

25158

W 20
S

BB: 3005

JPRS: 4212

22 November 1960

SELECTIONS FROM CH'IAO-WU PAO (OVERSEAS
CHINESE BULLETIN) ON REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

19991006 004

This material, translated under U.S. Government auspices, is distributed for scholarly uses to repository libraries under a grant/subscription arrangement with the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. The contents of this material in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government or the other parties to the arrangement. Queries regarding participation in this arrangement should be addressed to the Social Science Research Council, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York.

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
1636 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

F O R E W O R D

This publication was prepared under contract by the UNITED STATES JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, a federal government organization established to service the translation and research needs of the various government

A. J. C. departments.
Gandhi Institute
Birmingham

SUBSCRIBING REPOSITORIES

University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

University of British Columbia
Vancouver 8, Canada

State Paper Room
British Museum
London, W.C. 1, England

Center for Chinese Studies
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Government Publications Room
University of California
Los Angeles 24, California

University of Chicago Library
Chicago 37, Illinois

Librarian, East Asiatic Library
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Wason Collection
Cornell University Library
Ithaca, New York

Council on Foreign Relations
58 East 68th Street
New York 21, New York

Duke University Library
Durham, North Carolina

The Fletcher School of
Law and Diplomacy
Tufts University
Medford, Massachusetts

Harvard College Library
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Center for East Asian Studies
Harvard University
16 Dunster Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Harvard-Yenching Institute
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

University of Hawaii
Honolulu 14, Hawaii

The Hoover Institution
Stanford, California

University of Illinois Library
Urbana, Illinois

Indiana University Library
Bloomington, Indiana

State University of Iowa Library
Iowa City, Iowa

Director, East Asian Institute
Columbia University
433 West 117th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

University of San Francisco
San Francisco 17, California

Librarian, School of Oriental and
African Studies
University of London
London, W.C. 1, England

Institute for Asian Studies
Marquette University
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

University of Michigan Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Michigan State University Library
East Lansing, Michigan

SELECTIONS FROM CH'IAO-WU PAO (OVERSEAS CHINESE BULLETIN) ON REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT

[The following are full translations of selected articles from Ch'iao-wu Pao, published in Peiping and dated 20 February 1960.]

CONTENTS

Article

Page

THE REPATRIATION OF OVERSEAS CHINESE WILL NOT BEAR OBSTRUCTION	1
FIRMLY IMPLEMENT THE DIRECTIVE OF THE STATE COUNCIL ON RECEIVING AND SETTLING RETURNING OVERSEAS CHINESE	6
RECEIVING AND SETTLING RETURNING OVERSEAS CHINESE IS OUR GLORIOUS DUTY	12
WE MUST PERFORM WELL THE WORK OF SETTLING RETURNING OVERSEAS CHINESE	18

THE REPATRIATION OF OVERSEAS CHINESE WILL
NOT BEAR OBSTRUCTION

Following is the translation of an article written
by Chiang Ho, in Ch'iao-wu Pao, Peiping, No. 2,
20 February 1960, pp. 11-12.

Since Indonesia launched an all-out anti-Chinese discriminatory movement, numerous overseas Chinese there are bankrupt and homeless and have lost their means of making a living. They are unable to continue living in Indonesia, so a great number of them are demanding to be returned to the Fatherland. The government of the Chinese People's Republic, on the ground of protecting the legitimate privileges and interests of the overseas Chinese and of fostering Sino-Indonesian friendship, has demanded that Indonesia immediately cease the compulsory eviction of overseas Chinese. And at the same time it has proclaimed to those overseas Chinese who are now bankrupt and unable to make a living, or are unwilling to remain in Indonesia, that they are welcome to return to the Fatherland to participate in socialist construction. Owing to the fact that the Indonesian Government has not yet responded to China's demand to arrange shipping facilities to repatriate these overseas Chinese, the Chinese Government, on considering the trying conditions that are now confronting those persecuted overseas Chinese in Indonesia, has already sent the first six ships to Indonesia to bring home its own people. This measure on the part of the Chinese Government has been enthusiastically welcomed by the great masses of overseas Chinese in Indonesia, and praised by those people who are concerned with the well-being of Sino-Indonesian friendship.

It is regretful, not only that Indonesia has not sympathized with those persecuted overseas Chinese nor helped them to realize their reasonable desire of returning to their homeland, but also that, to the contrary it has adopted various irrational measures to inconvenience them at every move and has done its utmost to obstruct their return to their own country. This trend of action has aroused the

anger of the great masses of overseas Chinese in Indonesia and the judicious condemnation of Indonesian public opinion.

Using Tax Delinquency as an Excuse to Obstruct the Return of Overseas Chinese to Their Own Country

At first, the Indonesian authorities made use of the tax delinquency issue as an excuse for obstructing the return of overseas Chinese to their own country. Shortly after the Chinese foreign minister, Chen I, wrote his first letter, dated 9 December of last year, to the Indonesian foreign minister, Subandrio, the Indonesian Central Wartime Authorities issued a directive requiring that all persons who desire to apply for a short or permanent leave from Indonesia must first obtain a "financial voucher" from the Finance Investigation Bureau. This voucher must certify that the applicant has already paid all his taxes for the last several years or will present definite guaranty thereof, otherwise he will be prosecuted for a criminal offence or will be detained. Following this, every community in Indonesia, using this excuse, has done its utmost to obstruct the return of the overseas Chinese to their own country. For example, the Finance Bureau in Macassar has ruled that any overseas Chinese student desiring to return to China must pay all alien taxes dating from 1957 for every member of his family and all business taxes dating from 1956. Even though many overseas Chinese families have paid all these taxes, the Finance Bureau has still withheld their receipts. Under such circumstances, 8,000 overseas Chinese students in Macassar, who are desiring to return to China and who have already booked their steamship passages, cannot leave on schedule.

The levy of compulsory taxes on the overseas Chinese by the Indonesian authorities is unreasonable and it is obvious that the authorities have other motives. We all know that early in July 1957, the Indonesian Government proclaimed an alien tax legislation, according to which, all aliens residing in Indonesia, regardless of occupation, class, and income must be taxed beginning from January 1, 1957. The head of each family must pay 1,500 guilders, his wife 750 guilders, his under-age children 375 guilders, and other members 750 guilders. This type of high compulsory taxation without regard of poverty or wealth is unreasonable legislation. Because many overseas Chinese are unable to shoulder such a burden, they cannot pay this tax. Now, a great number of overseas Chinese are being persecuted and are bankrupt and homeless, and cannot even provide themselves with food and clothing. Yet when they desire to return to their own country, the Indonesian authorities compel them to pay these unreasonable taxes for the last several years. Is this not a serious oppression and a deliberate obstruction against their desire to return to their own country? The Indonesian authorities, on the

one hand, do not tolerate the overseas Chinese living in Indonesia, and on the other, do not allow them to leave the country. How unreasonable are the Indonesian authorities?

Unreasonable Restrictions Against Overseas Chinese in Taking Their Belongings Back to Their Own Country

In order to obstruct the return of the overseas Chinese to their own country, the Indonesian Attorney General proclaimed a very discriminatory regulation on 23 January restricting overseas Chinese in taking their own belongings back to their country. According to this regulation, the overseas Chinese can take back very few belongings. For instance, each overseas Chinese family can take out only one watch, which must have been used for more than one year, two kilograms of sugar, and one quarter of a kilogram of black pepper. Each person can take three new suits, four pairs of socks, etc. The involved authorities in Indonesia have used rough destructive and confiscatory tactics in their inspection of baggage belonging to departing overseas Chinese. For example, when several concerned government agencies were making a joint inspection of the baggage belonging to overseas Chinese who were departing from Surabaya, the officials used knives to cut open shoes and suit-cases, broke tooth-paste tubes, bicycle frames, and thermos bottles, and spoiled food. They did not permit the overseas Chinese to take out new towels and stockings, nor did they allow them to take along sweaters, overcoats or other heavy clothing. Some overseas Chinese could take out only three or four suits of clothes. A certain person possessed three suit-cases, one of which was detained by the Indonesian officials. Ku-su-mo [this is a transliteration from the Chinese] the secretary-general of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, warned the overseas Chinese that if they took out more belongings than the authorities permitted them to, they would be prosecuted for disturbing the peace and would be severely dealt with in accordance with existing laws.

The above-mentioned Indonesian regulations and measures are all violations of international law and international justice. According to international law, every country must protect the basic human rights and legitimate interests of all aliens residing within its jurisdiction, and allow them to enjoy equal privileges with its own citizens with regard to security of body and property. These privileges must not be infringed upon by the administrative officials or judicial body in the country of residence. Now, the Indonesian authorities, on the one hand, do not permit the overseas Chinese to take out foreign exchange and in certain areas they do not even permit them to sell their property (such as the Chang-su-la-wei-hai [this is a transliteration from the Chinese] authorities,

who issued an order prohibiting overseas Chinese to sell their real estate and coconut plantations). On the other hand, they strongly restrict the overseas Chinese in taking out any belongings. Is this not a disguised seizure of the fruits of labor of the overseas Chinese? As everyone knows, the great masses of overseas Chinese residing in Indonesia for many years, have worked hard with the local people and have developed Indonesian natural resources and made definite contributions to the economic development of Indonesia. Now, these Chinese are compelled to leave and they are not even permitted to take with them the meager property that was attained after many years of hard labor and which is now kept by the Indonesian authorities. This is the greatest injustice done to them and an obvious violation of justice and fair play. It must be further pointed out that these overseas Chinese, when they are returning to their own country, receive the most unreasonable restrictions and inhuman treatment from the Indonesian authorities. Not even the Dutch residents (who were Indonesia's enemy aliens) were met with such treatment when they made their departure from Indonesia. When the Dutch residents were leaving, the Indonesian Government proclaimed regulations allowing them to take along their own clothing and other property without limitation as to quantity, and in regard to other matters, special arrangements were made. Why does the Indonesian Government treat the overseas Chinese more oppressively than it did its enemy aliens? Can this be in accord with the principle of Sino-Indonesian friendship?

It Is Unfair to Blame the Overseas Chinese for Indonesia's Economic Difficulties

By restricting the overseas Chinese in taking out their belongings, hindering their return to their own country, and creating a discriminatory anti-Chinese atmosphere to distract the attention of the Indonesian people from their domestic economic disorders, Indonesia has gone all-out to spread rumors that the present soaring of the prices of commodities has been created by these departing overseas Chinese. For instance, the most rightist newspaper in Indonesia, "The Indonesian Islands Daily", declared in an editorial published on January 29, that "the overseas Chinese rushing the market" created an "artificial" rising of commodity prices, and made the accusation that the Chinese Government "utilizes the overseas Chinese in Indonesia as an economic tool to attain a commanding position in order to reduce Indonesia's economy into a paralyzed condition." The imperialists also took advantage of the situation and incited bitter feelings. For example, on February 11, the Associated Press sent out a report from Djakarta distorting the truth by saying that the worsening of Indonesia's economy was

"instigated" by the overseas Chinese, and that "the overseas Chinese are continuing an underground economic war," etc. Unfortunately, some concerned officials in the Indonesian Government have also accused the overseas Chinese of "rushing the market" and "causing a great part of society to suffer," and they further declared that "if this situation becomes permanent," the Indonesian Government "will take necessary measures to obstruct the repatriation activities of the Chinese People's Republic."

Obviously, this viewpoint is completely inaccurate. The judicious public opinion and the newspapers in Indonesia have already pointed out that the present worsening of Indonesia's economy and the soaring of commodity prices are caused by the fact that the government has not taken firm and decisive measures to counteract the imperialist control over capital, which is the life line of Indonesia's economy. Also they point out that production has declined and that taxes have been increased, causing the price of certain commodities to rise, and that the government has closed all Chinese retail stores in the rural areas, stopping the flow of all commodities. These are the real reasons. As to a portion of the overseas Chinese who bought a small amount of their daily necessities before boarding their ship, this is a reasonable purchase and should not be condemned, and it is far from "worsening the economy." This is plain common sense. No one who has any sense of fair play would believe the lies spread by those who have ulterior motives in laying the blame on the overseas Chinese. To the contrary, people will accordingly have increased doubt of the fact that the Indonesian Government has real intent to solve the overseas Chinese problem in a fair and reasonable manner.

The Indonesian Government Should Fulfill Its Promise and Help the Overseas Chinese to Return to Their Own Country

In his second reply to Foreign Minister Chen I on January 23, the Indonesian foreign minister stated that with regard to those overseas Chinese who desire to be repatriated, "the Indonesian Government will not obstruct them, and the Indonesian Government will assist them with all its facilities". People have reason to demand that the Indonesian foreign minister's promise must be fulfilled. But the facts are not so. The obstructive measures have not ceased yet. According to the latest reports, in various localities in Indonesia those overseas Chinese who have been permitted to leave have not been able to reach Djakarta immediately due to certain obstructions. For instance, the military authorities of the Seventh Regiment in the Djakarta Province in West Java issued an order on 15 February obstructing the departure of these overseas Chinese. The order stipulated that each overseas Chinese requesting repa-

triation must complete fifteen copies of each of several forms and seven copies of a baggage declaration form and submit them to all government agencies concerned. Each of them must also leave his fingerprints with the National Security Bureau (all ten fingers must be fingerprinted) and submit 10 photographs. One person is permitted to take 25 kilograms of luggage and each family is permitted to take the maximum of 100 kilograms. Before the luggage reaches the port, it is subject to inspection at any time by all government agencies concerned. The property left behind by these overseas Chinese will be confiscated to pay the taxes owed to the government. As a result, those persecuted Chinese who are residing in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Seventh Regiment have been obstructed in attempting to reach Djakarta. About 400 Chinese, who were hoping to return to their homeland, were on their way to Djakarta, but were detained at Bandung while enroute. Many who had already reached Djakarta were detained under certain pretexts and were not able to board their ship to leave for China. About 1,000 persecuted Chinese came from West Java and gathered in Djakarta. Eventhough their departure papers were all in order, while they were going by train to the Port of Dan-jung-pu-lu [this is a transliteration from the Chinese] to get on their ship, they were detained by certain Indonesian Government authorities without reason and they had to return to Djakarta. These events cannot cause satisfaction among the people.

Recently, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Subandrio, again declared that he will "give the greatest possible assistance and facility to hasten the repatriation activity of the overseas Chinese." Of course, this is something worth welcoming. Now, the Chinese and Indonesian governments have ratified an agreement which has settled the dual citizenship of the overseas Chinese, have exchanged documents of approval, and have established a joint commission. In order to promote the efficacy of this agreement and to seek an all-out settlement of the overseas Chinese problem, both countries have the responsibility of creating a friendly and co-operative atmosphere. Therefore, it is hoped that the Indonesian Government will do the following: stop all anti-Chinese activities and end all measures obstructing the immediate return of the overseas Chinese to their homeland; care for the livelihood of those Chinese who have been evicted and concentrated together and compensate for their losses; take effective measures to gather together at a certain port all those Chinese who have lost their means of making a living and who do not wish to continue to stay in Indonesia, guarantee their safe conduct to the port, and provide food and lodging there; allow those Chinese who desire to return to their homeland to sell their property and to take their capital with them; allow them to take their capital with them; allow them to take their own valuable

effects; and immediately arrange shipping facilities to repatriate these overseas Chinese in groups and guarantee their safety on their journey back to their own country.
(18 February)

FIRMLY IMPLEMENT THE DIRECTIVE OF THE STATE
COUNCIL ON RECEIVING AND SETTLING RETURNING
OVERSEAS CHINESE

Following is the translation of an editorial in Ch'iao-wu
Pao, Peiping, No. 2, 20 February 1960, pp 6, 10.

On 2 February, the State Council issued a directive on receiving and settling returning overseas Chinese. The great masses of returning overseas Chinese and those still residing abroad were all rejoicing when they heard of the directive and many of them were so excited that tears swelled from their eyes. They said: during the old Chinese regime it was difficult for the overseas Chinese to return to their homeland, and therefore, the colonialists and foreign reactionaries used eviction as a weapon to threaten the overseas Chinese. Because their Fatherland was weak and government incompetent, the overseas Chinese had to be submissive and would rather be oppressed than return to their own country. But now, the situation has changed. Under the able leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, their Fatherland has become strong. Now, the overseas Chinese not only can rely on their Fatherland, but when they are in trouble and desire to return home, the government of their Fatherland has issued a special directive and established an organization for the special purpose of welcoming them. Considering the present and reminiscing the past, a vast difference is clearly seen. Such is the attitude expressed by the great masses of overseas Chinese, manifesting their support of and gratitude for the directive of the State Council. After reading the State Council's directive, those overseas Chinese in Indonesia who are now being persecuted and who are undergoing extensive suffering will be deeply encouraged and will brush aside their sorrows and decide to return to the fold of their Fatherland.

With regard to those overseas Chinese who desire to return to China to participate in her construction, the Chinese Government

constantly extends a welcoming hand to them. This is her consistent policy. Especially since the overseas Chinese in Indonesia are being persecuted without reason, Foreign Minister Chen I, representing the Chinese Government, has again extended a hearty welcome to the overseas Chinese in that country to return to the Fatherland to participate in its construction. The State Council has issued a directive to establish a Chinese People's Republic Commission for receiving and settling returning overseas Chinese, with the sole responsibility to plan the activities of receiving and settling these overseas Chinese. The Kwangtung, Fukien, Kwangsi and Yunnan Provinces (autonomous areas), which are responsible for the concentration and settlement of returning overseas Chinese, have separately established their own provincial (autonomous area) committee for receiving and settling returning overseas Chinese. The Chinese Government has a deep concern for the overseas Chinese. In the early part of this month, the government of the Fatherland sent out four ships to Indonesia to bring back those overseas Chinese who had lost their means of livelihood so that their return to the homeland would be as speedy as possible.

In the State Council's directive on the activities of receiving and settling returning overseas Chinese, there are provisions for expenditures, the principle of settlement, and the disposal of valuable effects that they bring with them. With regard to the expenditures involved in the receiving activities, there is an ample budget which includes expenditures for expanding the farms, schools and dormitories and also for building new ones. According to this budget, the returning overseas Chinese will have a well-arranged livelihood. They will be fully qualified to participate in the Fatherland's socialist construction and to contribute to the best of their ability.

In the State Council's directive on receiving and settling returning overseas Chinese, there is a provision for the principle of settlement. In order to give due regard to the overseas Chinese mode of living and to facilitate their education and develop their talents, the Government, with its own needs and the desire of each individual as a basis, will settle most of these returning overseas Chinese in the state-operated overseas Chinese farms in South China. Those among the returning overseas Chinese who desire to join their own relatives will be well taken care of by the provincial people's councils and by the people's communes that are concerned. Those among the returning overseas Chinese who are technicians and skilled laborers will be rehabilitated by the Government, according to the needs of the country and the qualifications of each individual, into plants, mines, and enterprises. The returning overseas Chinese students and those young people who are professionally inclined, in accordance with their age and cultural standing, will be sent to school; some of these who have financial difficulties will receive

scholarships from the Government. With regard to the livelihood of the returning overseas Chinese, they will be properly taken care of by the various localities. All baggage and personal effects belonging to the returning overseas Chinese will be free of import duties. All valuable effects brought back by the returning overseas Chinese will always be possessed by the individual. No matter from what part of the world the overseas Chinese have returned to China, this provision is equally effective.

The extensive provisions of the above-mentioned directive of the state Council have fully manifested the deep concern and regard the Party and the Government have for the returning overseas Chinese. They have also fully demonstrated that the Fatherland has a heartfelt welcome for the overseas Chinese who return to their homeland to participate in construction. Those overseas Chinese, who have the will to return, should return to their Fatherland immediately, and throw themselves into the enterprise of socialist construction.

The returned overseas Chinese and their dependents, and the returned overseas Chinese students, should implement the State Council's directive with action. In December of last year, at the fourth meeting of the First United Overseas Chinese Commission, the delegates of the returned overseas Chinese and their dependents, and the returned overseas Chinese students, expressed their determination, made plans, and prepared to put forth great effort to assist the Government in carrying out the activities of receiving and settling returning overseas Chinese. Those overseas Chinese who have returned to China relatively longer should, on the one hand, explain the conditions in China and the Party's various policies to their newly-returned relatives so that they can understand the situation in the country after they have settled down. On the other hand, it is very important that they should use action to lead and affect the newly-returned overseas Chinese so that they will be more active in participating in the socialist construction of the Fatherland. The newly-returned overseas Chinese, both in ideology and in their way of life, are somewhat different from their compatriots. Furthermore, due to their lack of a complete understanding of the conditions in China, they are not fully prepared ideologically to meet the environment in living, working, and learning in this country. Therefore, within a certain period of time, they will inevitably meet certain hardships. Thus it is the responsibility of those formerly-returned overseas Chinese to help these newly-returned Chinese to overcome their difficulties.

With regard to the returned overseas Chinese students, they should strive to attain great achievements in learning, working, and ideology. With their own progress, their own labor, and the high quality of their scientific achievements, they will become the frams, the beams, and the guides for the newly-returned overseas Chinese students in helping them to understand the Party's educational

policy so as to shorten the distance between them and their fellow students. The recent Seventeenth All-China Students' Delegates Congress has issued a call to all students throughout the nation "to arm themselves mentally with Mao Tse-tung ideology, to become good Communist students, and to scale the peaks of science and culture so that the struggle of socialist construction and the future transition into Communism will be hastened." The returned overseas Chinese students should respond to this call, make a faithful study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung ideology, acquire a strong communist world-view and labor attitude, cultivate a set of communist morals, put great effort into scaling the high peaks in science and culture, and educate themselves as truly red and specialized good students. In such a manner, they will not only satisfy the Party's demand, but will also become models to the newly-returned overseas Chinese students. They should use actions to implement the spirit of the State Council's directive. The great masses of returned overseas Chinese and their dependents should continue to launch a red-flag competition, planting red flags and posing sentinels everywhere. And by development of production, advancement of ideology, establishment of welfare enterprises, and other phases of activities, they should strive for the leading position in the leap forward, to guide the newly-returned overseas Chinese to actively contribute their efforts to the Fatherland's socialist construction. All comrades at the various levels of the receiving organizations in all areas and all cadres in overseas Chinese affairs should faithfully learn and firmly supplement the State Council's directive. Under the Party's guidance, they should muster their working morale, and by relying on the masses, they should perform the activities well in receiving and settling the returning overseas Chinese.

RECEIVING AND SETTLING RETURNING OVERSEAS
CHINESE IS OUR GLORIOUS DUTY

Following is the translation of an article written by P'ien Hsin, Commissioner of the Kwangtung Provincial Commission For Overseas Chinese Affairs, in Ch'iao-an Pao, Peiping, No. 2, 20 February 1960, pp. 15-16.

During the past several months an enormous and all-out anti-Chinese discriminatory movement has arisen in Indonesia, over which the people throughout the country have shown deep concern. Kwangtung Province is the principal home of the overseas Chinese, and therefore the people of this province have many relatives who are being persecuted now and they are thus concerned much more. Foreign Minister Chen I, representing the Chinese Government, sent two letters in succession to the Indonesian Government, giving strong protests and repeatedly making suggestions to settle the overseas Chinese problem. As to these persecuted and homeless overseas Chinese who are unwilling to continue to reside in Indonesia, the Fatherland, in accordance with their wish, is prepared to welcome them back to their homeland, and to assume the responsibility to settle them well in the country so that they can work and live there. The State Council of the Chinese People's Republic, with regard for the overseas Chinese abroad, has instructed the several provincial governments in South China to establish an organization for receiving and settling returning overseas Chinese to make preparations for the good performance of receiving the returning overseas Chinese. The overseas Chinese can rely on the great Fatherland, for there is no difficulty which the Fatherland cannot solve.

The people in this province enthusiastically support Foreign Minister Chen I's suggestion for an all-out solution to the overseas Chinese problem. It is recognized that these suggestions are fair and reasonable. Because of the friendship existing between the two countries, the Indonesian Government should faithfully assume the responsibility to arrive at a thorough solution of the historic overseas Chinese problem through negotiations between the two countries. If the overseas Chinese abroad wish to come back, no

matter whether they are in Indonesia or in any other part of the world they are all welcome to return. The Fatherland's warm hands are always extending towards them. Every construction enterprise in the Fatherland is developing rapidly and is flourishing with great promise. Under the Party's united guidance and under the brilliance of the general line, the Kwangtung Provincial construction enterprise has attained great achievements. The appearance of the whole province has shown enormous transformations. In the field of industries, excluding the reconstructed and enlarged plants, among the newly-built ones and those that are still under construction there are several dozen large-size plants and mining enterprises, one of which is a heavy machine plant that possesses a 2,500-ton hydraulic pressure machine and other heavy equipment. Very soon a ship-building plant will be established which will be able to build ships exceeding 10,000 tons. And there is the Mao-ming Oil Well which has an annual production of more than one million tons of crude oil. In the field of steel production, there is the capacity for the production of 490,000 tons of steel, 630,000 tons of iron, and 290,000 tons of rolled steel. Sugar production is nearly half of that of the whole nation and salt production has increased to four times the pre-liberation output. In the field of agriculture, Kwangtung had to be provided with foodstuff from the other provinces and imported rice from foreign countries every year before the Liberation. In the years since the Liberation, food production has increased. Since 1952, Kwangtung Province, which once had a food shortage, has now become a province with a food surplus. In the great leap forward year of 1958, food production reached 32,000,000,000 chin. Compared to that of 1949, the output was doubled. Though there were serious floods and droughts last year, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary industry, and fisheries still attained a great leap forward. Food production output still maintained the level of the great leap forward year of 1958.

As in the two previous years, Kwangtung Province will continue to leap forward in 1960. At present, the rural areas throughout the province are promoting a basic land construction. At the beginning of the year, plant and mining enterprises in the various areas attained, with great impetus, huge results at the start and huge results every ten days. Every corner of the province is boiling with a wave of construction. The Fatherland's construction activities never worry that the people are too many, but worry that they are too few. We need more labor power.

Kwangtung Province is located in the tropical and sub-tropical regions. Her natural conditions are not very different from those in South-east Asia, so they are suitable to the living customs of the overseas Chinese. Kwangtung Province is also the homeland of many overseas Chinese, so the people of Kwangtung welcome their compatriots to return to Kwangtung to join in the common task of building a strong country. In Kwangtung Province, during the ten years following

Liberation, there were more than 40,000 returned overseas Chinese, besides those who desired to join their own families, who were settled by the Canton Returned Overseas Chinese Service Committee; and each of them is now properly rehabilitated. They are now contributing their great efforts in various levels of occupation. Among them, there appeared not a few model workers, who were regarded as advanced producers. And not just a few returned overseas Chinese were elected as delegates to the All China People's Congress, to the Kwangtung Provincial People's Congress, or to the various city or hsien People's Congresses, and as members of the Political Consultation Committee. In Mei Hsien, Chung-shan Hsien, and P'u-ning Hsien, some returned overseas Chinese have become magistrates; and those who have become managers in factories, mines, enterprises, and farms or have assumed responsible positions in the people's communes are even more numerous. Some are too old and too weak and are in economic difficulties. In accordance with their desire, they have been sent to old people's homes to spend their last years. At the beginning of this year, two groups of returned overseas Chinese from Indonesia received enthusiastic welcome and consolation from all the people in Kwangtung, and they were rapidly settled in the best possible manner. Those who wished to see their relatives were sent home to join their own families. Before the returning overseas Chinese reached Canton, dormitories, beds, ample blankets, mosquito nets, and even a large supply of cotton-padded coats were all prepared for the overseas Chinese to protect themselves against the cold. They were deeply moved by the boundless warmth their Fatherland extended to them. Many of them, as soon as they set their feet on the soil of their homeland, could not keep the tears from swelling in their eyes.

It is a glorious duty to receive a great number of relatives coming back from abroad. All people in the province are eager and happy to assume this responsibility. On account of this, full preparations have been made. Under the guidance of the Kwangtung Provincial People's Council, the people of the Kwangtung Province will soon establish an all-province receiving committee and adopt various measures to solve all related problems. The Kwangtung Provincial and Canton Municipal Returned Overseas Chinese United Associations also carry out the resolution adopted by the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the First All-China Overseas Chinese United Association to give active assistance to the government to perform this duty well. At present, every port is planning to increase the construction of hostels, resting places, and baggage warehouses, and to enlarge or build new medical centers. All departments concerned are planning to provide adequate food and subsidiary food products. Short and long distance communication and transportation arrangements are carefully planned. Rehabilitation activities are being carefully planned also. Now, preparations are being made to enlarge the State-operated farms and to build a number of new overseas Chinese farms, which are to be located in Hainan, Chan-chiang, Swatow, Fu-shan, and Shao-kuan. The original farms have made necessary preparations and have planned production arrangements.

This year the Hsinglung Farm has a plan for extensive reclamation of waste lands to enlarge its cultivation area, and for the erection of a great number of housing facilities, which include new dormitories for receiving newly-returned overseas Chinese. At the farm they are also building a 1,000-kilowatt power station which will supply power to the plants and lighting for the homes. The people's communes in the various areas are also preparing a big welcome for the overseas Chinese as they return to the rural areas. The plants and mining enterprises are planning appropriate jobs for the overseas Chinese. Those students coming to China for their education will be given a heart-felt welcome by the school teachers and their fellow students and they will also receive friendly help from them. At present, besides a returned overseas Chinese students' middle make-up school already established in Canton, there are preparations made to open a new middle make-up school in Swatow for the returned overseas Chinese students, another similar school in Chanchiang, and a middle agricultural technical school in Hainan; and there are plans being discussed to establish elementary schools in those hsien where there are overseas Chinese children. In the Overseas Chinese New Villages in Canton, new houses and apartments have been erected. These new houses will be sold to the overseas Chinese for residence. From the northern part of Kwangtung to Hainan Island, everywhere there prevails a busy atmosphere of preparing receptions for the overseas Chinese. In such areas as Hainan and Chanchiang, which are preparing to receive a great number of overseas Chinese, there are beautiful overseas Chinese homes and rich resources. Their promising outlook for construction in the future is very attractive. Summer climate prevails all year round on Hainan Island. There are three rice crops every year. On the farm, at the edge of the village, such tropical plants and fruits as rubber, coffee, palmolive, coconut, and pepper are in abundance. Virgin forest occupies one quarter of the total area of the island. In these forests there is a valuable supply of tropical timber. On the coast line of more than 1,000 kilometers, there are a number of ports that are now building large fishing bases. The modernized Ying-ko Sea salt-yard on the coast is now under urgent construction. On the island there are rich mineral resources. The Shih-la Mine has produced a great supply of iron ore which has given great strength to socialist construction. Since Liberation, tropical products have been developed greatly. At present, the people on Hainan Island have one ambition--they hope that in the not very distant future they will be able to develop the tropical resources on the island and change Hainan into an island full of tropical products.

In order to perform the above-mentioned receiving and settling activities well, the people of Kwangtung have resolved to firmly supplement the State Council's directive, and in accordance with the country's needs and the individual's desire, make job arrangements for the returning overseas Chinese. A portion of these overseas

Chinese who have relatives in their home areas and wish to join the people's communes there with their families, should be sent back to their homes to aid in production. In places where such persons are numerous, they should be grouped into a separate production district to participate in the commune's production. As to those who have special technical skills, and in accordance with the country's needs and the individual's desire, they should be separately placed in plants, mines, enterprises, and cultural and health undertakings within the province. Those youths and students who have appropriate cultural standings, and are of school age, should be sent to returned overseas Chinese middle make-up schools or to technical vocational schools and regular schools to be educated. Those old people who have no relatives and cannot work should be sent to the returned overseas Chinese rest homes and old age homes. In order to utilize the talents of the overseas Chinese, the state-operated overseas Chinese farms will develop tropical and sub-tropical products as their principal production, and will coordinate the multiple undertakings and strive to produce more food and oil products. At the same time, attention must be given to the development of animal husbandry, the fishing industry, forestry, and the reprocessing industry. This will develop the returned overseas Chinese into multiple-trade producers.

At the same time, appropriate job arrangements must be made for those overseas Chinese who are not accustomed to manual labor. They should be gradually led to participate in productive labor. On the farm, the returned overseas Chinese may reclaim some land to raise some domestic fowls and animals. These self-planted and self-grown products can be owned by the individual to improve his living. Any surplus can be sold to the state-operated farms or state-operated stores. Members on the farms should be paid according to their labor -- the more one works the more he is paid. If any one has real difficulty, he should be given temporary assistance. Food should be rationed on an individual basis and should be distributed to each home. If the individual desires, he may join the communal dining hall; if he has any food left over, he should keep it for himself. These are measures that will gradually lead them to accustom themselves to the way of life in the Fatherland so that everyone in the country will progress together. Those who wish to join their families should be sent home, and those who wish to live on a remittance from abroad or interest from bank deposits and capital investments may be permitted to do so. Those who wish to participate in labor should be given due consideration as to type of work and vacation arrangements. Baggage and personal effects brought back by the overseas Chinese are free of custom duties; all property will always belong to the individual. With regard to the former, this regulation was fully applied when two groups of overseas Chinese returned home. As to the latter regulation, it is the national policy of China. It was enforced in the past, it is still enforced at the present, and will continue to be enforced in the future. With regard to the newly-returned overseas Chinese, the patriotic

educational activity for them must be well performed. In accordance with their needs, they must gradually be led to understand the Fatherland's socialist revolution and socialist construction enterprise through appropriate observation tours and discussion groups; and to recognize the new face of the Fatherland's rapid developments, so that they will have a greater love for the Fatherland and will have a more relaxed feeling in arranging their life and work in the Fatherland.

Following the great leap forward years of 1958 and 1959, this year will be a continuous leap forward year; and it is also the first year of the '60's. With magnanimity, the people of the Kwangtung Province look forward to the era of the '60's with full confidence. With ten years of construction experiences behind them, and under the Party's general line, they will adopt a series of "walking on two legs" policies to hasten the development of their construction. The situation before them is very promising. They must raise higher the three glorious flags of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes. And, under the correct guidance of the Chinese Communist Central Committee and the Communist Kwangtung Committee, they should promote the wisdom of the masses, create more favorable conditions, victoriously assume the heavy, yet glorious, duty of receiving and settling a great number of returning overseas Chinese; and unite with the returning overseas Chinese to arouse a high morale and to strive forward so that the Fatherland's great socialist construction enterprise will be fulfilled in a more rapid, better, and less expensive manner. (This article is a report made by T'ien Hsin at the (expanded) meeting of the Kwangtung Provincial and Canton Municipal Returned Overseas Chinese United Association.)

WE MUST PERFORM WELL THE WORK OF SETTLING
RETURNING OVERSEAS CHINESE

Following is the translation of extracts from a speech made by Chou Cheng, Deputy Administrator, Hainan Administrative District, in Ch'iao-wu Pao, Peiping, No. 2, 20 February 1960, p. 17.

We welcome the overseas Chinese to return to join in developing Hainan. This year we are prepared to receive and settle all those overseas Chinese who wish to return to Hainan.

At present, the preparation activities for receiving and settling returning overseas Chinese in Hainan are vigorously progressing. In order to settle the newly-returned overseas Chinese and the overseas Chinese students, the whole island is now expanding eight farms and building one new farm. An agricultural technical school is now under construction in Tan Hsien.

Hainan Island is China's treasure island. It is located in the tropical region and has a mild climate with no frost nor snow the year around. There is sufficient rainfall and it is suitable for the planting of a great number of tropical products. On the island there are rich virgin forests and mineral deposits, vast stretches of grassy plains and slopes, and flourishing pastures that are green the year around. Here, there is a 1,400-kilometer coast line, with more than 60 large and small ports, extensive coastal marine cultivation areas, and shallow and deep-sea fishing grounds. To sum up, Hainan has excellent conditions. In order to develop Hainan in the present great leap forward year, the original labor power is insufficient.

In 1959, Hainan's industrial and agricultural productive construction, no matter whether in industry, agriculture, communication and transportation, or finance and trade, attained an extensive great leap forward. Within the last year, and especially the latter part of the year, the industrial and agricultural production in the whole area, as well as all the other construction activities, have shown a month-to-month increase, a "month-to-month red", and every construction has a manifold over-fulfillment. The value of total

Industrial and agricultural output, as compared to that of 1958, has increased by 27.7%. In industries, the value of total industrial output in 1959, as compared to that of 1958, has increased by 39%. The output for the whole year of the principal products of the various industries, such as pig iron, iron ore, raw coal, crude oil, electricity, salt, and timber, has not only greatly surpassed that of 1958 but has also greatly over-fulfilled the goals of 1959 planning. Formerly, Hainan was industrially backward; but within the last year, there have risen countless newly-built chimneys and plant facilities, including the expanded engineering project of the Hainan Steel Company, the first stage of construction of the Yang-ko Sea salt-yard, the four large sugar refineries, Chia-chi, Lung-p'o, Li-kuo, Ch'a-ken, and also the agricultural tools factory, lathe plant, oxygen plant, and resin factory. These basic constructions have built up an excellent foundation by which Hainan's development and industrial production will be hastened. In agriculture, the value of Hainan's total output this year, as compared with that of 1958, has increased by 18.1%. Even though some areas were affected by a serious drought, the people's communes sponsored an effective mass struggle against drought and the autumn crop still produced a 13.4% increase in food production. The special features of food production in last year's great harvest are: high production areas attained still higher production; low production areas became high production areas; mountainous areas caught up with the plains; large areas reaped a balanced rich harvest; and when the autumn food crop was being reaped, good harvest news spread around frequently. In large areas, 600 to 700 chin rice fields and paddies appeared everywhere. Autumn crop production caught up to, or approximately to, the provincial food production level. The "low production area" cap was taken off. Because the policy of "food and tropical products must be increased at the same time" was carried out in 1959, the total area of land reclaimed and planted with tropical products has been increased by three times, as compared to that of 1958.

Hainan Island is one of the principal homes of the overseas Chinese, and there are many overseas Chinese families there. In 1959, because the ideological level of the overseas Chinese dependents and the returned overseas Chinese was rising, their working morale rose to unprecedented heights. One hundred percent of the overseas Chinese dependents and returned overseas Chinese joined in productive labor. In order to attain a rich autumn harvest in Wan-chang Hsien, 5,272 overseas Chinese dependents and returned overseas Chinese were mobilized and organized to promote an overseas Chinese dependents' high production experimental farm. In that hsien, 11,714 mou were put under cultivation in this experimental farm method, and they had a wide-spread rich harvest, with a total grain production of 4,630,000 chin. The highest production per mou reached 1,200 chin. The 1959 autumn crop production compared with that of 1958, was increased by 120%. As to individual production achievement, there are a great

number of overseas Chinese dependents and returned overseas Chinese who are really good producers and model workers. Of the 3,588 advanced model workers in the Wan-chang Hsien, 1,847 were overseas Chinese dependents and returned overseas Chinese, which constituted 48.4% of the total. In Ch'ung-hai Hsien, there were 1,300 "sentinels" in industry, agriculture, business, education, and the military, of whom 426 were overseas Chinese dependents and returned overseas Chinese, which constituted 35% of the total. Both Huang Hung-chiang and Li Hsin-fu, who represented Hai-k'ou City at the all-China heroes meeting, are returned overseas Chinese, and are new sentinels on the industrial front in technical reforms. They have planted many red flags under the great red flag of the general line.

At present, China is in the great leap forward period. The call for the 1960 struggle has been sounded. At the beginning of this year, all the great mass of overseas Chinese dependents, returned overseas Chinese, and the entire labor force together, have begun the new struggle with "open-door red", "full-hall red", "day-to-day red", "month-to-month red" and "red to the end"; and even the slogan of the "thousand chin grain, ten thousand chin potatoes" movement has already become a mass movement. The song of the leap forward has rung through the fields, the workshops, the plant facilities, and in every corner of the island! Good production news spreads frequently throughout the land.

Under the leadership of the Party, let us raise high the three flags of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes, and follow the victorious road of 1959 to struggle for the fulfillment of the 1960 great leap forward and "the completion of basic development in Hainan within three years."

(These are extracts from a speech made by Chou Cheng, Deputy Administrator of the Hainan Administrative District, at an evening rally of the spring festival to celebrate the great leap forward, held by the returned overseas Chinese, the overseas Chinese dependents, and the returned overseas Chinese students in Hai-k'ou City on 27 January.)