost 10,000 tons of waste water a day. After many experiments, the workers have finally succeeded in using biochemical means to purify this water for use in irrigation.

THE rapid development of industry has brought about a tremendous change in municipal

The Chianguhai Chemical Fertilizer Plant.



construction. The material and cultural life of the people keeps improving. In the 22 years since liberation, the people of Hofei have built over 40 broad asphalt roads with a total length of 160 kilometers. The "new city" outside the original walls, which at the time of liberation was smaller than the old city, is now ten times as large. The sheds of the past have long since disappeared. The filthy drainage ditch that used to run through the town has been filled in and a long tree-lined avenue, houses and green parks stand in its place.

Once it was a common thing to see homeless people sleeping in the streets or making their homes under the bridges. Since the working people have become masters of the country, many apartments have been built and everyone has housing. Most families own radios and bicycles, and many workers' families have also bought sewing machines.

Before liberation Hofei had only one upper-middle school, which was the highest center of learning in the area. The school catered to the children of rich families, but the children of working people never got near it. The famous folk-singer Yin Kuang-lan tells this story. She was made a child-bride at the age of seven and had a very miserable life before liberation. With all her heart little Kuang-lan wanted to go to school.

Once as she was going past the school she decided to have a look inside. A hail of blows rained down on her from the whip of the landlord's lackey as he shouted, "Paupers can go to school when the sun comes up in the west!"

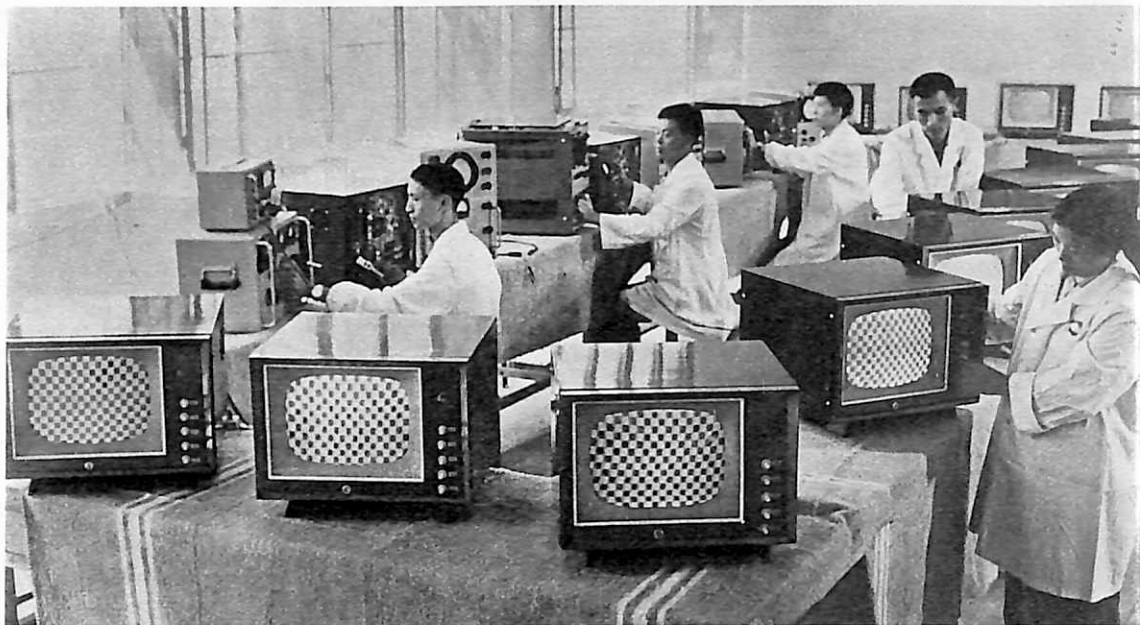
Times have changed. After liberation Yin Kuang-lan attended the middle school attached to Anhwei University, and during the cultural revolution became a teacher in the university.

Hofei now has eight universities, 40 middle schools and 170 primary schools distributed in and around the city. Since the cultural revolution group after group of worker, peasant and soldier students has been enrolled in the universities. There are now more than twice as many university students as there

were primary school pupils in 1949.

Before, Hofei had only one poorly-equipped 30-bed hospital which served the rich exclusively. When working people got sick they could not afford treatment. Now there are twelve hospitals with modern equipment and almost 100 times the previous number of beds. Factories, suburban communes and neighborhoods generally have their own hospitals or medical units.

All kinds of recreational facilities have been set up in factory and residential areas. Before liberation Hofei's only entertainment was given in three sheds made from straw mats. Now it has twelve large theaters where the working people can see the model revolutionary operas and a variety of other performances.



Television sets produced at Hofei's No. 1 Radio Plant get a final testing.

Eight-ton dump trucks made by the Chaohu Truck Parts Plant.





Warp-patterned polychrome with bull, lion and elephant. Dated A.D. 631.



Tang dynasty silk polychrome with two birds, showing Sassanian influence. Dated A.D. 639.



Polychrome with animals on a blue background. Dated A.D. 567.

Warp-patterned Tang polychrome with birds and flowers. Dated A.D. 778.



Shoes of silk tapestry. Dated A.D. 4th-5th century.



Along the Silk Road

MORE ANCIENT SILKS FOUND

HSIA NAI

CHINA was the first country in the world to raise silkworms and weave fabrics of silk. More than 3,000 years ago the people of the late Shang dynasty were already engaged in sericulture. They produced multi-colored embroideries and beautiful damasks in plain weave with patterns in twill weave. Later on, fine silk gauzes and polychromes appeared.

In the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220) China's techniques for silk weaving were further developed. Among the Han fabrics were white silk translucent as ice, silk gauze light as a cloud and damask whose name has become a syno-

nym for beauty. The Han polychromes and embroideries were of such exquisite loveliness that the term for them has entered the Chinese language as an adjective to describe the beauty of our motherland.

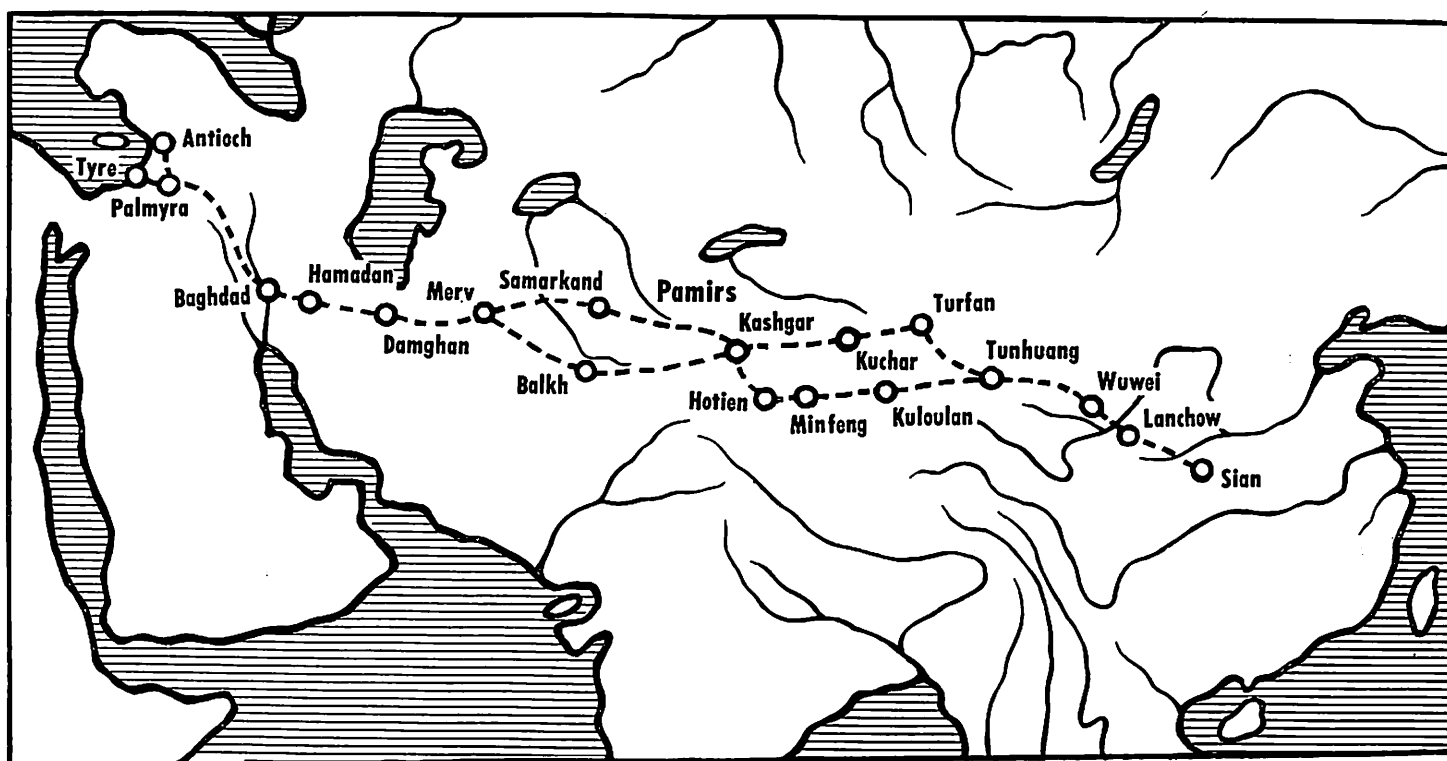
The silks of the Han dynasty evoked astonishment and desire for them in central and western Asia and in Europe. The ruling class of the Roman Empire was willing to pay fabulous prices for silks from China. According to one Roman writer, Chinese silks sold in the city of Rome for their weight in gold. Of China, a third-century Roman monk wrote, "The Seres make precious figured garments with colors like the flowers of the field and the fineness of a

spider's web." The Chinese were called the Seres—the silk people—and later the trans-Asian trade route became known as the Road of the Seres, the Silk Road.

THE SILK ROAD started from Changan, capital of the Western Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 23), and passed through the Kansu corridor and the oases north and south of the Tarim Basin in Sinkiang. It crossed the Pamirs, then traversed central and western Asia straight to the east coast of the Mediterranean. Its 7,000-kilometer length was the longest major trade route of ancient times. West of the Pamirs one route went through Ferghana and Samarkand (now both in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist

HSIA NAI is an archeologist working at the Institute of Archeology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

THE ANCIENT SILK ROAD

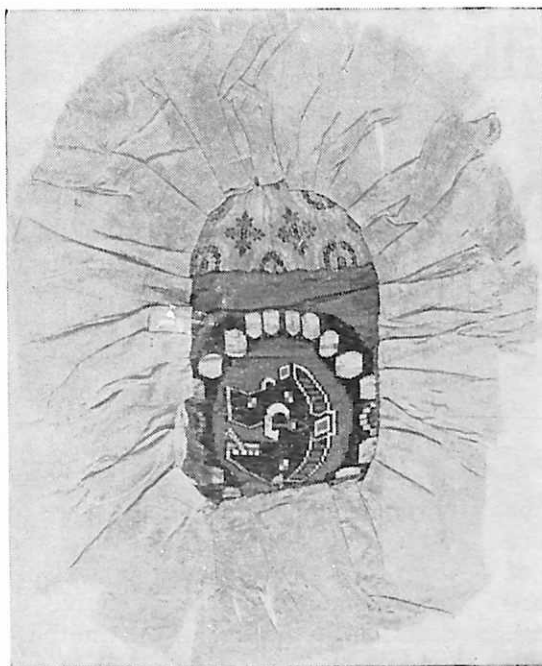


Republic) to Merv (now in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic). Another route went through Balkh in Afghanistan to Merv. From there it continued westward through Hecatompylos, now Damghan in Iran, capital of ancient Parthia, and Ecbatana, now Hamadan, to Ctesiphon-Selencia, near the present Baghdad, on the Tigris. From there it ran through Palmyra in Syria to ports on the east coast of the Mediterranean, Antioch in Turkey or Tyre in Lebanon. The goods were then taken by sea to Alexandria in Egypt or to the Italian peninsula.

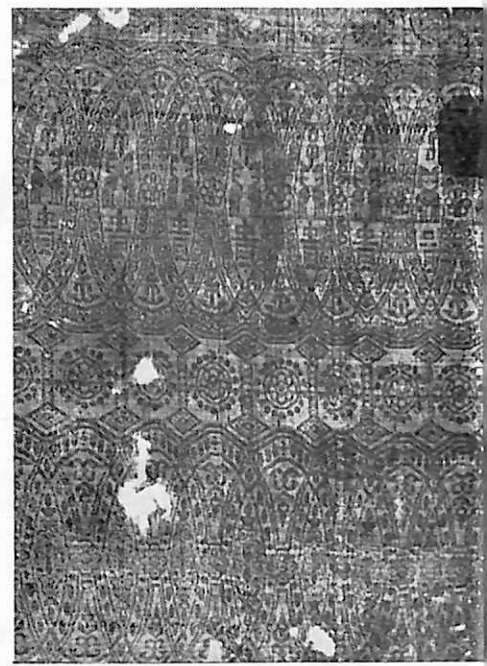
Of course merchandise other than silk was transported along this route, such as rhubarb and cinnamon bark from China, and, going eastward, woolen fabrics from central and western Asia and Roman glassware. But the main cargo was silk.

The long trade route passed through many deserts and over snow-covered mountains. The caravans could not have operated without the working people who travelled continuously to and fro with them through burning heat and freezing cold, through wind and snow. And no small contribution to the development of trade between countries and understanding and friendship among their peoples was made by the people of lands along the route.

In the third century B.C., Bactria, with its capital at Balkh, now in Afghanistan, extended its boundary eastward to Seres, the country of silk. The name Seres was already known, so possibly silk caravans were already following the Silk Road route at that time. A little over a century later the famous Chinese explorer Chang Chien began a journey to the "western regions". He returned after thirteen years, in 123 B.C., and reported to Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty on conditions in the countries of central Asia. Emperor Wu decided to establish relations with the lands west of the Pamirs and adopted a forward-looking policy. After that the Silk Road became a regular route. Even up to modern times it has been an important trade route across the Asian continent.



Tang face-cover made of polychromes with a boar's head and flowers.



Silk damask with linked ellipses and the character for "honor". From a tomb dated A.D. 604.

By way of this route, the courts of the Han and Tang (618-907) dynasties frequently sent silks as presents to their vassal princes, to officials in the border areas and to foreign monarchs or ambassadors. The silks were so prized by the recipients that they insisted they be placed in their tombs after death. A wealth of China's ancient silks have been found in tombs in many places along the Silk Road.

THE Turfan oasis in the northeastern part of the Tarim Basin in the present Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region was a major stopover on the Silk Road. An important discovery was made there at Astana near the county town of Turfan during the cultural revolution. In a burial ground used from the fifth to the eighth centuries where much ancient silk had been found earlier, over a hundred more tombs were excavated and they contained a great quantity of ancient silk.

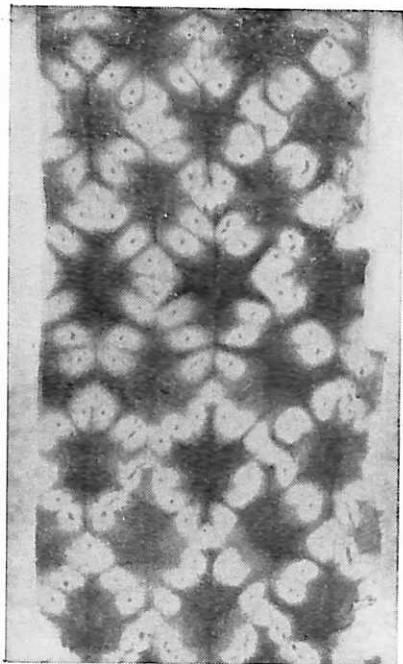
Among them was a pair of shoes covered with silk polychrome from the Eastern Tsin dynasty (317-420). The colors have remained bright through more than 15 centuries. Against a white background is an all-over pattern in red, blue and several other colors and incorporating the Chinese characters for "good luck". This pattern and the characters were a tradition in

silks of the Han dynasty. Silk shoes in the same style were earlier found in Han tombs near Lop Nor, south of Turfan.

Two other pieces of silk polychrome in the traditional Han warp-patterned weave have been found in tombs dating 567 and 631. But in these the cloud scrolls and Taoist mountains characteristic of Han silks are no longer present. Stylization of animal figures has given way to more naturalistic portrayals. In the first piece, several animals interlinked in a horizontal arrangement retain some of the conventionalized style of the Han cloud scrolls. In the second piece, each animal—a bull, a lion and an elephant with rider—is a separate element of design not linked with the others. This may be termed a deterioration of the brisk, lively animal designs of the Han dynasty.

In most of the recent finds of Tang polychromes the pattern is created in the weft, a new method of weaving at that time. They are in typical Tang designs of two main types—clusters of flowers or birds and flowers, or pairs of birds, beasts or riders enclosed by rings of "pearls", that is, small white dots.

The most magnificent of the first type is a polychrome found in a tomb dated A.D. 778. Against a dark red background are flying



Silk decorated by the tie-and-dye technique. From a tomb dated A.D. 683.



Batik-dyed silk, Tang dynasty.



Silk gauze with hunting scene, Tang dynasty.

phoenixes around a cluster of red flowers and green leaves. The wefts for each pattern unit are in five shades, blue, orange, white, red and green. It belongs to a comparatively later period and is most representative of the new level of polychrome weaving achieved in the Tang dynasty.

The second kind of design is one obviously influenced by the Sassanian (Persian) silks. In fact, the weft-patterned weave was the traditional method used in regions in the vicinity of Persia and Syria. The Chinese weavers adopted it and with it partly replaced the warp-patterned weave of the Han dynasty, a good example of East and West learning from each other through cultural intercourse. Birds and animals form the main motifs — peacocks, ducks, cocks, deer, boar's heads and sometimes riders, often in a symmetrical arrangement and encircled with "pearls", a characteristic Sassanian design.

DAMASK, known since the late Shang period, had developed into a fabric of very fine quality by the time of the Han dynasty. It was generally made with a linked-lozenge pattern, sometimes with figures of birds or beasts facing each other inside the lozenges. One of the recent finds is a delicately patterned piece of purple damask dated A.D. 604. In

this piece the lozenge shape had evolved into linked ellipses formed by double lines. There are spirals between the lines and small lozenges and flowers between the ellipses. Inside them are the characters meaning "honor".

Silks with dyed designs were a new variety which appeared after the Han dynasty. They were produced either by the tie-and-dye method or by wax-resist dyeing. In the first, before dyeing, the fabric was tied or gathered with thread into tight bunches which the dye did not penetrate. When the thread was taken out after dyeing, a flowered pattern remained. The second is the method known as batik — painting a design on the fabric with hot liquid wax which resists the dye. Not only simple flower motifs were produced by this method but complicated ones of floral sprays, birds and deer.

New examples of both kinds of dyed silk have been recently found. On one piece the gathering had not been taken out, revealing how the tie-and-dye method was used. A batik piece had a pattern of mandarin ducks facing each other under a flowering plant. Clothes made with these two kinds of dyed silk, especially the tie-and-dye variety, are often seen in wall paintings and pottery figurines dating from the Northern Wei (386-534) to the Tang dynasties.

ANCIENT silk gauze came either plain or with an all-over pattern. Already in the Han dynasty, patterned silk gauze was made on the drawloom, an advanced type of equipment. Lozenges were a common decorative element. In the Tang dynasty complicated designs were made by resist dyeing. A piece of recently-found silk gauze in a distinctive style shows a lively hunting scene with riding hunters aiming their arrows at fleeing deer and hares. These and flowers and plants are in light green against a dark green background, indicating that the fabric was probably dyed twice.

By studying the new finds of ancient silk from Turfan we can see the technical level of China's silk weaving at the time and the high intelligence and skill of ancient China's laboring people. The fact that these silks are found at a stopover on the Silk Road shows how China's silk spurred prosperity of this trade route and its importance in the history of world culture. It was a thoroughfare not only for trans-Asian trade but for East-West cultural exchange. The new discoveries again show that the long and deep friendship, cultural intercourse and mutual satisfaction of needs which continue to today between the Chinese people and the peoples of other countries have existed since a very early date.

Across the Land

China's First 6,000-h.p. Diesel Locomotive



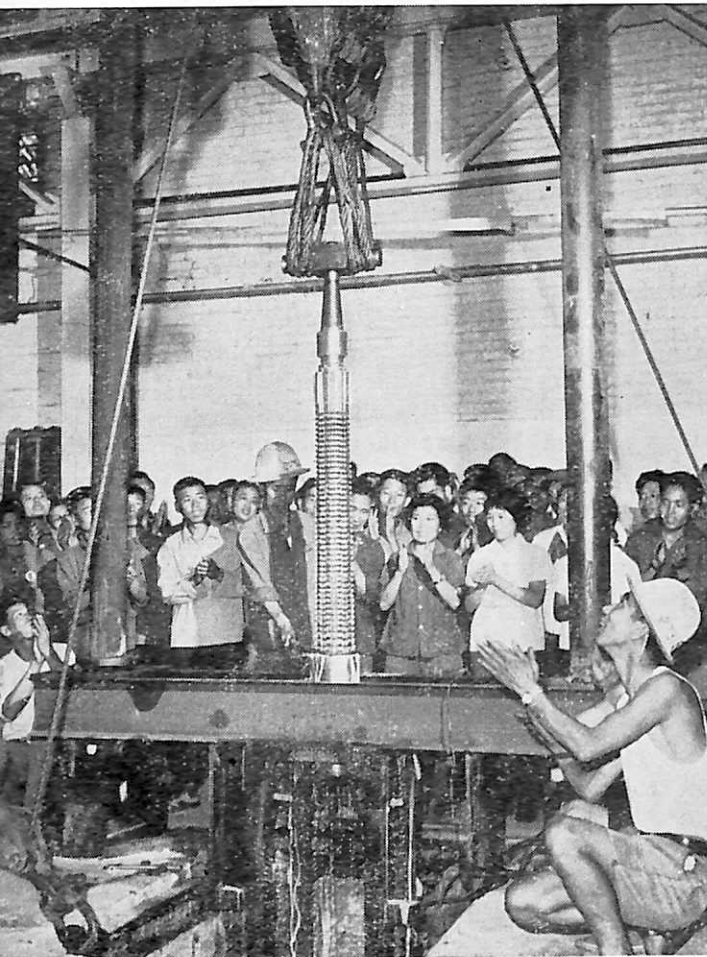
NOW in operation on the Peking-Kwangchow rail line is the first China-made 6,000-horsepower diesel-hydraulic locomotive. The diesel engine, starter-generator, hydraulic transmission and other equipment are of a fairly advanced level. In 10,000 kilometers of trial runs over the past year, the diesel engine has

proven that it has high traction power, consumes little oil and is easy to operate.

This locomotive was trial-produced at the 70-year-old Peking "February Seventh" Rolling Stock Plant which before 1958 mainly did repair work on steam engines and freight cars. The Great Pro-

letarian Cultural Revolution tapped the creativity of the workers and technical personnel. Knowing that large diesel locomotives were much needed throughout the country, late in 1968 they began a design for one with an improved, simplified structure. Assembly was completed on the eve of October 1, 1970.

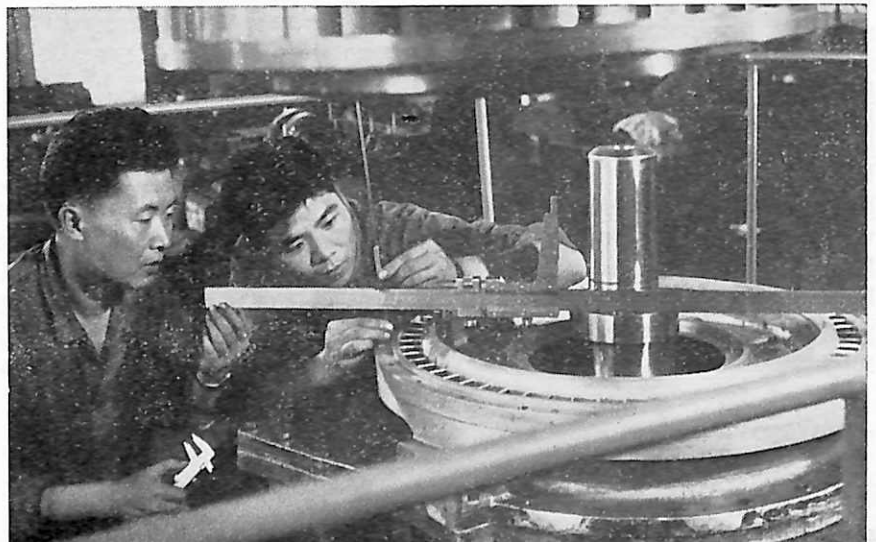
An overhead crane does the job of a 100-ton broaching machine in the processing of a part for the locomotive.



Workers, cadres and technicians study how to make turbine blades on an ordinary milling machine.



Testing a part of the torque converter.



MOVING GIANT EQUIPMENT

By the Crew of the 150-Ton Trailer Truck, Shanghai

THE GIANT EQUIPMENT needed in building new factories, mines, railways and water conservation projects has raised many problems for us in the transport crews. The Shanghai workers provided one answer when they produced a huge flatbed trailer with 150-ton carrying capacity pulled behind a truck. It measures 14 meters in length and 3 meters in width, and looks rather like a railway flatcar.

We eight used to drive only ordinary-sized trucks. Our loads were not heavy and we drove mostly on smooth stretches. Now we carry equipment weighing up to 200 tons, often over narrow trails, across small bridges, and up mountains with steep grades. We're only able to do it because we have learned to apply Chairman Mao's teachings to our problems.

Small Jacks Load a 100-Ton Piece

Everything we move weighs 100 tons or more, and should be loaded by a crane. We can't drag a crane along with us from place to place, but then how are we going to load? Once at a place outside Shanghai we had to load a piece weighing 130 tons. "We ought to have a helicopter!" said one of our wisecrackers. Well, Chairman Mao teaches us, "In war, battles can only be fought one by one and the enemy forces can only be destroyed one by one. Factories can only be built one by one. The peasants can only plow the land plot by plot. The same is even true of eating a meal. Strategically, we take the eating of a meal lightly — we know we can finish it. But actually we eat it mouthful by mouthful. It is impossible to swallow an entire banquet in one gulp. This is known as a piecemeal solution. In military parlance, it is called wiping out the enemy forces one by one."

Chairman Mao's words gave us the key to the solution. We used neither crane nor helicopter, but Chairman Mao's concept of wiping out the enemy forces one by one. We lifted up one corner at a time and stuck pieces of steel tubing under each. Then, pulling it with winches, we moved it along and up a ramp onto the trailer on these rollers. By lifting one part at a time, we actually wound up lifting the whole, and by decreasing friction the rollers turned heaviness into lightness. Such experience helped us to understand many of the laws of loading.

Transport a 280-Ton Furnace?

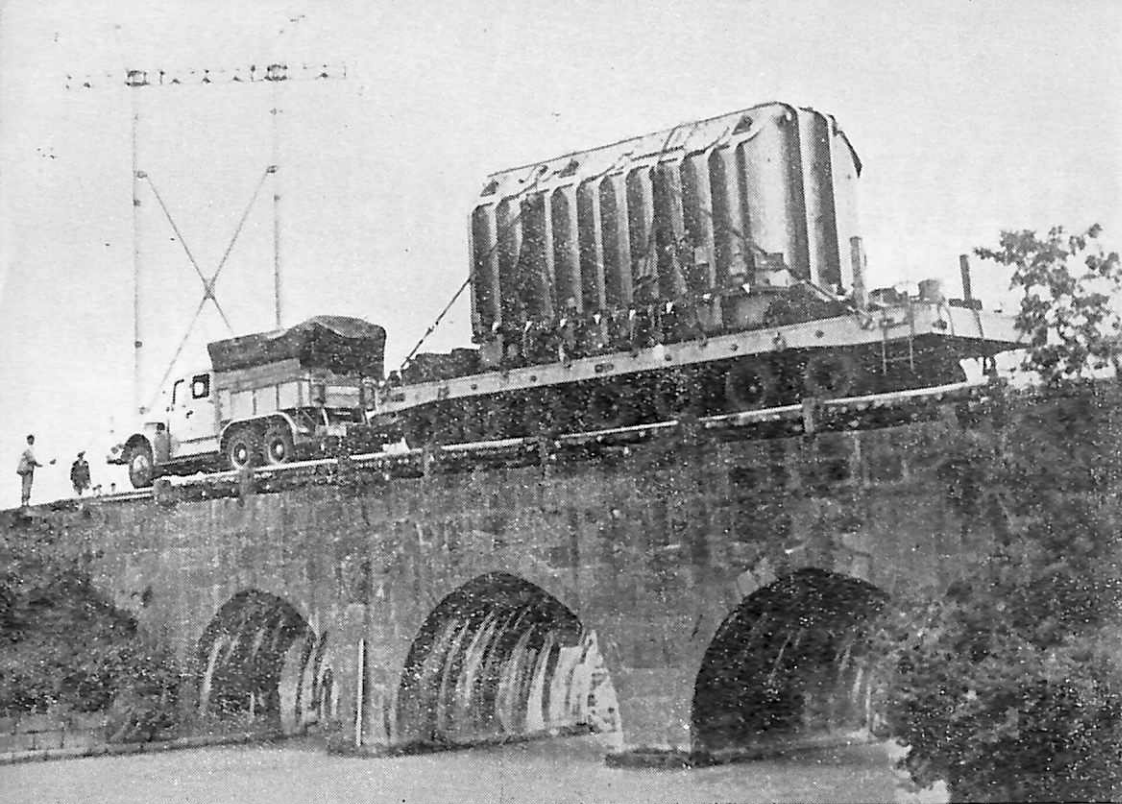
When working for the No. 9424 construction project, we had to transport a blast furnace 10.5 m. in diameter and 34.5 m. high, weighing 280 tons. Upright it looked like a tower, laid on its side, like a big ship. Its weight was twice the capacity of our truck, and it was 2.5 times the length and almost 3 times the width. We felt like we were trying to make an elephant stand on a ball. We wondered how our truck could support it, let alone carry it. Some said, "Impossible! We'll have to make a 300-ton trailer, or else we'll have to take the furnace apart and move it section by section."

Most of us thought we could find some other way. Chairman Mao teaches us, "In his endeavor to win a war, a military strategist cannot overstep the limitations imposed by the material conditions; within these limitations, however, he can and must strive for victory. The stage of action for a military strategist is built upon objective material conditions, but on that stage he can direct the performance of many a drama, full of sound and color, power and grandeur." The same is true in transporting huge equipment.

In the past we carried loads of 40 or 50 tons on a 20-ton truck, and even a piece of equipment weighing almost a hundred tons on a 60-ton trailer. In fact, we did not get our present 150-ton one until the cultural revolution. When we reviewed our experience in the light of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, we realized that once we knew and mastered the objective laws, if we brought our subjective initiative into play, we would be able to overcome the objective material conditions which we faced. The contradiction between the weight of the load and the capacity of our truck could be solved by adding another trailer. We rebuilt a locally-made trailer into a wide one with 32 wheels, and coupled it on in a tandem arrangement between the truck and big trailer. We adjusted the length of the whole to the length of the furnace and added some saddle-shaped supports in front and back to hold it steady. The "elephant standing on a ball" became "an elephant lying on a train".

120 Tons on 13-Ton Bridges?

Once when we had to take a 120-ton piece of equipment to an important engineering project there were 16 cement bridges on the way with a load limit of 13 tons for trucks and 60 tons for caterpillar tractors. How could our truck go over them? Some of the bridge engineers and technicians said it couldn't, that they would collapse. We decided we ought to analyze this contradiction between the load limit of the bridges and the weight of our truck. Chairman Mao says, "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis."



The trailer-truck with a big piece of equipment.

We analyzed and concluded that there were three factors that would enable us to cross the bridges. First, why could a bridge with a load limit of 13 tons for trucks bear the weight of a 60-ton caterpillar tractor? The reason is that the tractor's large treads come into contact with a greater area of the bridge surface than do the truck's tires. This realization was for us the "usher on the threshold", and we went on to study the problem further.

When a man stands, the weight per unit area that he occupies is greater than when he lies down because then his weight is distributed over a greater area. Our rig is long and wide and has 56 tires. This gives it three times as much contact with the bridge as the caterpillar tractor has. Thus, though our truck's total loaded weight is greater, actually it would have about the same weight per unit area as the caterpillar.

Second, we decided that driving slowly would reduce the vibration and strain on the bridge.

Third, on-the-spot investigation showed that on all the bridges, the structure of the surface, piers, bridgeheads and arches was quite strong. Within the safety limit such bridges always have a certain amount of resilience. Therefore, according to our analysis, a bridge which can bear the passage of a

60-ton caterpillar tractor could stand the weight of our 120-ton load. But we also thought: On this task that Chairman Mao and the Party have given us of transport for this important project, we can't be just 80 or 90 percent sure, we must be 100 percent sure. We asked the local authorities to mobilize the people to strengthen the weaker bridges. The day we passed through, the local comrades worked hard alongside us to see that our truck and its huge load crossed one bridge after another smoothly.

The Short-radius Turn

In the mountains we sometimes have to go around very sharp curves. It's hard enough for our truck loaded with a big piece of equipment to take such curves, but sometimes on the upgrade we have to attach a tractor in front of our truck in order to get sufficient pulling power. That makes the problem of turning even more difficult. Once, halfway up a high mountain there was a sharp turn on a downgrade just before an upgrade. The place had such a reputation for danger that the local people called it "Hell's Gate". The turning radius was 10 m., but our trailer truck with the added tractor needed at least 10.4 m.

Some suggested detaching the tractor, but most of us were afraid

that then there wouldn't be enough pulling power and the truck might get stuck in the turn or even slip over the cliff. Chairman Mao points out in his article *On Contradiction*, "Of the two contradictory aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary. The principal aspect is the one playing the leading role in the contradiction." We saw that in the contradiction between the length of the truck-with-tractor and the short radius of the turn, the former was the principal aspect. This is because the radius of the turn is fixed, but the length of the tractor-truck can be adjusted. The contradiction could be solved if we shortened the turning radius of our vehicle to 10 m. or less. Therefore we decided to keep the tractor close to the truck and run the truck at full throttle so that it would take the curve mainly on its own power.

This, however, did not completely solve the problem. To get around a curve like "Hell's Gate", a long truck must drive along the outer edge of the road. But this would mean that the outer row of our wheels (our trailer has seven axles with eight wheels on each) would be out beyond the edge for an instant. Would this be dangerous? We analyzed the truck's properties. It has power steering, so that even if the outer wheels hung over, the remaining wheels would still be steady because the power steering would help keep the center of gravity over the road.

After a thorough study and full preparations, we started the truck. The driver kept a firm grip on the steering wheel, the head of our crew directed calmly and coolly, while the rest of us watched the wheels. Everything worked out as we planned and we passed successfully through "Hell's Gate".

Transporting equipment over nearly two-thirds of the country, we have seen great changes. We've seen industries grow up all over the place where there were none before, and not just along the coast, as in old China. It makes us feel that we've got a lot more work ahead for our trailer truck and that we'll have to do a good job of studying Chairman Mao's works so that we can do it better.

(Continued from p. 30)

justice have the obligation to support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle to restore their right to national existence and recover their occupied land, and that no one has the right to make political deals behind their backs at the expense of their right to national existence and their territorial integrity and sovereignty. The Chinese government and people always stand on the side of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples who are subjected to aggression, firmly support their just struggles and give them assistance within the limits of our capability. This principled stand of ours is firm and unshakable."

On December 13 the General Assembly adopted with 79 votes for, 7 against and 36 abstentions a resolution submitted by Afghanistan and 21 other countries demanding "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict". Before the vote Chinese representative Hsiung Hsiang-hui explained China's position. He said that this resolution "failed to condemn U.S. imperialism for its support to the Israeli Zionists' aggression against the Arab countries and people and failed to mention that the just national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored. . . . Therefore, the Chinese delegation cannot but state with regret that we will abstain from the voting on this draft resolution. However, this does not in the least mean that China is not in favor of Israeli withdrawal from all the territories it occupied during the war of June 1967 in accordance with the draft resolution; on the contrary, the Chinese government has consistently held that Israel must immediately and unconditionally withdraw from all the Arab territories it has occupied and that only by so doing can there be any talk about a reasonable settlement of the Middle East question."

The General Assembly also adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution demanding that the U.S. not import chrome ore from Rhodesia, and a resolution

People of the World, Unite and Struggle for the Complete Prohibition and Thorough Destruction of Nuclear Weapons!

(In English)

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Speech by Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, at the Plenary Meeting of the U.N. General Assembly in Stern Refutation of the Attack on China by the Soviet Representative Yakov A. Malik (November 26, 1971)

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denouncing the apartheid policies of the South African authorities.

* * *

At the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, the countries of medium and small size united and played an inspiring role; the voice of justice gained the upper hand and two superpowers were thrown into a very isolated posi-

tion. Such a thing never happened at the previous sessions of the U.N. General Assembly. It shows that a broad united front is now being formed by the countries and peoples subjected to aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the two superpowers. This is an important trend on the current international scene.



Friendly Wishes

Sincere congratulations on your great successes in restoring your legitimate rights in the U.N. and expelling the Taiwan stooges. I believe sooner or later Taiwan will be returned to her motherland.

F. U.

Göteborg, Sweden

Self-sufficient in Oil

I was most impressed by articles about oil drilling in Taching, because only recently a number of capitalist newspapers brought reports belittling China's efforts to become self-sustained in oil production. Most papers said that China will probably always be without oil. Your articles prove the opposite.

O. E. A.

Sydney, Australia

Formidable Task

A picture that impressed me is the Red Flag Canal. One can see that building such a winding canal across mountains is not as easy as one might think. I feel that devoting much of their energies to constructing this canal must give these people a great sense of pride. It again shows that they are determined, great and courageous—working for the benefit of their own country.

M. L.

Riviere Du Rempart, Mauritius

Sugarcane Goes Up the Hill

The article "Sugarcane Goes Up the Hill" shows that when people work together they can overcome the most tremendous odds. I was pleased to learn that even the superior Chinese scientific worker is not so proud that he cannot go to the old man of peasant experience in order to gain knowledge.

P. D. W.

Bristol, U.K.

Archaeology and History

As I had studied archaeology, I was thrilled to read about the excavations and

discoveries made during the cultural revolution. The article was extremely informative and welcomed by many archaeologists and museum employees in London (I know because I am working in a museum and we have been discussing China's archaeology). China has taught me a great deal about the study of history through art, how an art object does not exist alone but must be placed in its social context where it can reveal much about social conditions.

F. W.

London, U.K.

Acupuncture Anesthesia

Although the use of acupuncture is very ancient, to my mind it provides a better method than other anesthetics, which cause physiological disturbances and discomfort as your article states. The advantages are manifest: safety, easy use and economy. As a member of the medical profession, I think highly of this form of anesthesia.

M. D. J.

Pointe-Noire, People's Republic of the Congo



Historic Revolutionary Sites

HISTORIC sites of the Chinese revolution are featured on a set of seven regular stamps issued by the Ministry of Communications of the People's Republic of China on September 25, 1971.

Stamp 1, 2 fen, the National Institute of the Peasant Movement in Kwangchow (Canton), where Chairman Mao trained large numbers of revolutionary cadres for the Party in 1926.

Stamp 2, 3 fen, site of the Kutien Conference in Shanghang county, Fukien province, where the Fourth Army of the Red Army held its Ninth Party Congress. Presided over by Chairman Mao, the meeting criticized and repudiated the bourgeois line on building the Party and the army. The resolution drawn up by Chairman Mao and adopted by the congress—*On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*—enabled the Red Army to build itself on a fully Marxist-Leninist basis.

Stamp 3, 10 fen, Tzuping in southwestern Kiangsi province, where Chairman Mao lived when he led the struggle in the Ching-kang Mountains in 1927-1929, and site of the worker-peasant-soldier government of the Hunan-Kiangsi border areas.

Stamp 4, 22 fen, the farmhouse in Shaoshan where Chairman Mao was born on December 26, 1893. It is located in Hsiangtan county, Hunan province, 104 kilometers southwest of Changsha.

He returned twice to lead the peasant movement there in 1925 and 1927.

Stamp 5, 35 fen, site of the Tsunyi Meeting, where in January 1935 on the Long March, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party put an end to the "Left" opportunist line and established Chairman Mao's leadership which has guided the revolution from victory to victory. It is located in northern Kweichow province.

Stamp 6, 43 fen, the main peak of the Ching-kang Mountains. After the Autumn Harvest Uprising in 1927 Chairman Mao led the armed forces into the mountains and there built the first armed revolutionary base and created a new army—a people's army.

Stamp 7, 52 fen, the Great Hall of the People on the west side of Tien An Men Square in Peking. Its 10,000-seat auditorium is the meeting place of the National People's Congress. The hall was built in 1959 in less than a year.

All the stamps measure 26 × 31 mm. Perf. 11½. Stamps 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 are photogravured in four colors, the rest are photogravured and engraved.



