

PEKING

October 14, 1958

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REVIEW

Withdraw U.S. Troops from Taiwan and the Straits!

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Just Off the Press

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 14, 1958 Vol. I No. 33

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Salute to Guinea

HATS off to the Republic of Guinea! The birth of this new state signifies that another link has been broken in the colonial chains which the imperialists have forged upon the peoples of Africa.

Of particular interest is the fact that the people of Guinea achieved their independence after voting "No" to de Gaulle's constitution. On the eve of the referendum, de Gaulle took time out to engage in a lot of speech-making in French Africa in an effort to enlist popular support. But neither his empty promises of a better future nor his threats to suspend economic aid swayed the voters of Guinea. Guinea preferred freedom and independence to colonial slavery.

The history of Guinea under imperialist rule is full of tears and blood. During the seventeenth century, the slave trade ravaged the Guinea coast. Even bourgeois writers condemn the "awful wastage of life among slaves as they were transported in hell ships to the Americas — sometimes more than two-thirds of them perishing on the way, either by disease, or by maltreatment, or by merely being thrown overboard to lighten the ships." The independence of Guinea is the rewarding outcome of the long-drawn-out struggle of the people of Guinea against imperialism.

Guinea's independence is another landmark in the upsurge of the national liberation movements in Africa. Since the Bandung Conference, the African peoples have scored a series of brilliant victories in their fight against imperialism. Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia and Ghana have become independent one after the other. Algeria has also set up a provisional government. Throughout Africa, the light of national liberation is rapidly spreading over what was formerly called the "Dark Continent." The author of *The African Awakening* noted: "All the way up and down Africa, from the hills of Cyrenaica as far as Table Mountain, from the Atlantic coast to the Indian Ocean and through green and tawny solitudes between, there is an awakening among African peoples to the way they live, and the different way they wish to live. There is desire for an end to subjection and a beginning of equality."

In Mauritania and Chad, in Cameroons and Togo, in Uganda, Nigeria, Kenya, the people are fighting in one way or another for their independence. And they are doing quite well. Guinea's proclamation of independence, as a responsible leader of Ghana put it, is "a significant pointer to the future course of events in Africa."

The new-born Republic of Guinea has the backing of the socialist countries and nationally independent countries. In striking contrast, the imperialist countries are either indifferent or openly hostile. Immediately following Guinea's rejection of the new constitution, de Gaulle's government stopped loans to Guinea, and cancelled the obligations it had undertaken to build various projects in Guinea.

The Chinese people follow the developments in Guinea with profound sympathy. People's China has already extended recognition to the new republic. Based on our own experience, we firmly believe that with the support of the peace-loving peoples the world over, the new Republic of Guinea will advance from strength to strength if it stands solidly united in fighting imperialism through thick and thin, holding aloft the glorious banner of independence and freedom.

ROUND THE WEEK

Support for Defence Minister's Message

Marshal Peng Teh-huai's message to Chinese compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu on October 6 has received the full support of the democratic parties and people's organizations in China. The Defence Minister proposed talks for a peaceful settlement of the Chinese civil conflict which has been going on for over 30 years. The democratic parties and people's organizations back up the step taken which opens the way for all Chinese to return to the fold of the motherland. The people in Taiwan and the other Chinese islands also welcome Peng Teh-huai's message. The only road ahead is to hold peace talks and drive out U.S. imperialism—the common enemy of all Chinese people.

Li Chi-shen, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, warned the military and administrative personnel in Taiwan that the United States, which is like an idol with clay feet crossing the river and so is unable to fend for itself, will sooner or later abandon them. He advised them to face reality and accept the proposal to hold talks.

The China Democratic League expressed the hope that fellow Chinese in Taiwan and the other islands will take concrete action to respond to the call of the Defence Minister, and, instead of fighting each other, turn all guns outwards against the external enemy.

Huang Yen-pei, Chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said that only by breaking the shackles of U.S. imperialism and returning to the fold of the motherland can the compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu end their days of humiliation and grinding poverty. He appealed for unity under the banner of patriotism.

The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, in a statement supporting the Minister's message, said the Chiang Kai-shek clique should recognize that if they go along with the U.S. imperialists they are doomed.

Not only the political parties and the mass organizations, such as the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the National Federation of Women, the Communist Youth League and others have spoken out. Many people formerly associated with the Chiang Kai-shek regime have also voiced their support for Peng Teh-huai's proposal. Members of families of Chiang Kai-shek's troops

who live on the mainland have eagerly welcomed the message. Former high-ranking officers, such as former Kuomintang generals Cheng Chien, Chang Chih-chung, Tsai Ting-kai, former Kuomintang admiral Chen Shao-kuan, former Kuomintang Prime Minister Weng Wen-hao, have since endorsed Marshal Peng Teh-huai's message. Better abandon the Americans now, they said, than to find yourselves abandoned by the Americans later on.

The People's Militia

China's people's militia is rapidly embracing most of the nation. In Peking, by the first week of October, 155 militia divisions comprising 2.25 million men and women were formed. In the provinces, the organization of the militia is also growing apace alongside the establishment of people's communes. Szechuan, the most populous province of the country and rice bowl of southwest China, already has 30 million under military training. Shantung, on the east coast, which is second only to Szechuan in population, comes next with 25 million. In the neighbouring provinces, Kiangsu has 14 million and Honan well over 20 million. In the northeast, Liaoning, China's most industrially developed province, 8 million people, nearly half the population, have joined the people's militia.

These are but a few examples of the citizen-soldiers movement that is still gathering momentum in the country. In towns and villages, factories and people's communes, government offices, schools and universities, the able-bodied, men and women, volunteer to bear arms for the homeland. Since the members of the militia have their regular jobs to do, training in most cases comes after work hours, before dawn or in the evenings. The ex-servicemen of the People's Liberation Army, numbering nearly 7 million and scattered all over the country, form the core of the militia. They have also assumed responsibility for training the militiamen.

The people's militia has many advantages: first, it makes the entire nation militarily alert. A nation in arms is most effective in stopping foreign aggression. Second, it inculcates into the people a greater sense of organization and a higher spirit of collectivism. Third, it gives members an all-round training in productive jobs and in defence training for the country.

More on Chairman Mao's Visit

More details on Chairman Mao's recent visit to Anhwei and Hupeh Provinces (reported here last week) have appeared in the Chinese press.

Clothes will be free, too. Informed during his visit to the Shucha People's Commune in Anhwei that the members were getting their meals free in the community dining-rooms, Chairman Mao said to the Communist Party secretary of the province that if one commune can provide free meals to all its members, there is no reason why other communes can't do the same. And he added: "If we can do this with food, by and by we can also do the same with clothes."

Bring the plans to the Party Congress next year! Anhwei is dredging and widening its waterways, particularly in the north, a scheme which will bring most of the land under irrigation and make the rivers and streams navigable. The smaller rivers will be widened to a width of 20 metres and the bigger ones to as much as 60 metres, to cite one example. All told, more than 9,100 waterways in north Anhwei have been dredged and widened, and the peasants are planning to do still more during the coming winter months. Chairman Mao was very impressed by Anhwei's ambitious water projects. He told the Party secretary, "Bring the charts and plans along to Peking for the Party Congress next year. It is such an immense project!"

Real Emancipation for Women. While in Hofei, the capital of Anhwei, Chairman Mao and his wife spent an evening with some women comrades. After talking about war communism in the different stages of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao turned to them and asked, if after liberation in 1949 the women had been completely emancipated. One said that, politically, they had been. "No, not yet," said Chairman Mao. "Not even the men are completely emancipated. Not until the coming of the people's communes when each person has an average of a thousand or two thousand *jin* of grain a year can we describe the emancipation as complete. No, not until there are community dining-rooms, 'happy homes' for the aged, nurseries and creches. Not until we have wiped out illiteracy, until people can go to primary school, middle school, and university." Chairman Mao pointed out that running the people's communes well is the road to the complete emancipation of women. The introduction of the supply and wage system, with wages issued to the individual instead of to the head of the family, will make the women and the youngsters happy, Chairman Mao said, and this will break up

patriarchy, and with it bourgeois concepts of rights.

Let 300 million go swimming. Chairman Mao who is fond of swimming, especially in rough waters and weather, told three swimmers at Wuhan that the rivers in China should be made good use of so that half the population, 300 million, could go swimming in the rivers. "One good thing about swimming in the rivers," Chairman Mao said, "is that at times you have to go against the current. This can steel your will and cultivate a sense of bravery. You must get beyond the swimming pools."

On October 3 *Renmin Ribao* featured two new poems by Mao Tse-tung, entitled *Away with the God of Plague*. He prefaced the two poems with the words:

I read *Renmin Ribao* of June 30 and learnt that Yuchiang County has rid itself of schistosomiasis. Various thoughts fled through my mind and I couldn't go to sleep. There was a gentle breeze and before I knew it the first rays of sunrise were on my window. I looked towards the distant southern sky and eagerly turned to my writing brush.

New Way of Writing Textbooks

Everybody is talking about writing books at Tsinghua University these days. It's virtually a movement embracing all the teachers, students and workers of the factories established by the polytechnical university. The books we refer to are not novels, plays or poetry, though the people involved have literary interests too, but textbooks and manuals summing up the common experience of the students, teachers and workers.

The close contact and co-operation between the three is a result of the implementation of the educational policy of combining study with direct participation in production and labour. (See article by Lu Ting-yi, *Peking Review*, No. 28, 1958.) The present joint effort to embody within the covers of a book what they have achieved together and what they have learnt from each other, particularly what the students and professors have learnt from the workers, is a step forward in this direction.

It all began with the motor vehicles and tractors department of the university. After working for five months under the guidance of their teachers and the factory workers, learning how to repair over 30 different types of motor cars and to assemble parts into lorries, the students discussed their experience with the professors and workers. Out of their discussion a sizable manual was born, called *Motor Mechanics*, a book packed with first-hand information which is a synthesis of theory and

practice. The book was praised by all who read it, and was recommended as a textbook for use by motor repair workshops. The Communist Party organization of Tsinghua University suggested that other departments profit from this example. In no time a revolution in the writing of university textbooks was set in motion.

Until now, textbooks were written almost exclusively by university and academic circles. But Tsinghua has started something new. At first, some of the professors did not see the value of it, because they were accustomed to the old method of instruction: they lecture from their textbooks and the students just take notes. They thought it preposterous for the students to have a say in what and how they should be taught, while they had so much to learn.

So the question was debated. The full airing of contending views enabled the few who did not take to the new idea to see that the wisdom of the collective, the aggregate knowledge of several hundred students and workers, is inevitably greater than the individual and that the incorporation of the experience gained in actual practice and productive work by the teachers themselves can only raise the quality of teaching. So with the sceptics convinced, the whole university plunged into the movement with the greatest of enthusiasm.

The practice at Tsinghua was for the worker to lecture to the professors and students, followed by a spell of work together by the three—workers, students and teachers. After that one of the teachers would give a systematic lecture underlined by a theoretical discussion. Then the students and workers would discuss the lecture given by the teacher. Finally, a student representative would sum up the discussion, with teachers and workers correcting or supplementing the student's summation.

In the actual writing up of the material a somewhat similar procedure is pursued. The students are divided into so many groups. Each group undertakes to write a certain chapter of the book in question. When it is completed, one of the students reads the chapter before an audience composed not only of fellow students but of workers and teachers. After the chapter is read out the audience raises questions. If the speaker is unable to answer the questions, then the teachers or workers help him with the answer. Question time is also discussion

time, and in this give-and-take the book is enriched with the wisdom of all three, which is an indication of the Communist Party's mass line in education in action.

Colleges on the Farms

This mass line in education is illustrated in another way—by the exodus of the agricultural colleges in China from the cities to the countryside. Before this, some 14,000 teachers and students were already working on the farms. Their successful experience has hastened the movement to the rural areas. Now the rest of the agricultural teachers and students will be leaving for the people's communes in the next few weeks, most of them for a period of one year.

For quite some time the agricultural colleges in the country were too immersed in their own classrooms and laboratories and too divorced from reality. They were not teaching the kind of things that would meet the needs of a rapidly expanding economy. Quite a bit of the theoretical knowledge learnt from the bourgeois West by the teachers and passed on to the students was completely invalid in the face of the unprecedented yields achieved by the peasants this year. The experimental farm plots in wheat, rice or maize, cultivated by the professors strictly according to the "book" were miles behind the astounding outputs attained by the peasants.

The peasants experimented boldly with irrigation, deep ploughing, ploughing the soil two or three feet deep, the application of fertilizer, the selection of strains, etc. All these experiments posed new problems but opened great new possibilities. They call for scientific explanation and have to be turned to the best advantage. The movement of the agricultural colleges to the rural areas, the reforms to be carried out in their curricula and methods of teaching and the new ways of conducting research on the spot will be of great significance in raising agricultural production to still greater heights next year.



Emancipation from the "Three Cares"
(cooking, sewing, minding the children)

Drawing by Li Ping-fan

Let's See What They Are Going to Do

We present the full texts of two editorials published in "Renmin Ribao" (People's Daily), the first on Oct. 11 and the second on Oct. 10, 1958.
—Ed.

SIX days have passed since the publication of the message of Peng Teh-huai, our Minister of National Defence, to compatriots in Taiwan. The guns are quiet at the Quemoy front, but the situation in the Taiwan Straits remains stormy.

Wide strata of compatriots, military and civilian, in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu welcome Minister Peng Teh-huai's message. The military men and civilians on Quemoy have received supplies freely. The hope of a peaceful settlement hovers once again in the minds of the people. But the publicly announced reaction of the Taiwan authorities cannot be regarded as serious and sincere. The message was alleged to be a "trick," a "breathing spell before a new offensive" and a demand for "unconditional surrender." It was described as "sowing discord in Kuomintang-American co-operation" and so on and so forth. Perhaps the fighting has been going on much too long — 30 years already; so it is understandable that all this inevitably came as a sort of "conditioned reflex." But any serious-minded person will have no difficulty in finding that this is not a "trick," because the artillery fire has truly been stopped beyond the shadow of a doubt. Nor is it a "breathing spell," for the powerful People's Liberation Army only lifted its little finger in the past period of time. How could it be in need of a "breathing spell"? It is not a demand for "unconditional surrender" either, for Minister Peng Teh-huai has clearly stated: "We propose that talks be held to effect a peaceful settlement." Since it is "talks" and not arbitrary orders, a "peaceful settlement" and not settlement by force, it will of course be based on mutual consent. How can it be an "unconditional surrender"? People have probably not forgotten what Premier Chou En-lai once declared some two years and three months ago:

... All patriotic people, regardless of whether they joined the patriotic ranks earlier or later, and regardless of how great the crimes they committed in the past may have been, will be treated in accordance with the principle that "patriots belong to one family" and the policy of no punishment for past misdeeds; they are all welcome to perform meritorious service for the peaceful liberation of Taiwan, and will be duly rewarded according to the degree of their merit and provided with appropriate jobs.

The message of Minister Peng Teh-huai is a solemn patriotic call, beckoning all compatriots, military and civilian, on Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, to return to the fold of the motherland.

As to "the sowing of discord," it is really too much for us. Your relations with the Americans have not been so pleasant to begin with. We are not inclined and would not stoop to putting spokes in the wheels of such an inglorious axis. We only demand that the Americans stop interfering in China's internal affairs, stop trying to ride

roughshod over us Chinese. You, too, know the bitter taste of living under somebody else's thumb and currying to his every whim. The Americans in Taiwan consider themselves overlords. They run wild, rape and rob, poking into every nook and corner and doing every imaginable evil. This humiliation has lasted for nine years. Has the time not come to write finis to this? Of course, you may have your own ideas on the subject. But in any event, hanging on to America's coat-tails is no way out. For the Americans, too, the forcible occupation of Taiwan and Penghu will bring them no good in the end. Is it not true that thousands of accusing fingers and angry eyes are now focussed on the Americans and that they have many nooses round their necks? Even they themselves know that their path is strewn with pitfalls. There are already some people in the United States who feel that the present way of doing things cannot go on very long. There are already schemes of "demilitarization," "neutralization," "trusteeship," and propping up such puppets as Liao Wen-yi* and his ilk. Of course, the Chinese people strongly oppose all this. We believe you will also disagree, for otherwise where will you find shelter when such things do happen? It is not without reason that your Huang Shao-ku** wasted so much breath on this. The trend is unmistakable: the Americans will finally leave you in the lurch. Since things have come to such a pass, it is better for you to respect peace and patriotism, repent and return to the fold of the motherland, and the sooner the better. The door of the motherland is always wide open to all who wish to come back.

CHINA'S internal affairs should be handled by the Chinese themselves. The civil war between us has been going on for 30 years. These 30 years, with the exception of a year or two when there was no fighting, were all spent in wars, large and small — large ones like the Huai-hai Campaign and small ones like the current fighting on the Quemoy front. This is China's internal affair. No foreign country has the right to butt in. That is precisely why we firmly reject the so-called "cease-fire" proposed by the Americans. China and the United States have not opened fire on each other, so there is no fire to cease. There are flames of war within China, but the fighting is between the Chinese themselves. To fight or to stop fighting, how long the fighting will go on and how long it will be suspended should and can only be settled by the Chinese themselves. Now our troops on the Fukien front have temporarily suspended their shelling of Quemoy for a period of seven days starting from October 6. The condition is that there will be no American escort. This is to provide opportunities for the Chiang Kai-shek

* Liao Wen-yi is the main figure in the so-called "Provisional Government of the Republic of Taiwan," a farce directed by Washington and staged in Japan. — Tr.

** Huang Shao-ku is the so-called "foreign minister" of the Chiang Kai-shek regime in Taiwan. — Tr.

troops in Quemoy to bring in supplies and also for the Taiwan authorities to consider a peaceful settlement.

This is also a moment of test for the Americans. Dulles has admitted that "it is not easy to evaluate" Minister of Defence Peng Teh-huai's message, and has said that he would have to "review the situation." But he also insinuated that the temporary one-week cessation of the shelling of Quemoy by our troops is the so-called "cease-fire" which the United States has been seeking all along. This, of course, is absurd. What is even more preposterous, he now wants a "permanent cease-fire." The Chinese people long ago resolutely rejected the so-called "cease-fire" proposed by the United States. This is not only because there is no firing between China and the United States to cease but, more important still, because the "cease-fire" put forward by the United States is a trick to try and get China's consent to the extension of U.S. aggression from Taiwan and Penghu to Quemoy and Matsu, to legalize U.S. aggression, and to bind the Chinese people hand and foot so that they cannot liberate Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu. The Chinese people will certainly not tolerate this. At present, the Chinese Government proposes direct peace talks with the Taiwan authorities. Dulles is now put in an extremely embarrassing position. Didn't Dulles say that he sought to "promote the prospects of a just and durable peace"? If he meant what he said, then the United States must pass five tests: first, stop the so-called "escort" operations; second, stop intruding into the territorial waters and air space of the Chinese mainland; third, stop armed provocations and war threats; fourth, stop interfering in Chinese internal affairs; and fifth, withdraw all U.S. armed forces from Taiwan and the Penghu Islands. How did events shape up in the past few days? As to "escort" operations, the U.S. State Department announced on October 8 that it had for the time being suspended its escorting of the Chiang Kai-shek troops. This may be taken as acceptance of the condition put forward by our Ministry of National Defence. But this is far from adequate and leaves a loophole for resuming the so-called "escort" operations.

As to the intrusions into China's territorial waters and air space by U.S. war vessels and aircraft, this happened many times on October 6. Although no such intrusions have been reported in the Quemoy area since 06:00 hours on October 7, U.S. war vessels and aircraft were spotted in the Matsu and Pingtan areas on successive occasions, intruding into Chinese territorial waters and air space. So it cannot be said that the Americans have passed this particular test. As to the other three tests, it remains to be seen how the United States will behave. In any case, it must pass all five of these tests, otherwise how can it talk about "promoting the prospects of a just and durable peace"? China is willing to hold talks with the United States, to seek a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the two countries. At present these talks are going on in Warsaw. The question now depends on whether the United States has the sincerity to seek a settlement of the dispute. The test of American sincerity lies in whether it will pass these five tests.

Confronting both the Taiwan authorities and the U.S. Government is the question of where to go. But the nature of the question in the two cases is entirely different. The question before the Taiwan authorities is an internal affair of the Chinese; be it the supply of Quemoy, or the time, place and procedure of peace talks—all this can be solved by the Chinese themselves. An over-all peaceful settlement of the question of Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu can be worked out. The question before the U.S. Government, however, is one between two countries: China and the United States. If the United States is really sincere, then the question is not difficult to settle under the principle of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and refraining from the use of force or threats.

It appears that the question needs further examination and tests, and the time for its solution is still far off. Imperialism is after all imperialism, and reactionaries are after all reactionaries. Let's see what they are going to do!

Stop Talking About a "Cease-Fire"; the Best Choice Is to Pull Out

AFTER Minister of National Defence Peng Teh-huai's message to the Chinese compatriots in Taiwan was published, wide strata of the military and civilian compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu welcomed it warmly; fair-minded public opinion in various countries also viewed it as another important endeavour by the Chinese Government in search of a peaceful settlement of the question of China's civil war, and maintained that if only the United States calls a halt to its intervention in China's internal affairs, the Chinese themselves can solve their own problem.

But precisely at this moment, the United States authorities deliberately poke their nose into the affair, alleg-

ing that the temporary suspension of shelling by our forces on the Fukien front "conforms" with the U.S. demand for a "cease-fire." U.S. Secretary of State Dulles alleged on Oct. 7 that China's cessation of the shelling is what "the United States has been vigorously seeking." The spokesman of the U.S. State Department, White, further said, "We hope the present cease-fire will continue." According to an Associated Press report from Washington, U.S. government officials "are trying to figure some way to get the truce extended into a permanent cease-fire."

These official U.S. reactions prove that the United States is trying, as the Chinese saying goes, "to pass fish

eyes for pearls," vainly attempting to demand that our country prolong the cessation of shelling and even stop shelling permanently, so as to realize the U.S. scheme for a so-called "cease-fire." This scheme of the United States has long been bankrupt.

The People's Republic of China and the United States of America have not opened fire on each other, and so there is no fire to be ceased. The only fire in China is that of a civil war. The war is being fought between the Chinese. Whether to continue the fighting or stop it, is China's internal affair, which should be settled by the Chinese themselves. And this has nothing whatsoever to do with the United States, and the Americans have no right at all to butt in. Since the gentlemen in the U.S. State Department are not the representatives accredited by the Taiwan authorities, what right have they got to negotiate with our country for a "cease-fire"? Even if the Taiwan authorities had accredited them to do so, the Chinese people would never recognize them. Any Chinese with a sense of national self-respect would never have foreigners represent them while they hid behind the back of the foreigners.

China's civil war has been going on for 30 years. This is no short period of time. It is the common aspiration of the Chinese people to end this civil war as soon as possible. In his message to the compatriots in Taiwan, Minister Peng Teh-huai has already proposed to the Taiwan authorities to enter into talks to effect a peaceful settlement. Peaceful talks can be held as soon as the Taiwan authorities respond accordingly. Even an overall settlement for Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu may be subject to negotiation, let alone a suspension of the shelling of Quemoy. All this is the internal affair of the Chinese people which can be readily worked out. No American interference is required, nor will it be tolerated in any case.

WHY then are the gentlemen in the U.S. State Department so "enthusiastic" about China's affairs? Bluntly answered, all their talk about the so-called "safeguarding an honourable and just peace" is a lie, and their real aim is to extend aggression against China. We pointed out long ago that the so-called "cease-fire" demanded by the U.S. is not only aimed at preventing the Chinese people from liberating Taiwan and Penghu, but Quemoy and Matsu as well. In other words, it is aimed not only at legalizing the U.S. occupation of Taiwan, but also at extending the scope of its aggression to Quemoy and Matsu, to realize its plot to create "two Chinas" and further to prepare for a war against the Chinese mainland. How can this be possibly tolerated?

The gentlemen in the U.S. State Department should cool off and think it over: your proposal for a so-called "cease-fire" has been firmly and categorically rejected by China since the beginning of the Warsaw talks. Are you still dreaming about it? We can tell you: the Chinese people want to secure an over-all peaceful settlement of the question of Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, and the way to achieve it is for us to conduct negotiations with the Taiwan authorities. Not only does the United States have no right to butt into the Quemoy and Matsu question, it also has no right to butt into the Taiwan and Penghu question. The only thing that the Americans can and must do is to withdraw all their armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits.

The U.S. State Department announced on Oct. 8 that it would temporarily stop escorting Chiang Kai-shek troops. This, of course, is not a bad thing. Minister Peng Teh-huai's message stated clearly that the shelling of Quemoy by our forces would be suspended temporarily for a period of seven days, on condition that there be no American escort. On the American side, there were originally some people who favoured stopping the escort on the "quiet," without announcing it in an open order. It was said that this would avoid giving people the impression that they were "complying with the orders of Peking." Actually, in order to save face, doing it on the quiet would be all right, although announcing it with an open order would be more honest.

HOWEVER, it should be pointed out that the U.S. State Department is completely wrong in saying that the present situation "suspends the military necessity for U.S. escort operations." U.S. escort operations are in themselves interference in China's internal affairs; whatever the circumstances, the question is not that the U.S. has no necessity to carry out escort operations, but it has absolutely no right to engage in escorting. The U.S. State Department's statement declared that "if the Chinese Communist attacks are resumed," then "U.S. escort activity will be resumed forthwith to the extent necessary." This is proof that the United States still persists in its aggressive policy of interfering in China's internal affairs.

The U.S. occupation of our territory Taiwan eight years ago is the root cause of the tension in the Far East. Recently, the United States has concentrated in Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area the biggest armed force ever amassed since World War II, creating an extremely critical war crisis. No matter how hard the U.S. tries to deny it, the facts speak louder than sophistry.

The United States, to this very moment, admits that it is not at war with the People's Republic of China, that we have not fought it, and alleges that it intends to conduct peaceful negotiations with China to settle the international dispute between China and the United States. Why, then, has it concentrated such massive naval and air forces in the Taiwan Straits, and intruded more than twenty times into the air space and territorial waters of the Chinese mainland? Why, then, has it supplied the Chiang Kai-shek troops with "Sidewinder" guided missiles to attack our air force? What are all these if not military provocations?

Ever since the United States occupied Taiwan, it has openly declared that Taiwan is its "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Now it has furthermore dispatched to Taiwan guided missile units. A complete "Nike-Hercules" guided missiles battalion arrived in Taiwan on October 8. The battalion commander Greenberg announced that they were prepared for a long stay and that this was not a temporary move. He said he hoped the battalion would be operational within a week to ten days. A few months earlier, a U.S. "Matador" guided missiles unit had already installed their launching equipment in Taiwan aimed at the mainland. Recently, the United States built the biggest air base at Kungkwan in Taiwan. It is reported that from there the U.S. strategic air force could launch long-distance attacks at targets in the hinterland areas of China and the Soviet Union. What are all these if not war preparations?

The tension in the Taiwan Straits area has been created by a series of aggressive U.S. acts of hostility

against the Chinese people. As the spokesman of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out: "It is better for the doer to undo what he has done. The key to eliminating the tension in the Taiwan Straits is for the United States to withdraw all its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. The Americans should go back where they came from." The Chinese people have clearly told the Americans long ago that of all choices pulling out is the best. It will not do if the Americans fail to pull out. The sooner they go, the better it is for the United States, because in this way it can have the initiative. Otherwise it will be to its disadvantage, because it will then be on the defensive constantly. If, as the Americans say, they have no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs, to create "two Chinas" or to use war threats against China, then prove it by your actions. Your armed forces should

completely stop the so-called escort operations, stop intruding into the air space and territorial waters of the Chinese mainland and cease the military provocations and war threats in the Taiwan Straits area. The U.S. ambassador to the talks, Beam, should honestly sit down and talk seriously. We and the Americans do have questions to talk over, i.e., to discuss the concrete ways for the withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. As to the nonsense about "cease-fire," "two Chinas" and the like, it would be best to drop it, and the sooner the better.

Gentlemen in Washington, the choice of the path is up to you. Watch your step. The noose is no respecter of persons. If you insist on hanging on and refuse to pull out, the day will come when you will be sorry for it.

U.S. TROOPS MUST GET OUT OF TAIWAN AND THE STRAITS

CHINA'S position on the Taiwan question has been clearly defined many times. During the past week it was further explained on a number of occasions.

Premier Chou En-lai Speaks

On Oct. 7, Premier Chou En-lai spoke about the Taiwan situation when receiving a number of Japanese delegations visiting China. He reiterated the Chinese people's determination to liberate Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu. He said: "Taiwan is bound to return to the fold of the People's Republic of China and the scheme of creating 'two Chinas' is bound to fall through. This is only a question of time. Some people in the world are trying to split Taiwan from China and put it under international control. A very small number of people in Japan even advocate the annexation of Taiwan to Japan. These ideas are all idle dreams, absolutely impossible of realization. The Chinese people resolutely oppose them."

The Premier pointed out that the U.S. Government must abandon its policies of aggression and war, withdraw all its troops from the Taiwan Straits area and stop its interference in China's internal affairs. There is no war between the People's Republic of China and the United States, he said, and therefore there can be no question of "cease-fire." The question now is that the United States must stop playing with fire, and proceed from suspending escorts for Chiang Kai-shek ships to pulling out its troops, lock, stock and barrel. If this is realized, the Premier said, the Taiwan Straits will be calm and quiet. If the U.S. troops continue to stay there, he added, military typhoons will blow up every day in the Taiwan Straits. Since the U.S. armed forces came on their own, they must get out on their own. It was correctly said by Mr. Akira Kazami,* Premier Chou continued, that for Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan, "of all choices, peace is the best" and

for the United States, "of all choices, to quit is the best." This is the best suggestion for the people of the United States and also the best advice to the Government of the United States. As long as they delay their withdrawal, they will be on the defensive, the Premier said.

Premier Chou En-lai declared that "the day will certainly come when the United States will have to withdraw its troops from the Taiwan Straits, just as it will have to withdraw from all its military bases in Japan and all over the world. On this point the struggles of the Chinese and Japanese peoples have common characteristics. The people of both countries demand that the U.S. Government abandon its policy of aggression and war."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Speaks

Speaking at a reception given by Paul Wandel, the German Ambassador in Peking, in honour of the ninth anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic on October 7, Vice-Premier Chen Yi also dealt with the Taiwan situation. He said: "If the United States should take the temporary suspension of our shelling of Quemoy for a sign of weakness, or misinterpret this as meeting its demand for a 'cease-fire,' it will have totally miscalculated. The great Chinese people will certainly be able to break through all obstructions and sabotage activities of the U.S. imperialists and accomplish the sacred task of unifying their motherland."

The Vice-Premier stated: "The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu. No outside interference will be tolerated at all. Marshal Peng Teh-huai, our Minister of National Defence, has addressed a message to all our compatriots, military and civilian, in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu announcing the suspension of the shelling of Quemoy for the temporarily set period of seven days on condition that there be no American escort, and proposing that talks be held to effect a peaceful settlement, so as to terminate the question of civil war between the Chinese people and the Chiang Kai-shek clique. This is a humanitarian measure

*Referring to a statement made by Mr. Kazami, head of the delegation of the Japanese National Council for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations, on the previous day in Peking. — Ed.

as well as a great patriotic call. All Chinese with a conscience should respond to this call and unite to oppose our common enemy — the U.S. imperialists.

"In past ten years and more, the Chinese people, particularly our compatriots, military and civilian, in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, have suffered enough from the U.S. scheme of using Chinese to fight Chinese. Now we must not continue to allow ourselves to be victimized by the United States. The Chinese people are fully capable of settling their own questions, and absolutely do not permit the United States to poke its nose into our affairs."

"The United States has long occupied Taiwan and Penghu," the Vice-Premier went on. "Now it is further attempting, in the name of a 'cease-fire,' to poke its nose

into Quemoy and Matsu and to make permanent the splitting of China in order to facilitate the realization of its plot to create 'two Chinas.' The Chinese people will absolutely not allow this plot to succeed. The Chinese people are willing to settle Sino-American disputes through the Warsaw negotiations, but they will never allow the United States to misrepresent one China as 'two Chinas' and to distort China's internal affair into an international dispute.

"There is today only one way out for the United States, that is, to stop interfering in China's internal affairs and to withdraw all its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. Any trick that the United States attempts to play will absolutely not work, it will only keep the United States on the defensive always."

The Facts of History

Taiwan Is Part of China

TAIWAN is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China. Those who know and respect their history will readily agree with Premier Chou En-lai's September 6 statement on the situation in the Taiwan Straits area: **"Taiwan and the Penghu Islands have been China's territories from ancient times."**

One thousand three hundred and fifty years ago, or about nine hundred years earlier than the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, Chinese officials made their appearance in Taiwan. There had been earlier contacts. Following the arrival of Chu Kuan, one of the officers of the imperial guard of the Sui dynasty (581-618 A.D.), in Taiwan in 607, imperial officials were sent by the Emperor Yang Ti. From that time on the number of emigrants to Taiwan and Penghu Islands from the mainland steadily increased.

In 1360, more than four centuries before the United States came into existence, the government of the Yuan dynasty (1279-1368 A.D.) appointed a constable-general for Taiwan and Penghu Islands with headquarters on the Penghu Islands. Throughout the following five hundred years Taiwan was an administrative part of Fukien Province.

No sooner did they appear on the scene than the Western colonialists marked down Taiwan for plunder. In 1622, the Dutch colonialists invaded and occupied the Penghu Islands but were driven off by Chinese Government forces two years later. The remnants of the Dutch forces managed to make good their escape and occupied a part of southern Taiwan. In 1626 Spanish forces from Luzon invaded northern Taiwan. The two sets of aggressors, however, were soon at each other's throats. There were frequent conflicts between them. In 1642, the Spanish invaders were ousted by the Dutch. But the Chinese people on Taiwan then, as later, fought bravely against the foreign aggressors.

In the 1650s a people's force headed by Kuo Huai-i attacked the Dutch in southern Taiwan and accounted for more than a thousand of the enemy. In 1661, Taiwan was

restored to the hands of the Chinese by China's national hero Cheng Cheng-kung (Koxinga).

Cheng Cheng-kung was a native of Fukien, whose father was a commander of the Ming dynasty with headquarters in Amoy. When the Manchus invaded and conquered China, he determined to continue the resistance. In 1661, he led a force of 25,000 and a fleet of about a hundred ships from Quemoy and Amoy to land in southern Taiwan. He declared that his aim was to recover the native land of our ancestors. The Dutch fleet was defeated and forced to retreat to Fort Zelandia which was besieged by Cheng's forces for nine months. Finally Frederik Coyett, the Dutch governor-general was compelled to surrender. The instrument of surrender is still preserved at a place in southern Taiwan. Thus ended 38 years of foreign occupation of Taiwan.

Cheng Cheng-kung crowned his military achievements by organizing the peaceful development of the island. He encouraged immigration from Fukien and fostered agriculture, culture and education. Today, 98 per cent of the population in Taiwan are Han people, mostly of Fukien or Kwangtung extraction, the rest being a national minority people, the Kaoshans. The customs and dialect of the islanders are the same as those of the inhabitants of these two provinces. Cheng Cheng-kung's son carried on his work after his death in 1662. In 1699 his coffin was moved to and buried in his native place in Fukien where his descendants live to this day.

In 1683 the Ming loyalists on Taiwan finally acknowledged the sovereignty of the new central authorities under the Manchu rulers on the mainland. Taiwan was then put under the jurisdiction of Fukien Province. Some 200 years later, it became a separate province.

AFTER the Opium War of 1840, China was gradually reduced to the status of a semi-colony of the imperialist powers. They attempted to divide China into their different "spheres of influence." Taiwan was successively attacked by the British, French, U.S. and Japanese forces.

The Han people, together with the Kaoshans on Taiwan, carried on their resistance to foreign aggression even after the Manchu government came to terms with the aggressors. In 1895, according to the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, imposed on China as a result of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, Taiwan was ceded to Japan. The people of Taiwan, however, refused to recognize the forced cession and during the fifty years from 1895 to 1945, one armed revolt followed another. Their fight for reunion with the mainland and against Japanese colonial rule never ceased. Over half a million people in Taiwan laid down their lives in this cause. In the meantime, the Chinese people on the mainland were also waging a bitter struggle against continued Japanese aggressions. The anti-Japanese struggle of the people of Taiwan was always an integral part of the fight of the whole Chinese people against Japanese imperialism.

In 1937, the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression began. On December 9, 1941, China formally declared war against Japan, abrogating all the treaties signed between the two countries, including the Treaty of Shimonoseki. The justice of the Chinese people's demand that Taiwan be restored to the motherland was fully recognized by their chief allies at that time.

THE Cairo Declaration signed by China, Britain and the United States on December 1, 1943 states:

The Three Great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion. It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the First World War in 1914, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria [northeast China—Ed.], Formosa [Taiwan], and the Pescadores [Penghu Islands], shall be restored to the Republic of China [predecessor of the People's Republic of China].

This statement was again confirmed by the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945 made by China, the United States and Britain, which states:

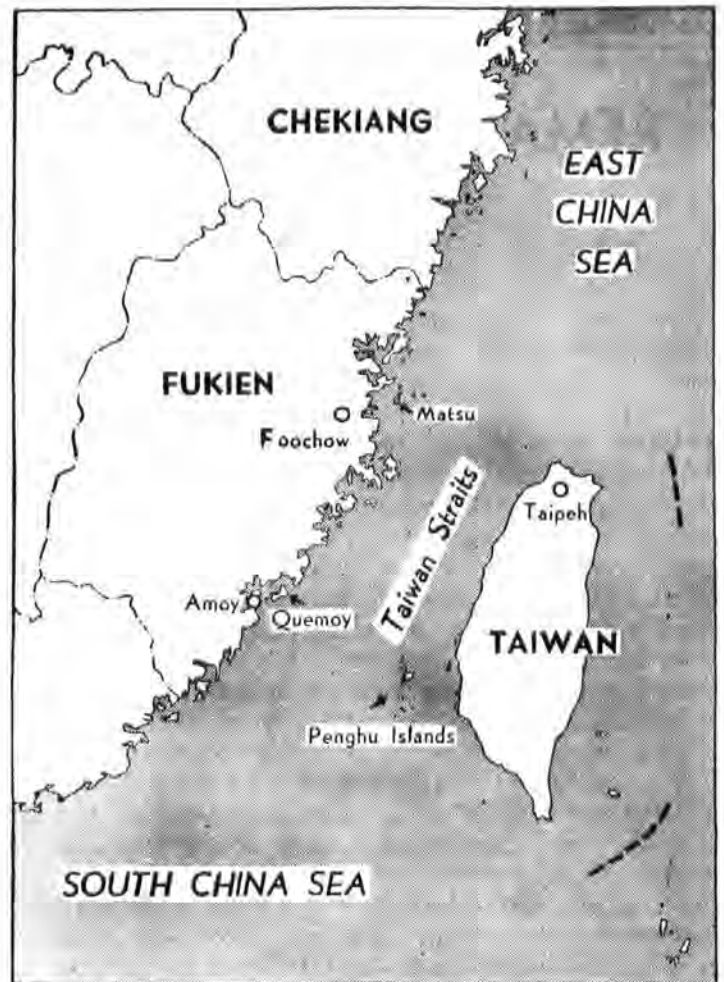
The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine. (Article 8)

When Japan surrendered in 1945, all the Chinese territories under Japanese occupation were reunited with the motherland. On October 25, 1945, China accepted the Japanese surrender in the Taiwan area from Ando, the Japanese governor-general and commander in Taiwan. Thus the Chinese people on Taiwan fulfilled their long-cherished hope of reunion with their motherland.

Even the White Paper, *United States' Relations with China*, published by the U.S. State Department in 1949 subsequently recognized this determined desire of the people of Taiwan. It states:

The native population for 50 years had been under the rule of a foreign invader and therefore welcomed the Chinese forces as liberators. During the Japanese occupation, the principal hope of the people had been reunion with the mainland.

The fact that Taiwan is Chinese has never been questioned by the people of the world. As late as August 25, 1954, a spokesman of the British Foreign Office had to admit that the return of Taiwan to the Chinese, as made



Sketch map by Su Li

clear in the Cairo Declaration, had been achieved. Even the U.S. State Department, in its *Policy Information Paper—Formosa*, acknowledged that "Formosa, politically, geographically, and strategically, is part of China." On January 5, 1950, Truman, then President of the United States, again declared that "the United States and the other Allied Powers have accepted the exercise of Chinese authority over the island (Taiwan—Ed.)." He further stated that "the United States has no predatory designs on Formosa or on any other Chinese territory. . . . The U.S. Government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China." On February 9, 1950, the U.S. State Department, answering questions about Taiwan in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, admitted that Taiwan had been incorporated as a province of China since 1945.

It was not until June 27, 1950 when the United States invaded Korea, that the U.S. Government, going back on its own words, betraying its international agreements and its own solemn international undertakings, and brushing aside all the rights and evidence provided by over a thousand years of history, openly invaded and occupied China's Taiwan and Penghu Islands. Now it has greatly reinforced its air and naval units in the Taiwan Straits area, and is extending its aggression to Quemoy, Matsu and other Chinese coastal islands.

The Chinese people's determination to liberate their own territory of Taiwan, Penghu and the offshore islands is unshakable. And let no one doubt that they will win in this struggle against U.S. aggression and intervention. Justice and history are on their side.

REMARKS OF FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON THE TAIWAN SITUATION

On Oct. 7, 1958, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China made the following remarks:

BETWEEN 01:00 hour on October 6, when our armed forces stopped shelling Quemoy, and the early morning of the 7th, U.S. warships and aircraft continued to intrude into our country's territorial waters and the air space above them. This is impermissible. After 06:00 hours on October 7, however, no intrusions by U.S. warships and aircraft into the territorial waters and the air space above them in the Amoy area were evident for a whole day. As a reaction to the demand to the U.S. to cease its escorting, this is worthy of note. China is willing to settle the international disputes between China and the U.S. in the Taiwan area with the U.S. by peaceful negotiation. If the U.S. is not bent on interfering in China's internal affairs, and has the same desire to engage in peaceful negotiation, then it should first of all completely stop its so-called escort activities, stop intruding into China's territorial waters and air space and cease all military provocations and war threats against China.

Starting from October 6, our armed forces stopped shelling Quemoy. As shown by the response from all sides, the military and civilian compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu have expressed their warm support for this. Yet the Taiwan authorities said that they would rather risk shelling than have the United

States withdraw its escort. The Taiwan authorities, because they are long obsessed by prejudice and lean on the United States as their prop, have such ideas. This is understandable. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will esteem peace and patriotism. The shipping of supplies to Quemoy can be solved by themselves and should not be under American escort. The affairs of the Chinese people should be solved by the Chinese people themselves and should not be subject to intervention by the Americans. The Americans have their own intentions. At any rate problems among the Chinese people can be reasonably solved through negotiation.

* * *

On Oct. 9, 1958, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China made the following remarks:

THE temporary suspension of the shelling of Quemoy by our forces, which is a humanitarian act, is warmly welcomed by the troops and civilians in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu and world public opinion. But U.S. Secretary of State Dulles and Under-Secretary of State Herter and others have shown great panic and arbitrarily tried to confuse this measure taken by our forces with the U.S. cease-fire plot. They have also demanded a so-called permanent cease-fire and employed resumption of the so-called escort operations as a threat. This has further exposed the imperialist face of the United States in

The Record

U. S. Military Intrusions and Provocations

Despite repeated warnings from the Chinese Government, United States aircraft and warships have continued their military provocations and violations of Chinese territorial waters and air in the Taiwan Straits area. The following is the record of these violations from September 27 to October 10 (see *Peking Review*, No. 31 for earlier intrusions):

September 27	14 U.S. aircraft intruded over territorial waters in Amoy area; 3 U.S. warships entered territorial waters in Fukien area.
" 28	22 U.S. aircraft intruded over territorial waters in Amoy area; 5 U.S. warships entered territorial waters in Fukien area.
" 29	5 U.S. aircraft intruded over territorial waters in Amoy area; 3 U.S. warships entered territorial waters in Fukien area.
" 30	13 U.S. aircraft intruded over territorial waters in Amoy area; 5 U.S. warships entered territorial waters in Fukien area.
October 1	10 U.S. aircraft intruded over territorial waters in Fukien area; 10 U.S. warships entered territorial waters in Amoy and Matsu areas.

October 2	2 U.S. aircraft intruded over and 4 warships entered territorial waters in Amoy area.
Between the night of Oct. 2 and the night of Oct. 3	20 U.S. aircraft intruded over territorial waters in Amoy area, two of them flew over the mainland;
	4 U.S. warships entered territorial waters in Amoy and Matsu areas.
Between the night of Oct. 3 and the night of Oct. 4	28 U.S. aircraft intruded over and 3 U.S. warships entered territorial waters in Amoy area.
From one hour to 18 hours on Oct. 6	13 U.S. aircraft intruded over and 8 U.S. warships entered territorial waters in Fukien area.
Between 18 hours on Oct. 6 and 6 hours on Oct. 7	26 U.S. aircraft intruded over and 7 U.S. warships entered territorial waters in Amoy area.
October 8	2 U.S. warships entered territorial waters in Matsu and Pingtan areas.
" 9	2 U.S. warships entered and 2 U.S. aircraft intruded over territorial waters in Matsu and Pingtan areas.
" 10	3 U.S. warships entered territorial waters in Matsu and Pingtan areas.

persisting to interfere in China's internal affairs and deliberately creating tension.

Whether our troops do or do not stop their shelling of Quemoy and whether they stop it for a short or a long period, are purely internal affairs of our country which the Americans have no right whatsoever to butt into. Even the Americans cannot but admit that there is no fighting between China and the United States, and of course the question of cease-fire does not arise at all. As for the question between the Chinese Government and the Taiwan local authorities, the Americans have no right to speak on it for the Taiwan authorities. This is not only because the Taiwan authorities have not appointed the Americans to be their representatives, but even if they did so we would never recognize it. Any Chinese with national self-respect would certainly not have foreigners as their representatives in settling their domestic problems. In a word, the Chinese are fully capable of settling their own business by themselves, and U.S. interference will by no means be tolerated. The U.S. cease-fire plot can deceive no one.

Whatever the circumstances, the so-called escort operations by the United States are an open and flagrant intervention in China's internal affairs. Therefore, the point is not, as claimed by the U.S. Department of State, that "the necessity for U.S. escort operations suspends," but that the United States, from the very start, has no right to provide any escort. The attempt of the United States to coerce the Chinese people into accepting their cease-fire plot by threatening to resume escort operations, is a total miscalculation.

The reason the United States has haggled about a cease-fire is because it attempts, under the cover of a cease-fire, to seize Taiwan and Penghu for ever and further to interpose in Quemoy and Matsu so as to realize its plot to create "two Chinas." Interference in China's internal affairs will not be tolerated. The United States not only has no right to butt into Quemoy and Matsu, it also has absolutely no right to butt into Taiwan and Penghu. There is only one China, and even the Taiwan authorities do

not dare to support the United States plot to create "two Chinas." No patriotic Chinese will allow the United States to carve Taiwan out of China's territory.

The matter gets clearer and clearer all the time. The tension in the Taiwan Straits is created entirely by the United States, single-handedly. Beginning on June 27, 1950, the United States seized Taiwan by force. In order to extend its aggression against China from Taiwan and Penghu to Quemoy and Matsu, the United States has, in the past month and more, amassed unprecedentedly huge armed forces in the Taiwan Straits and has continuously conducted armed provocations and war threats against China, infringing China's territorial sea and air space more than 20 times in succession. These have not yet ceased up to now. In the last two days alone, the United States dispatched a "Nike-Hercules" guided missile unit to be stationed in Taiwan and has used resumption of the so-called escort operations as a threat.

It is better for the doer to undo what he has done. The key to eliminating the tension in the Taiwan Straits is for the United States to withdraw all its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. The Americans should go back where they came from. The days are gone when the imperialists could bluster at their will. Have not the Americans had to agree to withdraw their armed forces from the Lebanon? How can they perpetuate their stay in Taiwan and refuse to go?

If the Americans want to prove to the world that they have no intention to interfere in China's internal affairs or use war threats against China, then they should completely stop their so-called escort operations, stop intruding into the territorial sea and air space of the Chinese mainland and stop concentrating armed forces in the Taiwan Straits; and instead of haggling about a so-called cease-fire, their ambassador should sit down to negotiate seriously in Warsaw, consulting with our representative on concrete ways and steps to withdraw all U.S. armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. Otherwise, they will meet with even stronger condemnation by the people of the world, and put themselves in an even more helpless position.

National Economy

Third Quarter Results: Still Faster Growth

THE latest report of the State Statistical Bureau shows that the national economy is growing at a still faster pace than the record-breaking first two quarters.

Industry

Total industrial output in the third quarter of the year almost doubled, as compared with the same period last year, and reached 32,600 million yuan in terms of value (not including the industrial undertakings of the agricultural co-operatives and people's communes). Total industrial output during the first nine months of this year was 57 per cent higher than the corresponding period last year.

In the first three quarters of this year, a total of 7.5 million new industrial and handicraft establishments were

built, of which some 6 million were built by the farm co-ops and people's communes.

Approximately 500,000 small local blast furnaces have been constructed,* of which 175,000 have already been put into operation.

In the first 21 days of September, 993 sets of equipment were turned out by machine-building factories for blast furnaces. This equalled 51 per cent of the total produced in the first eight months of the year. In the same period, 735 sets of equipment for steel converters were produced, 1.57 times the total in the previous 8 months. **The output of iron in September was 93 per cent**

*The latest figure, as we go to press, is 700,000.—Ed.

higher than in August and the output of steel was 41 per cent higher.

Increases in the output of other major industrial products in the first three quarters, as compared with the same period last year, are shown in the accompanying graph.

Agriculture

180 million tons of grain have already been harvested in the summer and early autumn. Total grain output this year, when the harvest is completed, is expected to be more than 350 million tons, nearly double last year and more than triple the peak year before liberation. The average amount of grain per capita has risen from 570 jin last year to over 1,000 jin this year.

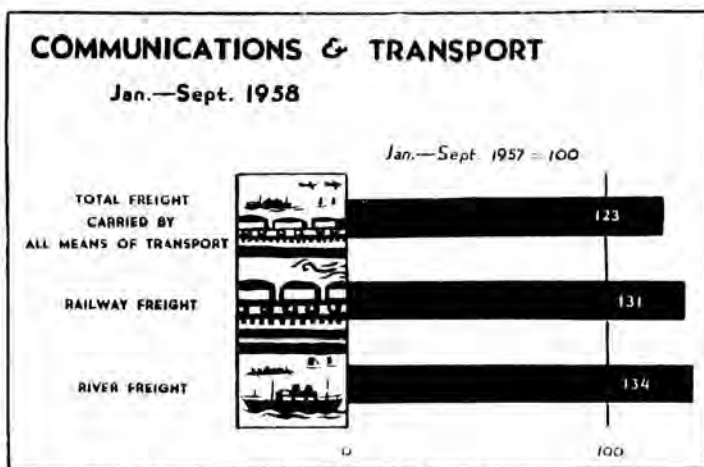
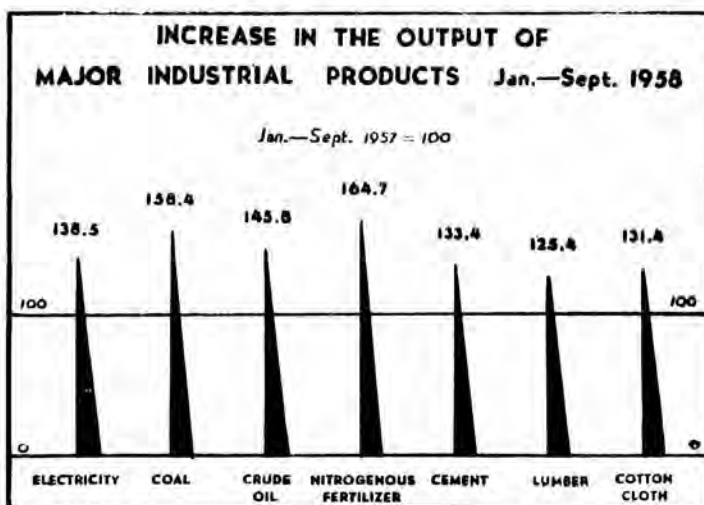
Cotton output this year is estimated at around 3.5 million tons, more than twice as much as last year. This is 850,000 tons more than this year's cotton output in the U.S.A., which is estimated at 2.62 million tons by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. China now takes first place as the biggest cotton producer in the world. The average per mu cotton yield has gone up from 38 jin last year to 91 jin this year.

The output of soya beans and major oil-bearing crops increased at a rate far greater than that of any previous year.

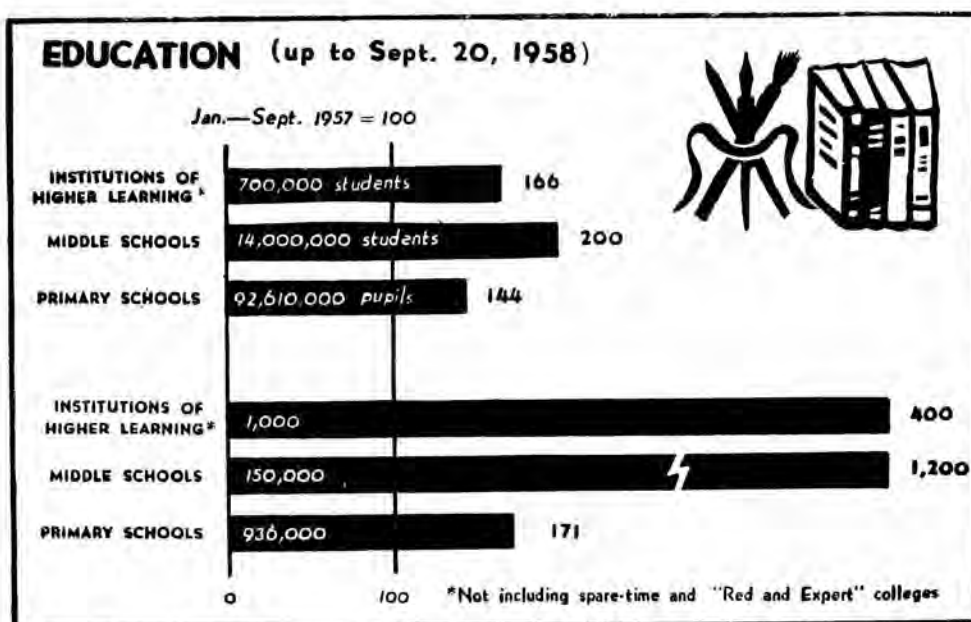
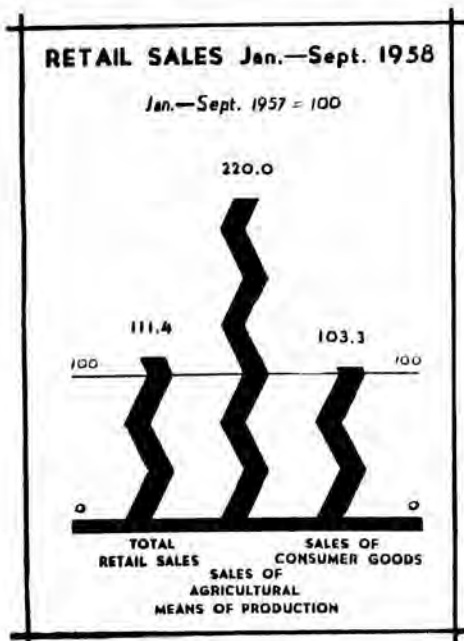
The movement to set up people's communes now embraces most of the peasant households in China. It reached a climax in September. By September 21, 640,000 farm co-ops merged to form 23,397 people's communes, embracing 112.24 million households (including some non-agricultural households), or 90.4 per cent of all the country's peasant households.

The latest data of the State Statistical Bureau in communications and transport, commerce and culture are depicted in the accompanying charts.

Institutions of higher learning have been set up in 774 counties and cities in the country. Middle schools have



been set up in every township in 1,546 counties. Universal primary school education has been established in 1,936 counties and cities. Ninety-four million people have completed literacy classes. Illiteracy has been eliminated in 1,483 counties and cities. There are practically no adult illiterates in Kirin, Heilungkiang, Honan, Fukien and Kweichow Provinces.



The Big Leap in Industry: How and Why

by LU CHAO-CHI

THE outstanding feature of China's industrial development this year is **SPEED**—a tempo unknown in the entire history of mankind. For the third quarter of this year total industrial production in terms of value (including handicrafts but excluding industry run by the farm co-ops and the people's communes) is **nearly twice as high as for the corresponding period last year**. The value of total industrial output in the first nine months of this year was 57 per cent higher than the same period last year. The rate of increase has been accelerating. If we compare this year with last year month by month and take the value of industrial output (excluding handicrafts) of each month last year as 100, the figures for the first nine months of this year are: 114, 118, 129, 142, 146, 155, 174, 201 and 217 respectively.

A simple comparison is revealing. This year, China has decided to double steel output (from 5,350,000 to 10,700,000 tons); to boost electricity output from 19,300 million kwh. to 27,500 million kwh. and to increase coal from 130 million tons to 210 million tons. It took Britain 31 years to raise steel output from 5,110,000 to 10,020,000 tons; 4 years to increase electricity output from 18,800 million kwh. to 27,700 million kwh. and 75 years to raise coal from 120 million tons to 200 million tons. The distances covered by Britain in 4, 31 and 75 years respectively are being spanned in China in a single year!

As industrial production zooms in China, the economies of the major capitalist countries shiver in a deepening economic crisis. The value of industrial production in the United States registered a decline of 10.8 per cent in the first half of this year, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The decrease in Britain was 2 per cent. Steel, pig iron, coal and other major industrial products in these countries dropped. It can now be confidently said that China will catch up with the major capitalist countries in the not distant future and will afterwards leave them far behind.

A Correct Line

The marvel of China's industrial development is the result of the hard work of 650 million people guided by the correct line of the Communist Party of China. It shows the strength and vitality of the socialist system.

As one of the basic points of the general line of socialist construction formulated by the Chinese Communist Party—to exert utmost efforts, and press ahead

consistently to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. China is “to develop industry and agriculture simultaneously while giving priority to heavy industry.” This is based on the principle of priority for heavy industry and at the same time conforms to the concrete conditions of China. More than 500 million of the country's 650 million people are peasants. Agriculture is not only the chief supplier of the means of life needed by the people, it is also the main source of raw materials for light industry and the most important market for both light and heavy industry.

Another basic point of the general line is “with centralized leadership, over-all planning, proper division of labour and co-ordination, to develop national and local industries, and large, small and medium-sized enterprises simultaneously.” This is based on the objective law that the socialist economy must develop in a planned and proportionate way. It also takes into consideration the concrete conditions in China. Ours is a large and populous country. In the past, most of the country's industry was concentrated in a few major coastal cities. Consequently, the provinces, municipalities, counties and even agricultural co-operatives have a strong desire to develop their own industry, to overcome the historic lack. The realization of this desire is a practical possibility because China is rich in mineral resources which are widely dispersed throughout the country (coal is found in more than 1,500 of China's 2,000 counties and rich iron ore deposits are located in 24 of China's 27 provinces and autonomous regions). Agricultural resources are also abundant and include a very large variety of products of the temperate zone as well as many varieties of tropical products and products of the frigid zone.

By creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of China, the Chinese Communist Party, broke through the limitations of industry run only by the central government, provinces and municipalities, by a few experts and skilled workers alone. The initiative of the local governments and the entire population is being aroused and developed to the full. Not only are scores of millions of industrial workers now engaged in industrial production and construction throughout the length and breadth of the country, but 500 million organized peasants as well. As a result of the unprecedentedly rich crops this year, the peasants are not only supplying light industry with abundant raw materials and light and heavy industry with the most extensive domestic market in the world, but are also participating directly in industrial pro-

duction and construction. They are taking part not only in the processing of farm products but also in heavy industry. Many farm co-ops and communes have set up small iron and steel plants, hydro-electric and methane gas power stations, coal pits, chemical fertilizer plants, cement plants and workshops for the repair of farm implements. The industry run by the entire population is the prevailing reality.

That is why this year, when over a thousand giant modern industrial plants are being built (more than the sum total of all plants built during the First Five-Year Plan), millions of small plants and mines have been built and more are under construction at the same time. Of the 7.5 million industrial plants set up in the first three quarters of this year, 6 million were built by farm co-ops and people's communes. Factories now dot the entire countryside and machines hum everywhere.

The results are spectacular. As an example, Honan Province (population: 48 million) produced only some 3,000 tons of pig iron last year. Now that 5.7 million people have been mobilized to join the battle for iron and steel and over 128,000 native-style iron smelting furnaces are in production, daily output of pig iron reached a level of 90,000 tons on September 29. One day in Honan is equal to 30 years of the past!

The Rectification Campaign

The victory of the rectification campaign among the entire population is a direct spur to industrial development. In this campaign, the people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, smashed the bourgeois rightists who sought to overthrow the people's power and socialism. Through debates and discussions the people have become more determined than ever to take the socialist road. At the same time, the five bad "airs" (the bureaucratic airs, apathetic airs, extravagant airs, arrogant airs and finicky airs) among the cadres and the people have been wiped out. The influence of the old system, old habits and old ways of thinking has been considerably reduced. Leaders of enterprises now eat, live and work together with the

rank and file workers, administrative personnel engage in part time manual labour and the workers take part directly in the management of the enterprises. As a result, the relationships have become more intimate and unity has been strengthened. This means, in Marxist terminology, that the relations of production have become more suited to the needs of the development of the productive forces.

In the rectification campaign, regulations and institutions that had become obsolete or unsuitable and thus hampered the further development of the productive forces and the initiative of the workers, were either revised or abolished. In Marxist terminology, the superstructure was adjusted to the needs of the development of the economic base.

Through mass debates and airing of views by means of *dazibao** in the rectification campaign, the workers criticized all forms and manifestations of conservatism and toppled the myth of bourgeois technical supremacy. They got rid of their own fears and inferiority complex and cultivated a communist style of bold thinking and acting and creative spirit.

This spirit, guided by the general line of socialist construction and inspired by the drive to catch up with Britain in 15 years or less has become a boundless source of revolutionary energy. Those who had been relatively backward are now emulating the more advanced. Factories with backward technical equipment now dare to challenge better equipped ones. A spirited emulation movement, nationwide in scope, is picking up momentum. In the first three quarters of this year, 9.6 million technical inventions and innovations were made by workers and cadres throughout the country and 87,000 new products were turned out.

In the course of the emulation movement, old work norms have been surpassed time and again and new records are being set every day. This is why output is multiplied by the same people working with the same equipment.

Speed of construction is also being accelerated greatly and costs have been reduced considerably. For the investment required to build one modern factory during the First Five-Year Plan, two of the same size can now be built. The Antung Machinery Works is a good example. It is a small plant of only some 300 workers and is equipped with 30 old-style lathes. Normally such a plant can only do odd repair jobs. But because of the creative spirit of the workers, 30 h.p. tractors — the "Yalu River 1" — are now in serial production there. Such feats are quite commonplace in China today.

Socialism has already brought a new life to the Chinese people. It promises a still more prosperous future. The rapid growth of the technical and the cultural revolution help further speed up the country's industrialization and the building of socialism.

*Opinions and criticisms written out in bold Chinese characters on large sheets of paper and posted freely for everybody to see.—Ed.



Tapping the Furnace

Woodcut by Yu Chi-hwei

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Sputnik Anniversary

The changing balance of forces in the world today and the economic and scientific achievements of the socialist countries are the theme of *Renmin Ribao's* October 4 editorial on the anniversary of the launching of the first Soviet sputnik. The anniversary was widely celebrated in Chinese scientific circles and throughout China.

The launching of the first and subsequent Soviet sputniks was eloquent proof that the East wind prevails over the West wind, says *Renmin Ribao*. Since then the world situation has undergone further important changes. Especially significant are the contrasting ways in which the economies of the socialist and the imperialist camps are developing. In the first half of this year the Soviet Union registered a 10.5 per cent increase in industrial production over the corresponding period of last year, and is reaping a bumper harvest. In China this year grain and steel production will be doubled compared with last year. The other socialist countries have also made great progress in agriculture and industry. But in the imperialist camp, and in the United States in particular, there is a grave economic crisis. In the fields of science and technology, the Soviet Union, besides launching its three sputniks, made many other important advances. The United States, in the past year, after suffering many failures, finally sent up three small earth satellites of proportionate scientific value. All this is telling proof that the camp of socialism has definitely achieved the advantage in peaceful competition with the imperialist camp.

Renmin Ribao points out that although in the van in the peaceful use of atomic energy, the U.S.S.R. does not try to keep to itself the fruits of scientific discovery. It favours international co-operation and is willing to carry on joint research with the nuclear physicists of all countries. Many socialist countries, China included, have set up atomic reactors with the active assistance of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Union co-operates with Indonesia and the United Arab Republic in nuclear physics research and the peaceful use of atomic energy. The selfless help it has given to other countries in this field is playing an important part in promoting the growth of the productive forces and technology of these various countries.

The editorial adds: "The Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist camp have always advocated the use of modern scientific and technical advances

for peaceful purposes, and resolutely opposed their use for purposes of war and aggression, as practised by the aggressive bloc headed by U.S. imperialism. The Soviet Union has made many efforts to halt the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons of all types. The unilateral Soviet suspension of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests in March this year was aimed at achieving this peaceful purpose. However, the U.S. imperialists ignored the efforts of the Soviet Union and the peaceful aspirations of the peoples of the world. Taking advantage of the unilateral suspension of nuclear weapon tests by the Soviet Union, they stepped up their attempts to use atomic blackmail against various countries and staged nuclear explosions in the Pacific area and inside the United States on around 40 occasions.

"More recently, the U.S. imperialists have carried out military provocations against China in the Taiwan Straits area, clamoured for the use of atomic weapons and stationed forces equipped with nuclear weapons on Taiwan. Under such conditions, the Soviet decision to resume nuclear weapon tests must be understood not only in relation to the security of the Soviet Union, but also as an act which helps to ensure world peace and the security of mankind."

Unity with Japanese Workers

The joint statement issued by the visiting delegation of SOHYO (The Japanese General Council of Trade Unions) and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions "gives expression to the common aspirations of the working class and the people of the two countries; it constitutes a solid basis for the further strengthening of their friendship and solidarity," writes *Renmin Ribao's* Observer on October 5.

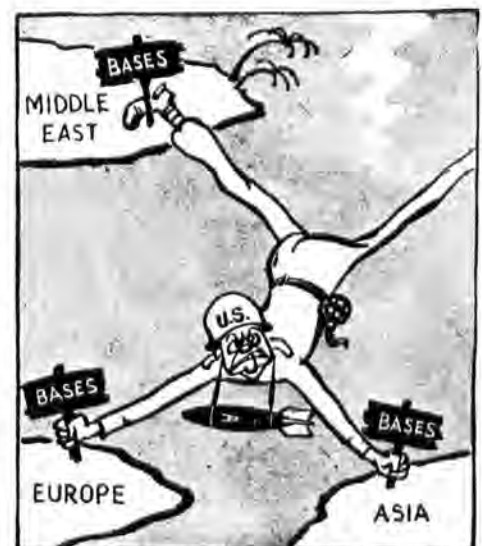
Welcoming the clear-cut demand of SOHYO that U.S. armed forces evacuate the Taiwan Straits and Okinawa and its warm support for the just struggle of the Chinese people to liberate their territory of Quemoy, Matsu and Taiwan, Observer notes that SOHYO, with its 3,600,000 membership, is the biggest trade union organization in Japan. Together with all democratic Japanese groups and progressive political parties, it has consistently supported the Japanese people's fight for peace and friendship with the Chinese people and the restoration of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

In contrast, Observer adds, the Kishi government has taken a stand that is a

betrayal of Japan's national interests. While working to revive militarism, it has agreed to the use by the United States of military bases in Japan. Taking advantage of the current tension created by the United States in the Far East, it has intensified its efforts to equip Japanese troops with nuclear weapons. "All these efforts are designed to involve Japan in America's strategic system of atomic warfare so as to realize the Kishi government's ambitions for the revival of militarism."

Both Kishi and the Japanese Foreign Minister Fujiyama, Observer notes, were parroting Dulles when they said that they were against the "use of force" in the Taiwan area. The Japanese *aide memoire* of October 2 in answer to a Soviet protest also copied the U.S. imperialists' stand; while denying that U.S. actions in the Taiwan Straits constituted aggression, it viciously slandered the Chinese people. At the same time, despite repeated protests from the Chinese Government over a similar earlier incident and over opposition from the Japanese people, the Kishi government on September 30 again connived with gangsters to insult the Chinese national flag when this was displayed at a Chinese-owned restaurant in Yokohama.

Observer concludes: "The Chinese people stand foursquare behind the struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. enslavement, for true national independence, freedom, democracy and peace, and for closer friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Chinese people. We are convinced that as long as the Japanese people are united in this struggle, and as long as the workers and people of the two countries make continued efforts to strengthen their friendship and solidarity, all obstacles standing in the way of their friendship will be removed."



"Position of Strength"

Lo Yuan-ming in "Manhua"

CHINA

AND THE

WORLD

Sino-Japanese Relations

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi have both stressed the community of interest between the Chinese and Japanese peoples in opposing Washington's aggressive policies. They were speaking at a reception given on October 7 for six Japanese delegations now visiting Peking.

Premier Chou pointed out that the Kishi government, by supporting Washington's policy, taking up a hostile attitude towards the Chinese people and working to re-arm Japan and revive militarism, was getting the Japanese people to fight for the Americans and dragging Japan to disaster. The Chinese and Japanese peoples, he affirmed, should wage a common struggle against the aggressive war policies of the United States, against its attempts to force them into war.

Reaffirming the Chinese people's love of peace and desire for friendship with the Japanese people, Premier Chou declared: "We support the aspirations of the Japanese people in their struggle for national independence, peace, neutrality and economic development, but we are resolutely against the Kishi government's support of the hostile policy of the United States towards China. This was, is and will continue to be the stand of the Chinese people."

The Premier stressed that the Chinese and Japanese peoples should direct their joint efforts to the realization of peaceful co-existence, national independence and the independent economic development of all countries; they should oppose outside interference and aggression, and war; they should oppose the colonialist exploitation of backward countries.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi told the Japanese delegates that some members of the Kishi cabinet had made a grave mistake in over-estimating the strength of the Americans and under-estimating the strength of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. "There is nothing formidable about the Americans," Chen Yi said. "They have been so stupid as to scatter their military establishments all over the world, waiting to receive blows everywhere. A broken link will make the whole of the American line collapse."

Chen Yi also expressed the hope that more Japanese peace-loving public bodies would send delegations to China to pave

the way for the development of friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

True Voice of Japan: While the Kishi government gives sycophantic support to the United States Government on the Taiwan question and shows undisguised hostility to the Chinese people, the true representatives of the Japanese people condemn U.S. aggression in the Taiwan Straits area in no uncertain terms.

This is the stand taken by the delegation of SOHYO in a joint statement issued in Peking with the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, by the delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association in a joint statement with three Chinese people's organizations and by four other Japanese people's delegations representing trade union, cultural and political groups which are now visiting China.

SOHYO condemns the U.S. armed occupation of Taiwan and its military buildup in the Taiwan Straits area as "serious interventions in China's internal affairs" and "basic causes of the continued tense situation in Asia, threatening to disrupt peace in the Far East and the world." It declares: "The Japanese workers strongly protest against the aggressive military action of the U.S. war provocateurs; they demand that the U.S. forces withdraw from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area immediately and that the current session of the U.N. General Assembly restore its rightful place in the United Nations to the Chinese People's Republic."

Strongly criticizing the Kishi government for allowing the United States to use its military bases in Japan to intervene in China, the statement points out that "the Kishi government is taking advantage of tension in the Far East to ship nuclear weapons into Japan and scheming to establish a 'military alliance' between Japan, Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek."

The Japan-China Friendship Association expresses full support for the just demand of the Chinese people that the U.S. forces withdraw from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. It demands that the Kishi government change its policy of following at the heels of the United States in hostility to the Chinese people, which, it holds, is responsible for the interruption of trade, fishery and other relations between China and Japan.

Akira Kazami, leader of the delegation from the Japanese National Council for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations, told Hsinhua News Agency that the United States had no right to intervene in the Taiwan question because it was China's internal affair. He underlined that the Japanese people are very much opposed to the Kishi government's scheme to raise the

Taiwan question in the U.N. and that more and more people realize that the policy of the Kishi government on the Taiwan question was wrong and its recognition and co-operation with the Chiang Kai-shek clique contrary to the interests of Japan and certain only to bring disaster to the Japanese people.

Meanwhile, in Japan, a national movement is now in full swing against U.S. aggression in Taiwan, against the Kishi government's hostile attitude towards China and for the resumption of Sino-Japanese relations. A national conference was called in Tokyo on October 8 and attended by over 5,000 representatives of many political parties and organizations in Japan. It unanimously passed a resolution demanding withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Taiwan area, calling on the Kishi government to forbid U.S. troops from using their bases in Japan to stage armed provocations against China, stop arming Japan's "Self-Defence Corps" with nuclear weapons and guided missiles, and restore normal diplomatic relations with China.

Recognition of Guinea

China has recognized the newly founded African Republic of Guinea. Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi informed M. Sekou Toure, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Guinea, of this decision of the Chinese Government on October 7 and expressed the desire that the two governments should hold consultations to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives.

On the same day, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai sent hearty congratulations on the birth of the new republic and greetings to the Prime Minister of Guinea.

China Friendship Month in Korea

Chinese-Korean friendship was firmly cemented during the 1950-1953 war against American aggression. Now when the U.S. imperialists are engaged in open military provocations against China, Korea is showing how firm that friendship is. A Korean-Chinese Friendship Month has been organized and rallies, meetings and other public activities are taking place throughout the Korean People's Democratic Republic during October. A Chinese People's Delegation headed by Kuo Mo-jo arrived in Korea specially for the occasion.

In Pyongyang, the inauguration of a Korean-Chinese Friendship Association launched the month's activities. Ha Ang Chun, Alternate Member of the Standing Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, was elected its Chairman.

Over 6.8 million people have put their signatures to the letter of thanks which the Korean nation is sending to the departing Chinese People's Volunteers and the Chinese people.

Cultural Briefs

The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe now performing in Buenos Aires has been acclaimed by the local press as "the most popular show" in town. By public request it is now giving two shows daily, but long queues still line in front of the Grand Opera Theatre where it is performing.

The troupe has received a stream of congratulatory messages from government officials, artists, workers and students. Newspapers in many South American countries have given full coverage to the Chinese troupe's performances.

Two exhibitions are attracting a great deal of attention among Peking art-lovers. One is a show of photo montage by the famous German artist John Heartfield. His 370 photo-montage cartoons, illustrations, posters and book jackets are a striking reflection of leading events in Germany from the Weimar Republic till today. The other is an exhibition of work by the noted Belgian artist Frans Masereel. Masereel, who is now in Peking on a visit, is well known to Chinese art-lovers. His woodcuts were introduced to China some 20 years ago by the great Chinese writer Lu Hsun.

The Chinese woman pianist Ku Sheng-ying won second prize at the 14th International Musical Competitions recently held in Geneva. Ku tied with an Italian pianist for the second prize in a field of sixty-two contestants. The first prize was not awarded.

The Geneva paper *La Suisse* called Miss Ku a talented pianist who played Beethoven with inspiration. It gave high praise too to her playing of Bach, Schumann and Debussy.

Visitors

Mr. Gudmund Harlem, Norwegian Minister for Social Affairs.

Indian M.P. Laisram Achaw Singh.

A 6-member Muslim delegation from the Syrian region of the U.A.R. led by Grand Mufti Sheikh Abul-Yossor Abidin.

A 17-member Mexican Medical Mission headed by Professor Ignacio Chavez.

The Czechoslovak long-distance runner Emil Zatopek and his wife Dana Zatopkova.

A 29-member delegation of Soviet swimmers and water-polo players.

An Afghan football team.

FOREIGN TRADE NOTES

• The Big Leap Boosts Trade

The substantial increases in China's imports and exports in the first half of this year are directly linked with the big leap forward in industry and agriculture. And the upward trend continues.

China not only exported more of the goods which had already established themselves on overseas markets, but many products never before exported from China. Incomplete statistics for the first six months of 1958 show that large consignments of over 100 new products were exported for the first time to 53 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas and Australasia. They included chemicals, medicinal drugs, machinery, telecommunications equipment, instruments, alloys, minerals, special local products and various sundries.

Complete sets of Chinese light industrial equipment, such as cement works, textile mills, paper mills and nail works, have also made a name for themselves in Asian-African industrial circles. A steady stream of orders is coming in for these items too.

The big leap in construction and production, and especially in the building of key construction projects, is creating a steadily growing demand in China for quality steels, non-ferrous metals, various types of heavy and precision machine-tools, forging and pressing equipment, precision instruments and giant power-generating equipment. Rapid expansion of water conservancy work and agricultural production has created a special and increasing demand for agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers. It is true, of course, that a larger proportion of these needs can be met by China's own manufacturers, but even so that leaves a considerable proportion that still has to be bought abroad. By the end of July, China had already imported 40 per cent more quality steel than in the corresponding period last year; nearly eight times as much diesel oil; more than twice as many lorries and over 40 per cent more chemical fertilizer.

A further increase in China's import-export trade is confidently expected in the second half of the year.

• Sino-Australian Trade

The first three quarters of this year have also seen a notable growth in Sino-Australian trade. There's been a big increase both in total amounts and variety of goods.

China not only imported its now customary large consignments of Australian wool and wool tops but also placed orders in Australia for steel products amounting to one-third of Australia's annual steel exports. Zinc ingots, red schorl and

paper pulp are other notable additions to the list of China's imports from Australia.

In addition to her traditional exports of tea and silk, China this year ships to Australia sodium sulphide, potassium chlorate and other chemicals, cotton textiles, knitwear, stationery, glass, paper, minerals, foodstuffs, native products, cereals and vegetable oils, animal products, machinery and instruments.

This increase in trade between the two countries owes a great deal to the initiative of Chinese trading companies. In May this year, six Chinese state foreign trade corporations sent a joint trade group headed by Wang Nien-tsu to Australia. It made contacts with many Australian firms for the first time. After three months of negotiations it succeeded in concluding many deals with Australian merchants. It discovered that there are quite a number of Australian goods that can find a ready market in China while China is in a position to supply Australia with large amounts of high-quality goods that Australia needs at attractive prices.

Peking trade circles believe that given continued efforts and good will, prospects for still larger Sino-Australian trade are good. "Equality, mutual benefit and exchange of what one has for what one hasn't," have always been the fundamental principles of New China's foreign trade policy. It is unfortunate therefore that despite the conscientious efforts by the Chinese organizations concerned to carry out this fair trade policy, the Australian side has discriminated against China in regard to trade controls and methods of payment.

One instance of this is the recent announcement unilaterally revising the agreements governing payments made by the Australian banks. These agreements were entered into voluntarily by both parties and have undoubtedly facilitated trade between the two countries. Another issue that is cropping up and needs attention, is the great discrepancy between imports and exports between the two countries. If this imbalance continues at its present level it will inevitably impede the further growth of mutual trade. The value of China's exports to Australia now constitutes only between one-sixth and one-fifth of what she imports from Australia. Chinese state foreign trade corporations have been doing their best to improve this situation, but progress has been far from satisfactory because of lack of firm support and co-operation from the Australian authorities. Peking trade circles foresee that if this imbalance persists it cannot fail to have unfavourable effects on the further development of trade between China and Australia.

New Scientific Achievements

Proudly bearing new instruments, charts and models, research workers of the Chinese Academy of Sciences gathered in a huge rally in Peking on October 4 to present their gifts in honour of National Day—2,152 of their latest achievements in scientific research. Of these, 233 items have either reached or surpassed current international levels.

Leading officials of the Academy, directors of the research institutes and prominent Chinese and Soviet scientists were present at the ceremony.

The Institute of Atomic Energy contributed two theses on weak interactions between nuclei and elementary particles. The members of this institute also made many new instruments, among which are vacuum pumps capable of drawing out forty thousand litres of air per second, a multi-purpose betatron and a universal scaler.

Workers of the Institute of Applied Physics have developed a special high-temperature and high-pressure arrangement for making artificial diamonds and crystals. They also produced single silicon crystals, an important semi-conductor.

Geophysicists have successfully effected artificial rainfall in the dry Kansu corridor. They have developed methods of controlling the melting of snow and ice on the Chilian Mountains in this area which conserve an estimated thirty thousand million cubic metres of water. These achievements will help change the weather in this part of the country and contribute to turning vast tracts of loess land into fertile farmland.

A programme for quarterly weather forecasts has been worked out by the Institute of Geophysics, by means of which forecasts for winds, rainfall and temperature changes for the fourth quarter of this year have already been defined.

Of great significance to the national economy is the process of making steel with high phosphorus iron in Bessemer converters which also yields phosphate fertilizer containing 30 per cent phosphorus. This process dispenses with the use of expensive sulphur in making phosphate fertilizer, thus raising efficiency and reducing transport costs.

The gifts presented by the Institute of Geology include an X-Ray fluorescent spectroscope for analysing rare earth elements and a forecasting map for finding phosphate mines. With the use

of this map, a mine has been located in north China in an area hitherto regarded as lacking in phosphate.

An effective absorption preparation against wheat rust has been evolved by the Institute of Applied Mycology. The laboratory of microbiology has succeeded in determining the location of an oilfield by studying the life of microbes in the vicinity. They have also discovered a method of using rice straw to generate methane gas and have used the decomposed straw to make viscose fibre.

Botanists have found ways of using the stalk of sunflower plants for making synthetic protein, artificial wool and chemical fibre with very simple equipment which is available to the people's communes.

Speaking at the rally, Vice-President Chang Chin-fu of the Academy, urged all members of the institutes to set an even more glorious example in scientific research for the whole nation. He asked the whole Academy to strive to fulfil the twelve-year (1956-1967) programme for the development of science by 1962.

ART & LITERATURE

A New Stage

A recent enlarged meeting of the presidium of the All-China Federation of Writers and Artists reviewed the present cultural scene in China and called on its members to play their full part in the astonishing developments that are taking place.

What has been happening in Chinese art and literature in the past several months adds up to a new stage of Chinese culture. The great numbers of folk songs, mural paintings, plays, novels and other literary works produced by the people themselves—not only by their professional intellectuals—and the clearly socialist outlook of these works of art, denote the emergence of a mass socialist art and culture. More and more of the working people are becoming poets, playwrights, novelists, painters, musicians.

Another indication of the flourishing of art and literature is the mushroom growth of works and readerships. The five national publishing houses in Peking report that nearly 300 new titles of novels, poems and other literary works have been published since January with a total circulation of 16 million copies. Compared with last year, this is a 50 per cent increase in the number of new titles and a 300 per cent increase in the number of copies sold. Including old titles still in circulation, that makes a total of over 70 mil-

lion copies of various literary works sold in the first six months of this year; this is more than double the figure for the corresponding period last year. A circulation of half a million copies is not exceptional now for a good novel. *Tracks in the Snowy Forest*, one of the current best sellers, has already sold 1.15 million copies this year.

The majority of the newly published works are full-length novels, short stories, poems, memoirs and biographies. Most reflect in one way or another important events in the Chinese revolution and the courage and ingenuity of the people that carried it to victory. There has been an eager public, too, for feature stories and reportage reflecting the current political scene and portraying the new type of people who have come to the fore during the great leap forward.

But the most remarkable new departure is the mass of new writers. With more and more peasants learning to write, more and more are becoming writers and their work is being eagerly printed and read. Amateur literary activity in the factories is of course no new thing. Many excellent pieces by worker-writers have been published and several have been translated into foreign languages. But now it has gone far beyond a matter of a few outstanding individuals. It is a mass movement.

Officers and men of the People's Liberation Army have also taken to creative writing in the mass. They too have a fine tradition of artistic and literary activity which is as long as the history of their force itself. But this has now gone far beyond its former limits. Without prejudice to efficiency or discipline—in fact, their art is a first-rate army and morale builder—they use their spare-time to write poems, novels, plays and memoirs. Over the past few months, versifying in many units has produced tens of thousands of poems. Some individuals have whole collections to their credit.

The present flourishing of a people's art and literature is a triumphant indication of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom, and a hundred schools of thought contend." This policy will certainly be continued in the future. Literary works with varied ideological and artistic levels are encouraged to compete with each other, so long as they are not poisonous weeds.

This was the unprecedented situation that the Federation of Artists and Writers reviewed at its recent meeting and studied for its implications both for professional artists and their associations and for society in general. However, it was agreed that flourishing though it is, the development of art and literature still lags behind

the enormous progress made in other fields, such as industry and agriculture. There is an insatiable demand for more and better artistic works.

The Federation therefore called on all artists and writers to do all they can to promote this mass movement in creative art and artistic criticism and raise present standards of creative art and literature to a higher level of ideological content so as to educate the broad masses in a communist spirit.

Forward to Communism

The discussions centred round some of the key questions for the artists today. The Chinese nation is not only currently engaged in building socialism but is actively preparing for the transition to communism. The better the people comprehend what is communism and desire the change, that is, the higher is their level of communist political consciousness, the easier will it be able to effect this epoch-making transition. The artist in Chinese society is thus faced with the urgent task of creating works that reflect the spirit of the age and help to educate the people in a forward-looking, communist outlook, stimulating their enthusiasm for socialist construction and guiding them in their advance to communism. Such works must by definition combine revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, that is to say, while they must be true to present-day life, they must also embody noble ideals of a better future. It was in regard to this point that, in his *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Art and Literature*, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said that "life as reflected in artistic and literary works can and ought to be on a higher level and of a greater power and better focussed, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than everyday life."

Communist literature that integrates truthfulness to life with the power of "helping the masses to push history forward" gives expression to the heroic spirit of the people today. Such works will inspire people to press ahead to create a still brighter future. Countless folk songs, ballads and mural paintings that have appeared recently are excellent examples of this integration of revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism. In fact a striking feature of the new art is its communist spirit, the sense of surging, mass achievement showing the working people as the makers of history, transforming society and mastering the forces of nature.

The related questions of popularization and raising of the quality of art and literature were also discussed. The consensus of opinion was that the vigorous efforts made for popularization must be

continued, and that the standards of art and literature must be raised still higher on the basis of this popularization.

China's art and literature are today characterized by the fact that they belong to the broad masses of the working people. The rapid advance of the cultural revolution — universal education, the mass study movement, the growth of people's art in all its forms — ensures that this trend will develop on a still larger scale. This makes it incumbent on artists to take measures to foster these trends and give the necessary guidance to popular art movements. On the other hand the people present them with demands for more and better creative work. The work of popularization is of primary importance. But it is clear that the people will not remain content with present artistic levels. That is, a big and sustained effort is called for to raise the standard of art on the basis of popularization — on the basis of a wider public and more creative work.

This in turn demands a strong force of artists who really belong to the working class and fully share its ideals. In this context the importance of the rout of the bourgeois rightists and the current struggles against revisionism and conservatism is more clearly seen. Taking their stand on the cultural policy of the Communist Party which is now so triumphantly bearing fruit, Chinese cultural workers exposed and repudiated those theories and policies that sought in various ways, both open and hidden, to hold back China's socialist development.

How keen the writers and artists are to help the growth of a socialist art is well exemplified by the way they are getting out among the workers, peasants and soldiers, to learn from and help them. More than 700 artists and writers have gone to live in the people's communes, factories and army units. The Federation has called upon them to carry on with these efforts to remould their ideology. It stressed again how necessary it is for artists to live with the masses for long periods so as to merge completely with them, to become one with them. Artists who have succeeded by this means in shedding the ideological drag of the old society will be able the more effectively to produce works that can play a mobilizing, inspiring role among the people; and they themselves will be better equipped to play a more effective all-round role in the creation of a socialist art looking to the communist future.

The presidium thus laid down some guiding principles of key importance for the arts. These are being eagerly discussed and put into practice by artists and writers throughout the country.

— W. P.

BOOKS

An Outline History of China

Foreign Languages Press.

488 pp. Illustrated.

The work of writing China's history is an arduous task. China's quickening pace in scholarship is constantly bringing new material to light; Marxist analysis is throwing new light on existing material. But, at a time when this socialist country is forging ahead at an unprecedented speed and the international interest in its past, present and future is growing steadily day by day, there is a very real and urgent need for an interim resumé. *An Outline History of China*, just published by the Foreign Languages Press of Peking, will help to meet this need.

As its title suggests, it sets itself no more than this modest aim and, within these limits, it is a very useful piece of work. Written in popular style, it gives a chronological account of China's long history from prehistoric times to the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. It describes key aspects of her rich culture, tells about her great thinkers, scientists, men of letters and art and statesmen, and the great inventions, such as paper-making and printing, gunpowder and the compass, and other contributions Chinese civilization has made to world culture.

It brings to the fore the revolutionary traditions of the Chinese people with their age-old aspirations for independence, and gives proper pride of place to the heroic peasant uprisings against the tyrannical rule of the landlords and privileged classes, which gave rise to most of the changes of dynasties.

More than half of the *Outline* deals with the period since the Opium War which Britain launched against China in 1840; so there is a more comprehensive treatment of the events which led to the reduction of the country by the imperialists and domestic reactionaries into a semi-feudal, semi-colonial state with the mass of the people ruthlessly exploited and oppressed; the 1911 Revolution which overthrew the rule of the Manchu dynasty; the May the Fourth Movement; and the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 which led the Chinese people to final victory over domestic reaction and foreign imperialism.

This book makes no pretensions to be a comprehensive Marxist exposition of all Chinese history; but Marxist schol-

* *Peking Review* is offering this book, together with a 1959 wall calendar with six reproductions of Chinese classical paintings in colour, as a special gift for every one-year subscription placed from October to the end of 1958.

arship has already brought about an essential reorientation in the approach to history. This *Outline* reflects the new approach in its consistent stress on the role played by the working people in history. For instance, it describes the role of the heroic popular uprisings in overthrowing the powerful Chin dynasty (221-207 B.C.), and how the early rulers of the succeeding Han dynasty drew lessons from these risings and made some concessions to the peasants which in turn stimulated the development of the economy in that period. By this and other means, the book succeeds in showing the role of the working people as the creators of history, and the role and form of class struggle in China in pushing history forward.

Illustrating how political and social changes result from economic development, a description of the political and social conditions of each period is accompanied with an analysis of the state of the productive forces and its economy. The systematic account of the economic conditions of modern China is particularly enlightening because it has been dealt with in more extended form. We get here a clear description of how capitalism began to grow in China but was stifled by imperialism. This account shows the essential weaknesses of the Chinese bourgeoisie, their inability to lead the Chinese people in their struggles for freedom and independence, and how the hegemony of the revolution was taken into the com-

petent hands of the Chinese working class and its Communist Party.

The many illustrations in black and white and colour are a help to readers. It would have been useful, too, to have had a few more maps of the ancient divisions of China, and some elucidations of such names as Tukhara or Tiaochih, the state with which the Eastern Han established contacts at the end of the first century A.D.

Readers will find useful the index and chronological table of Chinese dynasties with dates.

The Foreign Languages Press announces this *Outline* as the first of a *China Knowledge Series* to provide foreign readers with background material on China.

—CHEN AI

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

▲ **SELLING THE HORSE** Chin Chiung, a government officer in the Sui dynasty sent out to escort a group of convicted robbers to a distant city, fell ill and was unable to pay his bill at the inn. He was about to sell his favourite horse and weapons when two "heroes of the green forest" came to his aid. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Oct. 15 & 16 Renmin Theatre

▲ **LO CHENG-HSIU** — based on the true story of Lo Cheng-hsiu, the Szechuan "White-Haired Girl." Ill-treated by the landlord, she fled to the mountain wilderness many years ago. She lived alone, out of touch with the world, until she was recently found. Now she is married and lives happily in Szechuan. Produced by the Chinese Opera School.

Oct. 14, 7 p.m. Yuan En Si Theatre

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE GIRL WITH PIGTAILS** A young girl helped uncover a counter-revolutionary clique in Peking. Performed in pingju opera style by the Pingju Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 14-20, 7:30 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

QUYI

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH** — based on the popular novel by Yang Mo. A faithful portrayal of the revolutionary youth movement in Peking universities, against the background of persecution by the KMT in 1931-35. Produced by the Peking Quyi Company and starring the well-known actress Wei Hsi-kuei.

Oct. 16, 7:00 p.m. Xisi Workers' Club

THEATRE

▲ **THE MASSES ASTIR** — describes how Chinese women, for the first time in centuries, have freed themselves from household drudgery and joined in social production. Erlung Road in Peking is the scene of this play. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Oct. 14-18 China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **RED COMPOUND** A play written by Lao Sheh, the well-known playwright, describing the new spirit of mutual help and comradeship which exists among Peking residents as a result of the rectification campaign. Produced by Peking People's Art Theatre.

Oct. 14-20 Shoudu Theatre

▲ **BY THE BANKS OF SANGYANG RIVER** The play tells how, step by step, the peasants along the banks of the Sangyang River formed their co-ops, built reservoirs and power stations, and finally set up a people's commune. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

Oct. 14 Peking Workers' Club

FILMS

▲ **IN HONOUR OF THE RED FLAG** A documentary in two parts. The first part, now showing, is about the unusual achievements of 8 factories in Shanghai during the big leap.

Oct. 14 & 15 Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition

Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema

Oct. 20 Dong Dan Workers' Club, Da Hua

▲ **THE EAST WIND** A feature film by the Changchun Film Studio describing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers in their attempt to build the "Dongfeng," China's first passenger car.

Oct. 16 & 17 Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition

Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema

Oct. 18 & 19 Peking Workers' Club

▲ **ORDEAL BY FIRE AND IRON** A feature film by Tian Ma Film Studio about the workers' movement in Shanghai on the eve of its liberation.

Oct. 15-17 Peking Workers' Club

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION** of Chinese traditional style paintings by Peking artists on the subject of this year's "big leap." Open daily 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

At Beihai Park

▲ **EXHIBITION OF NEW SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.—6:00 p.m. till Nov. 15 at the new building of the Central Museum of Natural History in Tienchiiao.

▲ **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

▲ **EXHIBITION OF NEW ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE MEDICAL FIELD** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.

At the Working People's Palace of Culture and Zhongshan Park

▲ **EXHIBITION OF THE REFORM OF CHINESE WRITTEN LANGUAGE** Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m. Sponsored by the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language.

At Beihai Park

FLOWER SHOW

Now is the season for chrysanthemums. Watch for the annual chrysanthemum show jointly sponsored by Peking's parks. It will open soon at Beihai Park.

Various kinds of chrysanthemums planted by Peking's expert gardeners will be on display.

SPORTS

* A Major Sports Event You Mustn't Miss *

▲ **THE THIRD CITY-WIDE SPORTS MEET** soon to be held in Peking will cover 36 events

from football to chess, including a 42,195-metre marathon race — the first ever held in this city. Over 6,000 participants from Peking's workers, peasants, government employees, students, P.L.A. members and Peking residents will take part in this 8-day meet starting on Oct. 19 and ending Oct. 26. Where the events will be held:

Football:	Peking Stadium
Basketball:	Dong Chang An Jie Stadium
	Shi Cha Hai Gymnasium
	Guan Yuan Stadium
	Peking Gymnasium
Volleyball:	Beihai Stadium
Baseball:	Di Tan Stadium
Softball:	Di Tan Stadium
Handball:	Peking Stadium
Table-Tennis:	Tao Ran Ting Swimming Pool
Water Polo:	Peking Gymnasium
Tennis:	Peking Gymnasium
Boxing:	Peking Gymnasium
Chess:	Working People's Palace of Culture

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 Oct. 14

6:00-7:00 p.m. (III) — Weber, Bach, Schubert, Gluck

9:30-10:30 p.m. (III) — Concert by the State Song and Dance Ensemble of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

Oct. 15

9:30-10:00 a.m. (II) — Dances and songs from Mexico and Brazil

11:25 a.m.-12:15 p.m. (III) — Selections from Weber's *Der Freischütz*; Beethoven's *Leonore*, etc.

Oct. 16

8:10-8:30 a.m. (III) — Revolutionary songs from Iran; songs from Korea

7:45-7:55 p.m. (III) — Liu Shu-fang sings modern Chinese songs

Oct. 18

6:00-7:00 p.m. (III) — Gounod: selections from *Faust*

10:15-11:00 p.m. (III) — Works by Nieh Erh, modern Chinese composer

Oct. 19

8:30-9:30 a.m. (I) — Li Ming-chiang, third-prize winner at the Smetana Contest at the 1957 Prague Spring Festival and first-prize winner at the George Enescu International Piano Contest; selections from Paganini and Rachmaninoff

1:00-2:00 p.m. (I) — Modern songs and dances by the people's commune Hundred Flowers Dance Troupe of Tang Fang County, Hopei Province

3:20-3:30 p.m. (III) — Songs from Arabia

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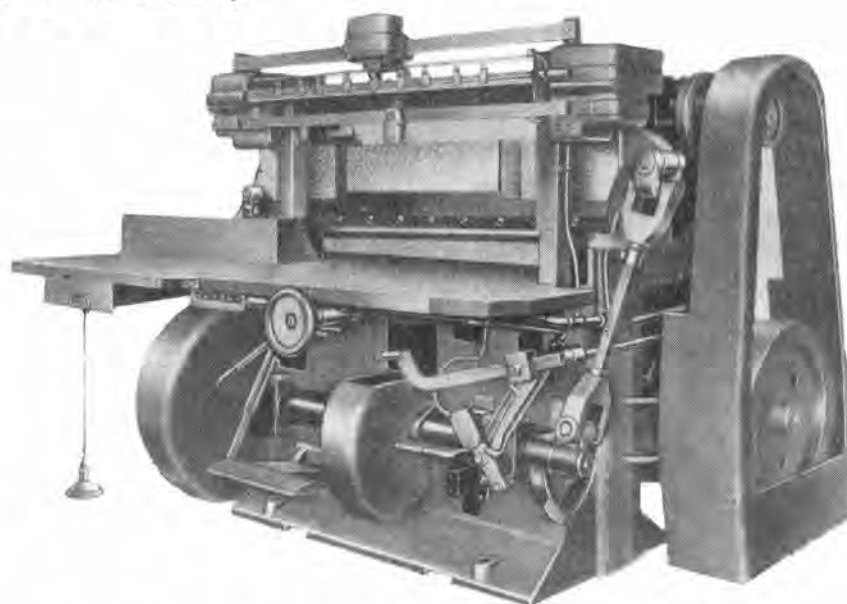
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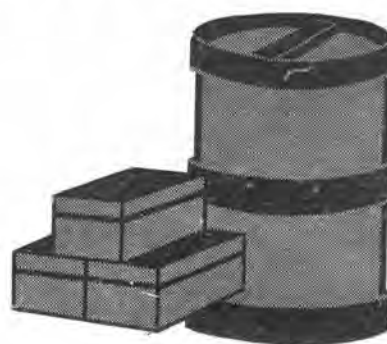
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ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Comrades of the People's Liberation Army at the Fukien front:

Suspend the shelling of Quemoy for another two weeks starting from today, so as to see what the opposite side is going to do and to enable our compatriots on Quemoy, both military and civilian, to get sufficient supplies, including food and military equipment, to strengthen their entrenchment. Nothing is too deceitful in war. But this is no deceit. This is directed against the Americans. This is a noble national cause, and a clear-cut line must be drawn between the Chinese and the Americans. Taken as a whole, this action on our part does ourselves no harm, but benefits others. Whom does it benefit? It benefits the 10 million Chinese in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu; it benefits the 650 million people of our whole nation; it only hurts the Americans. Some Communists may not yet understand this for the time being. How comes such an idea? We don't understand! We don't understand! Comrades! You will understand after a while. The Americans in Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits must go home. They have no reason to hang on there; refusing to go will not do. Among the Chinese in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, the majority are patriots, only a few are traitors. Therefore, political work must be done to enable the great majority of the Chinese over there to wake up gradually, and to isolate the handful of traitors. The effect will be felt with the accumulation of hours and days of work. So long as the Kuomintang in Taiwan has not yet entered into peaceful negotiations with us and a reasonable solution has not been worked out, the civil war still continues. The spokesman of Taiwan said that stop-fight-stop-fight . . . is but a trick of the Communists. It is quite true that fighting has been going off and on. But this is no trick. If you are not willing to hold peace talks, fighting is unavoidable. So long as you take such a stubborn attitude as you are doing at present, we are

free to fight when we want to fight and stop when we want to stop. The Americans want to take a hand in our civil war. They call it cease-fire. This cannot but make one laugh in one's sleeve. What right have the Americans got to raise this question? Whom do they represent, it may be asked. They represent none. Do they represent the Americans? There is no war between China and the United States, and hence no fire to cease. Do they represent the people in Taiwan? The Taiwan authorities have not given them any credentials. The Kuomintang leaders are completely opposed to the Sino-American talks. The American nation is a great nation, and American people are well-meaning. They don't want war. They welcome peace. But among the U.S. government workers, there are some people, like Dulles and his ilk, who are indeed not so smart. Take, for instance, the talk about a cease-fire. Is this not lacking in common sense? To recover Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu as a whole and complete the unification of the motherland is the sacred task of our 650 million people. This is China's internal affair, and no foreigner has any right to meddle with. The United Nations has no right to meddle with, either. The time is not far away when the aggressors and their running dogs in the world will all of them be buried. There can be no escape for them. It won't do even if they take to hiding in the moon. Where the enemy can go, we also can go, and drag them back anyway. In a word, victory belongs to the people of the world. The Americans must not conduct escort operations in the Quemoy water area. If there should be any escort, shelling shall start at once. This order is to be strictly observed.

PENG TEH-HUAI

Minister of National Defence

1 a.m., October 13, 1958

