



# The Phyllis Schlafly Report



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## The Success Story Of Free China

The most striking lesson in the world today between freedom and slavery, between prosperity and privation, is the contrast between Free China on Taiwan and Red China on the Mainland.

Both countries are populated and governed by people of the same race. But Free China on Taiwan has political and economic freedom, an enlightened government, and the free enterprise system. The result is that, although it is a mountainous island without oil or other mineral wealth, Taiwan has the fastest growing economy in the Far East and perhaps in the whole world. In one turbulent generation, the Free Chinese have wrought a miracle of economic and social advancement and political survival.

Red China, on the other hand, has the tightest thought control, the most oppressive economic system, and the most brutal terror tactics history has ever recorded. Official U.S. estimates are that the Mao-Chou regime has murdered more than 60 million of its own people. Whenever people get the chance, they are voting with their feet and risking death to escape across the closely-guarded and patrolled borders.

The Communist system on Mainland China simply cannot compete in world markets. Red China's 700 million people can manage to export a dollar value of goods only about the level of little Taiwan with its 15 million people.

In the past two years, many American VIPs have visited Red China, including the President, the Secretary of State, Senators, Congressmen, and reporters. It is too bad that they did not complete their education by visiting Free China on Taiwan.

### Opportunity=Hard Work

The columnist Ann Landers once wrote that success in life is achieved by taking advantage of your opportunities. But, she cautioned, opportunity is usually disguised as hard work, and most people don't recognize it.

Any visitor to the Republic of China on Taiwan cannot help but note the way the Free Chinese have recognized their opportunity in the disguise of hard work, and made the most of it. Hard work in a free enterprise system and under a stable government has transformed this island from a primitive and war-ravaged economy to a prosperous industrial nation where per capita income is the second highest in Asia, and whose manufacturing production increased more than 25 percent last year alone. On a visit last month to Taiwan, I was greatly impressed by the progress made in the seven years since my previous visit.

The hub of the export trade is Kaohsiung, a modern industrial port with broad, busy streets, new factories, warehouses, freight terminals, and a giant new oil refinery. In Kaohsiung, the Free Chinese have built an Export Processing Zone designed specifically to encourage the export trade. Last year, this Export Zone exported \$400 million in goods, and the total this year will be \$600 million. Some 80,000 people are employed in the 162 factories in this Export Processing Zone. Total Taiwan exports rose to \$7 billion last year.

The Free Chinese are particularly proud to show off their new Tsengwen Dam, one of the largest construction projects in the Far East. This is a good example of an efficient labor force working with a strong sense of national purpose to provide electric power, irrigation, and recreation for an area of two million people. Instead of the typical American delays and cost overruns, the dam was completed six months ahead of schedule at a cost of ten percent less than the estimate.

### Refugees From Red China

One of the most interesting events during my visit to Taiwan was a symposium put on during Captive Nations Week by 150 refugees from Red China. They had come from various parts of the Chinese Mainland, from every level and walk of

life, from different races, languages, and occupations. Their escape routes were different: some came by sea, some by land, and some by air. They escaped between January 1954 and July 1974 by way of Hong Kong, Quemoy, Matsu, Macao, Burma, Thailand, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Japan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and even Turkey. Most, however, reached freedom by way of Hong Kong.

These refugees had only one thing in common: they risked their lives for freedom, and succeeded. They are among the small number who have been able to elude the strict control and blockade enforced by the Chinese Communists along the fringes of the Bamboo Curtain. These refugees are a living manifestation that there are still people in the world who believe with Patrick Henry in the principle, "Give me liberty or give me death."

Most interesting were the refugees who had escaped to freedom by swimming. Some had swum from Amoy to Quemoy, but most made it by swimming to Hong Kong, a treacherous eight hour swim amidst Red machine gun fire, mines, and sharks. I asked one 19-year-old girl who had made that swim what was the percentage of those who succeeded. She said that she and her friends had estimated that only one out of a hundred who tried the swim was successful.

Americans should reflect on how much freedom means to those Chinese who are willing to choose a course of action in which they have 99 chances out of 100 of being shot, blown up, eaten by sharks, or drowned from exhaustion.

Another girl who recently succeeded in this swim lost one foot to a shark and saw her two companions eaten alive. She declined to talk about conditions in Red China for fear that her relatives left behind would "be made to suffer even more" than she had suffered by losing her foot to a shark.

One surprising fact which came out during the symposium was that most of the refugees were either university graduates or had held good jobs in Red China. In other words, they were the ones who had the best of what Mainland China has to offer. Many of the refugees were engineers. Several had been leaders in the "Red Guard." Others included businessmen, architects, professors, pilots, army officers, members of the National Peoples' Congress, and even a member of the Communist Table Tennis Team. All these refugees valued their freedom more than their jobs or any other priority.

### **The Cork In The Bottle**

The most amazing part of the land the Free Chinese have built and defended since World War II is the little island known to us as Quemoy (called Kinmen by the Chinese). This is freedom's farthest outpost in the Pacific, situated just a little more than a mile off the coast of Red China. Here, through binoculars, you can look out from the land of the free and get a long close look at the home of

the slave. Standing in camouflaged trenches, you can watch the Red soldiers patrolling the beaches of the Mainland.

One must either visit Quemoy or study the map to realize how this tiny island nestles into the shoreline of the mainland, surrounded on three sides by Red China. It is sometimes called the cork in the bottle. Every part of Quemoy is within range of Red artillery fire. In order to make the trip to Quemoy, one must make a hazardous flight during which the plane flies low about 500 feet above the sea in order to avoid Red China's radar. Red China's MIG fighter planes have, on occasion, attacked the passenger planes and shot them down. Taiwan's jet fighters provide constant surveillance for every flight from Taiwan to Quemoy.

The 50,000 people who live on Quemoy have learned to live with a constant reminder of their nearness to Communism. On every odd-numbered day, the Reds shell the island with artillery fire from the Mainland. This has been going on for more than a decade. Over the years, many people have been killed and crippled, and many homes destroyed. For the last few years, the shells have been filled with propaganda leaflets instead of explosives. It is unlikely that any of the Free Chinese living on Quemoy would fall for the crude Communist propaganda, but the Reds continue this farce anyway.

Quemoy has been completely built as an underground and camouflaged community. Varieties of camouflage are used on tops of homes, buildings, and fortifications in order to avoid giving the enemy prominent targets. Command, supply, and shelter centers are all underground. Quemoy even boasts an impressive civic auditorium carved out of solid rock. It has natural underground air conditioning and perfect natural acoustics. In time of attack, the seats can be removed and it can be transformed into a hospital on a few hours' notice.

The Free Chinese have transformed what was a desolate and barren island into quite a showplace. Formerly, there was hardly a tree on Quemoy. In the last 15 years, 30 million have been planted. The land is cultivated and cared for. Modern roads connect every part of the island. The few public buildings are substantial. There are 25 elementary schools, five junior high schools, and one senior high school.

The 50,000 people on Quemoy are governed by a combination military and civil government under a Deputy Commanding General of the Republic of China Army. One lone American officer is stationed on the island in an advisory capacity.

### **Fortress of Freedom**

It has been a tremendous military and financial undertaking to make Quemoy into a fortress that can resist aggression by Red China. All the military installations must be either underground

or heavily camouflaged.

Most of all, however, Quemoy is fortified by the determination of the Chinese to keep it free. Quemoy stands as an effective demonstration of the will to freedom, reinforced by military fortifications.

Quemoy is important militarily because it is a shield for defending the Republic of China on Taiwan. Quemoy gives Taiwan the warning system it needs to be alert to any possible attack from Red China. Red China is not able to use Quemoy or Amoy as ports for any invasion of Taiwan.

Quemoy is also important as a symbol of man's determination to be free. It is a tremendous achievement for Free China to be able to hold this little island of freedom in the very jaws of the Communist colossus. To the enslaved millions on the mainland, Quemoy holds out the hope that freedom still exists and that liberation is possible.

For 25 years, the Red China lobby in the United States has been insisting that Quemoy is indefensible and should be abandoned to the Chinese Reds. Red China devotees in the United States have argued that the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu should belong to whomever controls Mainland China, and, of course, the Reds are in de facto control there. This is about like saying that the offshore islands of England and Ireland should have been turned over to Hitler after he conquered the Continent of Europe.

The Communists have made several unsuccessful attempts to conquer Quemoy, notably in 1949 and 1958. In 1949, the Reds attacked with troops and air force and occupied a corner of Quemoy. A bitter battle lasted for two days until the Reds were defeated. Half their invasion force was killed and the other half was captured. The Reds never tried another invasion.

In 1958 the Chinese Reds began heavy shelling of the island. This show of force activated all the appeasement-minded pundits in the United States who orchestrated the refrain "Why die for Quemoy?" Walter Lippmann and others counseled immediate retreat from the offshore islands.

Fortunately, the Eisenhower Administration was in office then and the decision was made to stand firmly on the side of resistance to Communism. President Eisenhower went on television and told the world that America would stand firm in the Taiwan Straits. We sent over a small amount of equipment, nicknamed "alligators" and "sidewinders," and within a week the Reds backed down. In this confrontation with the Communists, we won a brilliant military and psychological victory that has not been diminished to this day.

### **Psywar Base Against Communism**

Quemoy is a vitally important base for psychological warfare against the Communists. Despite the one million shells of artillery fired

against the island, Quemoy has grown stronger over the years. Its effective current psywar activities include the following:

1) Radio broadcasts to Mainland China are aired on a 24-hour basis. These broadcasts tell of Communist atrocities and refute Mao Tse-tung's writings.

2) Mainland China is so close that it can be reached by loudspeakers. Four loudspeakers are in operation all the time, directing music and anti-Communist messages to the Mainland.

3) High-altitude and medium-altitude balloons filled with leaflets are launched every time the winds are favorable to blow them toward Red China.

4) Boats are used to approach the coast of Red China as closely as possible in order to dispense plastic bags, toys, and other containers filled with informational leaflets.

5) Quemoy gladly receives any defectors from Red China -- after they are questioned and their sincerity is tested. Often Mainland Chinese fishermen are lost at sea. They are given sweaters and other necessities, and then returned to the Mainland. A few lucky ones are given a visit to Taiwan before their return.

### **A Gracious People**

All the high Chinese government officials went out of their way to be available for talks and discussions with all the visiting foreigners during Captive Nations Week. And they are a charming and gracious people. It is good to know that there is someplace in the world where the old-fashioned attribute of courtesy abounds in all its fullness.

Any American woman would be envious of the way the Chinese women keep their figures and their smooth, unwrinkled skin all their lives. Those two features make nearly every Chinese woman look some 20 years younger than she really is.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek is one of the world's most remarkable women. A charming and gracious woman, she combines the exercise of power with a warm, direct and friendly approach to other people. She is a perfect example of a woman who has succeeded in a man's world while remaining wholly a woman. After all the wars, and tragedies, and disappointments she has had through a long and troubled life, she is still a beautiful woman with the continuing courage and determination of a proven leader, never embittered by betrayals or crushed by defeats. Educated at Wellesley College, she speaks fluent English.

### **Captive Nations Week**

The highlight of the Captive Nations Week observance in Taiwan was a mass rally at the modern, air-conditioned, Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall. The government of the Republic of China was rep-

resented by Vice President C. K. Yen, who pulled no punches in identifying the problem. He said: "Communism is the source of all the troubles afflicting the world. . . . Freedom, justice, and world peace are obtainable only through resolute anti-Communism. There can be no freedom without anti-Communism, and no peace without freedom. . . . Slavery and totalitarianism are at the heart of every Communist regime."

Vice President Yen went on to explain the fallacy in today's most popular illusion: "The democracies regard detente as a means to peace. Communist totalitarian regimes consider detente as another means to war. . . . Negotiation with the Communists will lead to the piecemeal destruction of the Free World, and it will abet infiltration and subversion by the Communists."

The United States was represented on this solemn occasion by Congressman Lamar Baker of Tennessee, who reminded his audience that Mainland China "is the largest of all Captive Nations, and continues to be the most infamous dictatorship in mankind's history." He promised that "America will remain alert and watchful" and will continue "our firm commitment to the Republic of China."

Later, Congressman Baker told reporters that there is no possibility that the U.S. Government will develop closer ties with Peking. Referring to Senator Henry Jackson's recent call for full diplomatic relations with Red China, Congressman Baker said that is only Jackson's own opinion and cannot be interpreted as the view of the American people or their Government.

## World Anti-Communist League

The Captive Nations Rally was sponsored by the World Anti-Communist League, whose Founder, Dr. Ku Cheng-kang expressed the hope that the United States "will never in the course of talks with the Communists, sacrifice any free nation's rights and interest, or any captive people's free will. . . . We must restore freedom to the enslaved so as to safeguard the freedom of those who are now free."

Dr. Ku called on his audience to join in "an all-out counterattack against Communist forces of enslavement by all freedom-loving people united together irrespective of region, nationality, religious belief, or profession."

The President of the World Anti-Communist League, Fred Schlafly, told the rally that the Captive Nations Resolution passed by the U.S. Congress on July 17, 1959 is still the law of the United States and requires the U.S. President to issue annually a proclamation designating the third week in July as Captive Nations Week. The U.S. President is by law ordered to do this every year "until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the Captive Nations of the

world." President Nixon did issue such a proclamation this year, in compliance with the law.

Mr. Schlafly recited the text of the Captive Nations Resolution which proclaims many vital and timely truths about Communist aggression and tyranny, including these: "The enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other people. . . .

"The desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace."

At the end of Captive Nations Week, the Free Chinese government reaffirmed that its current military policy is to strengthen the Taiwan bastion and to create opportunities for recovery of the China Mainland. In a written statement, the Republic of China Cabinet stated that the government's plans are designed to meet the needs of both defensive and offensive operations.

The spirit and fortitude of the Free Chinese on Taiwan -- in the face of the threat of a formidable and implacable enemy on Mainland China, and in the face of the dishonorable and shameful treatment by the organization euphemistically called the "United Nations" -- are an inspiration to the rest of the world.

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Phyllis Schlafly is the co-author of three books on nuclear strategy, *The Gravediggers* (1964), *Strike From Space* (1965), and *The Betrayers* (1968), which accurately predicted that the Soviet Union had a program to overtake and surpass the U.S. in nuclear weapons. She has testified on national security before the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees. She is now a commentator on *Spectrum* for CBS radio and television. Her 1972 series of interviews with military and nuclear experts was aired on 70 television and 50 radio stations. Her first book was *A Choice Not An Echo* (1964), and her latest book is a biography entitled *Mindszenty the Man* (1972). An honors graduate of Washington University and member of Phi Beta Kappa, she has a Master's Degree from Harvard University

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