

October 21, 1958

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PEKING

REVIEW

The U.S. Aggressors Are
Our Teachers by Negative Example

A *Hongqi* article on what the U.S. imperialists are teaching the Chinese people and the people of the world (p. 6).

“Peace with Honor” —

A Washington Hoax

A review of the shameful United States record of hostility toward the Chinese people (p. 7).

The Epic of Water Conservancy

China's Growing Asian and African Trade

OUR FIRST HEAT OF STEEL

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 21, 1958 Vol. I No. 34

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Our First Heat of Steel

IT is not without a sense of pride that we report the bit we are contributing to stepping up steel production. Last week, the staff of **Peking Review**, in conjunction with other departments of Foreign Languages Press, succeeded in turning out its first heat of steel on a trial basis. Laboratory tests proved it was up to standard. Arrangements are being made to start full-scale production with iron ores to be supplied by the government.

We started making steel virtually from scratch. We had no raw material, no technical personnel. But we had the will and confidence, the iron will of the Chinese people to get things done, the faith in the collective wisdom and strength of the masses. We were proved right in a very short time.

In response to the government call for a nationwide effort to push forward steel production, we too turned to making steel in our own courtyard. Everybody lent a hand. In no time, some brought in broken pans, pots and kettles, others contributed old bricks and limestone, still others turned in all sorts of odds and ends. In a matter of hours a reverberatory puddling furnace, Chinese style, was built (see sketch below) and trial production started within a day. The only person in the group who could claim some technical knowhow was a young man who had visited several office-run furnaces before our furnace went into operation. We failed in our first attempt with a "crucible" type furnace but have had smooth sailing with our reverberatory puddling furnace.

This successful smelting of steel by a group of editors and administrative personnel gives the reader some idea as to what China's policy of developing the steel industry with participation by the whole people actually means and how such a policy is working out in practice.

But there is something much more to it. In socialist China, a new type of person is being forged. Take our own experience, for example. Members of the editorial staff of **Peking Review** now take turns working on the farms for some time, join in steel-making in one way or another, and all are enlisted in the militia. We are journalists, proof-readers, artists, and typists in the office. We are workers and peasants when we work with the hoe and rabble. We are militiamen when we shoulder arms. In this country, the yawning gap between mental and manual labour is being steadily eliminated.



By Jack Chen

ROUND THE WEEK

The Impact of Peng Teh-huai's Messages

Although it is still too early to assess the full impact of Defence Minister Peng Teh-huai's two messages, the effect produced on Chiang Kai-shek's troops is already clear. The message of October 6 addressed to Chinese compatriots on Taiwan and the order issued on October 13 to the People's Liberation Army units in Fukien Province to suspend the shelling of Quemoy for another two weeks crystallize the issues: U.S. imperialism is the nation's common enemy and the way out for the compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu is to hold peace talks with the mainland to seek a solution to the 30-year-old civil conflict.

From press reports it is clear that when the content of these messages became known in Taiwan and the other islands Chiang Kai-shek's troops were thrown into confusion mingled with relief. Prior to the announcement extending the suspension of the shelling, the whole island of Quemoy was completely blacked out on the night of October 12. The men and officers of Chiang's army sought safety in heavily covered shelters and tunnels. But there was no artillery fire the whole night, and the next morning when news passed by word of mouth that the People's Liberation Army units in Fukien were going to stop shelling for another fortnight the signs of relief from unbearable tension and strain on the scared men's faces were unmistakable. Many of them whispered about Peng Teh-huai's order. "After all we are all Chinese," many said. "If a peaceful settlement can be found for Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, we can all preserve our lives, and return to our homes on the mainland."

Homesickness and a strong desire for the return to peace gripped the bulk of Chiang's men. Nearly ten years have elapsed since they fled to Taiwan following Chiang Kai-shek's resounding defeat on the mainland. Although in all these years it was difficult to come by a true picture of the homeland the little reliable news that did come through was sufficient to make them realize that China was growing into a great power and that all of Chiang Kai-shek's talk of "launching an offensive against the mainland" was just so much poppycock. Moreover, as they examine the humiliating situation in which they find themselves—under the thumb of the Americans and prodded along to risk their

lives in the interests of U.S. imperialism—they become all the more resentful. Anti-American feelings are spreading in Chiang's army.

As to the Chiang Kai-shek clique, it was plunged into anxiety and fear when the news of the Defence Minister's order to suspend the shelling of Quemoy for another two weeks reached Taiwan, according to reports from Taipeh. On the one hand, it feared the demoralization of the army; on the other, it was worried about the attitude of the United States and being left in the lurch, as pointed out in Peng Teh-huai's earlier message.

Meanwhile, more former Kuomintang generals have come out with statements supporting the important messages and calling on their former colleagues and friends in Taiwan to see the futility and hopelessness of perpetuating the civil war and to take the opportunity of working for a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question. The enemy is U.S. imperialism. Now is the time to act, they say.

Members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking, who held a meeting on October 16 to discuss the situation in the Taiwan Straits area, pointed out that the two messages were a clear demonstration of the might and determination of the Chinese people. Shao Li-tse, Kuomintang governor of Shensi Province during the Sian Incident in 1936, Weng Wen-hao, one of the last Kuomintang prime ministers, and many others urged the compatriots in the islands to put the interests of the motherland above everything else and to close their ranks against the U.S. imperialists—as much an enemy of the people in Taiwan, Penghu and the offshore islands as it is of the people on the mainland.

Everybody Makes Steel

In Peking these days when government workers meet they greet each other with the extraordinary phrase "Are you making steel? And how much?" This has almost replaced the customary "How d'you do?" In buses the conversations revolve around steel. Steel-making is no longer the sole concern of the iron and steel works in China, or the industrial departments of the people's communes which are doing much with their small blast furnaces and converters. The schools and universities, the commercial enterprises and residential committees are

at it, too. The latest to come into the picture are government offices, Communist Party organizations, newspapers and publishing houses, which are all making their contribution to the national effort to produce 10.7 million tons of steel this year.

Call at the ministries or make a tour of Peking, day or night, and you will see just how steel-conscious the city has become in the last few days. Every organization has a special squad of men and women on the job who will not return to their desks, they pledge, until they have produced steel to the specifications and amount expected of them. These are no experts. A month—nay, a week—ago, practically all of them knew next to nothing about steel. But reading up on it in the newspapers, which are full of news and information about steel-making these days, and in the scores of newly published pamphlets on the subject, they have taught themselves not only the job of building native style furnaces and smelters but also the technique of making the stuff itself.

Leading cadres of the government offices and Party organizations give personal direction to the campaign. Many take an active part with the rank and file in this battle for steel. Yang Hsiu-feng, the Minister of Education, Chen Po-ta, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party's Central Committee, and many other cadres in leading positions have been in the role of puddlers at the furnaces installed in their office compounds.

The job of making steel continues day and night in many parts of Peking. At night jets of flames from the furnaces cast a red glow and delineate the contours of eager-looking men and women, with shovel or rabble in hand, working with the excitement of explorers and discoverers who have found their own way to making steel from scratch.

Engineering Industry Keeps Pace

With the iron and steel industry developing at such a fast tempo, the machine-building industry is going all out to keep pace. By the end of September the industry had produced smelting equipment with an annual capacity of 15 million tons of iron and 12 million tons of steel. Output in September broke all records. Thirty per cent more blast furnaces were produced in the month than the output of the eight preceding months put together. Converters went one better still, exceeding the total produced in the eight previous months by 176 per cent and all types of blowers increased by 100 per cent.

Similar success has been scored in the production of power generating equipment and machine-tools. The industry

turned out steam turbine and hydro-turbine generators with a total production capacity of 530,000 kilowatts in the first nine months of the year. It also produced 52,500 machine-tools, over 800 of which were big and heavy types, during the same period. The expansion of China's engineering industry went ahead at such a fast rate that by the last week of September the country's output had reached the unprecedented level of 830 machine-tools per day. And the variety of products was unprecedented too, including many top-grade precision tools never manufactured in China before.

In reviewing the tremendous development of the engineering industry, *Renmin Ribao* ascribed this success to the mass line in developing industry pursued by the Communist Party organizations in the machine-building industry to mobilize the full force of the million or so engineering workers and to the high degree of co-operation between the various enterprises heightened by the novel method of making extra large equipment with small machine-tools. This method known as "ants nibbling at the bone" (see *Peking Review*, No. 27) is a remarkable achievement of the Chinese workers and it has done much to accelerate the development of China's engineering industry this year.

Communes—An Educational Force

Education in the countryside is taking big strides forward thanks to the people's communes. Three more provinces—Hopei, Kiangsi and Shensi—with a combined population of nearly 80 million, have wiped out illiteracy among the younger generation. And this has been achieved mainly in the last few months.

In Shensi Province, for example, only four counties had wiped out illiteracy among the younger people. There were no facilities for school-age children in one half of the province and secondary schools were few and far between. This was how things stood in July.

By October the younger generation in all of Shensi's 101 counties and cities had learnt to read and write and more than one million primary and secondary schools, vocational institutes, nurseries and creches had been set up in all parts of the province.

But the phenomenal growth is not only in numbers. The people's communes are also experimenting. They are trying to perfect an integrated system of education for the child from the cradle to college, now that the accent is on social education. Here we may cite another example, this time from Kweiping County in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China.

Kweiping, like other counties in the country, is out to make the most of the

newly-won freedom from letter-blindness. To satisfy the urge for more knowledge and culture, the Lopo People's Commune set up an organization known as the "Educational and Cultural Great Leap Headquarters" to work out and guide the schemes of educational expansion.

Lopoying, formerly embracing an entire farm co-op, was chosen for the experiment. Twenty-two schools and colleges came into being in no time, formed on the principle of establishing only the type of schools needed by the locality. These include a 10,000-*jin* college at which one of the requirements for the students is to learn how to grow and reap 10,000 *jin* of grain from one *mu* of land and explain the whole process scientifically before they are given a diploma; a "red-and-expert" college where courses in industry, forestry, finance and economics, politics, military science, art, hygiene for women, etc. are offered; agricultural middle schools, primary schools, nurseries and so forth.

Almost the whole population in Lopoying is going to school. The students are grouped according to age, cultural level, interests, and the sort of work each is doing. For example, forestry workers take forestry courses and members of the militia study at the military science department of the college. Tuition and other expenses are defrayed by the commune and those who have many children also get allowances for books.

Students in the colleges attend classes primarily in their spare time. The principle is longer study hours when work is slack and little or no study when work is urgent. Studies revolve around the jobs-on hand, linking education with production. In a sense education does not follow a set pattern, it obeys primarily the interests of production. Nor does it end at a certain stage of a man's life—as the function of education is understood in China, together with labour and production, it goes on continuously for the enrichment of one's life.

Workers and Peasants Write

Already the Communist Party's policy of enabling the working people to become educated and cultured in as short a time as possible is bearing rich fruits in many provinces. In Kiangsi, for example, every one of the two million people studying political theory, the majority of them workers and peasants, has produced articles in various forms discussing their work and summing up experiences. Since the articles deal with various aspects of their work they result in improving and pushing work ahead.

Apart from theoretical articles, the workers and peasants have turned to literary writing, too. They write about the new things, new experiences, new

people, new problems, new social ethics, new atmosphere, new spirit, in short, all the new things in the new society that impress them most, now that they are able to express themselves more articulately. In one special administrative region in this province where the Chinese worker-peasant revolutionary government first had its home in rugged Juichin, the peasants found time to write nearly 40,000 works, three-fourths of which are literary expressions.

So many people have turned to writing, not for material gain but to express themselves so that others may benefit from their experience, that writing clubs have come into existence in every people's commune and in every factory and workshop. In the communes, many perform and enact the things written on the spot, plays celebrating the summer harvest, ditties hailing the first success of their local factory, or skits excoriating Dulles and his warmongering friends.

All this is made possible by the abundance of crops and the enriched life in the people's communes, so today there are not only writing clubs but scores and hundreds of sparetime art and dancing schools in the Chinese villages.



Primary school in a commune

By Wu Kuel

THE U.S. AGGRESSORS ARE OUR TEACHERS BY NEGATIVE EXAMPLE

We present a translation of a commentary published in the latest issue of "Hongqi" (Red Flag) October 16, 1958, theoretical fortnightly published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.
— Ed.

AMERICAN robbers are prowling in the courtyard of the Chinese people. This makes it imperative for every Chinese to be more awake, to go all out in work, and, with supreme energy, augment our country's power to deal with this enemy effectively.

The U.S. aggressors bully us. But they serve as our teachers by negative example in various aspects:

1. The U.S. aggressors bully us because we still have too little iron and steel. This calls for even greater efforts on our part to develop the iron and steel industry at the fastest possible rate.

2. The U.S. aggressors bully us because we still have too little machinery. This necessitates even greater efforts on our part to develop the machine-building industry at the fastest possible rate.

3. The U.S. aggressors have always sneered at our poverty. In reply, the people of our country have shot up the output of grain crops this year to double last year's. Still greater efforts on our part are necessary to increase food output at the fastest possible rate.

4. The U.S. aggressors, looking at us the same way they looked at old China, view the Chinese as a heap of loose sand and an easy mark. This makes it imperative for the people of our country to become better organized. Indeed, they have developed the nationwide movement for people's communes on the basis of socialist transformation as a further step to get our six hundred million people united as one.

5. The U.S. aggressors bully us. This requires energetic efforts on our part to strengthen our national defence. We should not only have a powerful regular army, but also organize militia divisions on a vast scale to arm the entire nation.

6. The U.S. aggressors bully us. This necessitates even greater efforts on our part to quickly attain the world's highest peaks in the most advanced science and technology.

7. The U.S. aggressors insist on a policy of blockade and embargo against our country. This helps our country build with greater and faster results.

8. In the international field the United States sticks to its policy of hostility towards our country. This serves as a constant reminder to our people and enables us to draw a clearcut line between the enemy and ourselves. We have friends all over the world; but the U.S. imperialists, in contrast, have isolated themselves.

The U.S. aggressors — teachers by negative example — have taught us these lessons and many others.

The Chinese people, from the vital experience they have gained in the course of protracted struggles, have a profound understanding of the role played by negative teachers. The people have to educate themselves constantly with socialist and communist ideas and by summing up their experiences in struggle. At the same time, the enemy uses various means to deal with the people and these constitute important textbooks which provide negative examples to raise the consciousness of the mass of the people.

Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese imperialists were all the best teachers by negative example for the people of the world and for the Chinese people. Their fiendish, aggressive acts mobilized the people throughout the world and resulted in the victory over German and Italian fascism in the war in Europe and in the victory of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression in the East. The total result was the victory of the socialist revolution and the national revolution in many countries both in the East and the West.

Chiang Kai-shek has played the role of a teacher by negative example for the Chinese people. His counter-revolutionary activities educated the people throughout the country, roused the just indignation of the Chinese people and in this way hastened the victory of the great revolution of the Chinese people. Now, in Taiwan, he continues to play the role of a teacher by negative example for the Chinese people.

The Tito group also deserves to be called a very good teacher by negative example. With its typical revisionism, it educates the whole world, including the Chinese Communists, and enables the people to understand clearly what is genuine socialism and what is pseudo-socialism; what is genuine Marxism and what is pseudo-Marxism.

The U.S. imperialists have inherited the legacy of all the reactionaries in history and have become Negative Teacher No. 1 for the people throughout the world and for the Chinese people. They have cultivated, aided and directed all the reactionaries of the world, big and small, and become the headmaster of all the teachers by negative example in the world. U.S. imperialism has used its policy of aggression and war as a reactionary textbook to educate the people all over the world. In this way, the U.S. aggressors have fused the struggles against American imperialism in various parts of the world into a common struggle. In this way, the U.S. aggressors have brought into being a corps of its own grave diggers which is growing stronger day by day.

Washington's Shameful Record

THE Taiwan Straits adventures of Eisenhower, Dulles & Company have gone awry politically. That is why they have strained so hard and so often, in nationally-televised speeches and at press conferences, to "clarify" U.S. position. And the more Washington tried to "clarify," the greater the opposition of world public opinion grew. Here are some of the points Washington harped on:

1. "Traditionally," the United States and its government, so Eisenhower claimed, "have always been passionately devoted to peace with honor, as they are now. We shall never resort to force in settlement of differences except when compelled to do so to defend against aggression."

2. The United States seized Taiwan on June 27, 1950 because, again in the words of Eisenhower, "they [China] attacked and tried to conquer the Republic of Korea. At that time President Truman announced the U.S. intention of protecting Formosa [Taiwan]." "Formosa's safety," he said, "was vital to the security of the United States and to the free world." Hence the massive buildup of U.S. military strength in the Taiwan Straits, the frequent intrusions and unbridled provocations against China are all measures of "self-defence."

3. The United States has a "mutual security treaty" with the Chiang Kai-shek clique which they still advertise as "the Republic of China," as a "sovereign" state with the right to conclude treaties. The action of the U.S. armed forces in Taiwan, they allege, is endorsed by that "government" and hence constitutes no aggression.

These sophistries could be laughed off were it not for the bitter memories they evoke of the long decades of U.S. aggression and hostility against the Chinese people. Let us, then, take a closer look at some of these propositions and first of all examine the U.S. "tradition" of "passionate devotion to peace with honor."

A "Tradition" of Infamy

In 1844, the United States forced the Manchu government into signing the Treaty of Wanghsia noted for its provisions — for the first time in Western colonial aggression against China — of "extra-territoriality" and "equal share of interests." From 1857 to 1860, when Britain and France jointly invaded China, occupying Tientsin and Peking, U.S. warships also took part in the action. In 1862, the U.S. consul in Shanghai directed Americans to organize troops to help the Manchu government suppress the Tai-ping revolutionary movement of the Chinese people. The United States also aided imperialist Japan in its attacks on Taiwan and joined the eight-nation invasion of China in 1900. In 1917, U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Japanese Envoy Ishii signed the infamous Lansing-Ishii agreement in which the United States recognized Japan's prerogatives in China.

U.S. imperialism has always been the enemy of the Chinese revolution. In 1927, in order to suppress the great revolution of China, the U.S. Government, together with Britain, bombarded Nanking and perpetrated the Hsiakuan Massacre. During the period from 1931 to 1933, the United States supplied the Chiang Kai-shek regime with loans, planes and military advisers to attack the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army led by the Chinese Communist Party. In the years following the Japanese surrender, Washington spent billions of dollars to prop up the Chiang Kai-shek clique in its all-out civil war against the Chinese people. U.S. imperialism did everything it could to hold the Chinese people in bondage, but it failed in the end. Hence the wail of anguish in the State Department's *White Paper* on China (released in 1949):

Nothing that this country did or could have done within the reasonable limits of its capabilities could have changed that result [the overthrow of the Chiang regime]; nothing that was left undone by this country has contributed to it. It was the product of internal Chinese forces, forces which this country tried to influence but could not.

It is apparent that "traditionally" the United States has been "passionately devoted" not to "peace with honor," but to shameful aggression.

China is certainly not the only Asian victim of this "passionate devotion." Suffice it to recall the list of landings of American forces published in the *U.S. Department of State Bulletin* of July 31, 1950, as a justification for armed intervention in Korea, which contains 43 U.S. armed invasions in Asia and the Pacific under such shopworn colonialist pretexts as "to punish natives," "to procure a commercial treaty," "to quell a riot," etc. Equally illustrative of this "tradition" was the U.S. conquest of the Philippines after the Spanish-American War at the turn of the century. An American historian wrote: "Prisoners were killed, the natives brought into concentration camps, and the water cure adopted as a means to break the Filipinos' spirit and overcome their highly effective guerrilla warfare." At that time, Mark Twain already declared that the American flag should have its white stripes painted black and its stars replaced by a skull and cross-bones. To the mind of thinking Asians, all this grim truth cannot be changed by some pretty speeches in Washington.

Since the founding of the People's China, Washington's "passionate devotion to peace with honor" has been expressed in the following forms: armed seizure of China's territory Taiwan; unleashing of war in Korea and open threats to invade northeast China; intervention in the war in Indo-China to maintain a southern flank of aggressive encirclement of this country; insistence on non-recognition of China and denial of its rightful place in the United Nations; embargo and economic blockade as an attempt to

strangle New China; air-dropping of secret agents and carrying out other subversive activities against the Chinese People's Government; recent war provocations and brandishing of atomic weapons on the doorsteps of the Chinese mainland; etc. The Chinese people have learnt the hard way to decipher Washington's jargon: When it talks about "passionate devotion to peace with honor," it means frantic scheming for war of aggression.

The Hoax of "Defence"

The talk about U.S. "defence" in Taiwan is another palpable lie. To begin with, what has Washington to defend in China? Has the United States, which is ten thousand kilometres away, been attacked in any way by China? Has China sent a single soldier, ship, or plane to intrude U.S. land, sea or air? Has China laid a finger on a single inch of American soil? The answer, in every instance, is NO. The United States, on its part, has not only occupied Taiwan, but helped the Chiang Kai-shek clique in increasing its armed forces on Quemoy, Matsu and the other off-shore islands from 40,000 to the present 115,000 men. How can this by any stretch of imagination be regarded as "self-defence"?

Eisenhower said that his predecessor, Truman, "announced the U.S. intention of protecting Formosa" because China "attacked and tried to conquer the Republic of Korea." Massive evidence has been brought to light which proves to the hilt that it was the United States and its puppet Syngman Rhee who started the Korean war. Suffice it to recall that Dulles, addressing the troops on his "inspection" trip to the 38th Parallel on June 18, 1950, declared that "the United States was prepared to give all the moral and material aid that south Korea needed in its fight against communism." On June 20, before leaving south Korea, he wrote to Syngman Rhee: "I am conscious of the important and decisive part your country will play

in the drama that now begins." Five days later, on June 25, that "drama" — the Korean war — began.

The ghost-writer of Eisenhower's speech even forgot to check some important dates. Harry Truman announced the forcible seizure of Taiwan on June 27, 1950. And the Chinese People's Volunteers did not enter the Korean war until the end of the year — after Washington repeatedly brushed aside China's warnings, marched towards Yalu and directly menaced the security of northeast China. How is it, then, that the United States announced its "intention of protecting Formosa" because China "attacked and tried to conquer the Republic of Korea"?

General Douglas MacArthur, the fire-eating jingo, was a bit more honest with U.S. intentions in occupying Taiwan. Soon after the United States seized the island, he declared that his country must control Taiwan as "an unsinkable aircraft carrier," in order to be able to "dominate with air power every Asiatic port from Vladivostok to Singapore." What a far cry from "self-defence"!

The Fallacy of "Treaty Obligations"

"The United States," Dulles said on September 4, "is bound by treaty to help to defend Taiwan from armed attack and the President is authorized by joint resolution of the Congress to employ the armed forces of the United States for the securing and protecting of related positions such as Quemoy and Matsu." A band of quislings like Chiang Kai-shek and company have no right to conclude any treaty in the first place. On December 8, 1954, Premier Chou En-lai already stated the Chinese people's position categorically: "The 'Mutual Security Treaty' concluded between the United States and Chiang Kai-shek has no legal basis whatsoever and is null and void."

Besides, it should be pointed out that the U.S.-Chiang "Mutual Security Treaty" was concluded on December 2, 1954 whereas U.S. occupation of Taiwan started on June 27, 1950. That is to say, the "treaty" came only as an after-thought. It was a mere fig-leaf to cover up the naked aggression and outright occupation which had already taken place several years earlier.

With this "treaty" as its basis, the United States took a further aggressive step in January 1955. The U.S. Congress adopted a Joint Resolution which authorizes the U.S. President to employ armed forces for the "protection" not only of Formosa, but for "the securing and protection of such related positions and territories of that area now in friendly hands and the taking of such other measures as he judges to be required or appropriate in insuring the defence of Formosa." Inasmuch as the "treaty" itself is illegal and invalid, the U.S. Congress cannot justify anything with the resolution.

Now the United States is proclaiming the extension of its so-called "treaty obligations" to Quemoy and Matsu and demanding that China "cease fire" and hence accept this extension of U.S. aggression. Washington, in fact, is even more rapacious. It is attempting to force China to remove its defence forces in Amoy, Foochow and other coastal areas, thus, in effect, extending its so-called "treaty obligations" to the mainland. Should China accept the U.S. "cease-fire" proposition, Washington could, under its "treaty obligations," launch attacks on the Chinese main-



Ike: "I feel I'm being backed up!"
Dulles: "So do I!"
By Hua Chun-wu

land at a time of its own choosing. The only thing needed would be to create an excuse of violation of the "cease-fire."

The theory of "treaty obligations" thus boils down to the following; step one — occupation of China's territory Taiwan; step two — concoction of a "treaty" to "defend" the occupied territory; step three — extension of the scope of aggression to Quemoy and Matsu by virtue of these "treaty obligations"; step four — imposition of a "cease-fire" on China so that the United States will have a ready pretext to extend its aggression further to the Chinese mainland and other places as it may desire. It's all very nice for Washington except that it is a day-dream!

Trying to lure China into a trap, Dulles hinted at some sort of horse-trading in his press conference of September 30: to reduce Chiang's forces on Quemoy and Matsu in exchange for China's acceptance of permanent U.S. occupation of Taiwan and Penghu. How could the Chinese people possibly trade one piece of their own territory for another? Even this "deal" of Dulles', however, proved deceptive. At another press conference on October 14, he let the cat out of the bag by stating that the so-called reduction of troops on Quemoy and Matsu "is entirely a matter of what is the most effective, efficient use of available forces." Redeployment of the troops to Taiwan, he said, "would have greater flexibility and greater range of action and they could go back to Quemoy if the necessity came." Clear enough! The so-called "cease-fire" Washington is trying to sell in the phony wrappings of a "peace" move is, in the words of Dulles, just a "question of disposition of troops" for continued armed aggression by the United States under the cover of political bargaining. At the same press conference, Dulles further declared that "we [the United States] are not in favor of turning over these islands [Quemoy and Matsu] to the Chinese Communists," even "if the Republic of China [the Chiang Kai-shek clique] agrees." Thus Dulles laid bare the true intentions of U.S. imperialism — occupation of Taiwan, occupation of Quemoy and Matsu and invasion of the mainland "if the necessity came." And, in the same breath, Dulles publicly proclaimed that the United States is the boss whether the Chiang clique agrees or disagrees.

Not a Leg to Stand On

It is clear that Washington's rationalizations for its aggression don't have a leg to stand on. That is why, for all the talking of Eisenhower and Dulles, the governments and peoples of most Asian-African countries have condemned the U.S. position and demanded that the U.S. troops pull out. Even Thailand and the Philippines, which are members of the U.S.-sponsored military bloc, have repeatedly stressed non-involvement in any war the United States may touch off.

However, instead of pulling out its troops from Taiwan and the Straits in compliance with world public opinion, the United States is accusing China of "armed conquest" of the territory of "another government," of the so-called "Republic of China." But the whole world knows that there is only one China, the People's Republic of China which has been in existence for nine years. Dulles, in his September 25 speech, also had to admit: "We do not pretend that the Chinese Communists do not

exist. We know, at heavy cost, that the Communist regime does exist." Does Washington want to incur still heavier costs to find out what is already known — that the People's Republic of China is both determined and able to liberate Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu?

Trying to defend the indefensible U.S. position, Eisenhower and Dulles are reaching the end of the rope. Now their last remaining excuse for hanging on to China's territory appears to be that, as Dulles claimed, "the United States is not prepared to retreat in the face of armed force." But the question has never been that the United States must "retreat in the face of armed force." On the contrary, it is for the United States to withdraw the armed force it has used and is using against the Chinese people. If Eisenhower meant business when he declared that "we shall never resort to force in settlement of differences," the United States should immediately stop its war provocations against China and pull out all its armed forces from Taiwan and the Straits. The U.S. ambassador in the Warsaw talks should sit down and seriously talk about the specific measures to effect such a withdrawal.

— T.R.C.

"PASSIONATELY DEVOTED"

The following exchange took place between Representative Frederic R. Coudert and Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, on January 26, 1954 at a U.S. Congressional hearing.*

Mr. Coudert: . . . Did I correctly understand you to say that the heart of the present policy toward China and Formosa is that there is to be kept alive a constant threat of military action vis-a-vis Red China in the hope that at some point there will be an internal breakdown?

Mr. Robertson: Yes, sir; that is my conception.

Mr. Coudert: In other words, a cold war waged under the leadership of the United States, with constant threat of attack against Red China, led by Formosa and other Far Eastern groups and militarily backed by the United States?

Mr. Robertson: Yes. . . .

Mr. Coudert: . . . Fundamentally does that not mean that the United States is undertaking to maintain for an indefinite period of years of American dominance in the Far East?

Mr. Robertson: Yes. Exactly.

On August 11, the State Department issued a memorandum on "non-recognition" of China which openly declared that the United States hopes to "hasten the passing" of "Communism's rule in China."

On September 30, Dulles declared at a press conference: "If you had on the [Chinese] mainland a sort of unrest and revolt, like, for example, what broke out in Hungary, then the presence of a free China with considerable power a few miles away could be a very important element in the situation. . . ."

And now Eisenhower wants the world to believe that the United States and its government "have always been passionately devoted to peace with honor"! What a hoax!

* 83rd Congress, 2nd Session. *Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives*, Vol. II, pp. 125, 127.

RECORD HARVESTS: EARLY RICE, SPRING WHEAT AND RAPESEED

COMMUNIQUEs issued by the Ministry of Agriculture on October 12 report that the early rice yield this year more than doubled and spring wheat and rapeseed yields increased by 63 and 56.5 per cent respectively as compared with last year.

EARLY RICE. This year's early rice harvest from over 146 million *mu* of land reached a total of 43.5 million tons. This is 126 per cent more than the 1957 yield of 19.35 million tons. This net increase of 24 million tons in a single year is 6 million tons more than the total increase during the entire First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957).

Average per *mu* yield was 596 *jin*, 82 per cent above the 1957 figure. Per *mu* yield of over 1,000 *jin* was achieved on more than 15 million *mu*, or 10 per cent of the total area sown to early rice this year. Yields ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 *jin* were harvested on some 140,000 *mu* and yields ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 *jin* on some 25,000 *mu*. Super-high yields exceeding 10,000 *jin* were harvested on more than 300 *mu*.

The best record was achieved by the Pingching Township No. 2 Co-op, Macheng County, Hupeh Province, which harvested 16,260 *jin* per *mu* on an experimental plot of 1.01 *mu*. By transplanting growing shoots from other plots onto a single plot, the Jianguo No. 1 Co-op in the same county brought in as much as 36,956 *jin* per *mu* on a plot of 1.016 *mu*.

The rich harvest of early rice this year was by no means due to favourable weather. In fact, drought attacked most of the rice-growing areas in the south during the sowing and transplanting seasons. Insects and plant diseases threatened the crops in June and July. But the peasants, aided by their irrigation facilities, exerted their utmost efforts and used every effective method, both modern and traditional, to fight the drought and the pests.

The irrigated area was extended and irrigation equipment improved greatly in the rice-growing areas since last winter. The amount of compost applied was several times, and in some places even scores of times, greater than last year.

In cultivation, primary attention was given to deep ploughing, close planting, earlier sowing, transplanting and various other measures to ensure good growth of the crops. On the whole, the land was ploughed one to two inches deeper than before. The number of clusters was increased by 10,000 to 20,000 per *mu* and the number of shoots was also increased.

Next year, the early rice acreage will be enlarged and the yield per *mu* will be raised still higher.

SPRING WHEAT. An unprecedentedly rich spring wheat crop was harvested this year. The total yield was more than five million tons, an increase of 63 per cent over last year.

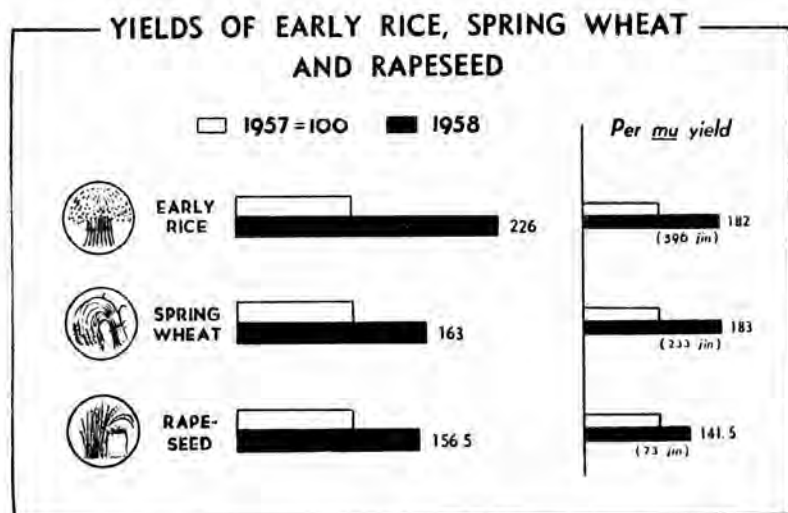
Earlier, China harvested a total of 34.45 million tons of winter wheat. Adding this to the spring wheat harvest, China's total wheat yield reached nearly 40 million tons — 1.35 million tons more than the United States. This makes China the second largest wheat producer in the world. First place is held by the Soviet Union.

Spring wheat was sown over an area of 43.19 million *mu* this year. The per *mu* yield has reached 233 *jin*, 106 *jin*, or 83 per cent more than last year. Preliminary returns show an average yield of more than 1,000 *jin* per *mu* on 1.24 million *mu* of land. Of this area, 11,360 *mu* registered 2,000 to 3,000 *jin* per *mu*. The highest yield of 8,585 *jin* per *mu* was harvested by the Saishike farm in Chinghai Province.

To obtain the bumper spring wheat crop this year the peasants adopted these basic measures, better irrigation, the use of more fertilizers, deep ploughing and soil improvement, selection of good strains of seeds and close planting. In particular, sowing was done from ten to fifteen days earlier than usual and intensive work was done in the field to ensure good growth.

RAPESEED. The rapeseed yield from 37.92 million *mu* reached a total of more than 27 million *dan* (1.35 million tons) this year. This is 10 million *dan*, or 56.5 per cent more than last year.

Average per *mu* yield was 73 *jin*, 41.5 per cent higher than last year. The average yield in the outskirts of Shanghai, Kansu and Chinghai Provinces, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Kiangsu and Szechuan Provinces ranged from 102 to 200 *jin*. The highest yield of 2,161 *jin* per *mu* was gathered by the Delingha farm in Chinghai Prov-



ince. Super-yield plants were developed in various parts of the country. Anhwei Province had a plant bearing 12,000 pods, Kiangsu Province a plant bearing 14,000 pods and Szechuan Province a plant bearing 60,000 pods, as compared with the 200 to 300 pods on an ordinary plant.

The big leap forward in early rice, spring wheat and rapeseed production would not have been possible without the guidance of the general line for socialist construction

and the rectification campaign which inspired the peasants, under the leadership of the Communist Party, to exert their utmost and press ahead consistently, to strive for things never before attempted by other people.

The Communist Party gave inspiring leadership by cultivating experimental plots, organizing emulation and inspection, and in many other ways. The high yields on large tracts of land and the super-high yields on experimental plots open up new vistas for China's agriculture.

The Epic of Water Conservancy

by YANG MIN

THE building of water conservancy works by the Chinese peasants this year is a true epic unparalleled in history. According to a communique issued by the Ministry of Agriculture on October 13, a total of 480 million *mu* was added to China's irrigated land between October 1957 and the end of September 1958. In addition, the problem of water-logging was solved on an area totalling 210 million *mu*; initial control of soil erosion has been extended to an area of 300,000 square kilometres; small rural hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 100,000 kw. and water-driven mills with a total capacity of 180,000 h.p. were established. All this is the result of the hard work of the peasants who moved a total of 58,000 million cubic metres of earth and stone.

The irrigated area added this year is more than twice the total irrigated area of 230 million *mu* accumulated during the thousands of years up to the time of liberation. It is also far more than the 290 million *mu* brought under irrigation in the first eight years of liberation. During the past twenty years, some 400 million *mu* of irrigated land were added to the world's total. **China surpassed this figure by one-fifth in a single year!**

With a total of 1,000 million *mu* of land under irrigation, or 59.5 per cent of all its cultivated land, **China now accounts for more than one-third of the world's irrigated land.**

To Suit Different Conditions

Irrigation works started the ball rolling in the big leap forward in agriculture. They were built everywhere in the country, in mountainous and hilly areas, on plains, low-lying land and sea-beaches.

In mountainous areas, examples were set by people of Kansu, Hupeh, Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces who brought water to fields up on the high lands through channels skirting the mountains. They also dammed the rivers into staircases and built a large number of reservoirs which are connected by channels forming a complete irrigation system — "melons on long vines" as the peasants call them. The Tao River Project in Kansu Province has a main canal 1,100 kilometres long — 7 times the Suez Canal and 14 times the Panama Canal — 2,000 metres above sea level with 690 million cubic metres of earth work to be completed in two years (see *Peking Review*, No. 24, pp. 17-18). The Lungchiang River Project in

Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region is on a similar scale. These are new milestones in the history of water conservancy.

Networks of channels as dense as spider webs were created in Anhwei Province on the plain north of the Huai River. They are now being introduced in all provinces with flatlands. The experience of the Tientsin Special Administrative Region in transforming low-lying alkali lands into fertile rice-growing fields has paved the way for the fundamental transformation of large tracts of low-lying coastal alkali land.

The methods adopted by the peasants in Kansu, Shansi and Honan Provinces in water and soil conservancy — such as the digging of water and soil detention pits, level ditches, check dams, groups of reservoirs, afforestation and terracing — are being widely introduced and improved upon. They are contributing greatly to the full utilization of water and soil resources and the transformation of conditions in the mountainous regions.

The harnessing of the Mang and Shaying Rivers in Honan Province, the Hai River in Hopei Province and the Ningchiang River in eastern Kwangtung Province shows that water conservancy works by the organized peasants are closely co-ordinated and guided by an overall multi-purpose plan for entire river valleys. Different water conservancy works varying in size — reservoirs, dams, channels, etc. — are built on the main stream and the tributaries; on the upper, middle and lower reaches.

A great deal of experience has been gained in improving irrigation management — such as the digging of irrigation channels and the sinking of wells at the same time by Hopei peasants for a double guarantee against drought and the construction of rural hydro-electric power stations, etc.

All these innovations are valuable contributions to the science of water conservancy.

Hard Work Amply Rewarded

Water conservancy works have been one of the major factors underlying this year's tremendous harvests. Nature had been relentless during the past year. Serious droughts occurred between the autumn sowing in 1957 and the rainy season of 1958 over wide areas in both north and south China. The areas affected totalled 470 million *mu*. But due to the effectiveness of the irrigation works, calamity



Dredging the canal

Painting in Chinese ink and colour by Kung I-luan

was averted on 380 million *mu* and damage was considerably reduced on the other 90 million *mu*.

In summer, torrential rains hit many areas with rain-falls ranging from 300 to 400 mm. and in some cases, 500 mm. and more in twenty days. 100 million *mu* would have been inundated had it not been for the newly built reservoirs, water detention and drainage works.

It is estimated that from 15 million to 20 million tons of food grains were saved as a result of the irrigation and drainage works. In addition to this, the area planted to rice was increased by 17 million *mu* in 12 north China provinces and autonomous regions. Many traditional low-yielding and grain deficit areas have become granaries.

Reasons for Success

The building of irrigation works this year was characterized by an early start, rapid progress, mass enthusiasm under strong leadership, large-scale work of long duration, innovations and high quality, large-scale co-ordination and high efficiency, small capital investments and high returns. All this was achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party on the basis of the victory in the rectification campaign. Conservative ideas were cast overboard and the policy of putting the stress on small projects built with local resources and on storing rather than draining water away was consistently carried out.

Ever since last winter when the construction of water conservancy works began, Communist Party secretaries personally assumed leadership and the creativeness of the masses of peasants was tapped, mobilized and developed to the full. The various innovations described above testify to the unlimited wisdom of the people.

As men transformed nature their own way of thinking was transformed too. The spirit of "one for all and

all for one" has struck deep roots. In many places thousands of peasants, carrying their own tools and food, went to help build water conservancy projects in neighbouring townships, counties or provinces and to pass on their own experiences to others. It was the growth of this communist spirit and the requirements of large valley-wide projects which involve many townships and even counties that gave rise to the demand for the forming of people's communes.

Great as the achievements in the past year were, they are only a beginning. Next year, still higher yields of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops are expected. This calls for even greater efforts in water conservancy work.

According to preliminary plans, 500 million *mu* will be brought under irrigation next year which will raise China's total irrigated area to about 1,500 million *mu*, or 89 per cent of all cultivated land. The problem of water-logging will be solved on 72.81 million *mu*. Soil erosion will be initially brought under control on 500,000 to 700,000 square kilometres of land making a total of 1 million to 1.2 million square kilometres which is 66 to 80 per cent of the total area suffering from water and soil erosion. Rural hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 3.5 million kw. will be constructed.

In places where irrigation and drainage systems have already been constructed, work will be concentrated on terracing the mountain slopes; building waterway networks on the plains and reservoirs in eroded areas; damming the river courses into staircases; systematizing the engineering projects; introducing garden farming; mechanizing the lifting of water; electrifying water power projects; cultivating varied aquatic products and afforestation.

While the policy of putting the stress on small projects built with local resources and storing rather than draining water away will be maintained, an appropriate number of medium-sized and large projects will also be undertaken so as to build up comprehensive water conservancy engineering systems. Planning on valley-wide and nationwide bases will be accelerated and technical innovations will be promoted.

With more than 90 per cent of the peasants in people's communes, conditions for water conservancy work have become even more favourable. The communes which can amass huge quantities of material, financial and human resources, can undertake large-scale water conservancy works on scores of thousands of *mu*. Multi-purpose utilization of water resources according to over-all plans becomes more readily realizable.

CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

- 1 *mu* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre
- 1 *dan* (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.984 hundredweight
- 1 *jin* = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds

It is expected that by the spring of 1960, virtually all land will be brought under irrigation and floods and droughts will be brought under control.

As rainfall in north China is relatively scanty, all running water will be stored up and underground water will be tapped. Rainfall in south China is abundant. From

30 to 50 per cent of the running water will be stored for irrigation; part of the rest will be diverted to north China to replenish the waterways there and the remainder will be used for electric power generation, navigation, the development of industry, animal husbandry and fishery. By then, men will have become the real master of nature.

China's Growing Asian-African Trade

by WEN LIANG

CHINA is trading with 52 Asian-African countries and regions. This is ten more than last year. There has been a remarkable increase too in the volume of trade compared with last year. This satisfactory state of affairs can be credited in large part to the big leap forward in China's industrial and agricultural production and the mutual efforts made by China and her trading partners in this part of the world to strengthen friendly economic and commercial ties.

All this stands in sharp contrast with the situation in the capitalist world. There the economic crisis—the gravest of the post-war period—is having far-reaching repercussions. Commodity prices are slipping continuously. Foreign trade is everywhere on the decline. In the first half of the year, the volume of foreign trade in the capitalist world dropped by 7.3 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1957. The total value of its imports went down by 8 per cent and that of exports by 6.7 per cent. In the same period, the total volume of U.S. foreign trade declined by 11.2 per cent; and that of Britain by around 8.5 per cent. This is during the very period when China's trade with the Asian-African countries has been growing steadily.

Trade with Asian and African Countries

The Bandung Conference passed a resolution on economic co-operation that urged the development of trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit and an exchange of what one has for what one hasn't. Present trends in Chinese-Asian-African trade show how these principles are being put into action.

In May this year, representatives of China's trade corporations and the State Trading Corporation of India signed in New Delhi a barter agreement which provides for a trade in goods to a value of 25 million rupees each way between May and December. China will supply India with large quantities of chemical raw materials and buy in return a large amount of tobacco and cotton. This agreement marks another new development in Chinese-Indian economic and commercial relations.

Sino-Ceylonese trade is also making notable increases this year. Both parties have scrupulously observed the terms of their 1958 rubber-rice exchange contract. But relations are not limited to this. Since rice was in short supply in Ceylon on account of floods and crop failures

in the latter part of 1957, China this year supplied her with a large amount of rice beyond what is provided for by the contract. China has also exported many types of industrial goods, non-staple foodstuffs and chemical raw materials to Ceylon. The first Chinese commodity exhibition ever held in Ceylon opened in March this year. The popular response in Ceylon left no doubt that it made a big contribution to improve understanding and friendship between the two countries.

The figures on Sino-Indonesian trade are climbing steadily. Trade relations are also being developed between China and Burma, Cambodia, and Pakistan.

China is also developing trade with more countries in west Asia and Africa.

Trade with the United Arab Republic is an important part of China's trade with this area. Both parties have been conscientiously carrying out the Sino-Egyptian Trade Agreement. China is now the second biggest customer for Egyptian cotton; at the same time, there is also a considerable increase in her exports to the Egyptian region.

Chinese trade with Tunisia will make further progress as a result of the first Sino-Tunisian Trade Agreement signed on September 25. A Chinese government trade mission headed by Lei Jen-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, is now in Morocco for trade talks. (For more detailed information on China's trade with Morocco and Tunisia, see "Foreign Trade Notes," *Peking Review*, Nos. 30 and 32, 1958.)

The founding of the Iraqi Republic and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Peking and Bagdad has paved the way for the development of trade relations between the two countries. A trade delegation will shortly be sent by the Chinese Government to Iraq to talk over matters concerning the establishment and development of trade relations between the two countries.

Trade between China and Sudan has grown steadily ever since the Bandung Conference. (See "Foreign Trade Notes," *Peking Review*, No. 32.)

Considerable progress has been made in China's trade with Ghana, Yemen, Nigeria and Bahrain.

A noteworthy feature of China's trade with Asia and Africa this year is the increasing variety of Chinese goods offered for export. This is a logical result of the big leap

forward in her industrial and agricultural production. The list of new goods being exported this year includes chemicals and medicinal drugs, machinery, telecommunications equipment, instruments, alloys, minerals, new native products and sundries. These new products have proved to be popular favourites among foreign firms and consumers. One eye- or perhaps nose-catching novelty is perfumed prints. This is something new in the world's textile industry. Ever since they appeared abroad they have been selling like hot cakes. Chinese lorries and machine-tools are being exported to places as far away as Africa. There is also a growing demand for commodities which have had a good market abroad even in the past. Buyers have quickly noted that in most cases their quality has greatly improved. Trade with China is dependable. This is one reason why the Asian-African countries are getting more and more interested in trading with China.

Economic Co-operation

Along with trade, economic co-operation between China and the Asian-African countries is also being strengthened. China is doing what she can in the way of aid and loans to these friendly countries so as to help them develop their own independent economies.

The Sino-Ceylonese agreement on economic aid signed in September last year is already in operation. Under the terms of this agreement, in the five years 1958-1962 China will provide Ceylon with economic aid without compensation to the value of 75 million Ceylonese rupees, or 15 million rupees annually. In June, Ceylon's Director of Industry visited China to talk over questions concerning the use to be made of this aid. Ceylon has already decided to ask China to provide her with a complete set of machinery for a textile mill. At the end of last year, Ceylon sustained heavy losses due to floods. To bridge this emergency and help her restore her economy as quickly as possible, China at the request of the Ceylonese Government, has agreed to give Ceylon another long-term loan amounting to 50 million Ceylonese rupees.

To help Indonesia tide over some current difficulties and give support to her just struggle against imperialism, China has already supplied its government with cotton cloth and rice in the form of loans.

China has also signed a treaty of commerce and an agreement on scientific, technical and cultural co-operation with the Kingdom of Yemen. According to its terms, China will provide Yemen with an interest-free loan of 70 million Swiss francs. Complying with Yemen's needs and at the request of her government China will soon help her build a highway and a textile mill. This marks a new phase in the friendly economic co-operation between the two countries.

During his recent visit to China, the Cambodian Prime Minister Prince Sihanouk and Premier Chou En-lai issued a joint statement announcing that the two countries had decided to strengthen their ties in various fields, especially in those of trade and economic co-operation. China undertakes to help Cambodia to economic prosperity and industrialization. On the strength of these undertakings China is now helping Cambodia build a textile mill with 10,000 spindles and 200 looms; a factory with an annual output of 900,000 square metres of plywood; and a paper

mill. In addition, China will, in the light of Cambodia's needs and whenever it is feasible, help Cambodia without compensation build small iron and steel works and prospect its mineral resources.

All Chinese aid to the Asian-African countries is given without any attached conditions. Loans are granted at low interest or even interest-free, and the repayment period is long. There is no interference whatsoever in the use of aid or loans and it is entirely up to the recipient to decide how to use them. Experts and technicians sent by China enjoy no special privileges in the countries in which they work and they consider that their only duty is to do whatever they can to help construction in these countries. China has demonstrated that in giving aid and loans to the Asian-African countries it is actuated only by the sincere desire to help them achieve economic independence and work for a common economic prosperity.

These facts show that China's economic and trade relations with the Asian-African countries are expanding at an ever greater rate; the scope of co-operation has expanded; it has been put on a firmer basis and friendly contacts have become more frequent. China regards her share in all this as a part of her contribution to the growth of trade in the Asian-African region and that wider economic co-operation envisaged in the Bandung Conference resolutions. All this is clearly in the interests of the Asian-African peoples and of all those who hold peace and human progress dear.

Past experience has amply demonstrated to the Asian-African countries that if they want to achieve and consolidate their national and economic independence as speedily as possible and raise the standards of living of their people, they should continue to strengthen economic co-operation between themselves and actively develop mutually beneficial commercial relations. What has already been achieved shows that no effort should be spared to gain this great common goal.

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Free Culture from Colonialism

by CHOU YANG

The following is an abridged translation of the speech made at the Asian-African Writers' Conference held in Tashkent from October 7 to 13 by Chou Yang, deputy leader of the Chinese writers' delegation. The speech was originally entitled: "The Cultures of the Peoples of Asia and Africa and Their Relation to Western Culture." — Ed.

I AM extremely happy to be able to talk in this historic city of Tashkent on the subject of "The Cultures of the Peoples of Asia and Africa and Their Relation to Western Culture." Not far from here is Samarkand, one of the chief stations on the old route between Asia and Europe. This road ran all the way from ancient Changan — China's present-day Sian — to Rome. Very early in history men of Asia and Africa travelled to and fro along this road for purposes of trade and cultural exchange. By the first and second centuries A.D., it also began to be used as a trade route between East and West. As commerce expanded, a brisk cultural exchange grew up between East and West. These economic and cultural relations continued for over ten centuries, but were disrupted when capitalism arose in the West and launched economic and cultural aggression against the East.

Today we writers of the two great continents of Asia and Africa are once more discussing the question of cultural relations between East and West. This marks a new age in the history of mankind. Now, on a new basis, we are developing friendly cultural relations among the Eastern countries, and with the West as well. The peoples of Asia and Africa have awakened and stood up. We are advancing steadily under the banners of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. We of Asia and Africa want to defend and develop our national cultures. At the same time we want cultural exchange with other nations.

The Common Riches of Mankind

National cultures, the outcome of different nations' intellectual activity, are part of the common riches of mankind. They tend to blend with each other, and through intercourse they are further enriched. The cultural history of our Eastern peoples eloquently demonstrates this. Take Chinese art for example. The famous Buddhist sculptures at Yunkang and the wall paintings at Tunhuang owe much to the influence of the Indian Gandhara art. Similarly the murals in the Ajanta caves in India have certain features in common with the Chinese wall paintings from the Six Dynasties to the Sui and Tang dynasties. During the Yuan dynasty the Chinese astronomer Kuo Shou-ching improved the Chinese calendar after studying Arabic astronomy. In the Ming dynasty China's famous pharmacologist Li Shih-chen made use of many drugs and methods of treatment brought to China by the Arabs in ancient times to enrich his celebrated *Ben Cao Gang Mu* (Materia Medica). After the Chinese arts of paper-making

and printing were introduced to the Arab people, along with the compass and gunpowder, they contributed to cultural development and productive techniques in the Arab world.

Similarly, when the civilization created by the peoples of the East came into contact with that of the West, it hastened the development of the latter. Chinese paper, silk, gunpowder, the compass and the art of printing were taken by the Arabs to Europe, and contributed to the rapid advance of Western culture, science and technique. Arabic mathematics, medicine and astronomy played a similar role in Europe. Indian literature also exerted no small influence on European literature.

Imperialist Aggression

The poet of imperialist Britain, Kipling, in his lines "Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet!" which have been quoted so often, actually states but one historical fact: the Eastern peoples are unwilling to bow to domination and cultural aggression by the Western colonialists. Their hatred of foreign aggressors is intense. But among the peoples themselves there can never be any feeling of ill-will. They are always willing to live together in friendship.

After coming to the East, the Western imperialists by political oppression and economic exploitation undermined the economic foundations of the Eastern countries and the national cultures built on these bases. They even undermined the national languages, retarding their development. They used political force to reduce the national languages to an inferior position, and deliberately made a privileged class of those who received their colonial education, so that these people would be their willing servants. In China we called such men "foreign lackeys" or compradors. On the colonial economic base they created, the imperialists built up another type of culture — a feudal-comprador culture, produced jointly by the native reactionary feudal and comprador classes. This spread its poison widely. It induced in Eastern peoples a sense of their own inferiority, made them fawn on their foreign rulers and despise their own compatriots and national cultural tradition, and this facilitated control and exploitation by the imperialists.

During the last half century the American imperialists have followed in the steps of the European colonialists, doing the same things in a more vicious way. They export great quantities of a debased and decadent "culture," a compound of degeneracy, pornography and violence. Through the medium of yellow films, crime fiction and comic strips, they have been trying hard to spread their rotten, decadent culture on a large scale through many areas in the East in a deliberate attempt to poison the minds of Eastern peoples — especially of the younger generation.

While seeking to destroy the civilization of the East, they try their utmost to disseminate the very dregs of feudalism in Eastern cultures. The two things go hand in hand. The negative, so-called "spiritual civilization" of the East is one of the cankers they have been doing their best to propagate, in order to paralyse the fighting spirit of the Eastern peoples and leave them intoxicated with this empty, passive "spiritual civilization," contented with the world as it is, with no desire to advance, no determination to resist oppression; leaving them like sheep ready to be led to the slaughter house. This is of course what the colonialists are trying their best to achieve. And the reactionary feudal-comprador ruling class, acting in accordance with the will of their foreign masters, promote this with great enthusiasm, spreading its pernicious influence among the people. Our great writer Lu Hsun, in many of his biting and penetrating essays, lashed out, with a heavy heart, against this so-called "spiritual civilization." Through the unforgettable character of Ah Q in his celebrated work *The True Story of Ah Q*, he exposed and gave a profound analysis of the philosophy of negative, spineless "spiritual victory." Ah Q is a poor peasant. He is crushed and humiliated wherever he happens to be. Because his political consciousness is low, though he longs to revolt he does not know the right direction to take, and he is not resolute enough to struggle. Each time he is beaten, he finds some ridiculous argument to console himself with. He imagines himself a father beaten by his son, a senior beaten by his junior, a wise man beaten by a fool—this is nothing to get worked up about! And finally he convinces himself that he has won "a spiritual victory." This kind of "spiritual victory" actually does not and cannot solve any problem. And in the end he is shot by the reactionary ruling class. Of course, Ah Q is only a negative type of the working people. But the industrious and courageous Chinese people, after a long and unremitting struggle for freedom and independence, have shaken off the spiritual shackles put on them by the imperialists and feudal reactionaries, and finally won an historic victory of world significance.

The shameless Lin Yu-tang, long disowned by his people, is one of those who energetically advocate the so-called "spiritual civilization" of China. He is a typical product of the Chinese feudal-comprador culture, and a mouth-piece of the feudal-comprador class. He brings out in sharp relief the negative aspects of Chinese life and culture, praising and idealizing them. The Chinese he describes have no sense of responsibility to society but seek personal enjoyment as thoroughly selfish individualists. This is a supreme distortion and insult to hundreds of millions of courageous, hard-working Chinese. It is unfortunate that not a few people abroad regard him as a Chinese writer. In no way can he represent Chinese men of letters; he is the scum of the Chinese nation and a traitor to the Chinese people.

Ever since the new cultural movement of May the Fourth of 1919, the Chinese people have been fighting this feudal-comprador culture, while at the same time absorbing from the West scientific knowledge and democratic and socialist thought; for we know that only in this way can our genuine national culture develop. And only when we have a genuine national culture of our own can we talk of cultural exchange with other lands, foster a true

understanding between peoples, and promote world peace and a flowering of human culture.

Cultural Contacts

Our cultural contacts with the West, just as with the peoples of the East, have had a fine tradition. We treasure this tradition because it has played an important role in promoting mutual understanding between East and West.

It is only by respecting the cultural achievements of other lands that a people can absorb the finest qualities of others to enrich their own culture. And it is only on such a foundation that normal and effective cultural relations can be established between the people of different countries.

We absorb the essence of the culture of other countries on the basis of our special national conditions and needs, and assimilate it for the creation of our own. Since liberation we have rid our soil of imperialism and the poison of feudal-comprador culture, and we are today carrying on cultural exchanges systematically and on a large scale. We are modestly learning from the strong points of other peoples. First and foremost we are learning from the advanced experience of our great socialist neighbour—the Soviet Union, the first socialist country to appear in the world. The splendid new culture created by the gallant Soviet people has raised human civilization to a higher level than ever before in history.

The imperialists do not want to see any genuine cultural exchange between different peoples. They are doing all in their power to separate peoples, to create misunderstanding and stir up strife in order to facilitate their control and exploitation of their colonies and dependencies. When the colonialists ruled over the East it was impossible for the writers of Asia and Africa to sit down together at a conference like this—in fact no such conference has ever been held. It would have been even more unthinkable to discuss cultural exchange between East and West, for in those days it was only permissible for the Western colonialists to force their colonial culture on the people of the East. But now the times have changed, and the situation has changed too. Since the year before last when we held our first conference at New Delhi, many other Eastern countries have won independence and freedom, and many peoples are even now still engaged in heroic struggles for liberty and independence. That is why we have more writers here today, representing a greater number of countries. Socialist culture and resurgent national culture have appeared in the East today. These cultures are lively, full of vitality, moving forward by leaps and bounds. The liberated Chinese people are working with tremendous zest to build a socialist society. In their selfless toil they cannot suppress their passionate love for their motherland and for labour. This enthusiasm has found expression in poetry and painting. We in China today are now experiencing an age of rapid development and bold creation in art and literature. This new situation makes us all the more eager, on a basis of friendship to bring about closer cultural ties and genuine cultural exchange among the peoples. Such an exchange of culture will undoubtedly greatly stimulate the development of the national cultures of the East as well as the West, enrich these cultures, promote mutual understanding and friendship among nations, thereby making an important contribution to the advance and cultural prosperity of mankind.

THEATRE

At the Frontline

Peking's theatrical workers sent a picked force of 250 to the Fukien front last month to perform for frontline units of the People's Liberation Army. Leading actors and actresses from the China Peking Opera Theatre, China Pingju Theatre, China Youth Art Theatre, Peking People's Art Theatre, the Central Song and Dance Ensemble and other theatrical organizations are in the groups performing there now. Others are eagerly waiting their turn. Everyone in theatrical circles wants to do his bit for the liberation of Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu. Selection for a tour of frontline duty is looked upon as an honour.

These frontline theatre groups took with them some of the latest popular successes, such as *The Red Storm*, *Son of the Working Class*, *Long Live the Heroes*, *Sanliwan Village* and *Hearts Aflame*. Many new songs, dances and other concert items were especially arranged for the troops.

The Chinese Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe was just about to send its modern Chinese play group on a tour of northeast China when the American provocations started in the Taiwan Straits. Plans were immediately switched, and it sent the group to the Fukien front instead. En route they rehearsed new plays specially for the troops and the railway corps at the frontline.

The Shanghai Workers' Cultural Troupe has also recently had a tour of duty on that front. After returning to Shanghai, its members received hundreds of letters with pledges from soldiers to "win merit in action" as an expression of thanks.

The men of the Fukien front have never been lacking in theatrical entertainment. What is happening now is merely a stepping up of theatrical service in view of the increase in military activity there. Since June alone there have been visits from the Shaohsing Opera Theatre of Shanghai, the China Youth Art Theatre of Peking, the Peking Opera Company of Fukien, and the Shaohsing Opera Company of Amoy, just to mention a few. If their performances were an encouragement to the troops, the troops' fighting revolutionary spirit and determination to liberate Taiwan was an impressive inspiration to theatre workers to do their best in the year of the great leap.

On these tours, entertainments are brought to as many P.L.A. men as possible, including those at forward positions. A clearing in the woods, the roadside, wharves, barracks, underground tunnels and airfields — all serve as stages.

The Shaohsing Opera Theatre of Shanghai of more than fifty members, led by the actresses Yuan Hsueh-feng and Fan Jui-chuan, famous for their co-starring roles in the opera *Liang Shan-po and Chu Ying-tai* (The Butterfly Lovers), toured the front for two months, covering a distance of 2,500 kilometres and giving a hundred and twenty performances. Sometimes they broke up into small groups to spread their entertainments wider, giving a short skit or playlet or a few songs; sometimes they came together to put on full-length plays. Everywhere, they got a rousing welcome. Harassing fire from enemy planes and artillery bombardments left this troupe, whose members were predominantly women, unruffled. Sometimes they performed at the frontline positions less than 1,500 metres from the enemy. On their return they said they had felt a joy and pride such as they had seldom experienced before in their lives.

At the front, members of all the theatrical troupes helped to cook and lent a hand with camp chores. Actresses set to with needles and thread to mend clothes and socks. The troops, on their part, made vases out of enemy shells, planted flowers in them, and presented them to the various troupes as souvenirs. As a token of gratitude for all the warmth and kindness shown them by the people of the country, they pledged total victory.

* * *

A group of writers and artists recently left Peking to visit units of the P.L.A. on the Fukien front. Headed by the noted playwright Tien Han, the actor Mei Lan-fang, the composer Lu Chi and the poet Tien Chien, the delegation will report to the troops what the people are doing to give a hundred per cent support to them. Throughout the country people are anxious to know what is happening at the front. Delegation members will gather first-hand material for plays, poems, songs and reportage.

SPORTS

Two World Records

China's weight-lifters have been doing very well recently. Two new world records were set up last month. Bantam-weight Chen Ching-kai broke his own world record in the clean and jerk event by lifting 140.5 kg. at the First Sports Meeting of Friendly Armies of twelve countries on September 26 at Leipzig. Chen himself holds the world record of 139.5 kg. which he set up in Moscow in August 1957.

After pressing 97.5 kg. and snatching 95 kg., Chen asked for 140 kg. during his

second attempt at the clean and jerk event. A check of the barbell after Chen's successful lift showed that the actual weight was 140.65 kg. This, however, was reckoned as 140.5 kg. according to international regulations. Chen's weight that evening was 55.95 kg. His third attempt to jerk 142.5 kg. was not successful. Chen Ching-kai's feat was well within the expectation of many enthusiasts who can still recall that last July, in a competition with weight-lifters of the United Arab Republic, he nearly got home with a lift of 140 kg.

Not to be outdone, China's light-heavy-weight champion Chao Ching-kuei broke the world record in the clean and jerk on September 30 in Peking by lifting 176.5 kg. This was 0.5 kg. better than the record held by Jim George of the United States. A 22-year-old student from Tientsin, Chao Ching-kuei came second at the Moscow International Weight-lifting Championships last March with a three-lift total of 415 kg. Since then he has made rapid progress. In a match last July with weight-lifters of the United Arab Republic, he nearly succeeded in jerking 176.5 kg. During that match Chao won first place with a total lift of 432.5 kg.

Table Tennis

In the 1958 National Table Tennis Championships held in Canton earlier this month, Yung Kuo-tuan, a 21-year-old Cantonese, champion of the Inter-City Tournament held last March in Shanghai, defeated China's veteran Swaythling Cup player Chiang Yung-ning 22-20, 21-14, 15-21, 21-17 to win the national men's singles title. This success followed his spectacular victory over China's 1957 national champion, Wang Chuan-yao, who was placed seventh among the world's nine best men players for 1957-1958, and who had scored three successive victories over the reigning European champion Zoltan Berczik last April in Peking and again in May in Moscow to win the men's singles at the International Table Tennis Championships. Famous for both his forehand and back-hand smashes, Wang this time failed to get home with his forceful drives, and was trounced in three straight games 21-11, 21-13, 21-13 by Yung Kuo-tuan who proved to be the better tactician.

In the women's singles, Yeh Pei-chung retained her title by defeating Sun Meiying in three straight games. Sun Meiying, a former national champion, was placed seventh among the world's top women players for 1957-1958.

With the increasing popularization of sports among the masses, a greater number of new players have come to the fore in this year's tournament.

SIDELIGHTS

Everybody's Singing It. You can hear it almost anywhere these days. *Socialism's Fine*, a song with a bouncy melody and words the Chinese people like, has swept the country. It would be nice if we could transmit the catchy melody through our columns too, but here, at any rate, is a translation of the lyrics.

*Socialism's fine,
Socialism's grand,
The standing of the people
Is tops in socialist lands.*

*We've overthrown
Reaction's dregs,
Imperialism beat it
With its tail between its legs.*

*Build our unity far and wide,
Stir up a socialist construction,
Mighty high tide,
Mighty high tide!*

*Our Communist Party's fine,
Our Communist Party's good,
It leads the Chinese people
Exactly as it should.*

*It keeps its word
You'll always find.
It's all out for the people
With its whole heart and mind.*

*We'll stick to the Communist Party,
And make our great Chinese mother-
land
Strong and sound and free,
Strong and sound and free.*

On a South-Bound Train. A recent traveller on the Peking-Shanghai express relates the following incident: A provincial governor and a general were sitting opposite each other at the window of our compartment silently admiring the rich harvests ripening on the east China plains. The general was going to be the governor's guest. Ten years ago, he was a commanding officer in the People's Liberation Army and the governor was his political commissar. Together, they had been through many campaigns; together they had routed Chiang Kai-shek's crack divisions right on these very plains. Suddenly they were roused from their musings.

"Comrade passengers, papers! Anybody wants today's papers?" The voice belonged to a young woman. She was rosy-cheeked and robust but seemed a bit shy. She walked a bit diffidently along the corridor, magazines under one arm and dailies in her other hand. "Anybody wants to read today's papers?" she repeated.

"I'll have one," the general called out.

She came over. On her coat was a small enamelled badge with the words "Peking University." The general, who had just returned from abroad, looked puzzled. A university student or a conductress? But the headlines of *Renmin Ribao* claimed his attention.

When he finished reading he handed the paper to the governor. He looked up, and there was the young woman again, this time dusting and tidying the compartments' small tables. Presently, she reached the general's compartment. She picked up the fruit plate and the tea things and gave the table a good going-over. She moved confidently. She had lost her shyness now.

"Are you a student of Peking University?" the old warrior just couldn't help asking.

"That's right. We're going south to practice what we've learnt."

"You are a student of railway administration then?"

"No, I'm a geology student." She saw the puzzled look in the general's face, and added, "You see, we've decided to make this our voluntary labour day. We're helping the conductors."

The governor too took an interest in the young woman. Like a kind father he bade her to sit beside him. "When are you going to graduate?" he asked.

"Next summer."

"That's splendid. We need lots of geologists. Rouse those mountains from their sleep! Tell them to come along with us in the big leap!" He turned to his old friend. "Lao Han, don't underestimate her because she is a girl. Old hand as you are, she'd probably make a better scout than you."

The general laughed. Yes, the future belongs to the young.

Then someone called out towards the girl, "You are on the first programme. Come on, hurry up!"

The girl sprang to her feet. She told the two old comrades that she had to be going. "We've organized a concert to be broadcast to entertain the passengers."

The general seemed lost in thought. Then, all of a sudden, he picked the best and largest apple from the plate and thrust it into the girl's hands.

Coal Comes to Lhasa. For thousands of years the inhabitants on the Tibetan plateau depended mainly on cowdung for their fuel. Now they have begun to use, for the first time in their lives, coal extracted from a small colliery just outside Lhasa. A road has been built by Tibetans and Han government cadres to carry coal from the pit to the city.

NOW PRODUCED IN CHINA

New Locomotives

The "Giant Dragon"

China's first 4,000 h.p. internal combustion locomotive for freight trains—the "Giant Dragon"—was recently produced by the Talien Locomotive and Wagon Works. It is 33 metres long and has two sections, each equipped with a 2,000 h.p. diesel engine, to power a 1,350 kw. direct current generator. As one of the most powerful locomotives in the world, it can pull a train of 3,500 tons at a speed of 100 kilometres per hour. It can travel 800 kilometres without refuelling. It is controlled by push buttons.

All of the 100,000 parts of the locomotive were manufactured in Chinese plants in three months. The debut of the "Giant Dragon" marks the beginning of a new stage in China's locomotive industry.



Electric Locomotive

The Anshan Iron and Steel Works has manufactured a new electric locomotive. Weighing 90 tons, it is the biggest electric locomotive made in China to date. It has a tractive power of 3,500-4,000 tons and a top speed of 72 kilometres per hour.

Internal combustion and electric locomotives will be produced in increasing numbers to supplement and eventually replace the steam locomotives on China's railways.



CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Kishi's True Face

The Japanese Premier Kishi's interview with the American NBC correspondent on October 14 is roundly condemned by Observer in *Renmin Ribao* (Oct. 17) as "a complete exposure of the true face of Japanese militarism and a sign that it is prepared to follow at the heels of the United States in aggression against China and the rest of Asia."

In his interview, Kishi openly declared that "the time has come for Japan to eliminate the 'no war' provision in the Japanese constitution." He held that Japan should be able to send troops abroad so that she can "play her full part in the fight to preserve the free world." Parroting Dulles, he even declared that "the Taiwan situation is not a civil war, it is an international fight against Communist aggression," that the Chinese people were "the aggressors in Korea and Viet-nam and are now aggressors against Quemoy and Matsu."

Observer notes that the whole world has condemned U.S. aggression and provocations against China; not a single member state of the U.S. sponsored military blocs has dared to make public declaration of its readiness to go along with Washington's adventure. It is at such a time that Kishi has chosen to display his obsequious subservience to Washington and bitter hostility to the peoples of China and the rest of Asia. He expresses his eagerness to serve as a lackey of the U.S. aggressors just when they are desperately isolated.

It is no mere accident, Observer continues, that when Kishi declared that Japan must be prepared "to play a full part in the fight to preserve the free world," he especially mentioned Taiwan and Korea. They were once occupied by the Japanese imperialists and now Kishi is trying to offer Washington his services as a "competent guide." On the other hand, it also reveals that the Japanese militarists have their own axe to grind. Kishi made this as plain as the nose on his face when he said Taiwan and Korea were "essential" to Japan's security. The Chinese people are very familiar with such utterances; this was the piratical logic used by Japan during its invasion of China from the times of Tanaka to Tojo.

This grasping logic of Kishi's is not directed against the peoples of China and Korea alone, Observer points out. According to this logic, if Chinese and Korean territories are essential to

Japanese security, then the same applies to all the countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific such as the Philippines, Vietnam, Burma, Indonesia and even Australia. It is not so long ago that the Japanese imperialists attacked these countries under the slogan of "anti-communism" and the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere." Now Kishi is again raising the banner of "anti-communism." He is eager to "fight communism" not only at home but also in other Asian countries. What else can this mean but a revival of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere"?

Observer concludes: "The Chinese people are determined to liberate their Quemoy, Matsu, Penghu and Taiwan. If the Japanese imperialist adventurists intend to trail behind the United States in its interference in China's internal affairs, this can only be interpreted as a deliberate provocation against the Chinese people. There is no doubt that the Japanese imperialists will get another thrashing."

Indian Ocean "Vacuum Filler"

"The U.S. fleet planned for the Indian Ocean will constitute a grave threat to peace and security in this region. Once the U.S. aggressors have established themselves there, they will whip up ten-

sion as they did in the Middle and Far East and pose a military threat designed to place the independence and sovereignty of the nations there under the muzzles of U.S. guns." This warning from *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator on October 14 is typical of Chinese editorial comment on press reports of U.S. preparations to station a "Fifth Fleet" in the Indian Ocean.

Sketching in the background of this new U.S. move, Commentator recalls that ever since the end of the Second World War, the United States has been hard at it pushing its aggressive schemes in the Indian Ocean. In 1946, the U.S. formed a special naval command with U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf and the western part of the Indian Ocean. By means of military pacts or bilateral treaties, it established several military bases in this region. From Iran, Washington secured the right to use the Persian Gulf coast; it forced Qatar to sign an agreement for a 99-year lease of a naval base; and from Ethiopia, it secured the right to station warships in Massawa Bay. In Pakistan, the Karachi Naval Base and the Chittagong Base are being expanded and built with U.S. help for U.S. use. Several months before the U.S. marines landed in Singapore in August this year, the United States was already preparing to set up supply depots for its naval forces in strategic ports of the Indian Ocean.

Exposing the real motives behind the U.S. plan to deploy a sizable naval force in the Indian Ocean, Commentator notes:

THE PASSING SHOW

The Sky's the Limit

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The U.S. Air Force announces that a U.S. rocket has been launched from Cape Canaveral and is heading for the Moon.

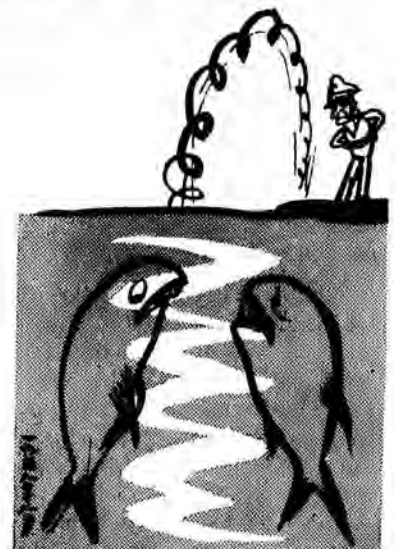
WASHINGTON—The Pentagon spokesman announces that the U.S. Moon rocket is the first man-made object to have escaped Earth's gravitational field (!) and is moving on course at the speed planned.

NEW YORK (Five and a half hours later)—The Pentagon announces that it can't say yet if the rocket will approach the Moon. Called the "Pioneer," it seems to be flying a bit higher than expected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The U.S. Air Force announces that the Moon rocket won't get very near the Moon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The Pentagon announces that the Moon rocket is returning to Earth.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The U.S. Air Force announces that the Moon rocket has presumably burnt up over the Pacific. The original Pentagon statement on its "success" was "technically inaccurate."



"So you've got another belly-ache, eh? Didn't I tell you not to swallow those U.S. Moon rockets?"
By Hua Chun-wu

CHINA AND THE WORLD

"The flames of the anti-colonialist struggle are sweeping through the entire Indian Ocean area from east to west; the British colonialists, once the overlords of this region, are being forced to retreat step by step. Under these circumstances, the U.S. colonialists are itching to fill up this 'vacuum' too and impose U.S.-made colonial fetters on the millions in that area who have won their independence and freedom."

This U.S. move is bound to fail, Commentator concludes. "The age of gunboat diplomacy is dead and gone. The U.S. Sixth and Seventh Fleets failed to scare the people of the Middle and Far East. They only succeeded in angering the peoples still more and inciting them to an even more unrelenting struggle against U.S. aggression. In the same way, the planned fifth fleet will just add one more noose around Washington's neck."

Two-Faced British Policy

Two of the leading Chinese papers have taken Britain's Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd to task for his speech on October 10, in which, while declaring that Britain did not intend to get itself involved in the U.S. military adventure in the Taiwan Straits area, he also tried to whitewash Washington and permitted himself to slander China.

Refuting Lloyd's allegation that "there would be very serious consequences in the Far East" if China liberated Quemoy and Matsu by force, *Da Gong Bao* (October 14) points out that "Britain has long ago recognized and established diplomatic relations with this country. British officials have on many occasions admitted that Quemoy and Matsu are Chinese. What grounds then does Britain have for opposing China's right to liberate its own territories and defend its sovereignty? Lloyd was clearly merely parroting Dulles."

Renmin Ribao's London correspondent underlines the absurdity of Lloyd's reference to the illegal treaty between the United States and Chiang Kai-shek. As a Foreign Secretary, he writes, Lloyd should not forget that his country maintains diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

The paper's correspondent holds that Lloyd's self-contradictory statements only serve to expose the double-faced nature of British policy in the Far East. He notes that while Britain is uneasy about the United States starting a war in the Far East which would endanger Britain's interests in Asia and other parts of the world, it is sparing no effort to extricate Washington from responsibility for its war provocations, even to the extent of backing up the unreasonable demand for a "cease-fire" from China.

C.P.V. Completing Withdrawal from Korea

The General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Ministry of National Defence of the Korean Democratic People's Republic have issued a joint communique on the course of the withdrawal of the C.P.V. which is in its final stages.

It recalls that "responding to the proposal of the Governments of China and Korea for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from north and south Korea and for the promotion of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the General Headquarters of the C.P.V. issued a statement on February 20, 1958, announcing its decision to withdraw from Korea by stages and complete the withdrawal before the end of 1958.

"With the withdrawal about to be completed, the General Headquarters of the C.P.V. decided to hand over all their barracks together with related equipment, facilities and materials to the Korean People's Army without compensation."

The hand-over was completed on October 16. Both sides expressed their satisfaction in the communique, describing it as "another expression of the comradeship-in-arms between the Chinese and Korean peoples."

The communique was signed on October 17 by General Yang Yung, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers and Senior General Kim Kwang Hyup, the Korean Minister of National Defence.

Fraternal Countries Back China

As Washington continues with its interference in China's internal affairs and military provocations in the Taiwan Straits area, the socialist countries have reiterated their unreserved support for China's just cause.

In their recent joint communique, the government delegations of the German Democratic Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic severely condemn the U.S. imperialists' war provocations against the Chinese People's Republic and demand that the United States immediately withdraw its forces from

China's territories and stop interfering in China's internal affairs.

In Warsaw, speaking at a gathering on October 11 to mark the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army, the Polish Minister of National Defence, General Spychalski, declared: "The Polish people and government fully support the struggle of the Chinese people for the complete liberation of their territories." The gathering was attended by a Chinese military delegation headed by Marshal Yeh Chien-ying.

In Budapest, addressing 100,000 voters on October 15, Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, pointed out that the question of Taiwan and the offshore Chinese islands is an internal question and demanded that the U.S. imperialists stop their shameless interference.

In Korea, on October 16, at a farewell meeting for officers and men of the C.P.V. Headquarters, Senior General Kim Kwang Hyup, Defence Minister of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, declared that the grossly provocative acts of the U.S. in the Taiwan Straits area are not only a wanton interference in Chinese internal affairs but also a challenge to the Chinese people and peace-loving people the world over. He pledged the full support of the Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army for the Chinese people's just struggle to liberate Taiwan.

Aid for Viet-nam

Work on Viet-namese industrial projects built with Chinese aid will be finished ahead of schedule.

Blueprints for most of the projects have already been completed. Reconstruction of the Hanoi Foundry and the Hanoi Knitwear Mill will be completed before the end of this year, more than two-thirds of the projects are expected to be in operation next year. Some of the larger projects will be completed in 1960.

Chinese and Viet-namese technicians are busy speeding up construction work. Factories in China producing equipment for the Viet-namese plants have undertaken to fill their orders ahead of time.

Under the terms of the 1958 Sino-Vietnamese Agreement, China is to help build or reconstruct 18 industrial projects during the period 1958-1961 with part of the 800 million yuan which China has earlier given to Viet-nam as a free gift.

Meanwhile, five of the 13 rice-husking mills China is helping Viet-nam build

under another agreement have already been completed. These mills are distributed in the different provinces of the republic. When completed, they will be able to handle all rice earmarked for export and most of what is needed for city consumption.

Sino-Mongolian Co-operation

A Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association has been founded in the Mongolian People's Republic. Sharap, Secretary-General of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, is its chairman.

A viaduct astride the Peking-Ulan Bator-Moscow Railway built with Chinese aid was handed over to the Mongolian Government on October 10. Of reinforced concrete and 370 metres long, the viaduct was built under the terms of the Sino-Mongolian Economic Aid Agreement of 1956.

A motor-road bridge over the Tura River, linking Ulan Bator with east Mongolia, and three tarmac roads on the outskirts of the capital were handed over by their builders to the Mongolian Government at the same time.

Chinese and Mongolian cameramen are co-operating to make a full-length documentary dedicated to friendship between the two peoples.

Scenario writers, directors and cameramen from Peking and Ulan Bator film studios are working together in a joint team. Filming will be completed this year. The documentary will be dubbed in both Chinese and Mongolian.

Twenty thousand head of cattle were herded from the Mongolian People's Republic across the border to graze in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. This step was agreed upon by the two governments when Mongolia's South Gobi District was affected by drought. Grazing grounds covering an area of 4,200 square kilometres were earmarked to accommodate the cattle.

Visitors

A delegation of seven Thai M.P.s headed by Nai Thaharn Khamhiran.

A five-member Italian Cultural Delegation.

A six-member delegation of the Indonesian Teachers Union headed by Sudjono, Nationalist M.P.

A five-member delegation of Burmese Educational Workers, headed by U Ba Kyaw, Secretary of the Burmese Ministry of Education.

Tadeusz Rozewicz, Polish poet and Witolt Zalewski, writer.

• Hit of the Fair

The People's Republic of China was the guest of honour at the 39th Swiss National Fair held this autumn in Lausanne. Everything seems to indicate that the organizers of the Chinese Pavilion at the Fair succeeded admirably. The Chinese show was described by many habitués of the Lausanne Fair as "the best exhibition seen in the last 39 years." It was always packed with visitors crowding to see its two-thousand exhibits. These included machine-tools, precision instruments and such traditional exports as silks and satins, tea and handicrafts. People flocked to buy Chinese silks, satins and handicrafts at its sales department. Prices and quality were attractive.

Chinese trade officials in attendance at the exhibition were kept busy with business talks with representatives of factories and business firms from Switzerland, West Germany, France, Britain, Belgium, Austria, Holland, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Iran, Algeria, Denmark, Sweden and the United Arab Republic and answering enquiries from many other places. Many business deals were made. Chinese trade corporations came away with quite a number of contracts to buy metals, machinery and other commodities and sell such traditional export goods as tea, special native products, animal products, minerals, foodstuffs, silk and satin.

In talks with the Chinese trade representatives merchants from Greece and Spain expressed a wish to expand trade with China on a barter basis.

The Chinese exhibition in Lausanne showed that China today has a very wide range of goods for export and that the traditional ideas of trade with China need drastic overhauling. The rapid and many-sided growth of her national economy has put her in a position to export not only grains, vegetable oil, foodstuffs, animal products, silk, tea, mineral products, and traditional native products but also many industrial goods, including ordinary machine-tools, complete sets of equipment for textile mills, paper mills, cement works, etc.

The successful carrying out of her Second Five-Year Plan at a high speed also provides conditions for an expansion in imports ranging far beyond traditional lines.

Summing up its impressions the Chinese Lausanne Exhibition Delegation stated that as China's foreign trade in general is expanding, there is a big future for increased trade between China

and the capitalist countries in the West on a basis of equality and mutual benefit.

• Sino-Cambodian Economic Relations

China has already sent technical experts to Cambodia for prospecting and designing work on the cotton mill, paper mill and plywood factory it is helping the Cambodian Government build. On September 28, three more Chinese specialists were sent to Cambodia to give a final examination to the designs. Construction will start as soon as they have completed their work.

A five-member trade group representing Chinese foreign trade state corporations left on September 30 for Cambodia to get acquainted with the Cambodian market and transact business.

• Chinese Rice for Indonesia

Indonesia is buying another 75,000 tons of rice from China. The contract for this was signed on October 13 by the Indonesian Food Foundation and the Chinese Commercial Counsellor's Office in Djakarta. Payment for the rice will be via the clearing account between the two countries.

This will make a total of 170,000 tons of rice imported by Indonesia from China this year.

• £804,000 Worth of Business in 6 Hours

The 1958 Autumn Export Commodities Fair opened with a go in Canton on October 15. In its first six hours over £804,000 worth of business was transacted. This was 40 per cent more than the daily average of business transactions during the autumn fair last year. Contracts were made for machinery, minerals, scientific apparatus, native products and silk and other goods. The fair will be open until November 30. (For details see "Foreign Trade Notes," *Peking Review*, No. 32, 1958.)

• Tientsin Exports New Dyestuffs

Tientsin's dyestuff industry has followed up successful manufacture of reactive dyes with the production of yet another high-quality item—fast-printing dyestuff now known under the name of *Uhopid*. This Tientsin product has passed its tests with flying colours and is now available for export in twelve different tints including shades of red, yellow, blue, green, brown, orange, scarlet and grey.

Since early September, Indonesia has bought a consignment of *Uhopid* fast red RH and *Uhopid* fast blue BN. Burma bought a quantity of these dyes in all twelve ranges.

It is not so very long ago that no factory in China could produce such dyestuffs. All those of this type used had to be imported from abroad. Now, for beauty of colour, lustre and fastness the

Uhopid dyes being made in China are rated as good as the best produced in other countries.

Uhopid dye is extremely simple to use. No dye-intermediates are needed with it. It can be dyed direct onto cotton or viscose rayon fabrics. With alcohol and caustic soda added, it is mixed into a paste with hot water; cold water is added to cool it and bring it to the right con-

sistency. It can then be applied direct to the fabric.

The *Uhopid* fast-printing dyestuffs made in China are in powder form and vacuum packed to preserve their quality in one pound, 500 gramme and one kilogramme tins. Exports of *Uhopid* are being handled by the Tientsin branch of the China National Import and Export Corporation. (171 Chien Sheh Road, Tientsin, China.)

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

▲ **LIN TSE-HSU** A new historical opera about Lin Tse-hsu, the patriotic viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces in the late Ching dynasty, who destroyed the opium shipped to China by British merchants. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 21, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*
Oct. 24, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **CHIU CHIN** The story of Chiu Chin, a Chinese woman of the Ching dynasty, who protested the inequality of women. The feudal rulers, in their fear and hatred, arrested and killed her. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 23, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*
Oct. 25, 7:30 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

▲ **MURDER WILL OUT**—a famous traditional opera. The spirit of Lin Shih-chang, a silk merchant robbed of his money and murdered in cold blood appealed to Pao Kung, the legendary district magistrate in Sung dynasty who brought the murderer to justice. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 25, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **CAPTURING "THE HAWK"** An exciting episode from the novel *Tracks 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 Chinese Opera School.

Oct. 24, 7:30 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*
Oct. 25, 7:30 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*
Oct. 27, 7:30 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

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

Oct. 26, 7:30 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

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

Oct. 21, 22, 24-27, 7:30 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

▲ **THE CASE OF HSU CHIU-YING** A new opera based on a true incident. A girl was mysteriously murdered. How the public security forces unearthed a counter-revolutionary gang. Produced by the Pingju Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 26, 1:00 p.m. *Minzhu Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **HEARTS AFLAME** A group of demobilized soldiers set up a factory in a broken-down building and turned out first-rate products. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Oct. 21-27, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **THE MASSES ASTIR**—describes how Chinese women, for the first time in cen-

turies, have freed themselves from household drudgery and joined in social production. Erlung Road in Peking is the scene of this play. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Oct. 21 & 22, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **PEOPLE'S STRONGHOLD No. 1**—first part of the trilogy *Hail the People's Communes*. It covers the period from the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression to the early years of liberation. A record of the peasants' fight against the Japanese and landlords, their enthusiasm for agricultural co-operation and socialism. Produced by the Central Drama School.

Oct. 31-27, 7:30 p.m. *Shiyan Theatre*

▲ **THE PAPER TIGER** A satire upon the men in the White House dreaming of annexing China's Taiwan. The play ends with the collapse of the White House and the defeat of the war maniacs. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Oct. 21-27, 7:30 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **DAUGHTERS OF THE PARTY**—shows the Chinese peasants' deep-rooted devotion to the Communist Party through the story of three young peasant women, who overcame many dangers to find the Party H.Q. in order to warn them of a traitor in their midst. A colour film produced by the Changchun Film Studio.

Oct. 26 & 27 *Shoudu Cinema, Dong Dan Workers' Club, Zhongyang, Xi Dan Workers' Club*

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

Oct. 22 *Shoudu Cinema*
Oct. 26 *Shoudu Theatre*
Oct. 27 *Ertong, Peking Theatre*

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

Oct. 21 *Da Hua*
Oct. 22 *Peking Workers' Club*
Oct. 23 *Zhongyang*
Oct. 24 *Jiao Dao Kou*
Oct. 25 *Xin Zhong Guo*

▲ **A THOUSAND FORWARD STRIDES A DAY** Three short features describing how the new communist spirit is developing among the people. Produced by the "August 1" Film Studio.

Oct. 22 & 23 *Jiao Dao Kou*
Oct. 23 & 25 *Xin Jie Kou, Shoudu Cinema*
Oct. 24 *Da Hua*
Oct. 25 *Dong Dan Workers' Club*

▲ **THE EVERLASTING BEAM** A P.L.A. radio operator, sent from Yanan to set up an underground radio transmission station in occupied Shanghai in order to expose the schemes of Japanese-KMT collaboration, successfully carries out his mission. A feature film by the "August 1" Film Studio.

Oct. 24 & 25 *Shoudu Cinema*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION of the parts of the U.S. "Sidewinder"** guided missiles used by the Chiang Kai-shek air force in raids over the

mainland. Open daily (except Mon.) 8-12 a.m., 1:00-5:30 p.m.

At the *Working People's Palace of Culture*

▲ **PHOTO MONTAGE EXHIBITION** by the famous German artist John Heartfield. On display are 370 photo montage cartoons, illustrations, posters and book jackets. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. till Oct. 26.

At the *Working People's Palace of Culture*

▲ **EXHIBITION** of the reproductions of the works of Korin Ogata, the famous Japanese artist, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of his birth. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

At the *Gallery of the Artists' Union* at Shuai Fu Yuan, off Wangfuching St.

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

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

At *Peking Exhibition Centre and Building Construction Exhibition Centre*

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

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

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

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

At *Beihai Park*

FLOWER SHOW

Now is the season for chrysanthemums. Watch for the annual chrysanthemum show jointly sponsored by Peking's parks. It will open soon at Beihai Park. Various kinds of chrysanthemums planted by Peking's expert gardeners will be on display.

SPORTS

▲ **THE THIRD CITY-WIDE SPORTS MEET** is now being held in Peking covering 30 events from football to chess, including a 42,105-metre marathon race the first ever held in this city. Over 6,000 participants from Peking's workers, peasants, government employees, students, P.L.A. members and Peking residents will take part in this 8-day meet starting on Oct. 19 and ending Oct. 26. Where the events will be held:

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

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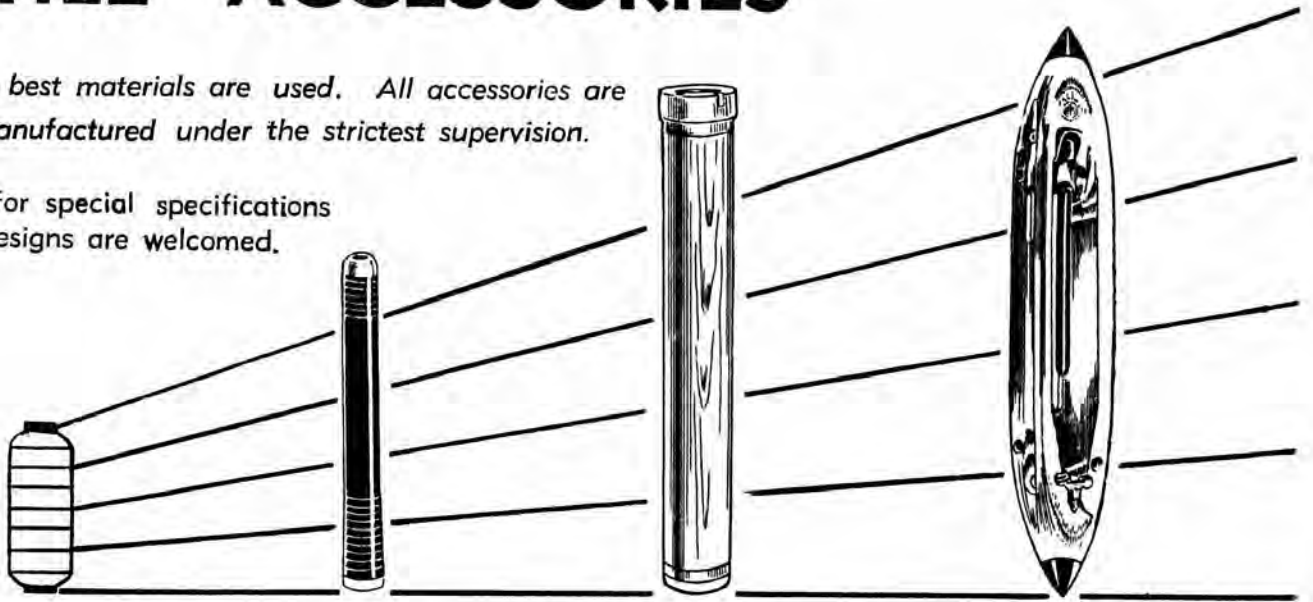
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