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September 23, 1958

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REVIEW

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Statement of Foreign Minister Chen Yi Refuting Dulles' Speech at U.N.

U.S. Must Stop Kindling the Flames of War—Right Now!

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The People Shoulder Arms

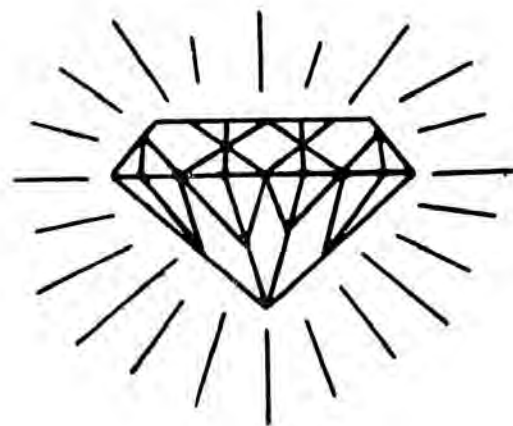
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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

September 23, 1958 Vol. 1 No. 30

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Justice Is on Our Side

WARMONGER John Foster Dulles' speech before the United Nations General Assembly on the critically explosive Taiwan situation contained nothing new. It merely added hypocrisy to crime. Dulles lamely repeated what he and Eisenhower have said before on this question. With each repetition their tale rings hollower and more ridiculous. In trying to throw dust in the eyes of world public opinion, Dulles only makes a fool of himself.

In his speech Dulles once again harped on his shopworn theme of China's "armed aggression." According to Eisenhower and Dulles, the Chinese people, in defending their territorial integrity, are committing "aggression" against themselves, while the United States, occupying China's Taiwan and brandishing nuclear weapons in the Taiwan Straits area, is supposedly resisting "aggression" and "preserving peace." Following the same line of argument, U.S. imperialism has previously charged that the Lebanese people committed aggression against Lebanon, the people of Jordan against Jordan.

Such topsy-turvy logic is an insult to the intelligence of the civilized world. It is a classic example of the imperialist way of thinking based on the law of the jungle.

But Dulles' hypocritical talk deceives no one. Even in Britain the *News Chronicle* reports that "everyone without exception, left, right and centre, from the bigger bassoon of *The Times* to the testy tenor of *The Express*, has been unanimous in condemning the current lunacy off China and the curious delirium of our friends and allies in America."

Dulles' talk about "ceasefire" is particularly preposterous. It makes no sense at all for the simple reason that China and the United States are not at war. Moreover, the United States asks China to refrain from resorting to force and to cease fire, but it feverishly speeds up its military buildup in the Taiwan Straits area and intensifies its war provocations against the Chinese people. This shows up Washington's hypocrisy and ulterior motives.

The military operations now being undertaken against the remnant Chiang Kai-shek troops in Quemoy are a continuation of the protracted struggle of the Chinese people to liberate the whole of their country.

Dulles' clumsy attempts to confuse the real issue fails even to convince his fellow countrymen. The *New York Post* put it bluntly: "We declare the unfinished fight between the Chinese Communists and the Chinese nationalists (Chiang Kai-shek clique — *Ed.*) aggression on the part of the Communists and intervene on the side of the nationalists. If that fight is aggression, then what in the name of the English language and international law is civil war?"

In proposing a ceasefire on China's part, U.S. imperialism hopes to bind China hand and foot, to prevent China from liberating the offshore islands and to make China tacitly recognize U.S. occupation of Taiwan.

But U.S. imperialism reckons without its host. As Foreign Minister Chen Yi points out in his statement, justice is on our side. No display of force or atomic blackmail will deter the Chinese people from their determination to defend their territorial integrity. Since mounting tension in the Taiwan Straits originates from U.S. armed provocations, the United States must immediately withdraw its armed forces from the Taiwan area.

ROUND THE WEEK

First Heat of Iron at Wuhan

China's most up-to-date blast furnace, the No. 1 blast furnace of the country's major iron and steel complex at Wuhan on the Yangtse River, turned out its first heat of iron in the afternoon of September 13, to the cheers of thousands who had come to witness its commission. A few days later a new coke oven battery was completed. The construction programme of this giant metallurgical base has been considerably advanced and the whole plant will now be able to go into operation in 1960, several years ahead of the original time-table.

Wuhan's No. 1 blast furnace will turn out more than 2,000 tons of pig iron daily. When the sintering plant goes into operation and supplies it with sintered iron ore, the daily output will rise to 2,500 tons. Its capacity is bigger than any blast furnace in Great Britain and the United States. According to British metallurgical literature, the largest blast furnace in Britain has a daily capacity of only 1,500 tons, while the daily output of the biggest blast furnace in the United States does not exceed 2,000 tons.

The Wuhan blast furnace was built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. All the working processes, from the feeding of raw materials to smelting, the regulation of temperature and pressure and the discharge of iron are all automatically controlled. With a high efficiency and low consumption of coke, the blast furnace is lined with alumina and other durable firebricks, ensuring continuous operation for 10 years without major overhaul. Meters in a nearby room enable the foreman to ascertain the inside condition of the furnace in minute detail. A special ventilation system has been installed to provide furnace operators with good working conditions.

Never So Many at School

Never have so many in China been able to enjoy such wide educational opportunities as today. In recent months, with the cultural revolution unfolding in town and country, record numbers of educational institutions, from primary schools to colleges, have been opened in various parts of the country.

According to the latest statistics, 337,000 primary schools have been set up. The

number of primary school pupils has jumped from 64.28 million last year to 83.96 million, that is, three and a half times the peak pre-liberation figure in 1946. Illiteracy has been wiped out by and large in 444 counties, and more than 90 million people are learning to read and write this year.

Before 1949 there were 4,266 secondary schools with 1.49 million students, the highest figure in old China. In a matter of a few months this year, new secondary schools set up by the people themselves and run with local resources alone number 68,000. The total number of secondary schools today stands at nearly 90,600 with an aggregate enrolment of 9.88 million. The number of specialized secondary schools has gone up to 2,686, twice as many as 1957. Among the new crop of schools is China's first musical school for peasants just opened in a rural district of Tsunhua County in Hopei Province. It offers courses in composition, conducting and vocal and instrumental music.

In 1957, there were only 227 universities and colleges in China. By August this year the number of higher institutions had risen to 1,065. In addition, 23,500 spare-time "red and expert" colleges and "part-time work and part-time study" colleges have been set up in the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

This tremendous spurt in educational facilities, throwing the school doors wide open to all those who want to study, is unknown in China's history.

More is being done.

According to the directive issued jointly by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council on September 19, China will make university education available within the next 15 years to all young people and adults who wish to continue their education. It also sets forth the task of ending illiteracy by and large and making primary school education universal within the next three to five years.

More Record Yields

Reports from the agricultural front disclose the following record yields:

Early Rice: Honan, China's leading wheat producer, has outstripped the three high-yield provinces of Hupeh, Anhwei and Kiangsu with a record of 1,392 jin to every mu of land sown to early rice, trebling its own high record of last year.

Maize: Honan Province leads in this branch too with 35,393 jin per mu.

Sesame: Honan Province also holds the national record with an average of 2,055 jin per mu.

Soya Beans: Shantung Province leads the country with a high yield of 4,517 jin to the mu.

Sorghum: Shantung sets up a new record yield of 15,463 jin to the mu.

Jute: Fukien Province, on the east coast, leads the nation with a record of 11,416 jin to the mu.

Tea: Fukien Province tops all tea-producing areas with a record yield of 1,635 jin per mu.

Millet: Honan Province has beaten Shantung to take first place in millet output, with a record yield of 27,133 jin to the mu.

Three and Two

In daily conversation among the Chinese people today, and in the Chinese press, two terms have gained wide currency. They are the "three marshals" and the "two advance parties." The three marshals symbolize the three key branches of the economy—grain, iron and steel, and the machine-building industry. The two advance parties refer to transport and the electric power industry.

In the military domain, marshals and advance parties have their assigned roles. The advance parties are supposed to pave the way for the advance of the main body of the army and the marshals to direct operations.

Transposed to the civilian domain, the three marshals constitute the leading elements for the development of China's national economy. They are helped along by the advance parties of transport and the power industry. Once the production of grain, iron and steel and the machine-building industry get into full stride, they will be instrumental in spurring the development of other branches of the national economy. But the spade-work for their advance is done by the transport services and the power industry.

The military terminology is in keeping with the national mood of war against the country's inherited poverty and backwardness, articulated in Chairman Mao's slogan: "Battle hard for three years to bring about a basic change in most of the country."

The three marshals, and their advance parties, are very much in the news, especially steel, 10.7 million tons of which will be produced this year, doubling the output of 1957. The marshal of grain is doing exceptionally well, as shown by the record harvests we have reported on these pages.

Statement of Foreign Minister Chen Yi Refuting Dulles' Speech at U.N.

Following is the text of the statement by Chen Yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, refuting U.S. Secretary of State Dulles' speech at the United Nations General Assembly, issued in Peking on September 20, 1958. — Ed.

THE Chinese people are profoundly enraged by the statement on the situation in the Taiwan Straits area made by U.S. Secretary of State Dulles at the United Nations General Assembly on September 18. The United States has invaded and occupied our territory Taiwan, and in addition has recently concentrated large numbers of armed forces to interfere with the recovery by the Chinese people of Quemoy, Matsu and other coastal islands, and has thus gravely threatened peace in the Far East and the world. In order to disguise these aggressive activities of the United States, Dulles has gone so far as to accuse our country of being an "aggressor" and to propose a so-called "ceasefire." This is indeed extremely preposterous. Actually, the current armed provocations and war threats directed against our country by the U.S. imperialists have met with strong opposition and condemnation from the peace-loving countries and people throughout the world. Dulles' statements which turn the facts upside down can deceive no one.

The Chinese people are determined to recover Quemoy and Matsu, and no force on earth can stop them. The Chiang Kai-shek clique, repudiated by the Chinese people, has been using Quemoy and Matsu all along to carry out all sorts of harassing military activities against our mainland and coastal areas with the support of U.S. imperialism. In the last two months, these military activities have become even more unbridled. The facts show that so long as Quemoy and Matsu are not recovered, the immediate threat to our mainland and coastal areas will not be removed. The punitive military operations conducted by the Chinese people against Chiang Kai-shek's troops entrenched on Quemoy and Matsu are therefore entirely proper and necessary. But the U.S. imperi-

alists have described as "aggression" this action of the Chinese people in exercising their sovereign right and used this as a pretext to intervene, in an attempt to bring Quemoy, Matsu and other islands in our inland waters under their direct armed control and turn them into springboards for further aggression against the Chinese mainland. The Chinese people have not forgotten the historical lesson that the Japanese militarists first invaded and occupied Taiwan and northeast China and converted them into springboards for aggression against the whole of China. They will never allow the U.S. imperialists to repeat the old tricks of the Japanese militarists.

The tension in the Taiwan Straits area is entirely the result of U.S. imperialist aggression against our country. The key to eliminating the tension in the Taiwan Straits area is not a so-called "ceasefire," but the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Taiwan area. There is no fighting between China and the United States, so the question of a so-called "ceasefire" does not arise at all. As to the armed conflict between the Chinese people and the Chiang Kai-shek clique, it has never ceased since the Chinese People's War of Liberation and has never brought about any international tension. The liberation by the Chinese people of their territory, whether by peaceful means or by armed struggle, is the affair of the Chinese people themselves. The point at present is that the United States is playing with fire on the brink of war and is attempting to extend its aggression against China. The imminent danger at present in the situation in the Taiwan Straits area is that the United States, ignoring our repeated grave warnings and the strong protests of the people of the world, persists in its armed provocations and war threats against our people. To ease and eliminate the tension in the Taiwan Straits area, the United States must at once stop its armed provocations and war threats against China and withdraw all its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. The tension in the Taiwan Straits area will continue as long as the U.S. armed forces are not withdrawn.

The Chinese Government has time and again indicated its willingness to settle the Sino-American disputes in the area of Taiwan and other areas in the Far East through peaceful negotiations without resorting to the threat or use of force. If the United States has any sincere desire to settle the disputes between the two countries peacefully, it should respect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and stop interfering in China's internal affairs. The liberation of Taiwan by the Chinese people is China's internal affair — this was publicly acknowledged by the U.S. Government in 1950, and is an undeniable fact no matter how forgetful Dulles is. All sober-minded people in the world agree that Quemoy, Matsu and other coastal islands have always belonged to China, only those who are obsessed with ideas of aggression, like Dulles, refuse to do so. Dulles described the Chinese people's liberation of their own territory as "armed conquest." Actually it is precisely the United States itself that has conquered China's territories by force. The United States has concentrated the largest amount of naval and air power in the Taiwan Straits area to engage in war provocations against our people. Yet Dulles parades as an advocate of the renunciation of the use of force and the elimination of provocations. If these statements of Dulles' are not designed to fool other people, the U.S. armed forces must be withdrawn from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. This is precisely the urgent question to be settled in the current Sino-American ambassadorial talks. The Chinese Government places hope in the Sino-American ambassadorial talks now in progress, but Dulles said he would bring the Sino-American disputes to the United Nations. It is well known, however, that the People's Republic of China has been unjustifiably deprived of its rightful place in the United Nations. Therefore, one cannot but doubt whether the United States is sincere about Sino-American negotiations.

The Chinese people ardently love peace, but they will never succumb to the war threat of the imperialists. No amount of war threats by the U.S. imperialists can cow the Chinese people. The mighty demonstrations against U.S. aggression held by 300 million Chinese people in the cities and the countryside testify to the Chinese people's firm will. Should the U.S. aggressors, despite the repeated warnings of the Chinese people and the firm opposition of the people of the world, dare to impose war on us, our 600 million people, united as one, will certainly spare no sacrifice and will, under the sacred banner of defending our great motherland, fight against aggression, fight for the preservation of our sovereignty and territorial integrity, and fight for the safeguarding of peace in the Far East and the world! Ours is a just struggle. With the help of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and with the sympathy and support of all the peace-loving countries and people of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world, we will certainly win complete victory.

Just Off the Press

ON THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Containing the full text of the communique on the meeting between Mao Tse-tung and N.S. Khrushchov as well as several *Renmin Ribao* and *Hongqi* articles on the present world situation, which develop the well-known statements of Mao Tse-tung — "The East wind prevails over the West wind"; "The U.S. reactionary clique is a paper tiger"; "A single spark can start a prairie fire"; etc.

74 pp.

Important Documents Concerning the Question of Taiwan

Arranged chronologically from December 1943 to July 1955, these documents give the true picture of the Taiwan issue, its historical background and international significance. The just stand of the Chinese Government and people with regard to Taiwan and their resolute determination to liberate this integral part of China's territory are clearly explained.

184 pp.

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U.S. Must Stop Kindling the Flames of War—Right Now!

by OBSERVER

Following is the translation of a commentary published in "Renmin Ribao" (People's Daily), September 18, 1958, under the title "The Question Is Not 'Ceasefire,' But to Demand That the United States Immediately Stop Setting Fires."—Ed.

THE people of the entire world are closely following the Sino-American talks which have been resumed in Warsaw. They hope that the talks can find a real way to remove the war danger which has arisen in the Taiwan Straits area. However, just when Eisenhower solemnly declared that "we believe that diplomacy can and should find a way out," the United States continued to step up its military buildup in the Taiwan Straits area to expand aggression.

The aircraft carrier *Essex*, as announced by the headquarters of the aggressive U.S. armed forces in Taiwan on September 17, was transferred from the Mediterranean to the Taiwan Straits to join the Seventh Fleet, which now has six aircraft carriers. The *United Press International* boasted that the United States has massed the most powerful nuclear navy striking force ever assembled in the world. According to earlier news dispatches, the Seventh Fleet has three heavy cruisers and 40 destroyers in the Taiwan Straits in addition to these aircraft carriers. The U.S. air force has shifted at least 200 to 300 jet planes to Taiwan. The U.S. 11th Air Group, units armed with F-104 jet fighters and a contingent of troops equipped with the latest types of nuclear weapons also arrived in Taiwan within the past few days.

Six weeks ago, that is, long before the Chinese People's Liberation Army dealt punitive blows to the Chiang Kai-shek troops on Quemoy, the United States had already installed "Matador" guided missiles in Taiwan, ready for action at any time. Now the U.S. forces of aggression in Taiwan have declared again that the Second Missile Battalion of the 71st Artillery Regiment, 700 to 800 men strong and equipped with 48 guided missile launchers, had also come to Taiwan from the United States on September 16. In addition to several thousand marines in Taiwan, another 5,000 ground troops will soon arrive. And the size of the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group, too, has been expanded to 4,500 persons.

What tricks is Washington up to in stepping up its aggressive deployments in the Taiwan Straits area? Can such military moves be described as, in Eisenhower's words, "never resorting to force in the settlement of differences"? Isn't this precisely what Eisenhower pretends to oppose in his many utterances, that is, the use of

naked force for aggressive purposes? The Sino-American talks have been resumed, but the situation in the Taiwan Straits area has worsened further as a result of the stepped-up U.S. military moves for expanded aggression.

While the United States is intensifying its aggressive buildup, the American newspapers *New York Herald Tribune* and *San Francisco Examiner* and a London dispatch to the Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* with information disclosed from Washington, on September 15 all said that the United States sought to demand that China "cease-fire" and "stop her military actions near the coastal islands." They reported that the U.S. considered this a prerequisite for a solution to the question of the Taiwan Straits area. Eisenhower declared in his September 11 speech: "We believe that arrangements are urgently required to stop gunfire and to pave the way to a peaceful solution."

JUDGING from these recent happenings, the United States is playing the same old game it played during the past Sino-American talks. It is trying in vain to confuse the international dispute between China and the United States with China's internal affair—the liberation of Taiwan by the Chinese people from the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, so as to lure China into recognizing the permanent occupation of the Chinese territory of Taiwan by the United States.

China and the United States are not at war. How can there be any question of a "ceasefire"? The struggle of the Chinese people to liberate all of their territories has been going on for the past eleven years or more. Since the liberation of the mainland, the struggle to recover Taiwan and the coastal islands, where the remnant forces of the Chiang Kai-shek clique are entrenched, has also been in progress for nine years. The present military operations of the Chinese people against the Chiang Kai-shek troops hanging on Quemoy is merely a continuation of that struggle; it has no direct relationship whatsoever with international tension.

The present revival of tension over the Taiwan Straits area has its root cause in the continuation and development of the tension created by the U.S. armed seizure of China's territory of Taiwan nine years ago. The American military moves and buildup in the Taiwan Straits area and U.S. interference, by military threats and war provocations, in China's liberation of Taiwan and the coastal islands have brought the Sino-American dispute to an explosive point. This dangerous situation is certainly

not due to what is called "unprovoked attack" by China as alleged by the United States.

EVERYBODY knows that following the all-out civil war launched by Chiang Kai-shek, with the support of the United States, against the liberated areas in 1946, the Chinese people started the People's War of Liberation to overthrow the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. In the course of the great People's War of Liberation, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, achieved victory and liberated the entire mainland. The Chinese people's determination to free Taiwan and the offshore islands from the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique is nothing but a continuation of the People's War of Liberation.

To wipe out the armed forces of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, the Chinese people fought the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign in the northeast, the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign (Peiping has been re-named Peking since liberation—Tr.) and the Huai-Hai Campaign, crossed the Yangtse River in strength to liberate Nanking and Shanghai, and crossed the sea to liberate Hainan, the largest island in the South China Sea. These campaigns were much larger in scale than the present military actions against Quemoy and other offshore islands. No international tension had arisen at that time. Why? The reasons are quite clear. To liberate the whole of China from the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique is the Chinese people's own affair; it in no way threatens "peace"; it has nothing whatsoever to do with any foreign country, and no foreign country has any right to interfere. The Chinese people's liberation of their own territory from reactionary rule can never become a source of international tension, just as the Civil War of the United States, the war against the rebels in Indonesia and the recent overthrow of the Faisal monarchy by the Iraqi people did not lead to international disputes.

Since their liberation of the mainland, the Chinese people have carried on the struggle to liberate Taiwan and the coastal islands. As early as September 1949, the Chinese People's Liberation Army attacked the survivors of the Chiang Kai-shek troops on Quemoy. Later, in 1955, the P.L.A. liberated the Yikiangshan, Tachens and other Taichow islands. Since then, the battle for Quemoy and Matsu has been going on without interruption, and the exchange of artillery fire, sometimes intensive and sometimes less intense, continues all the time. But this has never caused any sort of international tension.

Of course, it must be pointed out that the situation in Quemoy and Matsu today is somewhat different from what it was three years ago. This is due to the fact that the number of Chiang Kai-shek troops there has been greatly increased, now constituting one-third of Chiang's entire military strength. The continuous increase of Kuomintang troops there in the past few years results from the attempt of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, with the support of the United States, to use Quemoy and Matsu as a springboard to attack the Chinese mainland. That is why the Chiang Kai-shek troops on Quemoy and Matsu, in the last few years, have always carried on harassing and probing activities against the mainland. Particularly since the Middle East crisis, the Chiang Kai-shek clique, with Quemoy and Matsu as bases, has intensified its harassing

activities against the mainland amidst the hullabaloo of "counter-attacking the mainland." This is why the P.L.A. has had to deal heavy blows to the Chiang troops entrenched on the offshore islands. This is entirely an internal Chinese affair, as it has been for the past eight or nine years.

The fact that the clouds of international war are drifting over the Taiwan Straits is not due to the fact that the Chinese people continue their unfinished People's War of Liberation by taking military actions to mete severe punishment to the Chiang Kai-shek troops on Quemoy and Matsu which have persisted in committing crimes and harassing the mainland. The threat comes from a different source. It is the U.S. armed occupation of our territory of Taiwan, of nine years' duration, to obstruct the Chinese people's liberation of that island. This has created a serious dispute between the two countries. The unjustifiable U.S. act of aggression has turned the Taiwan Straits area into a "hotbed" of war.

To ease the tension in the Taiwan Straits area, the Chinese people have exerted great efforts in the spirit of settling international disputes by peaceful means. At the Bandung Conference, Premier Chou En-lai of the Chinese Government proposed to sit down and talk with the United States. In the course of the subsequent Sino-American talks, the Chinese representative time and again put forward concrete proposals for the peaceful settlement of this dispute. The issue, however, remains unsettled simply because the United States has attempted to confuse an international dispute between China and the United States with the Chinese people's liberation of Taiwan, which is an internal affair; and because the United States has unreasonably demanded that China recognize the right of the United States to "unilateral and collective self-defence" over China's territory of Taiwan, and that China agree to give up her right to liberate her own territory of Taiwan by force.

THE so-called "ceasefire" proposition now put forward by the United States is the same old plot in a new disguise. The U.S. authorities know that our troops at the Amoy-Quemoy front have blockaded the coast of Quemoy with powerful artillery fire and that the Chiang Kai-shek troops there are faced with the danger of exhausting their supplies of food and ammunition. The Americans are therefore seeking a so-called "ceasefire" to stave off our attack in an effort to reinforce the Chiang Kai-shek troops, give them a breathing spell and obstruct our liberation of the offshore islands. The gentlemen in Washington are also employing the "ceasefire" trick in an attempt to lure China into a tacit recognition of the U.S. occupation of our territory Taiwan as well as acceptance of its outrageous aggressive activities in the Taiwan Straits.

We declare to the U.S. policy makers: what the United States could not obtain during past Sino-American talks, it will not obtain today by means of its gunboat policy and atomic blackmail. The Chinese people will never abandon their right to liberate their territory Taiwan and the offshore islands. And as to the time and form that this will take — this is entirely for the Chinese people to decide. It may take the form of armed force. It may also take peaceful forms. There is no lack of precedents for these different forms in the Chinese People's War of Liberation. Take the

Peiping-Tientsin Campaign for instance. Tientsin was liberated after the Chiang Kai-shek troops there were routed. But Peiping (now Peking — Tr.) was liberated by peaceful means. The Chinese people know how to manage their own affairs under different conditions. In the absence of U.S. armed intervention, the peaceful liberation of Taiwan is entirely possible.

The Sino-American talks have been resumed. At this critical juncture when the situation in the Taiwan Straits may explode at any moment into war between the United States and China, there is no time to lose. Chairman Mao Tse-tung said at the Supreme State Conference that "the talks might lead to some results, provided both sides had

the sincere desire to settle the questions at issue." If the United States truly, as Eisenhower swears, "devoutly wishes for peace," then the most urgent task of the moment is to stop stepping up its war preparations in the Taiwan Straits area and stop continuing its military threats and war provocations against our country. In that way, the war situation in the Taiwan Straits area will immediately be relieved. Once the United States gives up its use of force and threats of force, there will be no tension whatsoever in the Taiwan Straits area. The question, therefore, is not one of demanding a "ceasefire," but one of the U.S. stopping its incendiary actions right now, before the flames of war are ignited.

Campaign Against U.S. Provocations

The People Shoulder Arms

THROUGHOUT China the people are following up the great demonstrations and mass rallies against U.S. provocations in the Taiwan Straits area with mass participation in the militia movement and greater output on the production fronts. To bear arms in defence of the homeland and to do one's utmost to add to the country's material strength is the popular response of China's millions. This is the picture from the steppelands of Inner Mongolia to the subtropical mountain fastness of Hainan Island in the south, from the seaboard cities of Shanghai and Tientsin to the multi-national Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in the far west.

Along the east coast, the second most populous province in China, Shantung, is pressing ahead with a vast militia of 15 million able-bodied men and women. Shantung's militia, like its counterparts elsewhere, is undergoing vigorous military training. Those who live on the sea-front are learning something extra: to spot and deal with agents infiltrating by the air from enemy planes.

In neighbouring Kiangsu Province, the movement to form the people's militia developed hand in hand with the establishment of people's communes. On the outskirts of Nanking the militia membership increased many fold in the last few days. Factory workers in the city enlisted in large numbers and go out for regular military drill in the dawn's early light.

Proud Tradition

In northeast China, which has a proud tradition of guerrilla warfare, developed and perfected in the years of

the Japanese occupation, the movement to arm the population is sweeping ahead. In Liaoning Province, the militia units in the rural areas have all completed their training programme while those in the cities are rapidly catching up. One hundred thousand workers, students and government cadres from the Lushun-Talien area on the coast received special field training. Kirin Province, the home of China's first motor works, has decided to rush through the whole militia course in a few months instead of the normal three years. The militia regiments and divisions formed on the railways and highways, and in the province's water conservancy projects, factories and mines, work in the daytime and train in the evenings.

In the old revolutionary areas the people are giving vent to their pent-up feelings by redoubling their efforts



Militiamen of the Yi nationality in Kweichow Province

Photo by Chan Chien

to produce more, in the fields and factories, to help the national effort to repulse the U.S. imperialists. The people in these areas remember the savage blows inflicted on them by the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the Japanese invaders during the last war. Many recall the cruelties of U.S. armed forces working in close co-operation with Chiang Kai-shek.

When the news came through that the U.S. imperialists were again engaged in armed provocations against China they threw themselves into the movement to form militia units and to increase production with a spirit reminiscent of their earlier revolutionary struggles.

In Kiangsi, the peasants of several counties, led by veterans of the Chinese Red Army, have taken extra measures to ensure a bumper autumn harvest. The province's drive for steel also received a new impetus which shot up output two or threefold in a matter of a few days.

The same is true in Shensi, Szechuan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung and other parts of the country where the people's revolution had taken early and firm root. The watchword of the people is "Produce an extra *jin* of grain and an extra bullet will be manufactured; produce an extra *jin* of steel and an extra rifle will be manufactured to deal with the U.S. imperialists."

A veteran of the Chinese Red Army who hails from western Fukien spoke for many when he said: "If we could beat the enemy and take the towns by our muskets and spears in years gone by, there is no reason why we can't do it again, now that we have such a powerful army, air force and navy. We are sure to lick the U.S. aggressors if they dare attack us."

Women Arm Too

In the national campaign to resist U.S. provocations Chinese women are doing their full share. They, too, have joined militia units. In Honan Province, for example, the Chaoying People's Commune has 2,900 women in the militia. Another people's commune in the outskirts of Chengchow, the provincial capital, has formed several women's militia companies. Cotton Mill No. 2, in the same city, has a women's militia battalion. They have learnt how to shoot, throw hand grenades, and operate military motor cycles. Many have become crack shots. The eagerness to bear arms and undertake the rigours of strict military training springs from the desire to safeguard the new life that they have created.

This is also true of the college and secondary school students. In Peking, militia units sprouted like bamboo shoots after the rain. Students at the Iron and Steel Engineering Institute, for example, formed their militia on September 9 and declared that, apart from undergoing strict military training, they would also turn out 4,000 tons of steel by the end of the year as part of their "work-and-study" programme.

The job of training the students, factory workers, peasants and others has been taken on by former servicemen who know their job well. They are doing excellent work in turning China's militia into able defenders of the security of their country and peace of Asia and the world.

There are at present over six million former fighting men who have seen service with the Chinese People's Liberation Army or the Chinese People's Volunteers. They work at their jobs in various parts of the country. Since the United States extended its aggression to the coastal islands of China they have asked to be put on active service again, if necessary. They will lead the militia, they declare, and defend the country against attacks by the U.S. aggressor. A production corps in Sinkiang, 200,000 strong, all ex-P.L.A. men, have their guns oiled, serviced and maintained in ship-shape condition. They have put their uniforms beside their cots and stand ready to shoulder arms again at a moment's notice. Meanwhile, they are concentrating their efforts on increasing farm production and on turning out 20,000 tons of iron and 5,000 tons of steel as an indication of their determination to defend the country against all aggressors.

The No. 1 Steel Smelting Factory at Anshan increased its output by 200 tons the day following the mass rally against U.S. war threats. The third day witnessed a still greater increase of 700 tons.

In the past few days the number of native-style blast furnaces has multiplied in the rural areas and the number of iron and steel workers has risen rapidly. In Kiangsi Province alone, the number of steel workers stemming from the peasantry shot up from 190,000 to 760,000 in a few days and the number of blast furnaces put into operation jumped from 1,224 to 2,239.

One Hand on the Hoe

Agriculture is responding similarly. The main stress here is on extra measures to ensure that the autumn crops will be even richer than this year's record summer harvest and to improve the soil still further by means of deep ploughing. The more than 10 million peasants of embattled Fukien on the east coast, for example, are working doubly hard in the fields, while standing guard over their homesteads. The motto here is one hand on the hoe, the other on the gun.

As the U.S. armed provocations and war threats continue unabated, as wanton artillery attacks by the U.S.-fostered Kuomintang gang are kept up against educational establishments and the civilian population on the coastal areas, the nation closes ranks and stands united. Demonstrations are still being held in many places. By September 16 more than 302 million people, almost half of China's population, had demonstrated against U.S. armed provocations. This colossal figure completely bears out the saying of Chairman Mao Tse-tung that the tense situations created by the United States only serve to mobilize the people to oppose the U.S. aggressors. In Shanghai, 1,400,000 women turned out on September 16 to pledge to fight the enemy to the end. The national press is flooded with letters denouncing the aggressor from the other side of the Pacific and pledging readiness to serve in whatever capacity and at any place the country assigns. The national mood today is unmistakable: If the flames of U.S. aggression rise by a foot, China's energy to extinguish them will soar a hundred and even thousands of feet higher.

U.S. WAR PROVOCATIONS CONDEMNED

EISENHOWER'S radio and television speech on September 11 was a dud. Public opinion throughout the world has rejected his vituperative attacks on the Chinese people and ridiculed his upside down picture of the situation in the Taiwan Straits area.

The world sees the rights and wrongs of the situation: It knows that Washington's aggressive policy is the root cause of tension there; that the United States has no right to poke its nose into Taiwan and the offshore islands which are Chinese. Eisenhower tried to turn these indisputable facts inside out, but he only succeeded once again in making a public exhibition of U.S. imperialist aims.

He tried to frighten the world with the imaginary bogey of Chinese territorial ambitions. But the peoples of the world, who judge by deeds and not words, know who really entertains expansionist territorial ambitions.

The Damascus paper **Al-Sham** described the speech as a "direct threat to world peace." Ridiculing Eisenhower's reference to the Western camp as democratic and peace-loving, the paper asked: "Who attacked Egypt? Who overran Lebanon? Who occupied Jordan? Who is destroying Algeria?"

Directly refuting Eisenhower, the permanent Indian delegate to the U.N., Arthur Lall, said in New York that the Taiwan and offshore islands issue is purely China's internal affair. The goal of China is to retake possession of the last room in its house and nobody is entitled to prevent it, he said.

The United States is treading the old road of Japanese imperialism by occupying Taiwan and using it as a springboard to invade mainland China, says the Mandalay paper **Ludu**. Refuting the U.S. slander that China is responsible for tension in the Taiwan area, it notes that it is not China that has stationed troops in Hawaii but the United States which is occupying China's Taiwan.

Washington Obstructs Settlement

The immediate cause of the crisis in the Far East is the aggressive U.S. policy towards the People's Republic of China and U.S. incitement of the Chiang Kai-shek clique to provoke the Chinese mainland, declared the Iraqi paper **Al-Zamen**.

The **Rangoon Daily** of Burma asked, if the United States really did not want war, why was it still sending planes and warships to Taiwan?

Many papers roundly condemned Eisenhower's speech as an attempt to obstruct a settlement. The **Amrita Bazar Patrika** of India wrote: If the U.S. refuses to discuss any issue which would affect "the rights" of the Kuomintang, such negotiations could hardly prove fruitful. It noted that while asking China to renounce the use of force, the United States itself was holding out the threat of using force to help the KMT rump in retaining the offshore islands. "The inconsistency is too evident," it added.

Tribune, also of India, held that Eisenhower's speech has increased concern and anxiety among the peoples of all climes and countries. China, it added, could easily have settled the Taiwan issue but for American aid to the "crumbling Kuomintang regime." The U.S. policy towards China is absurd, and sooner or later circumstances will compel America to revise and reorientate that policy.

Bintang Timur in Indonesia wrote that if the United States persists in its obstinate attitude, the Sino-American talks in Warsaw would inevitably be deadlocked. The editorial refuted Eisenhower's proposal to neutralize Quemoy and other islands, saying that it was tantamount to non-recognition of China's sovereignty over these islands.

The Cairo **Al Shaab** said that when the United States declared its resolve to maintain its aggressive attitude, it was placing obstructions in the path of negotiation. Eisenhower's speech, the paper remarked, can only endanger world peace, because China will not bow to such open provocation. The United States should sober up and face reality before it found itself cornered.

Radio Cairo condemned U.S. moves to build missile-launching bases in Taiwan just as the Sino-U.S. talks opened in Warsaw. The United States appears before the world offering an olive branch while it holds a dagger behind its back and kindles the flames of a third world war.

Placing Eisenhower's speech in perspective, the **Voice of the Arabs** radio station declared: We must thank Eisenhower for exposing the true colours of the imperialists. Taiwan and the coastal islands are Chinese, but Eisenhower claimed that China's liberation of Taiwan and the coastal islands will remove the fronts of the free world in the west Pacific. This shows how much importance the imperialist countries attach to the territorial sovereignty of the peoples of various lands. Such is the logic of the "positions of strength" policy, of aggressive treaties and

bases. The same imperialist logic underlies the bankrupt Bagdad Pact and the "Eisenhower Doctrine."

The Syrian paper **Al Nour** noted that Eisenhower's repeated invocation of "world peace," and "democratic ideals" cannot conceal the aggressive aims of the U.S. When Eisenhower speaks about Taiwan, he sounds as if he is speaking about an American possession with which the Chinese people have nothing to do.

The Burmese daily **Pyidaungsu** warned that the U.S. moves in Taiwan were part of its world-wide aggressive schemes. It notes: The United States made, and is still making, every effort to turn Burma into its base. At this moment when the United States is provoking war in the Taiwan Straits, the activities of the Kuomintang remnants along Burma's border are evidently being stepped up with a view to stabbing China in the back.

U.S. Isolation

Public opinion in Europe also rejected the major premises of President Eisenhower's speech and U.S. policy in the Taiwan Straits area.

Sweden's Foreign Minister, Östen Undén, declared in a speech that the Taiwan issue is an internal Chinese affair and has nothing to do with other countries. "It is unreasonable," he said, "to describe non-interference in the affairs of another country as an act of surrender like that of Munich."

The Swedish newspaper **Morgon Tidningen**, organ of the ruling Social Democratic Party, criticized Eisenhower's speech as "turning black into white." Chiang Kai-shek, it says, is a threat to the Chinese people. This is why Eisenhower's points are so unconvincing.

The Norwegian paper **Orientering** criticized the U.S. provocations in the Taiwan Straits and said that with few exceptions the allies of the United States disagree with Washington's policies. U.S. prestige, it observed, is falling from day to day.

The Danish **Information** wrote: Never has a speech by U.S. President Eisenhower been so opposed by the world. His views on the Far East crisis are contrary to the most widely and authoritatively held views in the world.

In Britain, Eisenhower's speech was attacked from all sides, including conservative circles.

Lord Boothby, writing in the **Sunday Dispatch**, pointed out that the United States is responsible for the present tension in the Taiwan Straits area because it allowed the Chiang Kai-shek clique to continue its occupation of the offshore islands which are indisputably Chinese. He reminded the Americans of the basic fact that "bluff is inexcusable now that nuclear weapons are around and readily available to both sides."

The **Times** of London wrote that U.S. policy in Taiwan "is likely to bring the world periodically to the brink of war and one day perhaps over it."

Reynolds News declared: the Chiang Kai-shek regime is a department of the American Government and "it is a prostitution of words to invoke the memory of Munich on

their behalf. It is a total surrender of responsible statesmanship to risk setting the world aflame in their defence."

Lord Stansgate, speaking at a public meeting in London, said: It is a preposterous inversion of truth to say that China is the aggressor invading Quemoy. The fact is Chiang Kai-shek's troops, entirely paid, protected and inspired by foreigners, are occupying Quemoy and invading the mainland of China.

Labour MP, John Baird, said at the same meeting that if there is any aggression in the China seas, it comes from the U.S.A. What right does the American Seventh Fleet have to manoeuvre in the Taiwan Straits, he asked.

U.S. Public Opinion Opposes War

In the United States, the persistent attempts of Washington to drag America into war have caused increasing alarm in the American press over U.S. military provocations against the Chinese people.

The **St. Louis Post-Dispatch** declared editorially that the Eisenhower television speech was belligerent and antagonistic to China. It called on the American people to oppose military provocations against China. In another editorial it condemned Dulles for his mad gamble in the Far East and demanded a change in U.S. foreign policy. The **New York Post**, **Washington Star**, **Minneapolis Star**, and many other U.S. dailies have voiced disagreement and dissatisfaction with Eisenhower's speech.

The American people's alarm over Washington's war provocations is also reflected in the great numbers of letters sent to the White House and press. White House Press Secretary Hagerty has had to admit that at least half of these letters contained sharp criticism of current U.S. policy.

There is also division and doubt about Washington's policy in the ruling U.S. circles.

Senator Theodore Green, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressing "profound concern over Eisenhower's policies," said that Eisenhower's address indicated a failure to appreciate the realities in the Far East and to judge the danger with reasonable perspective.

Senator Hubert Humphrey admitted that the U.S. Government "has literally painted itself into a corner" on the Taiwan question. He said that this "is conclusive proof that the Administration's foreign policy is utterly bankrupt." He accused Dulles of "duplicity of the worst kind—reckless, dangerous and unpardonable" and suggested getting rid of Dulles which, he said, "would at least relieve us of one of our troubles."

Senator Wayne Morse knocked the bottom out of Eisenhower's allegation that U.S. security was threatened by China when he said that if the U.S. engaged China in a war, it would be on behalf of Chiang Kai-shek, a dictator and a Chinese warlord who had been driven off the mainland, and not because of any threat to U.S. security. The American people, he warned, "will do the dying, by the millions, if Dulles falls off the brink of war and he is anything but foot sure."

What Is a People's Commune?

PEOPLE'S communes are now being established throughout the Chinese countryside. In Honan, Liaoning, Hopei, Shansi, Heilungkiang and Kwangsi Provinces nearly all the peasant households have joined communes. Great numbers of people's communes have also been formed in other provinces. They represent an inevitable trend stemming from the unprecedented growth in agricultural production and the increased political consciousness of the people and open a new stage in China's socialist advance.

At present there is no universal blueprint to be followed in every part of the country. The communes do, however, have certain common features such as large membership; the all-round management of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery; the merger of industry, agriculture, trade, culture and education and military affairs within the commune; and the disappearance of certain last vestiges of the private ownership of the means of production.*

The draft of the provisional regulations of the Weixing (Sputnik) People's Commune in Suiping County, Honan, which has been published in the Chinese press, sheds light on the nature, organization, management, distribution and welfare features of a commune as well as what it plans to do when conditions mature. This commune, embracing 9,369 households, was born in April this year when 27 farm co-ops merged. It is one of the advanced communes in the country. Not all the features embodied in the draft are adopted by other communes and even this draft, prepared in August, is to be modified and perfected in the course of the development of the commune.

The Weixing People's Commune, says the draft, is a basic unit of society in which the working people unite of their own free will. It manages all industrial and agricultural production, trade, culture and educational work, and political affairs within its own sphere. Its purpose is to consolidate the socialist system and energetically to create the conditions for the gradual transition to the communist system in which the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" will be put into effect. At present, it should be noted, the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" prevails in the commune.

"Citizens who are over 16 years old," the draft regulations stipulate, "may be admitted as full members. Former landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and other persons deprived of political rights may be

accepted as unofficial members and, when granted political rights according to law, may be accepted as full members." The unofficial members have no electoral rights in the commune but are given the same economic treatment as full members.

Common ownership extends to certain means of production that were privately owned in the former co-ops. In joining the commune, the regulations stipulate, the members shall turn over to the common ownership of the commune "all the small plots of private holdings, privately-owned house sites and other means of production such as livestock, tree holdings, etc." They are allowed to keep a small number of domestic animals and fowl as private property. Private livestock and tree holdings turned over to the commune become the investments of their former owners. This and other individual investments in the 27 farm co-ops that joined to form the Weixing Commune will be repaid.

Production, Trade, Study and Militia

The regulations enumerate the major steps to higher farm output, the need to carry out agricultural mechanization and rural electrification rapidly, and the need to develop industry rapidly. The Weixing Commune will set up mines; iron and steel plants; factories to produce ball-bearings, farm tools and chemical fertilizers; workshops to repair machines and process farm produce; hydro-electric power projects; etc. It will build new roads, dredge waterways and improve the means of communication.

A supply and marketing department and a credit department will be established under the commune. There are two plans for the operation of these departments. They may be branches of the regular state trading and banking bodies, under the leadership of the commune, which will pay the staffs and retain part of their surplus. Or, they may be only agents of the state bodies concerned with the commune providing the capital and handling the surplus or deficits.

Universal, compulsory education combined closely with labour will be instituted in the commune. Steps will be taken to have all school-age children study in schools and gradually enable both young people and middle-aged people to acquire primary school education. Later on, middle school education will become popular throughout the commune and colleges will also be founded. The commune will help its members engage in scientific studies.

Young men and demobilized servicemen in the commune are to be organized into militia units. They will

* See "Greet the Upsurge in Forming People's Communes," in *Peking Review*, No. 27 and "Resolution on the Establishment of People's Communes in the Rural Areas," in *Peking Review*, No. 29.

get their regular wages when they undergo training and carry out duties in the militia.

Organization and Management

The congress of the commune, including representatives of every production brigade and all sections of the people, is the highest organ of management and decides all important matters. It elects a management committee and a supervisory committee for a term of two years. The former is composed of the head and deputy heads of the commune and a certain number of members and there are departments and commissions under its direction.

Members of the commune are grouped into several production contingents which will divide up into production brigades. Each contingent has a representative conference, composed of the contingent's deputies to the commune's congress. The conference elects a contingent leader, deputy leaders and a certain number of members of the contingent management committee. It also elects a supervisory committee. Both of the contingent committees have a term of office of one year.

The Weixing Commune has the same boundaries as the township* in which it was formed. Therefore, the deputies to the township people's congress will be concurrently deputies to the congress of the commune and members of the township people's council (township government) will be concurrently members of the management committee of the commune. The township head will be the head of the commune.

The commune, according to the regulations, shall carry out planned management and strict financial management, guarantee democratic life, publish accounts regularly and run its affairs in the spirit of industry and thrift.

Distribution

According to the draft regulations, the yearly income of the Weixing People's Commune is divided under the following heads:

1. Production costs of the current year, depreciation of common property and state taxes.
2. Food for the members and wages.
3. Public welfare funds (no more than 5 per cent of the total income) and common funds.

Distribution is guided by the principle of ensuring the high speed increase of production. With the growth of output, wages will be raised every year at a rate slower than that of production.

The draft regulations provide that the commune will operate a wage system when it acquires stability of income and adequate funds and the members are able voluntarily to consolidate labour discipline. The wages of the members will be fixed by the members on the basis of

discussion, taking into account the nature of the work done, the physical circumstances, technique and attitude towards work. Wages will be paid monthly. Technical allowances may be paid to those who have special skills.

After the adoption of the wage system, there must be periodic reviews and comparisons of work done by the various production units and individuals. Those who have done excellent work will be rewarded with additional wages while those who worked slovenly and failed to carry out their targets may get wage deductions. Annual wage awards in the commune are limited to a maximum of one-fourth of the total basic wages. Each month male members may have two days' paid leave and women members three days.

The wage system was actually introduced in the Weixing Commune in September. Before that the system of piece-work wages was used with a fixed value for each workday and monthly payments to members according to the number of workdays done.

A food supply system was put into operation this month since grain production had reached a high level and all members of the commune had agreed to it. All members are now supplied with food gratis in accordance with standards laid down by the state and the number of members in the family irrespective of how many members of the family can work.

Welfare

The draft regulations call for the setting up of community dining-rooms, nurseries and tailoring teams to free women from household chores. A central hospital and clinics for out-patients are going to be built in the commune. On the basis of co-operative medical care, each family in the commune will pay a yearly amount in accordance with the number of persons in the family. No other fees will be charged for any benefits they get from the medical facilities in the commune. In serious cases beyond the capacity of the central hospital, the hospital will send the patients to other suitable medical institutions and pay all the travelling and medical expenses. Free medical care will be adopted when economic conditions permit.

The commune, the regulations prescribe, will make necessary arrangements to ensure satisfactory living conditions for the aged, the infirm, orphans, widows and the disabled members who are less able or have no ability to work and nobody to depend on. "Happy Homes" for the childless aged will be set up. To improve living conditions, the commune will map out a long-term plan and gradually build residential quarters. Occupants will pay rent equivalent to the cost of maintenance and repair. It is also the duty of the commune to promote and provide facilities for culture, recreational and sports activities.

A summary of the draft regulations of the Weixing Commune can only present a brief picture of what a people's commune looks like in the present infant stage. Though many details will be improved as time goes on, there is no doubt that the people's communes are the best form of organization for building socialism and effecting the gradual transition to communism. They will become the basic units of future communist society in China.

*A township is China's basic administrative unit in the rural areas. Usually it embraces several villages and one, two or several thousand households. The commune is going to take over the functions of the local township government. — Ed.

Electrification Spurs Ahead

by LIN TIEN

CHINA is well set on the road to electrification. During the past five years her power output increased at the average rate of 21.6 per cent a year. By 1957 it reached 19,300 million kwh. This was nearly 2.5 times as much as was produced in 1952.

In 1952, little more than two years after liberation and just before the start of the First Five-Year Plan, China had not only rehabilitated her power industry but surpassed the pre-liberation peak annual output by 22 per cent. Further growth was even more rapid. From 1953 to 1957, its generating capacity increased by 2.47 million kw., greater than its total capacity in 1949.

The big leap forward that is now taking place in this as in other industries will increase the output of power at an even faster rate than in the past five years. Output of electricity in the first half of this year was 30 per cent greater than in the same period in 1957.

New building or reconstruction will start or be continued this year on 104 large and medium-sized hydro-electric and thermal power stations. More than 1.4 million kw. of generating capacity will be operating by the end of this year. If the new capacity of small rural power stations is added, the total of new capacity added this year will be much larger.

Not only this. She will build 31 high tension (110,000 or 220,000 volt) transmission lines with a total length of about 2,000 kilometres.

This big leap has naturally necessitated corresponding adjustments in the 1958 and succeeding plans for building electrical equipment works. Twenty additional plants have been added to the original list for this year. Most of them will be completed by next year. When all the plants started this year are built, they will be able to turn out more than 10 million kw. of generating equipment each year and large amounts of other items such as electric motors, transformers, wire and cable.

In addition to building new power stations, efforts are being made to make fuller use of existing equipment. Take Liaoning and Kirin for example. This year's big industrial expansion in these northeastern provinces demands a tremendous increase in power supply. By exploiting hidden potential, workers and staffs in the power industry there succeeded in generating an extra 390 million kwh. of power for the year without making any new investment. Thanks to the commissioning of new generators and putting old ones into excellent condition, it is now possible to keep going with one big overhaul instead of two in every two years, and two instead of three small overhauls a year. This alone added 230 million kwh. to available supplies. The rest of the additional power supply was obtained by reducing the amount of reserve generating capacity, a measure made possible by the good safety record maintained in operating generating equipment.

New plants under construction get wholehearted help from existing power plants. The Shihchingshan Power

Plant in Peking has taken full responsibility for installing and staffing a power plant ten times its size. "A small hen lays a big egg" is the current Chinese phrase describing this method of building plants.

Spreading the Power Network

In a literal sense the whole people are building China's power industry and the programme of construction is geared to this vast popular effort. We are seeing the simultaneous development of power stations built by both central and local authorities and of large as well as medium and small-sized power stations. At the present stage the emphasis is actually on the two latter types of power stations which are mainly built by local efforts to meet the fast growing needs of local industry and agriculture. These complement the large, modern plants. They help to spread the centres of power supply more evenly over the country. Small power stations are eminently suited to the needs of special administrative regions, counties and villages where industry is not so fully developed. They are helping to speed up the technical revolution which is now under way throughout the country. A solid technical basis has been given to this growing network of small and medium-sized power stations by China's new ability to mass produce generating equipment.

In laying the groundwork for rural electrification, the guiding principles are to concentrate on building small stations, to allocate power chiefly for productive uses and encourage the farm co-ops to do most of the building.

The thousands of small new hydro-electric power stations ranging from 5 kw. up to 500 kw. built in the countryside recently have helped enormously to ease labour shortages created by the big leap in farm production and local industrial development. Usually such plants require only small investments, a relatively low waterhead and ordinary skills. Moreover, they can be built fairly quickly. Generally it takes three to five days to build a 10 kw. station and about 15 days to build a 50 kw. station.

The Tientsin Special Administrative Region in Hopei has changed large tracts of unirrigated land into paddy-fields and built some 40,000 small rural factories this year. This created a big demand for labour. The tight labour situation was considerably eased by the building of new small capacity power stations. Up to the middle of August, the area had built 830 power stations and another 1,300 were under construction. The people devised many ingenious ways of adapting technology to suit local conditions, such as using wooden turbines and substituting brick, wood or stone for concrete. By these means they got building costs down to within reach of the peasants.

China's long-term policy puts the main stress on the development of hydro-electric power with thermal power playing a supplementary role. This takes full account of existing conditions and the enormous power needs of the future. It is designed to exploit the country's rich water

power resources to the full, speed up the growth of her power industry and the advance to the electrification of both towns and rural areas.

China's water resources rank among the first in the world. The Yangtse River system can alone provide more power than all the rivers of the United States combined. Properly used, these resources, which are distributed fairly evenly throughout the country, will enable factories and mines, cities and villages to get their power supplies from conveniently situated hydro-electric power stations.

Development plans for water power are also mostly designed to hit two or several birds with one stone. Small water conservancy works and big reservoirs are both needed to combat flood and drought, two of the major threats to agriculture. But multiple-purpose reservoirs, besides preventing flood and providing water for irrigation, can also provide power, facilitate navigation, be used for fish breeding and other purposes. A single well-designed project can efficiently combine both power and agricultural development.

This year thousands of engineers and technicians began prospecting and surveying over 80 rivers for such over-all development. By the end of the year they plan to complete provisional plans for an equal number of hydro-electric power stations. An early start is envisaged on some big hydro-electric projects originally scheduled for construction in 1959 or even 1960. These include the gigantic Liuchia Gorge Power Station on the Yellow River above Lanchow, Kansu Province.

Construction of many power stations is being speeded up. The Hsinanchiang Hydro-electric Power Station on the Hsinan River in Chekiang is one of the biggest stations of this kind now being built. Its builders decided that it could be made ready to generate power in 1960, one year earlier than planned. When the station is completed, it will supply power to the whole of a vast area including Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow.

Construction of the famous Sanmen Gorge water conservancy project on the Yellow River in Honan is also being pressed ahead at a rapid rate. Measures are being considered to complete the whole project by the end of

1961, one year earlier than planned, with generation of power to begin in the first half of that year.

Costs Reduced

These plants will be built faster and more cheaply than before. It used to take four years and more to survey and design large hydro-electric power stations of 500,000 kw. and over. Now such work can be done in two years or less; a year is enough in the case of a 100,000 kw. station. Compared to 1953, the time taken to build such stations has been cut from one-third to two-fifths. Costs have been cut by over 50 per cent. Building costs now average about 500 yuan per kilowatt.

Thermal power plants are studying how to get the best out of the coal they use. A Tientsin power plant is extracting coal tar by native methods. Plants in Peking and Kirin Province are extracting sulphates and other products from coal. Coal ash is being used to make cement, and power plants will produce 131,000 tons of it this year. Besides the manufacture of these products, the multiple use of coal will greatly reduce power costs.

There will be a still more rapid growth of rural hydro-electric power stations this coming winter and spring. A recent conference which discussed this question proposed a plan under which in these two seasons each province shall select a few counties and some dozens of farm co-ops in which to lay a groundwork for electrification. The specific target for such a plan will be to build generating capacity up to an amount averaging 100 or 150 watts per household, which will permit 60 to 80 per cent of the work of irrigation, flour-milling, cotton-ginning and similar work on a power operated basis and make electricity the main motive power of local industries. In view of such advances it won't be very long before electricity becomes one of the major sources of power supply in the rural areas.

During the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962) several large stations will be built with high technical standards. But the principle of priority for hydro-electric power generation holds good for the future. The capacity of such stations will increase from 22 per cent of total capacity in 1957 to around 45 per cent in 1962.

IUS Congress in Peking

Students of the World Speak Out

ON the night of September 15 young people from all parts of the world took over Zhongshan Park, near Tien An Men Square. The park was gay with a million colourful lights strung between trees and posts. Forty student bands and theatrical troupes were on hand to provide dance music and give performances. Some 20,000 Peking students and youth joined the world student leaders in the closing celebration of the 5th Congress of the International Union of Students which had just finished its twelve-day session in this city.

The 5th Congress, the most representative ever held since the founding of the IUS in 1946, opened on September 4. It was attended by 231 delegates, observers and visitors with different traditions and political views from 70 countries. Indicative of the growing prestige of the

IUS is the fact that about half of the participants were representatives from student organizations which were not IUS members. Nine student organizations were accepted as new members by the Congress.

Discussion during the Congress centred around the role of students in the maintenance of peace and in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism; problems of democratization of education; improvement of the conditions for study and living; student rights and cultural activities and international student co-operation.

Scourge of Colonial Oppression Exposed

At the sessions student delegates from many Asian, African and Latin American countries took the floor to enumerate a host of damning facts to show the scourge

of colonial oppression and its effects on education. Delegates from Latin America told the participants that in Bolivia three schools had to take turns in using the same building and ten students had to share a single textbook. In Colombia teachers were paid so meagre a salary that it did not cover even their most elementary needs. While education was so neglected, military expenditures took up two-thirds of Colombia's national budget. The same story was told by students from many other countries under the influence of the U.S. with its policy of arms race and war preparations.

The plight of students in the countries under foreign domination was made clear by many delegates. In Cyprus, it was reported, 75 per cent of the elementary schools and eight secondary schools were closed down by the government of occupation at various times from 1956 to 1957 because the pupils participated in demonstrations in favour of self-determination, or merely because they hoisted the Greek flag on the school buildings. In Jordan, prisons and concentration camps are full of patriotic citizens, and new camps are being built with the aid of the U.S. Point Four Programme. In Algeria, large numbers of students are jailed and massacred by the French colonialists.

Many moving speeches were made by delegates about the struggles of students against colonialism and imperialism. A representative of the General Union of Iraqi Students told of the heroic struggle of the Iraqi people in which the students joined. He said that the so-called "most stable country in the Middle East" had given birth to "one of the most volcanic revolutions in the history of the world and shattered the imperialist structure in less than two hours." He hailed the victory of Iraq as "a great victory for all peace and freedom loving peoples." A delegate from Venezuela gave a vivid description of the struggle of the students in his country and the militant role they played in overthrowing the dictatorship of Perez Jimenez. He condemned the imperialists' seizure of Venezuela's oil resources and said that China, with its revolutionary experience, had set a good example in the anti-colonialist fight. A delegate from the Cameroons described the plunder of his country and the torture to which the people were being subjected. The French and British colonial rulers both suppressed the progressive student movement. He said that students are taking up arms and joining the people's guerrilla war against the colonialists. It was clear from these reports that students fully realize that their needs can be fulfilled only when colonialism and imperialism are defeated.

Congress Resolutions

The resolutions adopted by the Congress expressed the strong hatred of students throughout the world for colonialism and imperialism and their determination to fight for an end to these evils. The "Resolution on Student Activities in Defence of Peace" pointed out that imperialism is the permanent cause of war, therefore the struggle for peace is closely linked with the fight against imperialism and colonialism. A resolution on the situation in Arab East strongly condemned the U.S.-British intervention in Lebanon and Jordan and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. and British troops. In a general resolution on colonialism, the Congress declared that the struggle against colonialism constitutes one of the foundation stones of international

student co-operation. It called on all student organizations to strengthen their support for students in their struggle against colonialism.

The solidarity of world students in fighting imperialism was best demonstrated by the Congress' unanimous condemnation of U.S. aggression in the Taiwan Straits area. The Congress cabled a strong protest to the U.S. Government and voiced full support for the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate Taiwan. Delegates and observers spontaneously joined the Peking demonstrators in their huge mass protest rally in Tien An Men Square.

As a result of the discussion on democratization of education, improvement of conditions for study and living and defence of students' democratic rights, a resolution covering these issues was passed. A statement accompanying the resolution points out that "the fight of students for these needs should be carried out as an integral part of the general student movement striving for peace, national independence and democracy."

The Congress agreed on a programme of action to help achieve these aims through information and publicity on the fight of the students; conferences, seminars and gatherings dealing with the problem of democratization of education; relief projects, solidarity actions and campaigns and co-operation with other organizations.

Student Welfare

In its report to the Congress, the IUS Executive Committee also summarized its activities during the past few years to promote student welfare. During the past three years more than 1,000 T.B. student patients were treated in its Sanatorium for Asian and African Students in Peking. During the past two years, member organizations have offered 153 scholarships which the IUS has granted to students from colonial and newly independent countries. Approximately the same number of scholarships will be offered in the coming year.

Several resolutions on students' cultural and sport activities as a contribution to better understanding and co-operation in the student community, were adopted by the Congress. In one of the resolutions, the Congress expressed its gratitude to the Soviet young people for their remarkable work in preparing the Sixth World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, and called on all student organizations to prepare for and ensure the success of the Seventh Festival, which is to be held in Vienna in the summer of 1959.

During the session, student leaders from various countries had the opportunity to experience the warm friendship which the Chinese students and people have for them. Many college students in Peking gave up part of their summer vacation to take part in voluntary labour in order to help renovate the meeting place, the surrounding streets and prepare offices for the Congress personnel. Letters of greetings poured in from student organizations in all parts of China.

The Mayor of Peking, Peng Chen, gave a reception for the Congress participants. At a second reception, given by Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chairman of the China Peace Committee, Premier Chou En-lai was present and addressed the student representatives. He said, "Your voice for peace and against oppression has spread from Peking to the whole world. . . . You have spoken for the youth of the world in making your just appeal. We are very glad to see in you the hope and future of the world."

New Peasant Paintings

China's peasants are no strangers to the artists' brush. Folk painting and the pictorial-decorative arts of the villages have an immensely rich and ancient heritage, but the present development of peasant pictorial art is something entirely new.

During the first two weeks of this month the gallery of the Artists' Union in Peking showed a selection of 191 drawings and paintings and over 60 photographs of murals painted on the walls of their houses by the peasants of Pih sien County in north Kiangsu. This is only a fraction of the pictures and murals done recently by the Pih sien peasants with astonishing creative energy. In July and August they produced 183,000 such paintings. In one townlet, Kuanhuchen, seventy peasants after a solid day's work in the fields finished off five hundred wall paintings in a single night.

Hopei, Hupeh, Shansi and other provinces have many counties where these modern wall paintings are also a common sight. But, so far, Pih sien is well in the lead. Its paintings range from poster-size to murals as big as the side of a house. This expansive interest in painting is one of the initial products of the new cultural revolution among China's millions. Of the 15,000 peasant artists in Pih sien, only three have had some sort of regular training; the rest are self-taught. In Chefu Township, a 72-year-old housewife, noted in her day for her scissor-cuts and designs on shoes, is now showing her talents as a mural

painter. Another painter is a young peasant who has suffered from partial paralysis for years. While confined to bed he taught himself to copy the illustrations in Chinese classical novels. When he heard that everybody was busy painting murals, he too picked a wall, got himself set up in a chair on a table and set to with his brushes. The Pih sien peasant-painters make their walls ready with an undercoating early in the morning before they go to the fields and during the noon interval. When the day's work is done they start to paint their pictures on them. In this way a whole township is soon made gay with murals. One thing new about this burst of amateur art in the villages is its very scope. Never before has such painting attracted such masses of people to try their hands at it.

It is new also in the ideals, sentiments and feelings expressed. These peasant-painters are building a socialist society with their own hands with enormous enthusiasm and are bursting to express their ideas and feelings about it all. With some this urge for artistic expression takes the form of song, the ballad, verse; with others it takes the form of pictorial and decorative art.

Technically much of this art may leave much to be desired, but there are many pictures that require no excuses and for sheer artistry compel the whole-hearted admiration of the professionals. Its mass appeal is undoubted. Being very much the product of a particular locale and community they have an immediacy of impact that a more sophisticated work of professional art might never achieve in that place.

Exuberant in mood and emancipated in their way of thinking, the Pih sien artists show remarkable originality and boldness in challenging old artistic conventions and inventiveness in devising forms they think best suited for their themes.

Liang Chuan-kuei, a Pih sien peasant, has painted an aeroplane looking the size of a butterfly as it flies past a field of mammoth maize plants. He accompanies it with the lines:

*Our co-op has a field of maize,
With stalks so high they cloud the sky.
That aeroplane can come to grief
If it strays off course and hits a leaf!*

Another paints a rice field sown with plants so big that the harvesters have to use saws to cut them down. Mythological characters are introduced to contrast the past with the present. Smoke pours out of three furnaces in which the peasants are preparing fertilizer. The legendary Monkey mistakes them for the Mountain of Fire and tries in vain to put out the conflagration with

his magic fan. An old man is walking along happily with an ear of rice as big as a branch of a tree on his shoulder. His grandson, toddling behind him, has his finger in his mouth as he looks with curiosity at the marvel his grandfather carries.

Many of these artists create pictures compounded of a moving lyricism and appreciation of the simple joys of life that yet reflect the immense difference between the peaceful, contented life of today and the hell on earth that was life in the typical landlord-dominated village of the past. A painting of an old woman baking cakes is inscribed:

*Granny Chao is happy, and her heart
is at ease,
Singing to herself, baking her cakes.*

You feel the singing in the air as you see her sitting contentedly beside her oven turning over the cakes with a dexterous hand.

In Chenlou Township, an old woman asked an artist to paint a rich maize harvest on the wall of her cottage, but when it was finished, the maize, well drawn to scale, was too small to satisfy her. "That maize," she complained to the artist, "isn't as big as what we have in our fields. And we're going to grow maize several times bigger than that soon!"

Pih sien's peasants as elsewhere have solid and astonishing achievements in increasing production all around them and they are supremely confident of a still better future. These pictures reflect the fact that what was believed to be impossible yesterday is happening today. Pih sien's rice harvest is so good this year that old-fashioned sickles used for generations in the past are no longer adequate for the job. Almost every co-op farm in the county has set up workshops to produce better ones. Ancient dreams are gradually being transformed into realities. Their paintings are not such phantasies as they appear at first sight. Woven out of the stuff of reality, they inspire, beckon the peasants on to the future and are as close to the peasant and to his liking as good home cooking. The Pih sien painters are not given to windy dissertations on their art, but they know very well where they are going. This is an unself-conscious integration of revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism—the essential ingredients of socialist realism.

The Chinese peasants have freed themselves from the limitations of a small individual peasant economy. Today they are building complex socialist people's communes. They think and feel quite differently from what they used to do only a few years back. The narrow little world of self-sufficiency based on private



"I would harvest my rice with an axe, if only my rice would grow like a tree."

By peasants in Kiangsu Province

ownership of land no longer holds attractions for them. Now they see wide horizons opening up before them as they advance to communism. When they take up the brushes themselves they want to paint the things that are bringing them a happier life—co-operative labour, collective living, greater production, peace. These are the recurring themes of the Pih sien paintings which are typical of the new movement.

Gay in colour, fresh in composition, these paintings are full of vitality and boundless promise. This is one of the new phenomena produced by the advance of China's socialist revolution and construction. The inventiveness of the people, the originality of which they are capable once the revolution has released the pent-up springs of their creativity, overturns all the accepted standards of the past. This is the slogan—"Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom"—in brilliant action.

—KO LU

Szechuan Handicrafts

The recent exhibition of Szechuan handicrafts, held in Chungshan Park, gave Peking an opportunity of seeing that the craftsmen of that province are more than upholding the golden traditions they have inherited from the past.

Liberation gave a new lease of life to the handicraftsmen of Szechuan, like those in other parts of the country; and the start of co-operation among them in 1956 led to a second big leap both in the quantity and quality of their output. The more than 500 exhibits they sent to Peking contained many things that are worth mentioning.

Bamboo-ware, for which the province is famous, was naturally well represented—in a vast range of goods—baskets, no two of them alike, exquisite caskets, plates, fans, screens, cups and containers of all shapes and sizes. Skilful use is made of grain and colours of the split bamboo fibres. The Szechuan craftsmen have developed extraordinary skill in weaving these fibres—thin as a hair—into fans light as air, with flowers, trees and human figures woven into them. They have a soft translucence unlike any other material and the transparency of fine gauze.

The modern pottery pieces also attracted particular attention, not least because clever design has given elegant form to inexpensive materials and skilfully applied glaze has brought out and enhanced the natural beauty of the clays used, to produce cheap attractive everyday ware.

Szechuan brocade and Chengtu embroideries have long been famous all over the country. There has been no



Szechuan pottery

falling off in their beauty. Their prices, that in the old days set them apart for the aristocracy, are now within reach of the ordinary buyer.

A noteworthy feature of the exhibition was the section devoted to work by the national minorities, the Tibetans, Yis and others who live in Szechuan. Whether for daily use or for special decorative purposes, their handicraft products show an original and enormous talent. Their metalwork is particularly fine. There has been a great improvement in Szechuan lacquer-ware. This is rapidly securing itself a place among the very best produced in China. —K. L.

THEATRE

Dramas Against U.S. Provocations

Premier Chou En-lai's statement on the provocative U.S. activities in the Taiwan Straits area came over the radio at nightfall on September 6 just as Peking's theatres were getting ready for their evening performances. Actors and actresses, producers and prop-men, geared as they already are to the quick fire needs of the big leap—and incidentally to the recurring crises caused by Washington—took action immediately. Work began on new skits and playlets that, rehearsed after the shows, were being acted out on the streets and squares next morning. The Peking People's Art Theatre, the China Youth Art Theatre, the China Peking Opera Theatre, the Central Experimental Opera Theatre and many other professional and amateur troupes were out in force, adding wit and spirit to the demonstrations on the morning of September 7. Open-air shows continued here and there throughout the city and its suburbs on the following days.

What most of these playlets lacked in polish they made up for in punch. U.S.

Aggressors Put Nooses Round Their Own Necks satirizes the intrigues of the U.S. warmongers with their mania for brinkmanship and bases that are just so many nooses round their own necks. *The Truth About the U.S. Imperialists* shows why the United States, with its insurmountable internal contradictions, is merely a "paper tiger." It makes play with the secret recently exposed that the Pentagon is seriously engaged in a study of how the United States should surrender in the next war.

There is deep anger in China over U.S. policy but also a calm that comes from confident strength. *Happy Reunion*, a playlet performed by the staff of the Chinese Dramatists' Union, shows the roots of their confidence which are grounded in the nation's great achievements in socialist construction. It tells the story aptly through the eyes of a peasant who was pressganged by Chiang Kai-shek's army and forced to leave his native village before the liberation. He has managed to escape from Chiang's clutches and when he returns to the mainland, he finds that his village has changed beyond recognition. His wife, whom he left poor and starving, is now working happily and prosperously in an agricultural co-op. The contrast between this and the hellish life he lived under the reactionary Kuomintang wins him over completely and he too wants to get down to building socialism.

Theatre people are also making telling use these days of the many *quyi* forms—comic dialogues, patter, ballads and big drum verses—that have for centuries been the street arts of the people. Hsiao Pai Yu Shuang, one of the most popular of the *pingju* actresses, has a new number styled *The Aggressors Must Get Out of Taiwan!* Shu Hsiu-wen of the Peking People's Art Theatre has a new political monologue exposing U.S. aggression. The Shaohsing Opera Company of Chekiang which is now performing in Peking also turned out in force to take anti-aggression playlets on to the streets. In a dozen and more styles these performances all centre round the militant theme: the Chinese people will not tolerate armed provocations on their doorstep; U.S. aggression will be put a stop to; and Taiwan will be liberated.

The Peking People's Art Theatre's *We'll Liberate Taiwan!*, whether performed on the streets or as curtain-raiser at regular performances, always draws thunderous applause from the audience; it expresses what every Chinese feels at heart today. The same theatre has also started rehearsing *Long Live the Heroes at the Front!* A special troupe will take this play to the men of the People's Liberation Army in Fukien who are in the front line of the defence of the country. —CHEN KANG

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Eisenhower's Double-Talk

"Abuse cannot hide the truth nor stop historical progress" is *Renmin Ribao's* rejoinder to Eisenhower's September 11 television speech.

"The Chinese People's Republic," it says, "has grown and consolidated its strength amidst abuse which only goes to prove that the Chinese people have done wisely and well, and that the enemy who wants us to submit or 'pass away' will be sorely disappointed."

Eisenhower knows well enough that no amount of vituperation can frighten the Chinese people, the *Renmin Ribao* points out. His ravings are meant to allay domestic dissatisfaction over the adventurist U.S. military policy in the Taiwan Straits area and to reassure those "friends and allies" who are getting scared of being tied to the Washington war chariot.

U.S. military provocations in the Taiwan Straits area have created an extremely dangerous situation, the paper adds. Every sensible American knows that the war which the gentlemen of the White House and the Pentagon want to provoke is an unjust, hopeless war. To the Americans, nothing could be more horrifying than a direct armed clash with People's China.

The majority of the "friends and allies" of the U.S. rightly fail to understand how liberation of their own territory by the Chinese people can constitute a threat to other countries and to peace, and how the dispatch of U.S. forces to China's very doorstep to interfere in China's internal affairs and the military provocations carried out by them there constitute a "dedication to peace."

Renmin Ribao ridicules Eisenhower's attempt to create the impression that he is being "lured or frightened" and asked to "submit." It says: "We, the Chinese people, proclaim that we do not intend to 'lure or frighten' anyone, nor do we want anyone to 'submit.' We do not want a single inch of other people's territory but we will not allow others to seize an inch of territory from us. In his speech, Eisenhower spoke at length against 'appeasement,' as if non-interference in China's internal affairs would mean 'appeasement,' and not to 'appease' calls for U.S. military intervention. This is sheer nonsense. We do not want anyone to 'appease' us, nor will we appease aggressors."

Guangming Ribao describes Eisenhower's speech as nothing but a repetition of Dulles' warmongering. His slanders and sophistry only serve to expose the shameless, greedy face of U.S. imperialism.

The Chinese people treasure peace, it says, but they will not tolerate foreign aggression and imperialist intervention in their internal affairs. "Eisenhower is badly mistaken if he thinks he can scare the 600 million dauntless Chinese people."

Sino-Japanese Relations

The basic policy for Sino-Japanese relations ratified by the Japanese Socialist Party on September 11 is welcomed by *Renmin Ribao's* Observer on September 16. He notes that there is a steadily growing insistence to the Japanese people's demand that the Kishi government change its policy of hostility towards China. The "basic policy" of the Japanese Socialist Party, which stands for non-recognition of "two Chinas," regards the Taiwan issue as a Chinese internal matter and proposes specific measures for the general improvement of Sino-Japanese relations, is yet another reflection of this.

At the present moment, when the United States is stirring up a serious war crisis in the Taiwan Straits area and U.S. bases and forces in Japan and Okinawa are being used to aggravate the tension, the Kishi government's policy of subservience to the United States and hostility towards China is dragging Japan on to a very dangerous path. The Japanese people realize this the more clearly and feel more uneasy the more tense the situation in the Taiwan Straits area grows. Under these circumstances, Observer points out, the Japanese Socialist Party has correctly stressed that the stationing of U.S. forces in Taiwan increased tension in Asia, and opposed U.S. armed intervention and use of military bases in Japan.

U.S. occupation of Taiwan and Okinawa and the turning of these places and the whole of Japan and south Korea into its aggressive military bases are the major cause of tension in the Far East. Defence of peace in the Far East and the world demands that the United States be told to withdraw its forces from Taiwan, Okinawa, Japan and south Korea. The Chinese people want to liberate Taiwan,

Quemoy and Matsu Islands. The Japanese people want to recover Okinawa. In this struggle, the Chinese and Japanese peoples share common objectives, interests and feelings. "It goes without saying that we should support each other. Only those who are whole-hearted lackeys of the United States and woo the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan are blind to this."

Referring to the Socialist Party's call to the Chinese and Japanese peoples to make a common effort to break the deadlock in Sino-Japanese relations, Observer declares: "We affirm that the Chinese people, as in the past, will spare no efforts to work together with the Japanese people to improve Sino-Japanese relations and strengthen friendship between the two peoples."

Sino-Japanese relations are not an isolated question, Observer concludes. The Japanese people can see more and more clearly that this is closely bound up with the question of which of two roads Japan will follow — subservience to the United States or independence and sovereignty, war or peace.

In a commentary on the following day, Observer notes that in sharp contrast to the Japanese Socialist Party's basic policy and the statements and resolutions of the Japanese Communist Party and other democratic organizations, the joint statement by the Japanese Foreign Minister Fujiyama and Dulles, which slandered the Chinese people as having "created grave tension in the Far East," shows that there is no change in the Kishi government's subservience to the United States and its hostility towards China.

He recalls that under the pressure of public opinion Fujiyama had said in the Japanese Diet before his departure for the U.S. that the Japanese "government does not recognize two Chinas" and that the "Taiwan problem is China's domestic problem." It is now clear, Observer says, that these words were only a smokescreen to fool the Japanese people and gestures meant for bargaining with the U.S.

But for U.S. intervention, Observer notes, there would be no question of "Far Eastern tension." It is the U.S. and no one else that has deliberately created and maintained tension in the Far East. It is the Kishi government of Japan which has followed the U.S., supplied it with military bases and tried to absolve it of the crime of aggression. The way Fujiyama sings the same tune as Dulles makes it clear that *Renmin Ribao's* previous exposure and analysis of the latent imperialist ambitions of the Kishi government was absolutely correct.

Foreign Trade Notes

More Trade with Tunisia and Morocco. China will take part in the Sixth International Fair in Tunis which opens in October this year. A Chinese trade mission headed by Lei Jen-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, left Peking on September 5 for Tunisia and will also visit Morocco on the invitation of the governments of the two countries.

China's trade with Tunisia dates back more than a thousand years. Chinese merchants then took tea, silk, porcelain and other goods to Tunisia. Chinese tea has been exported to Morocco since the 1930's; and it is a favourite drink of the Tunisian and Moroccan peoples. China's exports to Tunisia and Morocco now include tea, cotton cloth, silk, ground nuts, machinery and sundries. China on her part is interested in such Tunisian and Moroccan products as phosphorite, sardines, skins and hides, wool and olive oil.

Friendly contacts between China and these two countries have been growing steadily in recent years and trade between them too has made considerable progress. Chinese-Moroccan trade in 1957 was double what it was the year before and that with Tunisia also increased. In the first half of 1958, China's trade with Morocco was twice as much as in the corresponding period in 1957. This year is also seeing a marked increase in trade with Tunisia. Prospects for further growth of mutual trade are bright.

China was represented at the 1957 and 1958 Casablanca International Fairs and a delegation of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade visited Morocco and Tunisia in 1956. Parliamentary and trade union delegations from Morocco and delegations representing the trade unions, the women and cultural and agricultural circles of Tunisia have also visited New China. Such contacts have strengthened the friendship between the peoples of China and the two North African countries and are helping to promote trade between them.

Tientsin Export Exhibition. Tientsin, north China's biggest port city, is currently holding a full-scale exhibition of the goods it exports. The 13,000 items set out in 14 large rooms make a brilliant display. While most of them are industrial goods, they cover a wide range including metals, machinery and instruments, telecommunication equipment, chemicals, medicinal herbs,

pharmaceuticals and medical instruments, animal products, special native products, minerals, foodstuffs, cereals, oils and fats, handicrafts, woodware, silk and other textiles, and sundries.

Tientsin's state foreign trade organizations invited many representatives of foreign firms to the exhibition. Visitors have come from Switzerland, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, West Germany, Canada, South Africa, Burma, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, Hongkong and Macao. Others are expected. Businessmen appreciate the convenience of being able to look over a wide range of samples and talking things over on the spot. Most visitors have placed fast orders.

The many new lines of goods Tientsin is exporting have attracted particular attention. Among the orders so far placed are many for over 170 new export lines. These include high frequency electronic seamers, electric clocks, mineral water, *Jinsen* tea, etc.

Export enterprises have also thought up new ways of helping visiting businessmen get to know the quality of the goods they are interested in. Prospective customers of the National Foodstuffs Export Corporation have been invited to taste for themselves the various delicious foodstuffs and Chinese delicacies which the corporation supplies. A businessman, after a dish of roast chicken, ordered two tons of the birds for his firm.

Visits arranged to Tientsin factories and other enterprises are also helping business. Making the rounds of a slaughter-house, a Hongkong merchant incidentally noticed that the porkers there, weighing round 30 kilogrammes each, would be fine for roasting. He was immediately put in touch with the supplier and signed an order for 120 tons of them.

Merchants from Asia and Africa have so far handled the biggest transactions.

Scientific Co-operation

Scientific and technical co-operation over a wide field is provided for in three separate protocols China recently signed with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland:

The Sino-Polish protocol will give China the benefit of Polish experience in the coal-mining, machine-building and food industries, while China will pass on to Poland its experience in the production of tinned goods, handicrafts and other consumer goods.

The Sino-Hungarian protocol makes available to Hungary Chinese data on maintenance of telecommunication equipment under tropical conditions, the production of textile machinery and experience in sericulture in exchange for Hungarian information on the manufacture of electric cables, agricultural machinery and the processing of natural gas.

The Sino-Czechoslovak protocol signed in August visualizes a much broader scope of co-operation than that provided for in any previous protocol. This year, as a result of China's big leap forward in production, the two countries for the first time are exchanging the same amount of data.

In Brief

Another group of Chinese People's Volunteers will begin withdrawing from Korea on September 25. This is the third group of volunteers to return to China this year, the first two numbered 180,000 men.

A Chinese delegation headed by Minister of Public Health, Li Teh-chuan, is now in Warsaw to study the Polish health services and the work of the Polish Red Cross.

Cultural News

An enthusiastic audience of 3,000 gave a standing ovation to the Chinese Tientsin Song and Dance Troupe at its premiere in Damascus. The Chinese artists will give further performances during the Damascus International Fair after which they will return to Cairo where they have already scored a success.

China and the United Arab Republic will arrange exchange visits of artists, men of letters and professors under the terms of the 1958 plan for cultural co-operation recently signed in Cairo. A U.A.R. medical mission will come to China while a Chinese delegation of agricultural scientists will visit the U.A.R.

Li Ming-chiang, a 21-year-old Chinese pianist, won first-prize in the George Enescu International Piano Contest in Bucharest.

The famous Chinese opera, *Fifteen Strings of Cash*—a 400-year-old satire on bureaucracy in feudal China—has been produced by a theatre in Hamburg.

The German script is adapted from the original by the writer Guenther Weisenborn, who visited China in 1956.

Here and There

Among the thousands of foreign guests to attend the October 1 National Day celebrations in Peking this year will be a group of 14 Indian tourists. The first

to take advantage of the facilities arranged by the private Indian travel agency—"Mercury Travels" and the Chinese Intourist Service, they will later visit Shanghai and Canton. A second tour is being organized by the Indian company in October.

A fleet of four Chinese trawlers especially designed for sailing heavy seas in typhoon affected zones recently arrived in Haiphong to help train Vietnamese deep sea fishermen.

A joint Soviet-Chinese mountaineering party recently made a successful ascent to the summit of a nameless Pamir peak 7,000 metres above sea level.

Two lion cubs, a small spotted panther, a salamander and four gray cranes recently left Peking by train for the Rangoon Zoo in Burma. The Peking Zoo which sent these gifts is expecting to receive from Rangoon this month 13 different kinds of animals, including crocodiles and beavers.

Visitors

A 12-member delegation of Soviet journalists, headed by V. P. Moskovsky. Mr. Naik, Bombay State's Minister for Agriculture.

The Thai Economic Liaison Mission led by Sa-ing Marangkul, Member of the Thai People's Assembly.

A 12-member delegation of Thai writers, journalists and artists, headed by the noted writer Nai Kularb Saipradit.

Ernest Ouandi, Vice-President of the Cameroons People Union Party.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

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

Sept. 24, 7:30 p.m. Music Hall in Zhongshan Park

▲ **YU TANG CHUN** A well-known opera based on the love story of a famous Ming courtesan, named Yu Tang Chun. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Sept. 24, 7:30 p.m. Guang He Theatre

▲ **THE RIVERSIDE PAVILION** A play written by the famous Yuan dynasty playwright Kuan Han-ching, about a beautiful woman who outwits the schemes of the powerful Lord Yang to get rid of her husband and possess her. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Sept. 26, 7:30 p.m. Zhong He Theatre

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE CASE OF HSU CHU-YING** A new opera based on a true incident. A girl who was secretly involved with a group of counter-revolutionaries was murdered. The public security forces exposed the criminals.

Sept. 23-25, 7:30 p.m. Minzhu Theatre

MODERN OPERA

▲ **HUNG HSIA** The moving tale of a Kiangsi peasant girl in the Anti-Japanese War. To save her village from destruction Hung Hsia leads a group of KMT soldiers up a precipice from which there is no return.

Sept. 23 & 24, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

▲ **TWO WOMEN SOLDIERS** When the Red Army has to make a strategic retreat two women soldiers remain behind the enemy lines. They fight against the reactionaries courageously until the Red Army returns.

Sept. 25 & 26, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

▲ **CHAO YANG KOU VILLAGE** A new opera about how the outlook of the intellectuals changes as a result of their working together with the peasants in the countryside.

Sept. 27 & 28, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

The above three operas are all produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

SHAOHSING OPERA

▲ **WU GU NIANG** A wicked landlord tries to sell his own sister in order to obtain more money and prevent her marriage with a farm-hand. The farm-hand rescues her and together they escape to freedom. Produced by the visiting Shao-hsing Opera Company.

Sept. 23-27, 7:30 p.m. Ji Xiang Theatre

CONCERTS

▲ **CHINESE FOLK SONGS AND DANCES** Performed by the Central Song and Dance Troupe.

Sept. 25 Music Hall in Zhongshan Park

Sept. 29 Renmin Theatre

▲ **CONCERT OF SOLOISTS** Vocal soloists. Liu Shu-fang, prize winner at the World Youth Festival in 1955 and Wei Chi-hsien; piano soloist, Wu I-li; violin soloist, Yang Ping-sun, prize winner at the World Youth Festival in 1957.

Sept. 23 & 24, evgs. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **FROM THE AZERBAIJAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC** The State Song and Dance Ensemble offers you a rich evening's entertainment of songs and dances.

Sept. 28 & 29 Music Hall in Zhongshan Park

THEATRE

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

Sept. 27 & 28 China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **HEARTS AFLAME** How a group of demobilized soldiers made a refractory brick kiln out of a broken down building and turned out first rate products. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Sept. 22-26 Laodong Theatre

▲ **A DOLL'S HOUSE** Ibsen's famous play produced in Chinese (under the title *Nora*) by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Sept. 29 & 30 China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **THE RED FLAG UNFURLED** A play based on a true incident which happened recently in Shanghai. A steel worker, suffering from acute second degree burns, is saved by the concerted efforts of the hospital staff and his own will to live. The socialist outlook of the medical staff was the decisive factor in making this miracle possible. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Sept. 23-26 Shoudu Theatre

ACROBATICS

▲ **FROM THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC** The Acrobatic Troupe gives you a thrilling programme of daring acts on the flying trapeze, aerial acrobatics, gymnastics, feats of strength and amazing acts of magic.

Sept. 25-27 Renmin Theatre

FILMS

▲ **MILITIAMAN'S SON** A story about how a young boy wishing to avenge his father's death, joins the guerrilla forces and helps them save the lives of his fellow villagers from the hands of the Kuomintang reactionaries. Produced by Changchun Film Studio.

Sept. 27-29 Peking Exhibition Centre

Cinema, Xin Jie Kou

Sept. 27-28 Zhongyang

Sept. 25-27 Beijing Workers' Club

Sept. 24-28 Da Hua

Sept. 24-30 Ertong

▲ **THE SISTERS** A coloured widescreen Soviet film adapted from the first part of the trilogy *Ordeal* by Alexei Tolstoy. Through the story of two sisters it describes the life and conflicts of the moribund "upper class" in Russia in the stormy

years before and during the First World War. In Russian, with Chinese sub-titles. Sept. 23-30 Shoudu Cinema

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS** Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

At Peking Exhibition Centre and Building Construction Exhibition Centre

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

At the Museum of Revolutionary History (Xi Hua Men Gate, Palace Museum)

▲ **EXHIBITION** of the productive achievements of the cadres of the Municipal Government of Peking now working in the countryside.

Open daily Sept. 23-30, 8:00 a.m.-8:30 p.m. Zhongshan Hall in Zhongshan Park

PEKING RADIO

SELECTED MUSIC PROGRAMMES
The stations are listed as follows:

- I - Central People's Broadcasting Station, 1st Programme
- II - Central People's Broadcasting Station, 2nd Programme
- III - Peking People's Broadcasting Station

Sept. 23
1:00-1:25 p.m. (I) - Music from Rumania
2:00-3:00 p.m. (II) - Listeners' choice
6:00-7:00 p.m. (III) - Recordings from the State Symphony Orchestra of the U.S.S.R. Excerpts from German and Austrian composers
10:45-11:30 p.m. (I) - Schubert, Schumann and Brahms

Sept. 24
9:30-10:30 a.m. (II) - Folk songs and dances from Czechoslovakia
11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. (III) - Beethoven's 6th Symphony in F Major *Pastorale*
5:45-6:00 p.m. (I) - Songs from Indonesia

Sept. 25
5:55-6:30 a.m. (I) - Songs by German Democratic Republic Youth Choir
6:00-7:00 p.m. (III) - Dvorak

Sept. 26
5:55-6:30 a.m. (I) - Korean songs
6:00-7:00 p.m. (III) - Tchaikovsky, selections from the opera *Eugene Onegin*

Sept. 27
2:00-3:00 p.m. (II) - Hungarian operettas
10:45-11:30 p.m. (I) - Concert by Russian composers

Sept. 28
6:15-7:00 a.m. (II) - Polish songs and music
12:30-1:00 p.m. (III) - Revolutionary songs from Asian and African countries
10:15-10:50 p.m. (II) - Rachmaninoff: Lyrics and Sonata in G Minor

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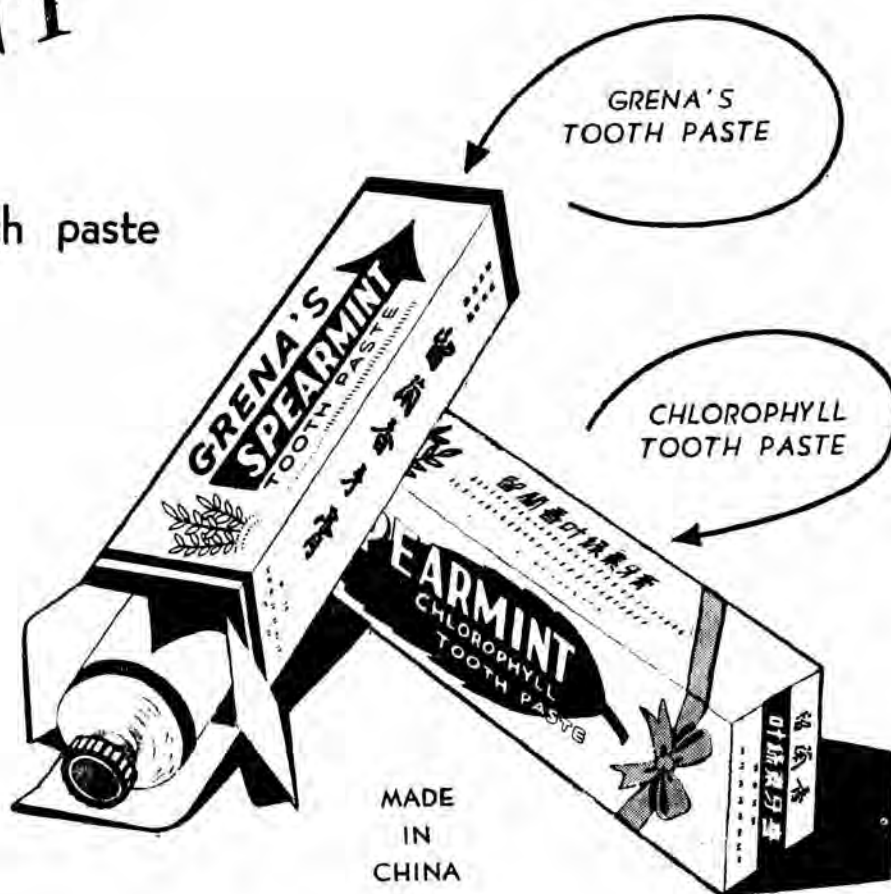
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