

PEKING

September 16, 1958

29

REVIEW

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**DOCUMENT: RESOLUTION ON
PEOPLE'S COMMUNES**

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Just Off the Press

ON THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Containing the full text of the communique on the meeting between Mao Tse-tung and N.S. Khrushchov as well as several *Renmin Ribao* and *Hongqi* articles on the present world situation, which develop the well-known statements of Mao Tse-tung — “The East wind prevails over the West wind”; “The U.S. reactionary clique is a paper tiger”; “A single spark can start a prairie fire”; etc. 74 pp.

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September 16, 1958 Vol. I No. 29

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U.S. Must Halt Immediately

FLAGRANT U.S. military provocations in the Taiwan Straits area against the Chinese people have aroused world-wide concern and condemnation. Once again, the United States stands fully exposed before the world as an out-and-out imperialist meddling in the internal affairs of other nations and violating their territorial sovereignty.

Both Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles have tried time and again to defend U.S. aggression in the Taiwan Straits area on the pretext that China wants to "use armed force to seize new territory" and that China is engaged in "military aggression," thus "threatening the vital interests of the United States."

We ask: Whose territory are Taiwan, the Penghu Islands and the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu? Are they U.S. territory? Decidedly not. Do they belong to any state other than China? The answer is a flat "No!" As everybody knows, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands have long been Chinese territory, while Quemoy and Matsu are located within China's internal waters. It is really peculiar Washington logic to allege that the Chinese people want to "seize" their own territory, thereby "endangering" vital U.S. interests.

Since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people have assumed sovereignty over the whole of China. The only reason why China has not yet exercised its sovereignty over Taiwan, Penghu and other offshore islands is because the United States occupied Taiwan by armed force. The U.S. challenge to China's sovereignty over these islands is tantamount to a robber questioning the legitimate claim of the rightful owner to property the robber has forcibly seized.

The Chinese people have long stood for peaceful co-existence among nations and for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. But they will under no circumstances give up their inalienable right to defend their territorial integrity and sovereignty. On this basic question there can be no bargaining or compromise.

Mr. Eisenhower, in his television talk on September 11, had much to say about the desirability of peaceful talks, but he insisted on U.S. occupation of China's territory. And the Pentagon keeps massing heavy forces in the Taiwan Straits.

The U.S.-fostered Chiang Kai-shek clique on Quemoy has shelled peaceful residents and caused casualties in the coastal villages and towns adjacent to Amoy. Despite grave warnings from our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, U.S. warships and military planes have repeatedly intruded into China's territorial waters and air space.

The U.S. Government is engaged in its most dangerous military adventure since the end of World War II. The responsibility rests squarely with the U.S.A. Washington must immediately halt its provocations in the Taiwan Straits area against China or face the consequences of its deliberate steps to kindle the flames of war.

The Chinese people, fearless and determined to defend their territory, declare: U.S. invaders, get out of the Taiwan Straits area!

Chairman Mao Speaks on Current Situation

At the closing session of the Supreme State Conference, which convened in Peking from September 5 to September 8 Chairman Mao Tse-tung spoke on the present situation. He pointed out that the present situation is favourable for the people the world over who are fighting for peace and that the general trend is that the East wind prevails over the West wind.

In discussing the international situation, Chairman Mao said that U.S. imperialism had invaded China's territory of Taiwan and occupied it for the past nine years. A short while ago it sent its armed forces to invade and occupy Lebanon. The United States has set up hundreds of military bases in many countries around the world. The Chinese territory Taiwan, Lebanon, and all U.S. military bases on foreign territories are like nooses tied round the necks of the U.S. imperialists. The Americans themselves, and nobody else, made these nooses, and they themselves put them round their own necks and handed the ends of the ropes to the Chinese people, the peoples of the Arab countries and all peoples who love peace and oppose aggression. The longer the U.S. aggressors remain in these places, the tighter the nooses round their necks will become.

The U.S. imperialists have been creating tension in all parts of the world in attempts to achieve their aggressive ends and to enslave the peoples of various countries. The U.S. imperialists calculate that they will always benefit from tense situations, but the fact is that the tense situations created by the United States have led to the opposite of what the Americans wished. They served, in effect, to mobilize the people of the world to oppose the U.S. aggressors. Chairman Mao said that if the U.S. monopoly capitalist group is bent on carrying out its policy of aggression and war, the day will certainly come when humanity will hang it by the neck. A similar fate awaits the accomplices of the United States.

Discussing the domestic situation, Chairman Mao pointed out that vigour and *elan* are evident everywhere in the country following the great nation-wide rectification campaign. Whether it is in the field of agriculture, or industry, education and culture, or in any other

field of construction, the big leap forward is the order of the day. Socialist construction has pressed ahead at an immeasurably quicker tempo, thanks to the common efforts of the people of the whole country under the leadership of the Communist Party. He said that in view of the ever growing pressure put on industry by the swift expansion of agricultural production and also in view of the fact that agricultural production and rural work now rest on a more solid foundation and benefit from more mature experience, it was necessary to shift in time the emphasis of leadership from agriculture and rural work to industrial construction. All leading organs at the national and provincial levels should get a firm grip on industry with one hand and agriculture with the other. From now on, Chairman Mao said, the emphasis should be put on industry. In this field, priority must be given to the iron and steel industry and the machine-building industries, because they were the basis for realizing industrialization, mechanization of agriculture in China and strengthening the national defences. Nevertheless, Chairman Mao continued, our work in agriculture and in the rural areas must not be relaxed,

for agricultural production will continue to take giant strides forward next year.

With regard to the movement for setting up people's communes that is sweeping the length and breadth of China, Chairman Mao said that the movement should be heartily welcomed and given more active and vigorous leadership.

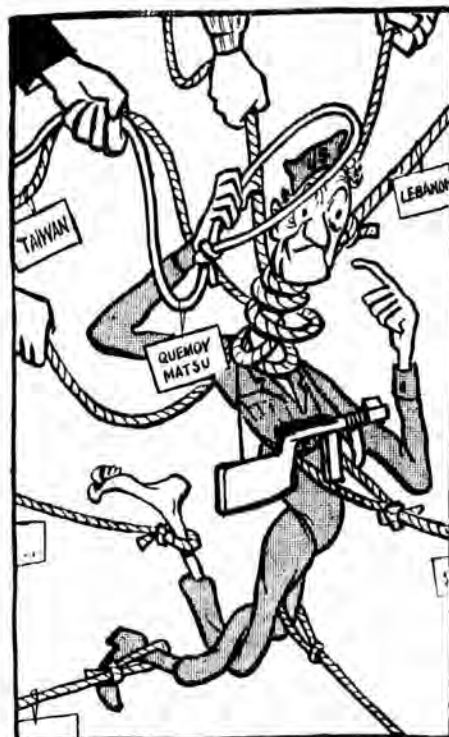
Chairman Mao was hopeful about the ambassadorial talks between China and the United States that are expected to be held in Warsaw soon. He said that the talks might lead to some results provided both sides had the sincere desire to settle the questions at issue. At present the attention of the people of the whole world is focussed on the talks that are going to be held between the representatives of the two countries.

Further Progress in Agriculture

Four directives and one decision adopted at the enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee on August 29 were published last week. The directives are (1) on the launching of a socialist and communist educational movement throughout China's countryside during the coming winter and spring; (2) on the building of water conservancy projects during the same period; (3) on deep ploughing and soil improvement; (4) on the fertilizer question. The decision is on the continuation of the campaign to wipe out the four pests (rats, flies, mosquitoes and grain-eating sparrows). The four directives represent a summing up of the big leap forward in agriculture in 1958 and chart the road ahead to still richer harvests in the coming year.

People's Commune Movement Rolls On

In rural China today the talk among the peasants is not so much the record harvests they reaped this summer as the establishment of people's communes, the merging and transforming of existing farm co-ops for a more advanced form of collective life. Where people's communes have come into being the festive beating of drums and gongs has resounded through the villages and townships. Where they are yet to be established the local county Communist



And he did it all by himself!

By Ying Tao

Party committees have been flooded with applications. The enthusiasm to go ahead in collectivization is unparalleled in Chinese history. (See Resolution of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the Establishment of People's Communes in the Rural Areas on page 21.)

Honan, the leading wheat-producing province in north China and the fourth province to register an average early rice yield of 1,000 *jin* per *mu*; Liaoning, the most industrialized of China's provinces in the northeast; and Hopei in north China are the first three provinces of the country in which the farm co-ops have switched over entirely to people's communes. Heilungkiang, Anhwei and Shensi are following close on their heels. Other provinces in northwest China and along the Yangtse valley and various provinces south of the river all expect a high tide of the movement following the autumn harvest. As shown in the pioneering provinces, once the idea gripped the peasants, and the advantages of the people's communes were clear, the historic change came quickly.

Take Honan, for example. The movement in Honan began in July after the wheat harvest, in the form of an amalgamation of the smaller farm co-ops. The Sputnik Commune in Sui-ping County, one of the first, was established as early as April. In practically no time the movement gathered momentum as other parts of the province began to experiment with the new idea, especially after the visit of Chairman Mao Tse-tung to Honan where he indicated that the organization of people's communes was the correct way forward. By the end of August 1,378 people's communes had been formed out of 38,473 farm co-ops, constituting 99.98 per cent of all the peasant households of the province. Each commune has 7,200 households on an average, whereas the old farm co-ops averaged 260 households.

The change in the Honan rural areas was an inevitable development of the socialist revolution and construction and of the "big leap forward" in industry and agriculture in the province, notes *Ren-min Ribao* in a dispatch from its correspondent in Chengchow, capital city of Honan. It was also the answer to the demand of the peasants for a greater pooling of manpower and resources. It was clear to them that the production relations rooted in the existing farm co-ops could no longer keep pace with the rapid growth of industry, agriculture, construction work and the pressing and growing needs of over-all development.

Industrial Output Soars

China's booming industry continues to record month by month advances. According to the August report of the State Statistical Bureau, the total value of industrial output in August was 14 per cent higher than in July and twice as high as in August last year. This is the biggest monthly increase registered this year.

The aggregate value of industrial output from January to August this year was 47 per cent higher than in the first eight months of last year.

The **iron and steel industry** registered a 15 per cent increase in the output of steel in August as compared with July; rolled steel scored a 4.2 per cent advance; and pig iron recorded a 10 per cent jump. China's steel-making capacity was increased by 2.14 million tons in the single month of August — 60 per cent more than the aggregate total added during the seven preceding months.

A total of 974 steel-making converters were completed in the period from January to August. 240,000 iron-smelting furnaces were completed in this period, more than 190,000 of which were built in August, averaging 6,000 new furnaces a day. Ninety-eight per cent of these furnaces were built by "native" or locally invented methods. More than 60,000 iron-smelting furnaces have already gone into production.

The **machine-building industry** accelerated the manufacture of metallurgical equipment, and a large quantity of blast furnaces, steel-making converters and steel-rolling machinery rolled off the production lines in August. 4,400 blowers were turned out in August — more than the total produced during the first seven months of this year. 10,000 machine-tools of various types were turned out in August — an increase of more than 70 per cent as compared with July.

The country's output of electricity in August was 100 million kwh. more than in July. Electric generators with a total capacity of 86,000 kilowatts were produced in August. Of this total, water and steam turbine generators accounted for a capacity of 58,500 kilowatts. The aggregate total of electric power generating capacity added from January to August was 878,000 kilowatts.

Other increases in industrial output in August, as compared with July, were: 13.3 per cent in coal; 14.1 per cent in crude oil; and 5.3 per cent in copper.

In **capital construction**, August witnessed many new records in the speed of building. Peking completed a brick and timber building for a seamless steel-tubing workshop with a floor space of 1,464 sq. metres in 18 hours. In Shanghai, a foundry workshop with a floor space of 680 sq. metres was built in five and a half hours.

The report of the State Statistical Bureau for the month of August records the following major figures for agriculture, transport and communications and commerce:

1. **Production of food crops.** The total national output of single-crop (semi-late) rice now being harvested in various places is estimated at more than 56.5 million tons — an increase of over 15 million tons, or some 40 per cent, compared with last year. The average per *mu* yield is estimated at about 730 *jin*, an increase of about 75 per cent over last year.

The transplanting of late rice in the double-crop areas was completed. The area sown to late rice amounted to 162.5 million *mu*, according to statistics from 12 late-rice growing areas in the south. This is an increase of more than 21 million *mu* over 1957.

2. **Transport and communications.** Railway freightage in August was 40.3 per cent higher than in the same month last year. The volume of freight handled by inland and sea-going ships directly under the Ministry of Communications in August increased by 16.2 per cent compared with August last year.

3. **Commerce.** The volume of retail sales in August was 14 per cent higher than in the same month last year and 7.5 per cent higher than in July of this year. Commodity prices remained stable in August.

650 Million Ready to Smash U.S. Aggression

THE whole of China is aroused. The worker at the bench, the peasant in the field, the student in the classroom, the shop assistant behind the counter, men and officers of the People's Liberation Army all demand that the aggressor from across the Pacific be given the shattering answer he deserves.

The U.S. imperialists who seized the Chinese islands of Taiwan and Penghu nine years ago are now extending their aggression to China's offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu. The Chinese people have made it clear: aggression will not be tolerated.

On Saturday night, September 6, Chinese radio stations interrupted their programmes to broadcast the statement by Premier Chou En-lai. He warned the United States about its aggression in Taiwan and its extension to the coastal islands of China. The Chinese people have every right to liberate their own territory in a manner and at a time of their own choosing, Premier Chou declared. Should the U.S. Government brazenly disregard the repeated warnings of the Chinese people and the desire of the peoples of the world for peace and persist in their aggression and intervention against China and impose war on the Chinese people, it must bear the responsibility for all the serious consequences.

Spontaneous demonstrations of support immediately started in China's major cities. In Peking tens of thousands of people came on to the streets in groups and organized columns. The statement, repeated over the

radio many times, was eagerly passed on. By 8:30 that evening, columns of workers, members of the people's communes on the city outskirts, shop assistants, students, government cadres, housewives and school children thronged the capital's thoroughfares, and especially Tien An Men Square and its neighbourhood. Impromptu meetings were held at street corners to denounce the aggressor. The crowds shouted the slogans: "Liberate Quemoy and Matsu!" "Liberate Taiwan!" "U.S. imperialism, get out of Taiwan!"

There was an air of excitement, but also of calm determination. The nation was prepared for any action called for. Rain came, but nobody heeded. Similar scenes were witnessed in Tientsin, Shanghai and other cities, in fact, wherever the radio brought the news. The week-end was turned into a mass demonstration against the U.S. aggressor.

The following days witnessed still greater demonstrations of the resolve and unity of the people. The Supreme State Conference, then in session, had called on the entire nation to mobilize and deal with the U.S. imperialist provocations. The people responded to the call like one man. Mammoth rallies and demonstrations took place on Sunday.

Peking was early astir. Publicity workers took to the streets. On walls, shop windows, telegraph poles, buses and lorries, wherever there was room left between the earlier slogans and posters denouncing U.S. and Brit-



The mass rally at Tien An Men Square on September 7

ish aggression in the Middle East, new slogans, posters and cartoons appeared in support of Premier Chou En-lai's statement and denouncing U.S. interference in China's internal affairs.

Before the mass rally in Tien An Men Square, protest meetings were held in offices and factories, in lanes and parks. By noon the streets leading from the suburbs were jammed with demonstrators streaming into the city from all directions. Arms glittered in the sunshine. They were carried by contingents of infantry, tankmen, naval officers and ratings, pilots and paratroopers coming to represent the people's armed forces at the capital's mass rally. Among the marchers were units of the new people's militias just formed at universities, schools and factories. This day three million people demonstrated, many at a large number of rallies in other parts of Peking. Tien An Men Square alone gathered over a million. The demonstrators so packed the square that they overflowed it for 3,000 metres along the wide thoroughfare flanking it east and west.

Peking's Greatest Demonstration

Peking has seen many a great mass rally. The latest was the mammoth demonstration held in July to show China's solidarity with her Arab brothers, and protest against U.S. aggression in Lebanon and the landing of British troops in Jordan. But Sunday's great assemblage outstripped them all in mood and magnitude. It was the biggest and most militant in the history of the city. U.S. imperialism, with its war clamour and provocations just off China's coast, had galvanized a nation into action.

Mayor Peng Chen presided. Premier Chou En-lai, together with many other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the government, other political parties and people's organizations, high-ranking officers of the People's Liberation Army, took their stand on the tribune above the Tien An Men Gate. Members of the diplomatic corps were also present. The square before them was a sea of demonstrators seething with irrepressible anger and waving multi-coloured banners and placards splashed with bold characters: Liberate Quemoy and Matsu! U.S. imperialism, get out of Taiwan!

In a speech punctuated by tumultuous applause and responded to by full-throated shouting of slogans, Peking's mayor declared: "The determination of the Chinese people to liberate their territory and complete the unification of their motherland is unshakable. We will not tolerate the enemy holding bases on Quemoy and Matsu in our territorial waters and using them to launch attacks against us. We are determined to put a stop to these frenzied criminal acts of U.S. imperialism which is hostile to the Chinese people, seeks to extend its aggression and jeopardizes peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

Li Chi-shen, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, Shen Chun-ju, Chairman of the China Democratic League, Huang Yen-pei, Chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, Liu Ning-yi, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Hu Yao-pang, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League, Tsai Chang, President of the National Women's Federation, and others



The armed workers of Tientsin

also addressed the meeting on behalf of their respective organizations. They pledged full support for the government's statement and unrelenting opposition to U.S. aggression. Hu Yao-pang who spoke for China's young men and women declared that 120 million youth are ready to go through thick and thin at the call of the country. Liu Ning-yi, representing the country's organized workers, declared that the "trade unions will provide men if the country wants more men, and steel if the country wants more steel." Each party, each group, each mass organization pledged its readiness to do its share and give of its best to the common cause to safeguard China's security and the general interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

At the conclusion of the rally the million demonstrators flowed out through the main streets of Peking to resounding marches played by their bands and drums. Many foreign students from all parts of the world, attending the International Union of Students Congress in Peking, showed that they too were true representatives of their people back home. To the Chinese shouts of "We must liberate Taiwan!" they roared back, in many different languages, "We support you!" "We are with you!" "Long live peace and friendship!" As a column of demonstrators marched past the British charge d'affaires' office, Arab students, who were in the front ranks, led in shouting the slogans: "U.S. imperialism, get out of Taiwan!" "U.S. and British imperialism, get out of the Middle East!"

All China Responds

In Shanghai, China's largest city, two and a half million people turned out the same day to demonstrate against the U.S. aggressor. Foreign Minister Chen Yi, who is also Mayor of Shanghai, addressed a vast rally. The Chinese have always been a peace-loving people, he declared, but they have always been able to crush foreign aggressors. He said the tens of millions of people who were demonstrating in all parts of the country that day showed the strength of over 600 million people. Such might will certainly smash U.S. imperialist aggression.

In Tientsin, 1.5 million people representing more than half the population of this north China port took part in the greatest demonstration it has known. At the mass rally, Lin Tieh, the First Secretary of the Hopei Provincial Communist Party Committee, said that the 45 million people of the province stand firm behind the government; they would speed up "the movement for citizen soldiers."

In the southern metropolis of Canton, despite a heavy downpour of rain, a quarter of a million people took to the streets in an angry demonstration against the violators of China's sovereignty.

Another quarter of a million people came out in demonstrations in Foochow to oppose the armed provocations of the United States. Seamen in this city on the east coast confronting the U.S. invaders pledged their readiness to go to any place they are needed. Workers in shops and commercial organizations undertook to do all they could for the front. In Wuhan 800,000 demonstrated. Small towns and villages voiced their denunciation of the aggressor in no less certain terms. In many places the people held a second rally and a third. In Canton, for example, a million people demonstrated again on September 9.

In the five days since September 7 more than 210 million people, representing a third of the most populous country in the world, Hans and the national minorities alike, had taken part in mass rallies and demonstrations, the like of which had never been seen in China before. And this was only one indication of the nation-wide outburst against U.S. aggression.

To give substance to their pledge, workers and peasants are redoubling their efforts on the production fronts. Many factories and farms are turning out more than their usual quotas and planning to increase production still more in the coming months. This is one of the first results of the call for a concerted, national effort.

The People in Arms

There is a quickened tempo in the formation of people's militias throughout the country, too. These units are being organized in people's communes, factories, universities, schools, government offices and business establishments. They are raised by voluntary enlistment and run on strict military lines; members undergo military training, mostly after working hours, and bear arms.

The coastal provinces which stand in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism were among the first to start this citizen-soldier movement. In Fukien, the militia is several million strong. Foochow, the capital city, alone has a hundred regiments. The heroic city of Amoy has the watchword: "Training for all! Everybody a soldier!" Amoy University, wantonly shelled by the traitor Chiang Kai-shek's artillery, has organized a militia division. The new university motto is "students when you've your textbook in hand, fighters when you've your rifle in hand." In Kwangtung, workers, peasants, students and able-bodied women are volunteering in their hundreds of thousands for service in the militias. Over a hundred militia units have been set up in Canton; every people's



Militiamen from people's communes on the outskirts of Peking denounce the U.S. aggressors

commune on its outskirts has a militia regiment. In Peking, more than 50 militia divisions have been formed. All university and college students have enrolled. In a matter of a few days, the movement for arming the whole nation has swept China from end to end. Such is the response of the people to the country's call to be in readiness to repulse the aggressor.

The People's Liberation Army too has said its word. There was no mistaking the reaction of the P.L.A. to the first move the United States made to extend its aggression in the area of the Taiwan Straits. In all parts of the country the people's armed forces have made known their firm resolve to defend and safeguard the country against foreign encroachment. The U.S. aggressors are no strangers to the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The P.L.A. is today set to smash any attacks launched by them and their hireling Chiang Kai-shek.

The Chinese People's Volunteers who are beginning the withdrawal of the third batch of volunteers from Korea, are watching the situation in the Taiwan Straits closely. They have declared they are ready to go anywhere to fight the U.S. aggressors. In the Korean war they took their measure and gave them a thorough trouncing and they swear they will do it again should occasion demand.

In a speech at the banquet given by the Korean ambassador to China on September 9 Premier Chou En-lai took the opportunity to reiterate China's position and warn the United States Government again: "The Chinese people have every right to liberate their own territory in a manner and at a time of their own choosing. They will not tolerate any foreign interference. This is the steadfast stand of the Chinese people which no amount of provocation and threat can shake." On the same day, Vice-Premier Chen Yun, who spoke at a reception given by the Bulgarian ambassador to celebrate Bulgaria's National Day, stated a cold fact when he said if the U.S. imperialists continue their crass interference in China's internal affairs "there can be no other result for them but utter and ignominious defeat."

THE U.S. AGGRESSORS HAVE PUT NOOSES ROUND THEIR OWN NECKS

Following is a translation of the full text of the editorial that appears today in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 8, September 16, theoretical journal published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.
— Ed.

COMRADE Mao Tse-tung pointed out at the session of the Supreme State Conference on September 8, 1958: **"The Chinese territory Taiwan, Lebanon, and all U.S. military bases on foreign territories are like nooses tied round the necks of the U.S. imperialists. The Americans themselves, and nobody else, made these nooses, and they themselves put them round their own necks and handed the ends of the ropes to the Chinese people, the peoples of the Arab countries and all peoples who love peace and oppose aggression. The longer the U.S. aggressors remain in these places, the tighter the nooses round their necks will become."** These words vividly describe the U.S. policy of aggression all over the world and the fate that awaits it.

The U.S. aggressors are extending their aggression everywhere, antagonizing the Chinese people, the peoples of the Arab countries and all the peoples of the world. This inevitably stirs up indignation and opposition among the Chinese people, the peoples of the Arab countries and all the peoples of the world. The U.S. aggressors poke their snake heads all over the world. This, of course, is a bad thing. But, the consequence of this will be the extension and sharpening of the contradictions between the U.S. aggressors and the peoples of the world, helping the latter to recognize the true face of American imperialism, and hastening the growth of their revolutionary consciousness. In other words, the U.S. aggressors become "teachers by negative example" to the people everywhere, and will eventually be encircled by the people everywhere, sink deeper and deeper in this encirclement, unable to extricate themselves. Thus, a bad thing is turned to good account. Every act of aggression will take the aggressors a step nearer their own graves. This is the dialectics of historical development.

Inadequate strength has long been the fatal weakness of the United States. By committing aggression everywhere, every place becomes a U.S. front; every place becomes far removed from its rear; every place exposes it to attacks front and rear; and everywhere it is out on a limb to be trounced and beaten. U.S. military bases throughout the world are increasing at an unprecedented rate, but at the same time the United States has never been so isolated in the world as it is today. Doesn't this add up to a picture of the U.S. aggressors putting nooses round their own necks? The recklessness of the U.S. aggressors will only result in their doom. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung put it: **"If the U.S. monopoly capitalist group is bent on carrying**

out its policy of aggression and war, the day will certainly come when humanity will hang it by the neck."

The new war provocations of U.S. imperialism against the 650 million people of China have not only aroused the deepest wrath among all the Chinese people, but have also encountered sharp condemnation from all the peace-loving countries and peoples the world over. All the countries of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union have expressed their determination to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people against the common enemy. Many Asian, African and Latin American countries and all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world support our righteous struggle. The U.S. aggressors, however, stand even more isolated than when they carried out armed aggression in the Middle East. Only Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee, the scum of reaction, are with them. Many allies of the United States are also saying that the aggressive acts by the United States cannot be justified in any way, and few are willing to be its accomplices. Public opinion in the United States, including statements by some representatives of the ruling circles, among them, for example, Acheson and Hurley, who pursued a policy of hostility to the Chinese people when they held official positions, also criticize the "brink of war" policy of the U.S. Government as "dazed," "madness" and "suicide." It is worth noting that this situation has been created by none other than the Americans themselves. The Chinese people never sent out any invitations to the Americans; this situation is entirely the result of their crossing of the ocean, dispatching troops and extending their provocations. All this shows that the nooses were made by the Americans themselves, and none other than the Americans themselves have put them round their own necks.

EVERY time a tense situation is created by the U.S. aggressors, who have made the nooses and put them round their own necks, the result is that the awareness and enthusiasm of the people of the world is mobilized ever more intensely and this makes the people of various countries who are holding the ends of the nooses tighten the ropes day by day. In the midst of the tension being constantly created by the U.S. aggressors, the people of the whole world, including those who formerly did not have a clear understanding of the situation, will come to see clearly that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of world peace. Everyone will make his stand increasingly clear on the question of peace or war. In this way, the forces in defence of peace are bound to expand throughout the world and all peace-loving people will become enlightened and united in waging a resolute struggle against

the U.S. imperialists, so as to eliminate international tension. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: **"The U. S. imperialists calculate that they will always benefit from tense situations, but the fact is that the tense situations created by the United States have led to the opposite of what the Americans wished. They served, in effect, to mobilize the people of the world to oppose the U. S. aggressors."**

Dulles, the architect of U.S. "brinkmanship," can rightly be called a classic representative of the ideology of U.S. monopoly capital, which is rotten to the core. The characteristics of his class have endowed him with a simple mind. Apart from knowing how to brandish a big stick, he only knows how to jabber but not how to open his eyes to see the facts. He is blind to the most obvious changes that have taken place in the world. He has made the noose but cannot see it. He has got his neck into a noose but is unaware of it and keeps shaking a big stick and jabbering away as is his wont. Dulles can truly be called the best "teacher by negative example" to the Chinese people and the people of the world. The policy of hostility to the Chinese people and the people of the world which he has insisted on has constantly aroused in them a swelling tide of anger against the United States and an ever greater will to rise energetically and become strong themselves. On this count alone, it can be said that Dulles has done something useful indirectly for the Chinese revolution and the revolution of other countries of the world. He ought to be given a medal.

SOME bourgeois American political commentators have described the policies adopted by Dulles and the U.S. Government of non-recognition of China, of unlawfully depriving China of its rightful place in the United Nations and of blockade and embargo against China as three bankrupt policies and three dirty rags patched together to make up a flag. The American aggressors thought that these policies could strangle newly-born People's China. But the course of history has proved just the opposite. The U.S. policy of hostility towards the Chinese people has failed to prevent the gigantic advances of New China. On the contrary, it has proved advantageous to China's economic construction which is based on its own resources. Since the Chinese people became the masters of their nation's destiny, they have been capable of mastering nature and wresting everything from it. China's gross yield of wheat this year, for example, surpasses that of the United States and takes second place in the world. At the same time, the U.S. blockade and embargo have strengthened the close economic co-operation between China and the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, bringing about a common economic upsurge in all the socialist countries. As for recognition, it is common knowledge that the new revolutionary forces of the Chinese people have never been recognized by the enemy, that they have always been deprived of their rightful place and have always grown and won their victories in the teeth of enemy oppression, sieges and blockades. Our cause is enjoying, and will continue to enjoy, ever increasing prosperity. No force on earth can halt the rapid advance of New China. Mighty, socialist New China stands firmly on the face of the globe and is creating incredible wonders every day, every hour. Its prestige will not be damaged in the least by non-recognition on the part of any country or any person. On the con-

trary, those who do not recognize New China and fail to see its great stature are merely pitiful creatures to be cast aside soon into the garbage heap of history.

But let us have a look at the countries which have been recognized and aided by the United States, which have thrown themselves into the embrace of the United States and live on U.S. dollars. How are they getting along? Can any one of them compare with China in progress?

FROM the experience gained in protracted, sanguinary struggles, the Chinese people have long completely seen through the aggressive designs of the American imperialist wolves. The history of modern Sino-American relations is a record of American imperialist dreaming to dominate China. The recent attempts of U.S. imperialism to extend its aggression to islands in China's inland waters such as Quemoy and Matsu are but a continuation and development of its stubborn hostility to the Chinese people. By carrying out aggression, the American imperialists owe the Chinese people a huge debt which as yet remains unpaid; and now a new entry has to be added to the account. It is certainly clear to the American capitalists that debts have to be paid or else the interest mounts, the longer the debt, the greater the interest. The Chinese people love peace ardently; but they have absolutely no fear of war if the American aggressors are bent on imposing a war on them. If the American aggressors are determined to start a world war, then, as we have reiterated for many years, the result of the war will undoubtedly and inevitably be the doom of the entire imperialist system. It will inevitably result in great victory for the cause of lasting world peace and the progress of mankind.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said at the Supreme State Conference that **the present situation is favourable for the people the world over who are fighting for peace and that the general trend is that the East wind prevails over the West wind.** On our side is the unequalled, great and mighty socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the anti-imperialist forces of the national independence movements and all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world; on the side of the aggressors, there is nothing but a handful of warmongers who are as alone as the last man on earth. Ours is a just cause which has the sympathy and support of the people throughout the world; but theirs is a cause without honour which cannot gain any popular support. We are solidly united; but they are falling apart. U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger in the full sense of the term. The new war provocations of the American aggressors against our country are no indication of strength, but merely a manifestation of the extreme weakness of the imperialist world. But up to now there are still some people who have failed to understand this really. They often overestimate the strength of the enemy and underestimate that of the people. They often see only the seeming strength of the imperialist reactionaries and their partial, temporary, mad suppression of the forces of the people, but fail to see the weakness that is inherent in the imperialist reactionaries, the awakening and growing unity of the oppressed people and the historical inevitability that these people will ultimately overthrow all the oppressors and win final victory. They often only see the fact that some ice-bound rivers are not yet thawing as a whole, but fail to see the torrential streams under-

neath which will soon break up the ice completely and rise in mighty waves. They often see only the fact that the revolutionary movements in some places are advancing for the time being at a relatively slow pace and is temporarily in a stage when, as Marx said, twenty years are no more than a day in a period of gigantic historical developments; but fail to see the fact that the new-born revolutionary forces will eventually defeat the decrepit reactionary forces and that the great historical period will eventually come when twenty years are concentrated in a day. In fact, if one views modern history as a whole, it is not difficult to see that the recent decades, particularly the recent dozen years, are a period full of revolutionary events and revolutionary victories. Vast tracts of land which the imperialists thought were their firm founda-

tions have suddenly given way. The continuation of this process cannot be obstructed by anyone, least of all by the imperialists, because objectively their policy is constantly accelerating this process. **History assigns a tragic role to all the imperialist reactionaries: they are destined to work hard to create their own grave-diggers. The more ferocious they are, the stronger will be the determination of the people to carry on revolutions. The more extensive their aggression is, the more nooses they will draw round their necks. The more frenzied their provocations are, the tighter will become the loops which are in the hands of the people. If the U.S. aggressors persist in their policy of making nooses for their own necks, the day will be hastened when the people throughout the world will sentence them to the gallows!**

The Declaration on China's Territorial Sea:

A MAJOR STEP TO PROTECT CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

by LIU TSE-YUNG

THE Declaration on Territorial Sea* issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China on September 4 is a very important and timely measure to protect the sovereign rights of this country.

Territorial sea is that part of the sea which is under state sovereignty. The sovereignty of a coastal state extends over its territorial sea, the air space above the territorial sea, as well as the bed of the sea and the subsoil — this is a generally accepted principle of international law which even the imperialist countries dare not deny. They have stubbornly objected, however, to the legitimate claims of many countries on the question of the breadth of the territorial sea. Such imperialist powers as Britain and the U.S.A., the so-called "sea powers," have always insisted on the so-called "traditional" and "only legal" rule of three-mile limit, trying their utmost to limit the range of the territorial sea of other states. Their real purpose is to provide themselves with the freedom of conducting economic aggression (fisheries, etc.) and even military activities near the coasts of other countries.

The so-called "traditional" three-mile limit was originally stipulated in the municipal law of the United States in 1793 and later many countries adhered to it. ("Mile" means the nautical mile, equivalent to 1.852 kilometres or 3.704 li.) It was originally based on the range of the guns at that time as an indication that the tract of the sea within effective range of the shore batteries of a state is its territorial sea. The constant progress of gunnery technique has increased the range of projectiles far beyond three nautical miles, and such a limitation is no longer justifiable. Many countries, to protect their

rights and interests in national defence and economic matters, have found it necessary to extend the range of their territorial sea. Some countries long ago claimed a breadth of more than three miles but Britain, the United States and several other countries have strongly opposed and refused to recognize such claims.

Different Breadths of Territorial Sea

Since the end of the 19th century, the proposal has been put forward to have the nations re-examine this question with a view to adopting a unified breadth of territorial sea for all countries. This question was discussed at the First (Hague) Conference for the Codification of International Law in 1930. Owing to the insistence of Britain and the United States on the three-mile limit, the Conference failed to reach agreement. To this day there is still no universal settlement of this question although in international practice different breadths of territorial sea are in existence.

According to data gathered by the Secretariat of the Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea convoked by the United Nations in the spring of this year, 66 countries turned in reports on the present breadth of their territorial sea.

Twenty-one countries adhere to a breadth of three nautical miles (Britain and several British Commonwealth countries, United States, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Japan and others); three have four nautical miles (Sweden, Norway and Finland); one has five nautical miles (Cambodia); 12 have six nautical miles (Italy, Spain, Portugal, India, Iran, Greece, Yugoslavia, Thailand and others); one has nine nautical miles (Mexico); one has ten nautical miles (Albania); 12 have twelve nautical miles (Soviet Union,

* Full text in *Peking Review*, No. 28, September 9, 1958, page 21. — Ed.

Bulgaria, Rumania, United Arab Republic, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Venezuela, Libya; Iceland has recently claimed a 12-mile limit); one has fifty kilometres (Chile); one has 200 nautical miles (El Salvador). The report indicates that the breadth of the territorial sea of five other countries (Iraq, Eire, West Germany, Costa Rica and Monaco) "was provided in accordance with international law." Eight countries (Lebanon, Morocco, Yemen, Philippines, Turkey, Panama, Peru and Nicaragua) have so far not announced the breadth of their territorial sea. (Turkey which has proclaimed a six-mile limit is preparing to revise its law on territorial sea and the three American states apparently tend to extend their sovereignty to the entire continental shelf.)

These data show that among the 60-odd countries, only 21 (including Britain and several Commonwealth countries) adhere to a breadth of three nautical miles and the rest all claim a breadth of more than one marine league.

Of late the question of the breadth of the territorial sea has given rise to fierce disputes between nations. The International Law Commission of the United Nations discussed this question many times but was unable to agree on the breadth of the territorial sea owing to the insistence of Britain and the United States on their own opinions. The eighth session of the Commission (1956) declared in "The Articles Concerning the Law of the Sea" it adopted that "the Commission recognizes that the international practice is not uniform as regards the delimitation of the territorial sea" and "considers that international law does not permit an extension of the territorial sea beyond twelve miles." In other words, the Commission is of the

opinion that a breadth of territorial sea not exceeding 12 nautical miles is legitimate. These "articles" were submitted by the U.N. General Assembly to the Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea held in the spring of this year for discussion. At the conference (which China, Korea, Viet-nam, Mongolia and the German Democratic Republic were not invited to attend), there were heated debates on this question. At first, the United States and Britain still insisted on a three-mile limit; later when they realized that many countries would not accept it they had to make "compromises" and put forward a proposal along the following lines: The breadth of the territorial sea must not exceed six nautical miles. A state has the right to fix a fisheries area not exceeding twelve nautical miles measured from the baseline of the territorial sea; countries originally engaged in fisheries in that area, however, still have the right to continue to catch fish within a certain range of this fisheries area. The Conference however failed to adopt even this proposal.

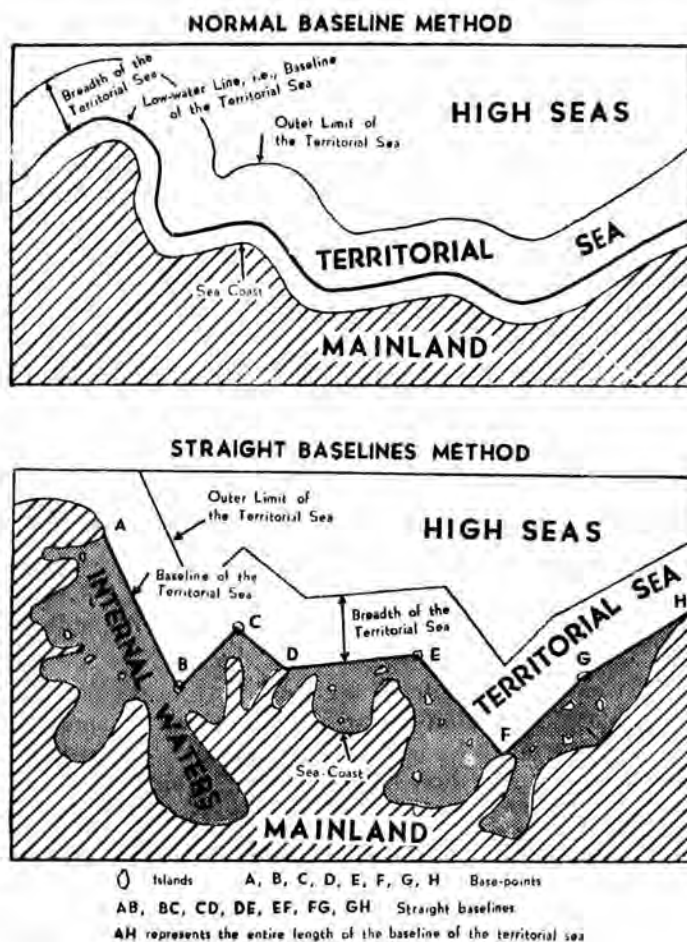
Another proposal was submitted by the Soviet Union. It provides that every state has the right to determine its own breadth of the territorial sea by taking into account the related historical and geographical conditions, economic interests, the interests of security and international navigation; according to existing usage, in principle it should be within the range of three to twelve nautical miles. Many countries gave their support to the Soviet proposal.

There was also a joint proposal made by the United Arab Republic, Burma, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Morocco, Colombia and Venezuela which provides: Every state has the right to determine its own breadth of the territorial sea within the range of 12 nautical miles; those whose breadth of the territorial sea is less than 12 nautical miles are entitled to extend its exclusive fisheries area to the limit of 12 nautical miles. This proposal won the biggest number of votes (39) but was also not adopted since it failed to obtain a two-thirds majority as required for adoption by the Conference.

Since none of the proposals was adopted, the Conference was again unable to work out a resolution on the breadth of the territorial sea, and the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone it adopted completely omits the question of the breadth of the territorial sea. The Conference resolution says that the General Assembly is to be asked to decide whether another conference on the law of the sea should be convened to settle the questions not solved at the present conference. Owing to the obstructions put up by the imperialist countries, no concrete international agreement on the question of the breadth of the territorial sea has been reached up to this day.

A 12-Mile Breadth Is Legitimate

But this does not mean that there is any ground for the absurd viewpoints of the imperialist countries who insist that the three-mile limit is "traditional," the "only legitimate" breadth of territorial sea which "no country is in a position to extend unilaterally." On the contrary, such absurd utterances have already been rejected by many countries and were vehemently attacked at the Conference on the Law of the Sea. The opinion of the 39 countries itself is a repudiation of such ideas and even the United States proposed a breadth of six nautical miles to which Britain agreed.



The opinions of the International Law Commission already referred to, as well as both the international practice and the proceedings of the Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea, bring to light the following points:

- 1) Fixing the breadth of the territorial sea is within the sovereign rights of a state;
- 2) A breadth of territorial sea of 12 nautical miles is entirely legitimate.

Accordingly, China's decision to determine the breadth of its territorial sea at 12 nautical miles, in the light of actual needs in national defence and economic matters, is entirely lawful and no country has the right to object.

Since the territorial sea must have a definite breadth, the question of the line from which it is measured must also be settled. Since the territorial sea is a belt of sea, it is necessary to draw a line from which the breadth of the territorial sea is to be measured seaward, and the part of the sea within that breadth is regarded as the territorial sea. This line is called the baseline of the territorial sea. In international practice the usual way of measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is to take the low-water line along the coast as the baseline, which is called the low-water baseline, or the normal baseline.

The Straight Baselines Method

It is not easy, however, to find the low-water line on extremely winding coasts which form many indentations and along which many islands exist. Because of this another method of fixing the baseline of the territorial sea may be adopted. According to this method, a number of points on the mainland and the coastal islands are selected as the base-points which are joined by a number of straight lines drawn from point to point, thus forming a broken line. This is called the straight baselines method because it is composed of a number of straight lines.

The straight baselines method adopted by China to fix the baseline of her territorial sea is suited to the geographical conditions of her coast in many places, and is entirely lawful. Among the other countries which have adopted the straight baselines method to fix the baseline of territorial sea, Norway and Iceland are the most notable examples. Recently Indonesia also announced her intention to adopt this method. Britain had set itself in opposition to the adoption of this method by Norway. But the International Court of Justice in dealing with the fishery disputes between Britain and Norway pointed out in its decision on this case in 1951 that the straight baselines method was not in conflict with international law. The U.N. International Law Commission, in the above-mentioned "Articles Concerning the Law of the Sea," and the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone adopted by the recent Conference on the Law of the Sea also recognized this method.

The Declaration on China's Territorial Sea points out that the water area extending outward from the baseline is China's territorial sea, that the water areas inside the baseline are China's internal waters and that the islands inside the baseline are islands of the internal waters. This is quite natural. (The Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone also regards the water areas inside the baseline as internal waters.) As the water areas inside the baseline are internal waters, all China's bays

and straits inside the baseline including Pohai Bay and the Chiungchow Straits are naturally China's internal waters.

The legal status of internal waters is exactly the same as that of land territory. The most marked difference between internal waters and the territorial sea is that in internal waters the right of innocent passage of foreign vessels does not exist.

As the sovereignty of a state extends to the territorial sea and the air space above the territorial sea, the coastal state, in order to protect its safety, has the right to require that foreign vessels for military use and all foreign aircraft must obtain the permission of the government of the coastal state before they enter its territorial sea. This is a matter of course. But the British, U.S. and other imperialists, in order to preserve for themselves freedom of action on the waters of other countries, hold that warships, like other kinds of vessels, may pass through the territorial seas of other countries by virtue of the right of innocent passage. This viewpoint has been opposed not only by the socialist countries but also by many of the capitalist countries. The "Articles Concerning the Law of the Sea" adopted by the U.N. International Law Commission recognizes that "the coastal state may make the passage of warships through the territorial sea subject to previous authorization or notification."

At the Conference on the Law of the Sea held this year, this article was deleted. Nevertheless, all vessels of foreign states, including men-of-war, in passing the territorial sea, must observe the relevant laws and regulations of the coastal state; this is a principle generally accepted by all nations and it is also stipulated in the convention adopted by the Conference on the Law of the Sea. Therefore, if the coastal state provides that the passage of foreign military vessels through its territorial sea must have its approval beforehand, they must not enter its territorial sea before they are permitted; they must in any event observe the relevant laws and regulations of the coastal state while passing its territorial sea even if such passage is granted. The provisions on this question embodied in the recent declaration of the Chinese Government are most necessary and in full conformity with the law.

China's Sovereign Rights

The foregoing shows fully that the Declaration on Territorial Sea by the Government of the People's Republic of China conforms with the interests and aspirations of the Chinese people. It is an exercise by the Chinese Government of its sovereign rights. It is also in complete accord with international law and practice and has been given support by many countries and public opinion. All principles embodied in the declaration apply to all territories of the People's Republic of China, which, naturally, include the coastal islands, as well as Taiwan, the Penghu Islands and all other islands belonging to China which are separated from the mainland by the high seas. This shows the unshakable determination of the Chinese people to defend their sovereignty over the territorial sea and their interests relating to it. The 650 million Chinese people will fight resolutely against U.S. imperialist aggression and war provocations to defend the territorial integrity and sacred sovereign rights of their motherland.

A Bird's Eye View of Industrial Achievement

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE National Exhibition of Industry and Communications, the biggest of its kind ever held in New China, has opened in Peking and is drawing large crowds.

Represented at the exhibition are 15 industrial and communications branches of the national economy.* The exhibition is so extensive that it has to be housed in two separate exhibition centres—the Peking Exhibition Centre and the Building Construction Exhibition Centre, both in the western suburbs of the capital.

The 50,000 exhibits graphically portray the economic upsurge of 1958 on the foundation of China's achievements during the previous eight years since liberation. They also provide a glimpse of what the future will look like. The exhibition halls are a cross section of the efforts and creativeness of 600 million people building socialism—a panorama of industrial China.

High Speed

The products and charts on display give the visitor a mental picture of the path of China's industrial development. If we trace this path by a curve, we find that the stagnation and deterioration of industry and communications in old China were abruptly ended by liberation which paved the way for rehabilitation and rapid advance. Then we find a sharp upward jump of the curve between 1957 and 1958 as all branches of the national economy began to shoot up at astounding speed this year. This is the now famous "big leap" which marks the beginning of a new era of China's industrial advance.

This is illustrated by such important branches of the economy as the steel and electric power industries. Charts at the exhibition show that China produced a total of 19,510,000 tons of steel during the eight years of liberation, more than 2.5 times the figure of 7,600,000 tons accumulated in old China over 49 years. Steel output increased at an average annual rate of 31.7 per cent during the First Five-Year Plan, from 1,349,000 tons in 1952 to 5,350,000 tons in 1957. This was already the highest rate of growth in world history. But in this year of the big leap, steel output is expected to soar to 10,700,000 tons—double the 1957 figure. Not only is the rate of increase

* Metallurgy; machine-building; geology; coal; petroleum; electric power; chemical industry; atomic energy; lumber; light industry; textiles; building construction; railways; highways, civil aviation and water transport; post and telecommunications.

unheard of, but the absolute increase of more than 5 million tons of steel in a single year is also unknown in capitalist countries during normal years of peace.

In the case of electric power, generating equipment with a total capacity of only 1,850,000 kilowatts had been installed in the course of 68 years in old China from the establishment of the first power plant in Shanghai in 1882. In New China in the first eight years of development, the increase in capacity was 2,790,000 kilowatts. In 1958 alone, it is estimated that new generating equipment totalling more than 2 million kilowatts will be installed.

Developments in other branches of industry and communications follow much the same pattern.

Technical Revolution

Two features of the "big leap" stand out in bold relief at the exhibition: the high technical level already attained in many branches of industry and communications and the massive scale of the industrial upsurge in which virtually the entire population is taking part as industrialization proceeds everywhere on the basis of the "mass line." Actually these two features are closely related and is referred to in China as "elevation on the basis of popularization."

In the wake of the technical revolution that is now gathering momentum, more and more new products are being successfully manufactured. Incomplete figures for 13 provinces and municipalities show that 50,000 new products were turned out in the first seven months of this year. Many of these are on display, including the electro-slag welding machine, glass fibre reinforced plastics, semiconductor transistors, all of which match or surpass international standards.

In the Hall of the Machine-Building Industry, the largest in the entire exhibition, heavy, precision and automatic machine-tools are on display. The great majority of these are products of the big leap. They include:

* a big vertical lathe which can process jobs up to 2.3 metres in diameter;

* a gear grinding machine and an induction positioning jig boring machine that surpass in precision some of the best foreign models;

* an electronic copy milling machine which processes complex jobs automatically by an electronic device;

* a 4-spindle automatic lathe and an automatic internal centreless grinding machine with a maximum speed of 12,000 revolutions per minute.

Because of their bulk, a 700 mm. blooming mill, a model of a 2,500-ton hydraulic press, a 1,200-metre drill, a 3-cubic-metre electric shovel, high efficiency steam locomotives and an 80-ton electric locomotive, lorries, sedans and tractors are displayed outdoors on the plaza flanking the central hall.

Of special interest are two high pressure vessels for synthesis—key equipment for the rapidly growing chemical industry. They were test-bursted at 1,530 and 900 atmospheric pressure respectively with the welded seams intact. This not only shows China's capacity to build heavy equipment but also testifies to the high level of welding technique.

A large variety of high grade alloy steel products, cutting tools and measuring instruments on display give an idea of the technical level of the engineering industry.

The technical revolution is resulting in better and more varieties of consumer goods also. Visitors show great interest in the high quality fabrics in brilliant colours dyed with procion (dyestuffs with an active radical recently developed in China that have reached the highest technical level in the world), perfumed cotton prints, wrist watches, cameras, plastic products, radios and television sets. Several different types of television receiving sets have been successfully trial produced.

These are only the first fruits of the creative energy of the people set free by the socialist revolution, particularly the recent rectification campaign, and guided by the general line for socialist construction formally adopted by the Chinese Communist Party earlier this year. The creative power of the people has aptly been likened to nuclear fission.

Talking of nuclear fission, exhibits in the Hall of Atomic Energy show that China has entered the atomic age. Earlier this year, China's first atomic reactor with thermo power ranging from 7,500 to 10,000 kilowatts built with Soviet help was commissioned. And so were a cyclotron which can accelerate alpha particles whose energy can reach 25 million electron-volts and a pressurized electrostatic accelerator built by Chinese scientists. Models of all these and pictures showing the peaceful application of atomic energy in various fields are on display. A slogan declares that radioactive isotopes will be introduced in all parts of the country in five years.

To illustrate the vision of the Chinese people one may also mention the model of the giant Sanhsia (the Three Gorges) hydro-electric power station on the Yangtse River on display in the Hall of Electric Power. This station with a total capacity of 22 million kilowatts will be far greater than the biggest power station in the world, more than ten times as big as the Grand Coulee, the largest in the U.S.A.

The Mass Line

Alongside the modern equipment and products on display are those built or produced by native methods the

significance of which is brought out clearly in each of the 15 halls. The fact that in the first six months of this year more than 90,000 mineral deposits were discovered by the people, which is three times the total number discovered in the entire First Five-Year Plan period, shows that once the initiative of the people is brought into full play, there is nothing that cannot be accomplished.

A considerable portion of the increase in iron and steel output expected this year will be accounted for by the numerous small blast furnaces and steel converters built mostly by handicraft or farm co-ops (some of which have recently become people's communes) by native methods. These furnaces are not necessarily technically backward. In fact, some of the native furnaces have made unique contributions to modern technology. One instance is the native iron smelting furnace designed and built by Shansi co-op handicraftsmen on display in the Hall of the Metallurgical Industry. It smelts grey pig iron with anthracite coal and a simple blower and dispenses with coke and the hot blast stove altogether (iron smelting with anthracite coal has so far been adopted only by a few workshops in Western Germany and Japan). Another "dwarf" iron smelting furnace built in Hunan uses low grade coal and powder iron ores without sintering.

Also worthy of mention is a model of a prototype plant that employs the method of dry distillation of oil shale in piles on display in the Hall of Petroleum. It is a simple method and can be adopted by any township where oil shale or lignite is available. The significance of this method lies in the fact that small dry distillation plants are being built almost everywhere in the country to boost oil output greatly.

As production leaps forward, increasing pressure is being placed on transport. In the over-all modernization of transport which is now going on, workers have made innumerable innovations. In a few months, railway workers have built nearly 100 hump shunting yards by native methods at practically no cost to the state treasury. These native hump shunting yards are from 20 to 60 per cent more efficient than ordinary shunting yards. A simplified automatic blocking system invented by a railway worker reduces investment per kilometre by three-quarters. Models of the above are on display in the Railway Hall.

All these show that more, faster, better and more economical results are being obtained by combining modern and native methods and building large, medium and small enterprises simultaneously. This is the mass line in economic construction, i.e. relying on the masses of the people for rapid economic development.

Seeing the entire exhibition a visitor is convinced that China will catch up with and surpass Britain in the production of major industrial products in fifteen years or less as the banner slogan in the Hall of Machine-Building Industry proclaims. In fact, one can put the stress on the words "or less." China, as the exhibition shows, will catch up with and surpass Britain in the production of such important products as coal, cement and possibly other products not in fifteen years, but next year.

BOOKS

Nineteen Poems

By Mao Tse-tung

Foreign Languages Press. 60 pp.

The English translation of nineteen poems by Mao Tse-tung will be available in a separate volume by the end of this month. Few of these poems were published before 1957, though some had for years been widely known.

Mao Tse-tung as a great revolutionary leader is known today throughout the world, but not many abroad have known that he is admired in China also as a great poet. His poems have won a just renown among the people. They epitomize a whole era of revolutionary struggle; their buoyant optimism points the way to a resplendent future; they are written in a vivid style and reveal an immense intellectual range and mastery of language. These poems, such as *Mount Liupan*, inspire to action. In September 1935, towards the end of the Long March, the Red Army had to cross the enemy's line on Mount Liupan in southern Kansu to reach its destination in north Shensi. The road up the mountain was difficult, and climbers had to circle it six times to reach the top. The army had already traversed 20,000 li on its Long March; its leader urged them on in words that still sound today like a bugle call:

*The sky is high, the clouds are pale,
We watch the wild geese flying south
till they vanish;
We count the myriad leagues we
have come already;
If we reach not the Great Wall, we
are no true men!*

The lofty thought and feeling expressed in these poems are the fruit of long years of experience in leading the Chinese revolution. Whatever the theme, be it the Long March, socialist construction or about some comrades who have died for the revolution, the poems show a fertile imagination and boundless sincerity. Their imagery links Chinese mythology with present-day realities in such a way that they give, in the words of Kuo Mo-jo, the poet and historian, "the finest examples of a synthesis of revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism."

Mao Tse-tung's eminent literary attainments are fully revealed in his poems. Well-versed in Chinese classical literature, he does not, however, allow himself to be restricted by traditional forms. In his hands, the rigid traditional patterns have become flexible and fashioned into a suitable medium for a new content.

The translation of poetry is acknowledgedly an extremely difficult task. In

the case of Chinese poetry in the classical style, in particular, with its strict rhyming schemes, its many classical allusions, its pattern of long and short tones, which cannot be reproduced or even approximated in any language, it is well-nigh impossible to retain the flavour, meaning and music of the original. In spite of all this, the translations in the version published by the Foreign Languages Press of Peking is a noteworthy attempt. The volume also includes a letter on the writing of poetry sent by Mao Tse-tung to the editors of *Shih Kan* (Poetry), the monthly which first published this group of poems. There is also an appreciation of the poems written by the poet Tsang Keh-chia, and, to help foreign readers better understand the background of the times and the classical allusions used in the poems, appended notes.

—C. Y.

MUSIC

Socialist Singing

An unusual concert was given last July at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Canton. All the performers were amateurs from Kwangtung farm and fishing co-ops and factories. The songs they sang were newly composed by the performers themselves and they sang eloquently of the enormous changes that have taken place in city and countryside, in the mountain regions and fishing villages. In all these ways it was unique, certainly the first of its kind in Canton and probably without precedent in musical history. But it did not long remain unique. It has been quickly followed by similar concerts in other cities and villages. This is a milestone in the socialist singing movement that has swept the country since early this year.

The songs of today are a gauge of the feelings of the Chinese people as they make unparalleled advances in the economic, political and social fields. From end to end of the country, in cities and remote villages, new folk songs tell of a happy new life, a tremendous zest in work and revolutionary fervour in building socialism.

At the Canton concert, we heard songs of the Li, Yao and Zhuang peoples and Han folk songs from various parts of the province. The songs—solos, duets, or choruses—reflect a tremendous confidence in the future. In the past the peasants of the mountain regions were expected to envy the good luck of the inhabitants of Kwangtung's lush plains where a good farmer crops several harvests a year. Now they sing:

*Socialist construction has brought
wonderful results.*

*Give me this life in the mountains
for ever!*

*Everything here is as good as on the
plains;*

*Roads and telephones have brought
the villages together.*

Peasants whose main worry in pre-liberation times was where their next meal was coming from are seeing the bounteous results of present-day work and looking ahead confidently to an even better future. Another song runs:

*We'll work three years with might
and main*

*To bring eternal joy to one and all.
A sea of gold spreads to the far
horizon.*

*Our co-op reaps another bumper crop
this year.*

One of the performers, 66-year-old Chou Shih-tsai who hails from Fang-cheng County, has composed more than four thousand songs. On his way to Canton for the concert he composed another:

*The summer sky is crystal clear,
The sun shines on a sea of gold.*



By Chao Mei-sheng

*The peasants' hearts are filled with joy
As they ready their barns for the harvest.
Hard work now has its ample reward,
The hands of old and young will soon be busy.*

*Great are the benefits of collectivization,
Our life gets better with each passing day.
The more we work, the more we reap,
Our worries have ended,
So why should we not be happy?*

In Shanghai in the old days the sort of singing a visitor was most likely to hear would be the *afei* (yellow) "blues" of the innumerable cabarets. Today singing in Shanghai has gone socialist. Shanghai has also recently held a city-wide singing contest. It lasted a fortnight. Preliminary contests were held first in the various municipal districts, both in the city and in its rural outskirts. Thirty thousand people took part in these and they had composed half of the 3,400 songs they sang. These were the fruit of the socialist singing movement that took shape there last spring. Now over three million of Shanghai's seven million inhabitants are in various choral groups.

Like folk songs everywhere, these new songs of the people of Shanghai are mainly about the things they are deeply familiar with. In the factories, the technical revolution, innovations and inventions, new production records are recurrent themes. One runs this way:

*Every factory has its innovations,
The songs we make and sing buck up our mates,
There are so many things for us to sing about,
Our songs can link the heavens with the earth.*

Hundreds of Shanghai street committees have their choral groups. Some consist exclusively of mothers and grandnies, others of grandfathers; and there are hundreds of children's choruses—that in Tanshui Road has two six-year-olds among its forty members.

Shenyang in northeast China is another city of song, the singing movement spreading among workers, students, government employees. Even the old age pensioners have joined in. Singing contests are a popular entertainment, and it is no unusual sight to see three generations singing together on one stage.

There are few farm co-ops in the country today without a well-trained chorus. In Honan Province, there are about 30,000 village choral groups. These usually give a concert a week to entertain co-op members. They combine to give gala concerts for a whole township

once a month, and these are often quite an event. Dressed in their best, participants sing their own best songs often in praise of the outstanding deeds of model peasants of their farms or teams.

The Taihang mountain village of Anyangkou in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, is a typical example of the socialist singing movement among the peasants. Every production brigade of each co-op here has its chorus. Old and new work songs echo over its fields and many a concert is held in the village club of an evening. The older men have long been accustomed to sing at work or informally at village gatherings, but they were a bit shy at first to sing from a stage. When the township head set an example by going up to the stage himself to sing, the idea quickly caught on. At the next concert, a grizzled farmer who had in the meantime taken up the question with his wife, took the stage to sing songs of the days when they fought the Japanese invaders. Soon another farmer asked his son to teach him some songs and, before long, the whole family of six had formed a chorus that is now well known throughout the area and in much demand for concerts.

When the people are happy, work goes with a will. Singing not only expresses the joy in the people's hearts but gives a boost to work. As one production brigade leader puts it: "When I hear the cheerful songs of the co-op members as I make the rounds to see how things are going, I know at once that all is well and we've a new harvesting record in sight."

—CHANG SEN

CINEMA

Korean Film Week

A Korean film week, in honour of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ended yesterday in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and seven other major cities in China.

Two films were shown: *Orangechon*, a story of the way the Korean people repulsed the U.S. onslaught in the winter of 1950, and *For the Motherland!*, about a Korean guerrilla unit in northeast China during the Japanese occupation. Both illustrate the truth that today nothing can defeat a people determined to defend their country and their freedom.

The Koreans are well entitled to teach that lesson. The cinema first came to Korea in 1897, but it was many years before the Korean people succeeded in establishing a film industry of their own. It was only after the Japanese were

forced by the famous May 1 Uprising in 1919 to make some concessions that Koreans were able to start making their own films. It was not until after V-J Day in 1945 that the Korean film industry got a new lease of life.

The Korean studios used their films with telling effect to hit back at the American aggressors when they attacked Korea in 1950. Their films, *Young Guerrillas* and *Returning to the Front*, won acclaim and prizes at the Karlovy Vary international festivals in 1951 and 1952 respectively. Their documentaries, such as *Appeal to the World* and *U.S. Bacteriological Warfare*, played a big part in exposing the atrocities committed by the U.S. troops in Korea with their indiscriminate bombing, their napalm raids and germ warfare.

The long fight for freedom is naturally a recurrent theme in Korean cinema art. The two films shown deal with two different periods, but both reflect this heroic struggle and the unbending spirit that have sustained Korea and made her free.

Orangechon is adapted from the play of the same name by Han Sung. It is set in the winter of 1950 when the Korean People's Army was making its strategic withdrawal before the heavily armed U.S. invasion force. A small Korean detachment operating on the south bank of the Orangechon River is delaying the enemy advance to give the main forces north of the river time to regroup. Pak Sun Bong, a woman doctor, is with the detachment. On the north bank the local people have organized themselves to help their army. While bringing up supplies they rescue another doctor from the river. He proves to be Pak Sun Bong's fiancé, but he has turned traitor and is collecting information for the enemy. When they meet he tries to persuade her to leave her unit and go home. He meets the fate of all traitors to the people.

For the Motherland, adapted from Han Sul Ya's novel *History*, is set in the years of the Japanese occupation of northeast China.

Many Korean families made their homes here after fleeing from Japanese tyranny in Korea. Choi Dong Hwan, a Korean peasant, with his wife and son, is one of them. But there is no peace even here, for the Japanese have invaded the northeastern provinces of China. Choi joins the Korean guerrillas there under Kim Il Sung. He is killed, but his wife carries on undaunted. When she too is waylaid and killed by an enemy agent, the son learns that freedom is not something that can be got from the imperialists for the asking. He too joins the guerrillas and realizes that he has a greater cause to fight for than personal vengeance.

—LIU CHUNG-YU

WORLD SUPPORTS CHINA'S STAND ON TAIWAN STRAITS

PEACE-LOVING people the world over have demonstrated their sympathy and support for the Chinese people in their just determination to defend their national sovereignty and territory in the face of U.S. aggression.

Dulles' "brink of war" tactics in the Taiwan Straits, following on the heels of the U.S. invasion of Lebanon, have left the U.S. warmongers isolated and exposed before the world.

Washington has miscalculated once again. Far from being worried by the "big stick" of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan and the offshore islands which are indisputable and inseparable parts of China. Should Washington persist in its war moves it will seal its own doom.

While the provocative steps of the United States aroused world-wide condemnation, the peoples of the world have rallied to support China's just stand. The socialist camp, united closely in mutual support, stands as the solid bulwark of peace and the strongest deterrent to the aggressive ambitions of the imperialists. The socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, have demonstrated their unshakable solidarity with the Chinese people.

U.S.S.R. Warns the U.S. Aggressor

N. S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, in his message to U.S. President Eisenhower on September 9 served the warning: "An attack on the People's Republic of China . . . is tantamount to an attack on the Soviet Union. Loyal to its duty, the Soviet Union will do its utmost to uphold, jointly with People's China, the security of the two states, the interests of peace in the Far East and throughout the world."

Holding the United States responsible for the mounting tension in the Taiwan Straits, Khrushchov pointed out that the main reason for the extremely dangerous situation in the area lies in the fact that the United States, by armed force, has seized the ancient Chinese territory of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands.

There can be no stable peace in the Far East, Khrushchov emphasized, until U.S. naval forces are withdrawn from the Taiwan Straits, until U.S. armed forces are recalled from Taiwan.

As to the presence of the Seventh Fleet in the Taiwan Straits, Khrushchov noted: The era in which naval surface fleets held sway has ended and gone for ever. In the century of nuclear and rocket weapons, these naval vessels that were once so menacing are in fact suitable only for paying polite visits and firing off salutes; they can also perhaps serve as targets for suitable types of rockets.

The Governments of Czechoslovakia, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Viet-nam Democratic Republic issued statements fully backing up China's stand. Chairman Anton Yugov of Bulgaria; Chairman Chivu Stoica of Rumania; Walter Ulbricht, First Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic; Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Chairman Mahmet Shehu of Albania; and Minister of State Marosan of Hungary have sternly warned the United States not to inter-

fere in China's internal affairs and affirmed the unity and solidarity of their countries with the Chinese people's struggle against aggression.

A Just Cause Has Ready Supporters

The Arab countries which have suffered so bitterly from imperialist aggression and exploitation understand well the justice of the Chinese people's determined stand against the gunboat policy of the U.S.A. Common interests in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism make strong bonds.

President Nasser of the United Arab Republic condemned the U.S. occupation of Taiwan as direct aggression against China and real intervention threatening world peace.

Muhammad Hadid, Chairman of the Iraqi Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Iraqi Minister of Finance, declared in an interview with the Bagdad correspondent of Hsinhua News Agency, that the People's Republic of China has every right to liberate Taiwan and other Chinese islands because they are Chinese territory. The Iraqi people, he said, will try to do everything possible to express their support for the Chinese People's Republic. There was a link between the aggression in the Middle East and in the Far East, he continued. The main cause of tension in the Far East, he stressed, was the imperialist policy of keeping strategic positions in Taiwan.

The *Voice of Free Lebanon* radio expressed the indignation of the Lebanese people still under U.S. occupation: "Every honest Lebanese and every Arab wishes that he could fly to China to join the Chinese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism."

The Damascus paper *Al Ray al-Aam* pointed out that the anti-imperialist struggle has led the Arab people to the same road of struggle pursued by the Chinese people. Participation in that struggle is the duty of everyone who wants to be freed from imperialism and its influence, because the struggle for freedom throughout the world is an indivisible, unified action.

These are no empty words. A group of 30 university students in Damascus, representing different organizations, visited the Chinese consulate-general there to express their readiness to support the cause of the liberation of Taiwan.

The African League representing the people of the African continent voiced its support for the Chinese people's struggle to liberate the occupied territories of China in a cable to the Chinese ambassador in Cairo.

Many of southeast Asia's leading statesmen have expressed their support of China's rights because they consider Taiwan and the coastal islands as Chinese territory beyond any question. Prime Minister Nehru of India declared that Taiwan and the offshore islands are part of China and that the People's Republic of China is the only China. Cambodia's Prime Minister, Prince Sihanouk, stated that it is "reasonable and beneficial to peace" to restore the offshore islands to China. The Foreign Minister of Nepal, Bikram Shah, pointed out that "Quemoy, Matsu and other offshore islands have belonged to China since ancient times." Subandrio, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, said that China's declaration of a territorial sea of twelve nautical miles was "in keeping with the needs

of the present time." Indonesian M.P. Silas Papre from West Irian declared that China has the absolute right to recover Taiwan, just as it is Indonesia's right to recover West Irian.

Throughout Asia and Africa public opinion voiced similar sentiments.

U.S. Stands Alone

In sharp contrast to the widespread support and sympathy for China's just cause, the U.S. imperialists find themselves out on a limb in their dangerous provocations against the Chinese people. Even Dulles admitted on September 9 that the United States could not obtain any assurances of support from its allies for its Taiwan ventures. Among the SEATO countries, which Washington has been pressing, support has been slipping away. During the past few days, Thailand's Premier Nai Thanon Kittikachon, Philippine President Garcia and Australian Prime Minister Menzies have all made clear that they do not wish to get involved in any military conflict in the Taiwan Straits area.

Although the Japanese Government has been silent, Japanese public opinion has left no doubt about its strong opposition to the use of U.S. bases in Japan against China and U.S. war moves in the Taiwan Straits.

Canada's Foreign Minister Sydney Smith has stated publicly that his country will not get involved in "difficulties that might arise around the Taiwan area."

In its Middle East adventure, Washington has had the British Government on its side. Now this partner is hanging back. As the *London News Chronicle* remarked: Most people in Britain will not follow the Prime Minister's lead if Macmillan

tries to support Dulles' brinkmanship in the Taiwan Straits. Public opinion in Britain has made it clear that in the event of war breaking out in the Taiwan Straits, the United States will have to go it alone.

In the United States, Washington's brink of war policy is coming in for more and more criticism. The press has been flooded with letters. A reader of the *New York Post* asked: "How many American lives are we prepared to sacrifice to support a traitorous regime chased out of the Chinese mainland?" The *Detroit Free Press* wrote editorially: "We doubt whether there is one out of a million Americans who is willing to fight for Taiwan."

The uproar over Washington's brink of war policy in the Taiwan Straits is spreading even among the ranks of Congressmen. In this respect it is worth mentioning that some who were once among the most active supporters of Chiang Kai-shek in his civil war against the Chinese people, have learnt a lesson from bitter defeat, and have come out against Eisenhower's military adventures in the Taiwan Straits area. Patrick Hurley, U.S. ambassador to the Kuomintang regime in 1946, said that the use of troops against the 600 million Chinese people contemplated by Eisenhower would mean suicide. Dean Acheson, former U.S. Secretary of State, also criticized Dulles' brink of war policy, saying that the United States had lost control over the situation and would be at war without friends or allies.

Developments in the past few days have borne out the truth of the analysis by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in his speech at the recent session of the Supreme State Conference, that the tension created by the U.S. has led to the opposite of what the Americans hoped for. It has aroused the peoples of the whole world to oppose the U.S. aggressors.

Chinese Press Opinion

TAIWAN AND THE COASTAL ISLANDS WILL BE LIBERATED

CHINESE public opinion as expressed in the press stands foursquare in support of Premier Chou En-lai's statement on the situation in the Taiwan Straits area.

Editorial comments, statements and contributions from various public figures, groups and organizations denounce the openly provocative acts of the U.S. armed forces and express the unanimous determination to liberate Taiwan and the coastal islands.

Every day thousands of letters from individuals and collectives are pouring into the editorial offices expressing anger at U.S. aggression and readiness to answer the call of the motherland at a moment's notice.

Renmin Ribao, in an editorial on September 7, calls on China's 650 million people to mobilize themselves to shatter the U.S. military threat. It declares: "We Chinese people have long been steeled in protracted revolutionary struggles. We are not to be browbeaten or blackmailed. We have every right to liberate our own territory by all suitable means at any suitable time; we will tolerate no foreign interference in this."

Zhongguo Qingnian Bao's leader speaks not only for the youth but for all when it states: "The Chinese people will not cease the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression so long as American troops remain in the Taiwan area. We are confident that final victory in this struggle will be ours. This is so not only because we have sufficient strength at

our command to hit back at provocations by the United States imperialists and liberate our Taiwan, but also because justice and the peoples of the world are on our side."

"It is the sacred duty of our youth to liberate Taiwan and all the coastal islands. It will be a disgrace to our youth as long as an inch of our motherland's territory remains under imperialist occupation."

Gongren Ribao (Daily Worker) says: The Chinese working class along with the entire nation resolutely supports Premier Chou En-lai's statement which reflects the will of our 650 million people. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, they will wage a determined struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and to liberate our territory. By selfless and creative labour, let us put every ounce of effort we have into strengthening our economy and national defence!

Jiefangjun Bao (Liberation Army Daily) declares: "Like the rest of the Chinese people, we members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army are seething with wrath. We are determined to fight to the end to safeguard and liberate every last inch of our territory. We shall free Quemoy and Matsu; we shall free Taiwan. Our resolve is unshakable. We will not stop short of the complete attainment of our goal."

China will not seek peace at the expense of national sovereignty. This point has been stressed repeatedly in the editorial comments of all leading papers. "The U.S. aggressors



Not for the rocket age
By Jack Chen

country is unprecedentedly united and national construction is going ahead at full speed, we are even more confident that we can liberate all our territory and frustrate imperialist aggression."

Warnings to the U.S.

Despite repeated warnings from the Chinese Government, U.S. planes and naval vessels have continued to violate China's mainland air and territorial seas. U.S. planes flew reconnaissance missions over mainland China on September 10. On three occasions—September 7, 8, 11—U.S. vessels covered attempts of Kuomintang ships to bring reinforcements to Quemoy. On September 12, drawing attention to these latest facts, *Renmin Ribao* made the blunt editorial statement: "China will not tolerate these acts of the U.S. aggressors."

Renmin Ribao warns that the dangerous situation in the Taiwan Straits area is being daily aggravated as a result of U.S. persistence in its crimes. It reminds the U.S. aggressors that the Chinese forces will take all necessary military action against the Chiang troops entrenched in Quemoy which lately bombarded Amoy University and other parts of Amoy. "A bursting shell is not discriminating," it adds.

Renmin Ribao points out that Premier Chou En-lai's statement of September 6 expressing China's readiness to resume ambassadorial talks between the two countries is another effort to preserve peace. This should not be misinterpreted by Washington. The Chinese people are ready to smash any aggressor. If despite China's repeated warnings, the U.S. aggressors continue their provocations, then they must not blame China for not having warned them beforehand about the serious consequences. If Washington is really ready to relax tension through the Sino-American talks, then it must see to it that its words tally with its deeds. All military provocations must cease immediately.

The Chinese press exposes the direct responsibility of the U.S. imperialists for present tension in the Taiwan Straits.

The Chiang Kai-shek traitor group, succoured, supported and instigated by their U.S. masters, have never ceased their

will commit a serious blunder if they have any illusions on this score," says *Renmin Ribao*.

Da Gong Bao demands that the United States immediately stop its military provocations. China is a big country, a country that has stood up, it warns. It is dangerous to try the patience of such a country too far. China is not afraid of military threats; she has had many encounters with the United States and knows that U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger.

Madame Soong Ching Ling's article in *Renmin Ribao* is typical of the statements that have appeared in the papers. "We will not be cowed by war provocateurs," she says. "We need and love peace, but we will not beg for it. If, in the past, we could drive out the fully-armed imperialists and reactionaries from the mainland, then today, nine years after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, when under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party the whole

harassing activities against the mainland since they fled with U.S. assistance to Taiwan.

Entrenched at U.S. prompting on the coastal islands of Quemoy and Matsu among others, the Chiang Kai-shek gang directly threaten the security of Amoy and Foochow. Shipping entering and leaving these two ports has been constantly under attack. Meanwhile, pursuing its imperialist aims in the Pacific, the United States has maintained a huge fleet in the Taiwan area and turned Taiwan into its military base. For a country like New China eager to concentrate all its efforts on peaceful construction, this is clearly an intolerable situation.

Since the United States launched its war of aggression in the Middle East, the Chiang Kai-shek clique, with the support of the United States, has intensified its disruptive activities from Quemoy, Matsu and other coastal islands and its clamour about "speeding up preparations to launch a counter-attack against the mainland." More than a month before the Chinese People's Liberation Army took punitive action against the Chiang bandit troops on the Quemoy Islands, the Chiang Kai-shek clique of traitors cancelled all leave for their officers and men and actively prepared for war. Their aircraft intensified activities over the mainland and their warships increased operations against the coastal areas.

It was precisely for this reason that the Chinese People's Liberation Army has dealt heavy blows against the Chiang Kai-shek troops entrenched on the coastal islands.

Dealing with the Chiang clique and liberating the coastal islands, Penghu and Taiwan is entirely an internal Chinese affair. The U.S. imperialists, however, refuse to give up their aggressive schemes. After being condemned by the whole world for their aggression in the Middle East, to divert attention and delay the withdrawal of their troops from Lebanon, they have assembled still larger armed forces in the Taiwan Straits area, organized blatant military provocations and threats of war against the Chinese people and attempted to extend their direct aggression in the Taiwan area to the Quemoy, Matsu and other coastal islands. U.S. aggression is the root cause of present tension in the Taiwan Straits.



"Mister Dulles! China says its territorial waters extend 12 miles out to sea."

"That's grabbing! Ours is much less — just 3 miles!"

By Wang Hung

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEOPLE'S COMMUNES IN THE RURAL AREAS

Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

August 29, 1958

1. **The people's communes are the logical result of the march of events.** Large, comprehensive people's communes have made their appearance, and in several places they are already widespread. They have developed very rapidly in some areas. It is highly probable that there will soon be an upsurge in setting up people's communes throughout the country and the development is irresistible. The basis for the development of the people's communes is mainly the all-round, continuous leap forward in China's agricultural production and the ever-rising political consciousness of the 500 million peasants. An unprecedented advance has been made in agricultural capital construction since the advocates of the capitalist road were fundamentally defeated economically, politically and ideologically. This has created a new basis for practically eliminating flood and drought, and for ensuring the comparatively stable advance of agricultural production. Agriculture has leaped forward since right conservatism has been overcome and the old technical norms in agriculture have been broken down. The output of agricultural products has doubled or increased several-fold, in some cases more than ten times or scores of times. This has further stimulated emancipation of thought among the people. Large-scale agricultural capital construction and the application of more advanced agricultural technique are making their demands on labour power. The growth of rural industry also demands the transfer of some manpower from agriculture. The demand for mechanization and electrification has become increasingly urgent in China's rural areas. Capital construction in agriculture and the struggle for bumper harvests involve large-scale co-operation which cuts across the boundaries between co-operatives, townships and counties. The people have taken to organizing themselves along military lines, to work with militancy, and to lead a collective life, and this has raised the political consciousness of the 500 million peasants still further. Community dining rooms, kindergartens, nurseries, tailoring groups, barber shops, public baths, "happy homes" for the aged, agricultural middle schools, "red and expert" schools, are leading the peasants towards a happier collective life and further fostering ideas of collectivism among the peasant masses. What all these things illustrate is that the agricultural co-operative with scores of families or several hundred families can no longer meet the needs of the changing situation. In the present circumstances, the establishment of people's communes with all-round management of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery, where industry (the worker), agriculture (the peasant), exchange (the trader), culture and education (the student) and military affairs (the militia-

men) merge into one, is the fundamental policy to guide the peasants to accelerate socialist construction, complete the building of socialism ahead of time and carry out the gradual transition to communism.

2. **Concerning the organization and size of the communes, generally speaking, it is at present better to establish one commune to a township with the commune comprising about two thousand peasant households.** Where a township embraces a vast area and is sparsely populated, more than one commune may be established, each with less than two thousand households. In some places, several townships may merge and form a single commune comprising about six or seven thousand households, according to topographical conditions and the needs for the development of production. As to the establishment of communes of more than 10,000 or even more than 20,000 households, we need not oppose them, but for the present we should not take the initiative to encourage them.

As the people's communes grow there may be a tendency to form federations with the county as a unit. Plans should be drawn up right now on a county basis to ensure the rational distribution of people's communes.

The size of the communes and the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary production and fishery as well as of industry (the worker), agriculture (the peasant), exchange (the trader), culture and education (the student) and military affairs (the militia), demand an appropriate division of labour within the administrative organs of the communes; a number of departments, each responsible for a particular kind of work, should be set up, following the principle of compactness and efficiency in organization and of cadres taking direct part in production. The township governments and the communes should become one, with the township committee of the Party becoming the Party committee of the commune and the township People's Council becoming the administrative committee of the commune.

3. **Concerning the methods and steps to be adopted to merge small co-operatives into bigger ones and transform them into people's communes.** The merger of small co-operatives into bigger ones and their transformation into people's communes is now a common mass demand. The poor and the lower-middle peasants firmly support it; most upper-middle peasants also favour it. We must rely on the poor and the lower-middle peasants and fully encourage the masses to air their views and argue it out, unite the majority of the upper-middle peasants who favour

it, overcome vacillation among the remainder, and expose and foil rumour-mongering and sabotage by landlord and rich peasant elements, so that the masses of the peasants merge the smaller co-operatives into bigger ones and transform them into communes through ideological emancipation and on a voluntary basis, without any compulsion. As to the steps to be taken, it is of course better to complete the merger into bigger co-operatives and transformation into communes at once; but where this is not feasible, it can be done in two stages, with no compulsory or rash steps. In all counties, experiments should first be made in some selected areas and the experience gained should then be popularized gradually.

The merger of smaller co-operatives into bigger ones and their transformation into communes must be carried out in close co-ordination with current production to ensure not only that it has no adverse effect on current production, but becomes a tremendous force stimulating an even greater leap forward in production. Therefore, in the early period of the merger, the method of "changing the upper structure while keeping the lower structure unchanged" may be adopted. The original, smaller co-operatives may at first jointly elect an administrative committee for the merged co-op to unify planning and the arrangement of work; and transform themselves into farming zones or production brigades. The original organization of production and system of administration may, for the time being, remain unchanged and continue as before; and then later, step by step, merge, readjust and settle whatever needs merging or readjusting and whatever specific questions demand solution during the merger, so as to make sure there is no adverse effect on production.

The size of the communes, the speed of carrying out the merger of small co-operatives into bigger ones and their transformation into communes, and the methods and steps to be taken in this connection will be decided in accordance with the local conditions by the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central authorities. But no matter when the merger takes place, whether before or after autumn, in the coming winter or next spring, the small co-operatives which are prepared to merge should be brought together from now on to discuss and jointly work out unified plans for post-autumn capital construction in agriculture and to make unified arrangements of all kinds for preparatory work for an even bigger harvest next year.

4. Concerning some questions of the economic policy involved in the merger of co-operatives. In the course of the merger, education should be strengthened to prevent the growth of departmentalism among a few co-operatives, which might otherwise share out too much or all of their income and leave little or no common funds before the merger. On the other hand, it must be understood that with various agricultural co-operatives established on different foundations, the amount of their public property, their indebtedness inside and outside the co-operatives and so on will not be completely equal when they merge into bigger co-operatives. In the course of the merger, the cadres and the masses should be educated in the spirit of communism so as to recognize these differences and not resort to minute squaring of accounts, insisting on equal shares and bothering with trifles.

When a people's commune is established, it is not necessary to deal with the questions of reserved private plots of land, scattered fruit trees, share funds and so on in a great hurry; nor is it necessary to adopt clear-cut stipulations on these questions. Generally speaking, reserved private plots of land may perhaps be turned over to collective management in the course of the merger of co-operatives; scattered fruit trees, for the time being, may remain privately owned and be dealt with some time later. Share funds etc. can be handled after a year or two, since the funds will automatically become publicly owned with the development of production, the increase of income and the advance in the people's consciousness.

5. Concerning the name, ownership and system of distribution of the communes.

All the big merged co-operatives will be called people's communes. There is no need to change them into state-owned farms. It is not proper for farms to embrace industry, agriculture, exchange, culture and education and military affairs at the same time.

After the establishment of people's communes, there is no need immediately to transform collective ownership into ownership by the people as a whole. It is better at present to maintain collective ownership to avoid unnecessary complications in the course of the transformation of ownership. In fact, collective ownership in people's communes already contains some elements of ownership by the people as a whole. These elements will grow constantly in the course of the continuous development of people's communes and will gradually replace collective ownership. The transition from collective ownership to ownership by the people as a whole is a process, the completion of which may take less time — three or four years — in some places, and longer — five or six years or even longer — elsewhere. Even with the completion of this transition, people's communes, like state-owned industry, are still socialist in character, where the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his labour" prevails. After a number of years, as the social product increases greatly, the communist consciousness and morality of the entire people are raised to a much higher degree, and universal education is instituted and developed, the differences between workers and peasants, town and country and mental and manual labour — legacies of the old society that have inevitably been carried over into the socialist period, and the remnants of unequal bourgeois rights which are the reflection of these differences — will gradually vanish, and the function of the state will be limited to protecting the country from external aggression but will play no role internally. At that time Chinese society will enter the era of communism where the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs" will be practised.

After the establishment of the people's communes it is not necessary to hurry the change from the original system of distribution, in order to avoid any unfavourable effect on production. The system of distribution should be determined according to specific conditions. Where conditions permit, the shift to a wage system may be made. But where conditions are not yet ripe, the original system of payment according to workdays may

be temporarily retained (such as the system of fixed targets for output, workdays and costs, with a part of the extra output as reward; or the system of calculating workdays on the basis of output). This can be changed when conditions permit.

Although ownership in the people's communes is still collective ownership and the system of distribution, either the wage system or payment according to workdays, is "to each according to his work" and not "to each according to his needs," the people's communes are the best form of organization for the attainment of socialism and gradual

transition to communism. They will develop into the basic social units in communist society.

6. At the present stage our task is to build socialism. The primary purpose of establishing people's communes is to accelerate the speed of socialist construction and the purpose of building socialism is to prepare actively for the transition to communism. It seems that the attainment of communism in China is no longer a remote future event. We should actively use the form of the people's communes to explore the practical road of transition to communism.

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

▲ **CAPTURING "THE HAWK"** An exciting episode from the novel *In the Snowy Forest* by Chu Po. A P.L.A. man pits his wits and courage against the notorious Hawk, a bandit leader, and helps capture him and his band. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Sept. 21, 7:30 p.m. Yuan En Si Theatre

▲ **INDIGNANT HONGKONG** A new opera based on the recent British persecution of Chinese schools in Hongkong. **UPROAR IN HEAVEN** Monkey Sun Wu-kung fights the gods of thunder and lightning and other celestial deities who want to subdue him. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

Sept. 21, 7:30 p.m. Guang He Theatre

▲ **FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW** The daughter of a prime minister of the Ming dynasty defies her father and marries a poor scholar of her own choice who later proves himself by achieving first place in the imperial civil examination. Chang Chun-chiu in the title role. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Sept. 17, 7:30 p.m. Chang An Theatre

▲ **CHAN TIEN-YU** A new play about Chan Tien-yu, the first Chinese railway engineer to design a railway for China. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

Sept. 19, 7:30 p.m. Renmin Theatre

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

Sept. 17, 7:30 p.m. Laodong Theatre

Sept. 19, 7:30 p.m. the Musical Hall in Zhongshan Park

Sept. 20, 7:30 p.m. Renmin Theatre

▲ **KAO LIANG HARNESSSES THE FLOOD** The legend of a young man named Kao Liang who courageously defeats a fierce dragon which had been causing a river near Peking to flood. **THE RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. A young man wins his bride despite a mix-up caused by a scheming stepmother and wicked step-sister. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

Sept. 18, 7:30 p.m. Renmin Theatre

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE GIRL WITH PIGTAILS**—describes a fearless young girl who helps rout a gang of counter-revolutionaries. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Company.

Sept. 16 & 17, 20-23, 8:00 p.m.

Da Zhong Theatre

SHAHSING OPERA

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

▲ **THE GOLDEN EAGLE** An opera based on an Inner Mongolian folk-tale. Golden

Eagle, beloved folk hero, leads the people in fighting against the feudal tyranny of the local despot. Produced by the Shaohsing Opera Company of Chekiang.

Showing separately from Sept. 18-24 at Ji Xiang Theatre

MODERN OPERA

▲ **FIRE** and **TWO ROADS** Two operas on the theme of the people's fight against counter-revolutionaries. The former has its setting in a farming co-op; the latter is based on a true incident which took place in Peking. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Sept. 16-18, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

THEATRE

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

Sept. 16-17 Renmin Theatre

Sept. 18-21 Shoudu Theatre

▲ **UNFORGETTABLE TIMES** tells about the activities of underground revolutionaries in the Shanghai colleges before the liberation. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Sept. 16-17 Shoudu Theatre

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

Sept. 16-23 China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **THE CASE OF THE ENGINEER** An engineer, who wishes to keep his past a secret, is blackmailed by a counter-revolutionary, and is killed when he decides to tell the truth. The counter-revolutionary is discovered and arrested. Produced by the Peking Experimental Theatre.

Sept. 18-23 Xi Dan Theatre

FILMS

▲ **HEROES WITH THE COURAGE OF TIGERS** A thrilling story of the early days of liberation. How daring P.L.A. fighters frustrate the plans of a group of Kuomintang bandits.

Sept. 16-23 Peking Exhibition Centre

Cinema, Shengli, Ertong, Xin Zhong Guo

Sept. 16-19 Da Hua, Zhongyang

Sept. 19-21 Beijing Workers' Club, Jian Dao Kou

▲ **CALL OF THE MOTHERLAND**—tells how an engineer learns from bitter experience that science must serve the revolutionary cause. He becomes a beloved scientist of the Soviet people. Soviet film in colour, dubbed in Chinese.

Sept. 16-18 Beijing Workers' Club

Sept. 22-23 Xin Jie Kou

▲ **THE SISTERS** A coloured widescreen Soviet film adapted from the first part of the trilogy *Ordeal* by Alexei Tolstoy. Through the story of two sisters it describes the life and conflicts of the moribund "upper class" in Russia in the stormy years before and during the First World War. In Russian, with Chinese sub-titles.

Sept. 16-23 Shoudu Cinema

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS** (See article on pp. 14-15.) Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.—5 p.m.

At Peking Exhibition Centre and Building Construction Exhibition Centre

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

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

SPORTS

▲ **1958 NATIONAL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS** Between Peking Team (1957 national champion) and Tientsin Team (1957 runner-up). Sept. 28 Peking Stadium

PEKING RADIO

SELECTED MUSIC PROGRAMMES

The stations are listed as follows:

I—Central People's Broadcasting Station, 1st Programme

II—Central People's Broadcasting Station, 2nd Programme

III Peking People's Broadcasting Station

Sept. 16
1:00-1:25 p.m. (I)—Choral music from the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Rumania

Sept. 17
6:00-6:15 p.m. (II) Songs from Viet-nam
6:00-7:00 p.m. (III)—Prokofiev; excerpts from the ballet *Cinderella*; Glinka; etc.

Sept. 18
6:30-7:00 a.m. (III)—Folk songs from Poland, Mexico, India, Pakistan, etc.
2:00-3:00 p.m. (II)—Mozart, Schubert and Haydn

Sept. 19
6:00-7:00 p.m. (III)—Tchailovsky's 6th Symphony and other compositions

Sept. 20
2:00-3:00 p.m. (II)—Folk songs from all over the world
6:00-7:00 p.m. (III)—Works by Sibelius
10:45-11:30 p.m. (I)—Selections from Glinka's *Russian and Ludmilla*

Sept. 21
8:30-9:30 a.m. (I)—Works by Soviet composers
2:00-2:45 p.m. (II)—Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, etc.
7:25-7:50 p.m. (I)—Folk songs from Rumania

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