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September 16, 1950

Land Reform and China's Industrialisation

— Hsin Jen

People's War in Korea

— Jack Chen

On Japanese Unity Against the Enemy

— "People's Daily" Editorial

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Vol. 2, No. 6

CONTENTS

September 16, 1950

EDITORIAL

Let the U.S. Aggressors Take Heed! 3

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Land Reform & China's Industrialisation Hsin Jen 4
 China's Coal Mines Reformed Liu Shin-hua 7
 On Japanese Unity Against the Enemy 9
 People's War in Korea Jack Chen 11

PICTORIALS

Korea Fights Back 15
 "Song of the Red Flag" 18

FEATURES

"Song of the Red Flag" Chen Lu-yen 19
 The Birth of a New Furnace Lu Tuan-ho 22
 Women in the Peace Campaign Chu Ah-hwei 24
 U.S. Aggression in Manchuria 28
 Two Poems on Korea 30

CULTURAL FRONT

The Study Magazine 25

ARCHIVE

China Protests against U.S. Bombing in Manchuria 26

CURRENT CHINA

August 26 — September 10, 1950 29

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LET THE U. S. AGGRESSORS TAKE HEED!

The murderous raids on China's Northeast carried out by planes of the U.S. invasion forces in Korea add yet another count to the long list of American crimes against China. After a brazen attempt at denial, the criminal was forced to admit his guilt. These attacks were made by many planes on two consecutive occasions. The pretext that they were committed "by mistake" is patently absurd, and this is recognised by the world-wide condemnation of this new crime of the U.S. warmongers. It is clear that this killing of peaceful Chinese citizens and destruction of Chinese property is a further act of open and direct aggression against the People's Republic of China.

America's aggression in Korea, military intervention in Taiwan and the raids on the Northeast are all co-ordinated steps in Washington's adventurist plans for Asian domination.

In those Southeast Asian countries where the national liberation movements have not as yet succeeded in throwing out the invaders, the U.S. imperialists are lavishly pouring out money and munitions in the attempt to keep their puppets in the fight for Wall Street's interests. But in those countries where the people have already expelled the traitors and freed themselves from imperialist bondage, the U.S. imperialists, unwilling to forego their spoils, have desperately resorted to measures of open war and themselves have to face the consequences of defeat. This is the imperialist logic that motivates these continued aggressions against China and now leads America onto the dangerous path of open war.

The U.S. invasion of Taiwan and these raids on Manchuria climax the veiled aggressions against China which were so voluminously described in Acheson's White Paper.

The People's Government has long since warned the U.S. warmongers that the Chinese people will not permit the United States to trample with impunity upon China's sovereignty. These latest aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists make it clear, however, that they have not taken these warnings to heart. In their crazy arrogance, they have instead tried to scare us with the threat of the U.S. 7th Fleet and 13th Air Force in Taiwan and by bombings in Manchuria — cynical violations of the U.N. Charter, of international law and the standards of common humanity. We are a peace-loving nation, but there is a limit to our patience. Our forbearance due to our love of peace must not be misconstrued. Already the workers in the factories, the peasants in the fields, people of every strata have undertaken to redouble their productive efforts in support of

their government's stand. They have pledged themselves to expel the U.S. aggressors. From end to end of China, there is a single demand: "DRIVE THE AMERICAN AGGRESSORS OUT OF ASIA!"

In the meantime, the protests against American aggression in China which Foreign Minister Chou En-lai has cabled to Lake Success are now on the agenda of the Security Council. Faced with the dangerous situation in which one member state has invaded the territory of another member state, the Security Council is obligated by its inalienable duty, as the Chinese Foreign Minister pointed out in his messages to the United Nations, to condemn the U.S. aggressor and demand the complete withdrawal of its armed forces from both China and Korea. But it is also the inescapable duty of the Council immediately to admit the right of the lawful representatives of the Chinese people to their place at the U.N.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole and legal government of the Chinese people, and its right to take part in the work of the United Nations is incontestable. There is all the more reason for China's representatives to be seated at the U.N. because China is the party attacked and she is the accuser in the case against the U.S. aggressor which is now before the Security Council.

If the Security Council is really to perform its function effectively as an instrument for maintaining peace and security, it must end the absurd situation in which it finds itself as a result of the "political corpse" of the Kuomintangite being allowed to usurp the lawful place of the delegate of the People's Republic of China.

We must emphasise again that any measure or resolution adopted by the Security Council without the participation of the representatives of the People's Republic of China is illegal and will not stand.

The Chinese people have the strength as well as the confidence to liberate Taiwan and repulse aggression from any quarter. We shall continue with the tasks we have set ourselves and we shall see that our territory is maintained inviolate. In this we have the support of all the lovers of peace and justice among the peoples of the world.

All those who supinely follow the dictates of the U.S. warmongers should realise the serious consequences that must inevitably arise from the American aggression against China and the American attempts to prevent China's rightful representation at the United Nations which are paralysing U.N. activities.

LAND REFORM AND CHINA'S INDUSTRIALISATION

Hsin Jen

Today China is still a predominantly agricultural country. Of her total production no less than 90 per cent is accounted for by agriculture while industry contributes only a meagre 10 per cent. But if the standards of living of her 475,000,000 people are to be radically improved, she must reduce this disparity. The problem which this poses, the major problem of how to industrialise the country, is as enormous as her present industrial deficiency is obvious. There is, however, a key to the problem's solution and one which has already been applied over an area whose rural population totals more than 145,000,000, and the success of which in this area has already proved its applicability. That key is land reform, for with it the feudal land relationships which virtually placed an embargo on industrial development are totally destroyed.

Explaining the close relation between land reform and industrialisation and speaking particularly of feudal exploitation through land ownership, Liu Shao-chi has said: "Unless we change this situation, the victory of the Chinese people's revolution cannot be consolidated, the productive forces in the rural areas cannot be set free, the industrialisation of New China cannot be realised and the people cannot enjoy the fundamental gains of the victory of the revolution."

For more than three thousand years, feudal exploitation has kept the land in subjection and the peasant in alternating poverty and starvation, reducing the rural areas to the utter bankruptcy of recent decades. And while feudalism was the main cause of the oppression of China's peasantry, going hand in hand with it were two other factors, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism, which together have made of China a semi-feudal, semi-colonial country and helped to make the development of a healthy economy impossible. With liberation, however, the picture has changed.

Following the liberation has come land reform over huge areas, transforming the country's economy, releasing productive forces, increasing the agricultural yield and the peasants' purchasing power and providing capital for the country's industrialisation. The basis for a strong and independent national economy is thereby being laid and in such a way that the industrial development consequent upon the release of rural productive forces will in turn serve to mechanise agriculture so that the two aspects of the economy strengthen each other.

What then was the condition of China's economy before liberation? A general survey shows that

modern industrial production was largely in the hands of imperialists and bureaucratic capitalists. Weak and limited as industrial production was, it was also backward and its growth unbalanced. Typically enough for a semi-colonial country, industries were located more with an eye to cheap labour and easy access to foreign markets than with regard to China's own needs and raw materials. The overwhelming concentration of industry in Shanghai is a case in point. Figures show how thorough was the hold of imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism over the major industries. Light industries account for the major part of China's industry and, of these, the textile industry is the most important. In 1937, 46 per cent of all the spindles in China's textile mills were foreign-owned. Similarly with power and coal. Exclusive of the Northeast, foreign ownership claimed 50 per cent of the electric power while Japanese capital controlled 84 per cent of the coal produced in the Northeast. Following the end of the War of Resistance against Japan, bureaucratic capital increased its stake at a startling rate. Statistics released by the reactionary Kuomintang (KMT) government showed that, by 1947, bureaucratic capital owned 66 per cent of the electric power, 33 per cent of the coal production, and 90 per cent of steel production.

Meanwhile, the many wars between the warlords, eight years of resistance to Japan, and the four years' War of Liberation took heavy toll of China's industries. The fighting caused great destruction. Japanese pilfering and KMT graft and corruption crippled all industries, greatly reducing steel and coal output. Railway lines went unrepaired; some were purposely destroyed and communications everywhere deteriorated.

Those days of impoverishing haphazard industrial development ended when its proponents were driven from China. From now on, industrialisation will be planned and will advance step by step so as gradually to industrialise the whole nation and transform China's economy from a backward and agricultural one to a modern, industrial one.

Basis of New Economy

For this, land reform is basic. The immediate result of land reform is the destruction of irrational feudal landlordism and its replacement through legal, orderly and well-directed processes by the distribution of land to poor and landless peasants. With the disappearance of old forms of exploitation disappear the high and exorbitant rents which peasants

once had to pay for their land—rarely less than 50 per cent of the crop, frequently as much as 70 or 80 per cent. Released from this exaction and feeling now that they are their own masters, the peasants lose their apathy and conservatism, and their enthusiasm for production is heightened by the knowledge that their surplus will go not to the landlords but to themselves. This surplus in turn is now available to improve production facilities. Almost overnight certain of the conditions necessary for China's industrialisation are created. Over a longer period the effect is far-reaching.

To carry the question a step further, what then are the conditions favourable to industrialisation which land reform and increased industrial production create? They are the increased production of raw materials, the opening of markets, the accumulation of capital, and the release of a potential labour force.

In considering the major inter-dependent factors in land reform and industrialisation, four in particular stand out:

(1) Industrialisation requires more raw materials, and a corresponding increase in the quantity of foodstuffs produced as the labour in industrial areas grows. The experience of areas which have already undergone land reform shows that the quantity of foodstuffs rises quickly after land is redistributed. For example, the total projected production of grain in 1950 is expected to show an increase of more than 5,000,000 tons over the figures for 1949; while the production of wheat alone will probably register an increase of 3,300,000 tons. Thus China's much mooted food problem, once regarded as very serious, is being solved. And in another field—cotton—striking progress has been achieved. The total area planted to cotton this year has been increased to approximately 3,750,000 hectares which in turn will raise the estimated ginned cotton production figures to 700,000 tons. Thus the needs of China's most important light industry are being met internally. Land reform, then, insures a steady and reliable source of supply for raw materials and foodstuffs needed for industrialisation.

(2) With land reform, the feudal rent system is abolished, resulting in immediate improvement in the daily life of the peasants who begin to buy from the cities agricultural implements, simple machinery, chemical fertilisers, water-wheels, oil presses and other items of equipment which boost agricultural production. For example, the rural areas of North China purchased 80,000 water-wheels during this year. In the Northeast where land reform has been in effect longer, 20,000 new-type farming implements have been put into use in the rural areas of Kirin Province. During the month of February 1950, the Harbin Rural Service Association reported the sale of more than 6,000 iron plows to peasants in the district. And from the co-operative organisations

100,000 FARM WORKERS ENTER N.E. INDUSTRY

One hundred thousand surplus farm workers have been absorbed by the industrial, mining and timber enterprises of the Northeast in the last six months. The freeing of this large labour force for industry was made possible by the development of the mutual-aid system among the Northeast farming communities since the completion of the land reform.

As all the peasants who have left their farms to take part in the industrial production own land distributed to them during the land reform, arrangements have been made for them to send back part of their wages as compensation to the various mutual-aid units that are taking care of their farms while they are away.

Employment of surplus labour from the countryside and cities in the Northeast provinces has been carried out systematically and according to plan for the past year and a half.

(Mukden, August 11,
Hsinhua News Agency.)

comes the news that in the Northeast and North China not only have co-operatives supplied enormous quantities of seeds to cultivators but also 7,000,000 agricultural tools of varying type.

Another sign of the improved times which land reform brings is a sharp increase in demand for consumer goods and cultural items such as cloth, soap, rubber shoes, books and stationery. In the Northeast the resultant prosperity is shown clearly in the increased consumption of textiles. In 1947, the Northeast consumed only 800,000 bolts of cotton cloth; in 1948, this figure rose to 1,200,000 bolts and in 1949, to 3,200,000 bolts. In 1950, estimates based on consumption during the first half of the year indicate that the Northeast will use more than 9,000,000 bolts of cotton cloth this year. This ten-fold increase in the consumption of cotton cloth within four years is an accurate reflection of the improved living conditions. Not only has the consumption of cloth risen, but the demand is for good quality cloth, and this year, for the first time, peasants are asking for printed cloth. In terms of *kaoliang*, the purchasing power of the peasants was 3,340,000 tons in 1949; this year it will probably reach 5,660,000 tons—an increase of 70 per cent.

The rise in purchasing power resulting from the increased agricultural productivity thus provides a vast and dependable market for industrial production, a market of sufficient capacity to absorb the constantly increasing output of industrial goods. China in her industrialisation will never face the

problems of frequent over-production which have plagued capitalist countries so often. On the contrary, in her industrialisation China will develop in such a way as to satisfy the normal demands of the market and the overall needs of the peasants.

(3) Land reform plays a very important role in providing capital for China's industrialisation. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, industrial capital "must come mainly from the Chinese people's own savings." Apart from loans from friendly countries, at the present stage agricultural production will be the chief source of capital. Following land reform, several different types of capital from the rural areas has begun to enter industrial production through various channels:

a) After land reform, landlords find it no longer possible for them to absorb more land, indulge in extravagant modes of living, or engage in usury and commercial speculation, with the result that capital once used for these purposes, together with savings and floating capital in the rural areas, begin to enter *bona fide* industries, thus forming part of the needed industrial capital.

b) A great portion of the wealth produced by the surplus labour of the peasants is gradually transformed into industrial capital through the two-way complementary process of city-rural area trade and through the constantly expanding co-operative system. At present in the Northeast and in North China the exchange of products between the cities and rural districts is brisk, another indication of an upward swing in the economy.

c) Besides the increase in the production of foodstuffs and raw materials resulting from land redistribution, other developments take place—i.e., the production of exportable agricultural by-products such as tea, tung oil, and bristles is stimulated. With their export organised under a planned system, these products are able to bring in large sums of foreign exchange which in turn make it possible to import machines and instruments to hasten the process of industrialisation.

d) Taxes levied by the government and paid with part of the surplus products of the peasants are used chiefly for purposes of production. During 1950, the Central People's Government, in spite of the many pressing demands of the final phase of the War of Liberation, spent the equivalent of 3,930,000 tons of grain on production—i.e., 23 per cent of the total national expenditure. The Northeast which today is the most solid contributor to the economic rehabilitation of the whole of China is spending 6,650,000 tons of grain for economic reconstruction. Of this sum, industrial investments amount to 5,000,000 tons and account for 40 per cent of the total expenditure for 1950.

(4) The process of industrialisation requires a rapid increase in the labour force. The Soviet Union's own labour force makes this point. In 1908, Russia had only 2,500,000 workers. After the October Revolution and by 1924-1925, the number of workers

in the Soviet Union increased to 8,250,000; by 1927-1928, the number of workers totalled 11,800,000.

Labour Force Increases

The Northeast has already experienced this phenomenon, for there, not only has unemployment been virtually eliminated, but workers and specialists have been recruited from all over China to meet the need for an increased labour force. In 1949, the Northeast received 240,000 workers and by June 1950, an additional 400,000 workers had been added to the labour force.

The demand for labour will continue to increase as industrial production increases. While it is possible to find workers from among the unemployed in the cities during the initial phases of industrial development, in the long run this force must necessarily come from the rural areas. Chairman Mao has pointed this out in his work *On Coalition Government*: "Peasants—they are the forerunners of China's workers; in the future, there will be thousands of peasants entering into the cities and the factories . . . there will necessarily be a long process of transformation from rural to city population."

After land reform there is a widespread mobilisation and rational employment of the labour force, increased productivity through the "mutual aid" system, and extensive organisation of producer co-operatives. With the gradual establishment of collective farms which result in wide use of mechanisation, the rural areas will be able to save part of their labour force to meet the needs of industrialisation.

We can expect these conditions to be repeated in other areas where land reform is now in process or in preparation. But it must be borne in mind that present success represents only an initial success, and not yet a fundamental turn for the better. There are other conditions which must be fulfilled as well, and time must also be considered.

Reporting to the Tihrd Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in June of this year, Chairman Mao Tse-tung stressed these necessary conditions, among them the completion of agrarian reform and the proper readjustment of existing industry and commerce. Of the time needed he said, "It will take about three years or a little longer. Like the rest of us, I am confident that these conditions can with complete certainty be realised in about three years."

By 1951-2, land reform is scheduled in an area with a total population of 310,000,000, of whom some 264,000,000 live in the countryside. This task completed, industry will be assured of its base and the economy revived and expanded. Then, in the words of Chairman Mao, "we will be able to see the entire financial and economic situation of our country turn fundamentally for the better," and the nation's economy, freed from the hindrances and encumbrances of the dead society, rise to a new and higher level.

CHINA'S COAL MINES REFORMED

Liu Shin-hua

Adequate supplies of coal are a basic requisite for the industrialisation of New Democratic China. The importance which the people's government attaches to the coal industry was shown when it convened the first All-China Conference on Coal Mining in November, 1949, just one month after the establishment of the People's Republic. This conference, noting the state of the industry after years of imperialist and reactionary misuse, laid down plans for its speedy rehabilitation and reformation. In line with the policy of developing the Northeast as the basis for industrialisation of the whole country, particular stress was laid on development of the Northeast mines. At this conference, production plans were made that would provide the coal needed for the immediate rehabilitation of industry as whole in the Northeast, the restoration of the country's railway network and the development of light and heavy industries in North and East China. The people's government set the target of raising total coal production in 1950 by some 40 per cent over that of 1949. Productive efficiency in the industry was scheduled to be raised by 20 to 30 per cent in 1950.

It is now possible to say that, as a result of the reforms brought about in the mines, considerable successes have been achieved in the realisation of these plans. Reports for the first six months of 1950 show that the coal industry, though still in process of reformation, has fulfilled 44.7 per cent of its 1950 production program. In the Northeast mines, the six-month plan has been surpassed and 46 per cent of the year's program has been fulfilled. North and East China respectively reached 45.71 per cent and 42 per cent of their targets. In the Northeast, productive efficiency was 28.9 per cent higher than last year, in North China it was 31.8 per cent and in East China 11 per cent. The basis has thus been laid for yet swifter development in the next six months.

These developments are of the utmost importance to China's whole New Democratic policy of building an industrialised, independent and prosperous country.

* * *

It is not too optimistic to say that China will be self-sufficient in coal production even when her industry is highly developed. For she is rich in coal. The most conservative estimate put reserves in 1939 at 241 billion metric tons. Known coal deposits put her fourth among the nations of the world.

The most important reserves lie in North China. Northeast China is the next most important centre.

Here are rich deposits mainly of high-grade bituminous and anthracite coal, which compare favourably with the best in the world. The Fushun, Penchiu and Hokang mines in Northeast China and the Kailan, Chingsing and Tatung mines in North China are the best known. Before the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War, the average annual output of all mines in China was 32,700,000 tons. The highest production reached in any one year was 55,000,000 tons in 1942, when the Japanese imperialists were recklessly exploiting China's mines under their control.

Their greedy appetite whetted by knowledge of such rich reserves of coal, the imperialists, including the British, Japanese, Germans and Tsarist Russians, began to gather them into their hands in the 19th century. By 1930, foreign interests owned or controlled 14 big collieries. Among these were the two biggest at Fushun and Kailan. Fushun mine with an annual output of 6,983,000 tons was exploited by the Japanese from 1904-1945. Kailan, with an annual production of 4,600,000 tons, has been owned by the British since 1900. According to 1930 statistics, 56.76 per cent of the annual coal production in China came from foreign owned mines or from mines operated with the participation of foreign capital.

The Japanese imperialists seized practically all of China's main collieries during the Anti-Japanese War. And during this period, they mined nearly 390 million tons of coal. Greedy and short-sighted, they chased after extortionate profits and quick returns especially when the war became more and more intense. Irrational mining methods were adopted and the collieries were left in a state of chaos when they were driven out. The KMT did no better when they were in control and, when they were driven away by the People's Liberation Army, they wrought bitter destruction upon the coalfields. Most collieries were left flooded; others were robbed of precious machinery and equipment.

Liberation brought the bulk of China's coal mines into the hands of the people. Only a few are still owned by British interests. Immediately, the work of rehabilitation and reformation started. Within one year's time, thanks to the devoted efforts of the miners, 249 collieries, or 80 per cent of the total state-owned coal mines, have been restored.

After the liberation, as part of this paramount task of rehabilitation, and as an immediate prerequisite for the further development of the coal mines along New Democratic lines, the people's government and trade unions were faced with the task

of solving two key problems inherited from the past. The miners still laboured under feudal conditions of employment of which the "gang system" is one of the worst manifestations. Their initiative was also fettered by bureaucratic control. It was also necessary to work out and introduce new mining methods so as to raise labour efficiency and to provide safe working conditions for the workers.

Throughout the past years of warlord, KMT and Japanese rule, the miners have been held in terror by the feudal system of gang labour. Gang masters controlled the labour supply for the mines and had the right to fire and to hire the men. Managements paid the miners' wages direct to them and they pocketed at least 40 per cent of each man's pay before passing the remainder on to the workers. They drove the miners to work 16 hours a day under dangerous conditions. The full energy of labour enthusiasm among the workers could not be released without the abolition of this oppression.

But the ending of this time-sanctioned corruption has been no easy task. Mining managements were often so duped in the dark old days that they had no exact figures even of the number of their workers. Great care had to be taken in organising and encouraging the miners for the struggle against the gang leaders who fought back with great cunning. Some remained at the mines after the liberation in the guise of foremen or under other pretexts. In several places, such as Yangchuan, Chiaotso and Chingsing, though gang labour was formally abolished, the gang masters were not rooted out and for some time they sabotaged production, browbeat trade unionists and even forbade miners to put their views to the management.

The steady and concentrated pressure of the most forward elements among the miners was, however, exerted with increasing force especially after the March, 1950, decree of the Ministry of the Fuel Industry officially abolishing the gang labour system. This resulted in a growing mass movement which spread throughout the coalfields and reached the most recently liberated coal mines near Chungking — sweeping away the gang masters' influence, and truly making the workers masters of their enterprises.

As this vicious system has been abolished in all the state-owned mines throughout China, a new democratic atmosphere has grown up in the pits. Miners of Yangchuan colliery, for instance, working in freedom, have, for the first time, produced coal to their own schedules and surpassed stiff targets of their own setting.

As a result of the short-sighted policies adopted by the imperialists and their disregard for the lives and welfare of the miners, the backward "room and pillar" method was in general use in mines throughout China. This method, which is actually unsuited to the conditions in China's coalfields, resulted in great losses in the exploitation of the coal deposits. Throughout this year, therefore, the workers of the mining industry have been pressing forward with

the task of applying new modern methods in the mines.

Some 80 per cent of the total coal deposits in China lie in thick seams. Since only 30 per cent of the coal can be recovered from thick seams with the old mining methods, 70 per cent of the deposits were being allowed to go to waste. Accidents of fire and flooding of the mines were frequent as a result both of careless management and the poor working conditions underground. In 1935, during a flood in the Hungshan mine in Shantung, 800 miners were killed. As a result of a gas explosion accident in Penchihu mine in the Northeast, 1,600 men were killed.

New Production Methods

In view of these facts, it is clear that recovery (the ratio between the coal extracted and the amount of the deposit) and the safety of the miners were the two primary problems for the government and trade unions to solve. During the All-China Conference on Coal Mining in 1949, the Soviet experts gave valuable advice on this problem. They suggested, after careful study of the situation, that "longwall" method be used to solve the grave problems of production in China's coalfields at present. Their proposal was adopted by the conference, and steps have been taken for its realisation throughout China. Excellent results have been achieved in the 41 pits which have adopted the new method.

The "longwall" method makes possible the concentration of greater numbers of miners actually at work at the coal face, as they dig in and advance along one line instead of working in scattered little "rooms." Mechanisation and ventilation in the mines are made easier. Moreover, this system makes possible the adoption of various new methods which were impossible under the "room and pillar" method in the exploitation of thick seams.

The foremost and immediate result of the new methods has been a rise in the rate of recovery. Outstanding results have been achieved in the Hokang mine with its 6-metre high seam. Here the recovery rate has been raised from 30 per cent in the old days to 60 per cent and even 80 per cent at present. Recovery was only 50 per cent in the 5-metre seam of the Fengfeng mine in North China before, but 85 per cent of the coal was recovered after the introduction of the "longwall" method. The former huge wastage of China's natural resources has been strikingly reduced. Based on the former rate of recovery, deposits in the Sian mine in the Northeast could last only 15 years, while, as a result of the new methods, these reserves can be exploited for at least another 40 years.

Another result of the new methods is a big saving in manpower and materials. The concentration of miners now achieved in operations is the chief factor favouring such economies. Before the liberation, each worker in the Hokang mine could dig an average of 0.4 tons per day, computed on the basis

(Continued on page 31)

ON JAPANESE UNITY AGAINST THE ENEMY

On the fifth anniversary of the defeat of imperialist Japan by the anti-fascist peoples of the world, the Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY published a leading article entitled "This Is the Time for the Japanese People to be United to Face the Enemy." The following is a complete translation of the text.

September 3 this year is the fifth anniversary of the defeat of imperialist Japan by the anti-fascist peoples of the world. Five years ago today, upon the formal surrender of the Japanese, the anti-fascist World War II was declared at an end.

During World War II, Japan, which was controlled by the Mikado, the Zaibatsu and the militarists, was an aggressor second only to Hitlerite Germany. In addition to seizing Taiwan in 1895, Korea in 1911, Manchuria in 1931, and also vast areas in north, central and south China as from 1937, Japan, beginning in 1941, invaded and occupied the Philippines, Malaya, Indonesia, Viet-Nam, Thailand and Burma.

As an Asian country whose economy was more developed than others, Japan was the only aggressive country in Asia. Japanese imperialism thus became the common enemy of the Asian peoples, and China, Korea, Viet-Nam, Indonesia, Malaya, Burma and the Philippines all waged persistent struggles against the Japanese invaders. At the time when the Soviet Army wiped out the crack troops of the Japanese army in Manchuria, and, in conjunction with the peoples of China and various other countries, forced Japan to surrender quickly, all the peoples of China and Asia rejoiced over the downfall of this monster aggressor of Asia, which gave rise to widespread national liberation movements of the Asian peoples.

The victory of the Chinese people in the liberation war and the development of national liberation wars and people's democratic movements in many oppressed Asian nations were the direct outcome of the striking down of Japanese imperialism — the aggressor and oppressor in Asia.

But the surrender of the Japanese government has not put an end to imperialist aggression in the East and has not even eliminated the possibility of the resurgence of the Japanese aggressive forces. The American imperialists, who usurped the major share of the fruits of victory in the anti-fascist war, have replaced Japan as the biggest aggressor in Asia.

After having invaded South Korea, they have engineered an aggressive war against the Korean people. Having suffered defeat in their intervention on the mainland of China, they have intervened in Taiwan and used armed force to control it. At the same time, they have openly intervened in the Philippines and Viet-Nam, and tried to extend their influence to Indonesia, Burma, India and Pakistan.

They have also become the enemy of the Japanese people because of their policy of turning Japan into a colony and military base of the United States.

The interests of the Japanese people conflict with those of the Japanese aggressors by whom, during the war, they were more bitterly oppressed and exploited than ever before. In violation of the Potsdam Declaration, the American occupationists not only do not weed out the aggressive elements in Japan or safeguard the democratic forces, but instead retain the former aggressors as their tools for oppressing the Japanese people. Moreover, they nurture them as their tools for aggression against the Asian peoples. Meanwhile, the Japanese aggressive forces have made use of the protection of the American occupationists to maintain their reactionary rule over the Japanese people and to attempt to revive their aggressions against the Eastern countries.

Under American occupation, Japan is again becoming the centre of imperialist aggression and fascist reaction in Asia.

Because of this, the entire people of China and the world cannot but rise up to oppose American imperialism — the successor and patron of Japanese imperialism. They cannot but show the deepest concern about the situation in Japan and the struggle of the Japanese people. Obviously, the prospect of a bright future for Japan — the prospect of Japan peacefully co-operating with other Asian nations — must be sought for among the Japanese people and not in any other quarter.

Two roads now lie before the Japanese people: one is pointed out by the Japanese ruling class; the other is pointed out by the party of the Japanese working class — the Communist Party of Japan.

The Japanese ruling class has told the Japanese people that Japan should collaborate with the American imperialists, should be prepared to conclude a unilateral peace treaty with the United States, to be rearmed by the United States and to allow American troops to be stationed permanently in Japan, and that Japan should sign an aggressive military alliance with the United States.

They have put out the idea that Japan can only find her road to revival through a new world war and by siding with the United States government in that war. By reason of this, they are doing their best to follow the will of the American occupation-

ists—launching savage attacks against the democratic forces of the Japanese people and, first of all, against the Communist Party of Japan. At the same time, they are actively preparing to take part in American aggression in Korea and on Chinese territory—in Taiwan.

In contrast to this, the Communist Party of Japan has told the Japanese people that Japan should firmly oppose any separate peace treaty and insist upon an overall peace treaty to be concluded with the Soviet Union and China among the signatories; that Japan should establish peace and friendship with the other Asian peoples and stand on the side of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic as well as the world camp of democracy and peace to oppose a new world war. Otherwise, Japan would certainly head for destruction.

Furthermore, the Communist Party of Japan has urged upon the Japanese people the compelling necessity of forming a Democratic National Front, i.e., the national united front of Japan, in order to make common cause in opposing the American imperialists, who aim at enslaving Japan and leading Japan to destruction, and their flunkies—the reactionary Japanese government, because both the American imperialists and the quisling Japanese government are the enemies of the Japanese people; because they work hand in glove and make use of each other to suppress the Japanese people. Unless they are overthrown together, there is no way out for the Japanese people. It would, therefore, be wrong to relax the opposition to either of these two enemies.

It is evident that the Japanese ruling class deceives and betrays the Japanese people. In the past, it was they who goaded Japan into launching an aggressive war, thus evoking the resolute resistance of the world and of the Asian peoples in particular, which brought about Japan's own defeat five years ago and the subsequent occupation, oppression and plunder of Japan by foreign imperialists since that time. Now they are leading the Japanese people on to the trodden path, trying to plunge Japan into new hopeless adventures and to drive the Japanese people to die uselessly for foreign monopoly capital of Wall Street.

The Japanese people should resolutely reject the way pointed out to them by the Japanese reactionaries. They should rally closely around the Japanese Communist Party. The events of the past 28 years have proved that only the Japanese Communist Party has persistently opposed all aggressive adventures and, because of this, has suffered persecutions of all kinds. However, it has always remained steadfast and unswerving. The Japanese Communist Party is the most loyal and reliable representative of the Japanese people. It is the lodestar of the independence, democracy and peace of Japan.

The way pointed out by the Japanese Communist Party is the only correct path to a bright

future and to a genuine national revival for the Japanese people.

All the same, owing to a lack of experience, the Party has at one time made certain mistakes in matters involving principles. But, starting from last January, it has corrected its mistakes. Thereafter the basic line it has carried out is correct. Precisely because of this, the U.S. occupationists and their jackals—the reactionary Japanese government—have enforced their outrageous “purge” of the leading organs of the Japanese Communist Party. This “purge” of the leading organs of the Party is a tribute to the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese people, because that Party opposed lines of policy of the United States and Japanese reactionaries that have already led Japan to defeat and will continue to do so and because at the same time it shows to the Japanese people the correct path for the revival of Japan.

Precisely because of this, the United States and Japanese reactionaries will continue to employ every possible means to undermine the Japanese Communist Party, not only by “purges” and suppression from the outside but also by instigating splits to undermine it from within. Hence it is the duty of all loyal members of the Japanese Communist Party to maintain strict vigilance regarding such plots of the enemy; to reject all enemy intrigues to incite disunity; and closely rally around the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party and the line decided by it, so as to fight the enemy in unity.

At present the supreme task above all else is to achieve close unity within the Party and for all members to consider the overall interest and resolutely maintain that unity.

Some members of the Japanese Communist Party have recently expressed doubts about, or have refused to recognise, the correctness of the line of the Central Committee; have raised certain unsuitable slogans of an ‘ultra-left’ adventurist nature. They demand that the Party should, in the midst of the present serious situation, stop what it is doing and engage in impracticable arguments with them, and should adopt certain unsuitable organisational methods.

That such ideas are incorrect is only too evident. These comrades should coolly consider the present situation, abandon the unsuitable demands and slogans, and sincerely unite with the leading organs of the Party and the majority of the Party. Certain differences in opinion can be ironed out steadily on the basis of unity, and unanimity of opinion can gradually be reached through discussions as permitted by existing circumstances and the discipline of the Party, or wait and let objective developments prove the truth. They should not hastily demand that other people or the Central Committee of the Party accept their opinion or, where their opinions are not accepted, adopt undisciplined acts detrimental to the unity of the Party.

(Continued on page 31)

PEOPLE'S WAR IN KOREA

Jack Chen

The Korean people see this war, stripped of all the incidentals of faked UN decisions and Geneva Red Cross conventions, as a stark struggle to free their country from a ruthless and brutal invader. The Soviet people spoke of the Hitler hordes as "mechanised savages." This is the epithet that Korea today uses for Truman's legions.

The Countryside

Nature in Korea in August wears a smile of plenty. We travelled through valley after fertile valley rich with rice, *kaoliang* and potatoes. Cotton plants blossom in purple and white. The earth is yellow-red. The surrounding hills and mountains — and in Korea one is never out of sight of a mountain — are covered with scrub oak and pine. Tall poplars wave plume-like in all the valleys. Fruit is plentiful everywhere and I have never tasted better apples. As in our own Northeast, which Korea much resembles, there is an abundance of green growth. But here, there are more flowers. Here, as there, the electricity pylons look like great three-armed giants striding across the hills. In their distinctive national dress of short white blouses and long flowing black skirts, the Korean women walk the roads on their way to market or work with never failing grace. Magnificent brown bulls draw the sturdy two-wheeled peasant carts. This is a scene of peace except that peasant sentinels guard the bridges day and night. We meet groups of sunburnt young peasant volunteers on their way to recruiting centres or in training. Unarmed as yet, still they march with a martial air. For such a country, is it any wonder that they fight like lions? They get the courage and caution of soldiers long before they reach the front, for I saw U.S. planes range far and wide, deep into the rear, strafing, bombing villages, country roads, peasants working in the fields.

The People

The stoic courage and warm humanity of the Korean people and the inhuman brutality of this American bombing remain my deepest impressions. The burning hatred and contempt for the enemy is expressed in the remarkable degree of mobilisation of the people. Far more volunteers have come forward for the army than are needed at the front. Workers in the factories have launched campaigns not only to in-

crease production but to make up for the production of those at the front. Raids are answered by special production drives. At the big army hospital in Pyongyang, the wounded men's only concern is to get back to the front. In North Korea, in relation to the population of some 10,000,000, truly astonishing organisational results have been achieved. The Trade Unions with 540,000 members, the 1,500,000 members of the Women's Democratic Federation, the 2,300,000 members of the Youth Organisation, the 1,700,000 of the Red Cross have thrown their whole weight into the service of the front. In the time I spent in Korea, I was to see something of what lies behind this mighty people's effort.

* * *

At the great August 15th celebration I met the young airman, Li Dong-chu, who had just read the Korean people's letter to Stalin. A typical People's Hero, he is 22 years old, the son of a carpenter. But so modest is he, I had to get the story of his battles from others. He has shot down ten American planes. After only six months flying training, he has outfought blooded American pilots. In one encounter, attacked from above and behind by an American, in a situation that according to all the rules should have led to his destruction, he took the resolve that, if he had to perish, he would bring the enemy down with him. He turned at an impossible angle to meet the enemy head on. For a fraction of a second, the two planes hurtled together at nerve shattering speed. But it was the American invader's nerve that broke. He swerved. Li Dong-chu seized his chance and the U.S. plane was toppled to the earth. Li Dong-chu's heroism is not the courage of a daredevil. It is a courage born of a people's devotion to their just cause . . . the cause of freedom.

* * *

In a lovely forest at Suk Wang Sa, the famous Buddhist Monastery, wounded soldiers of the Korean People's Army (KPA) now recuperate in the luxurious villas of former Japanese governors. Here I spoke to a young infantryman, wounded near Kaochon, north of Seoul.

"This old world imperialism is aggressive but it is also decrepit," he said. "We know that it has attacked Korea first and that if it wins here, it will go on to attack others. So it is a question not of how they fight, but of how we fight. We know that we must fight bravely, that we must be victorious"



JACK CHEN is a member of the recent Chinese People's Delegation to Korea.

In the little hamlet of An Pen Tat Li, Chairman of the Rural Committee, Bak Sun-sin, sat grave-eyed but unruffled. All around crowded the children, plump, keen-eyed, and their parents, neatly dressed in the cool, loosely woven Korean buckram that falls in stiff, severe folds. We sat on newly-made chairs before a newly-built village club-room. Its library corner was filled with books, magazines and newspapers. A radio loudspeaker stood by the stage.

In the old days, one great landlord lived in luxury in Wonsan and owned all the land tilled by the villagers. The peasants lived in poverty and ignorance. Nine out of ten could not read or write.



T o d a y every family tills its own land, nearly a hectare. Every child is well fed and goes to school. Now every adult

can read and write. They run their own village affairs. They themselves could afford to build their own club house, plan their future of growing prosperity; participate through their delegate in the great affairs of state.

Bak Sun-sin is no chatterer. He thought deeply with a full sense of responsibility, before he replied to my next question: "What do you think of the war?"

"The American imperialists," he said, "want to colonise Korea. That is clear. We know what they did in South Korea. Now every day they are bombing peaceful villages and towns, destroying what we have built with so much effort. They want to take away our land, our new life and hopes. If they should win, they would force us back into the old bitter life. That cannot be. That is why we hate them. That is why we fight. Men, women, even the children help."

Bak Sun-sin spoke for the 17 million peasants of Korea.

Land, the basis of their life, has been the age-old desire of the Korean peasants. In North Korea, the land reform has already given over 1,000,000 hectares of land to 725,000 landless and poor peasants and now it is being carried out throughout liberated Korea.

The changes we witnessed in An Pen Tat Li were typical of those described to us in other villages. And now on the model of the North, immediately an area is freed from the Americans, democratic elections are held, rural committees are formed by the agricultural labourers, the poor and middle peasants, all who till rented land, and all the land of the landlords (only 4 per cent of the population), which is confiscated by the state, is then distributed among the tillers.

In the old days, An Pen Tat Li's peasants used to pay 50 per cent and more of their produce as rent. Now under the Agrarian Law they pay only a state tax of 27 per cent on the very best land and as little as 10 per cent on poor land.

This great emancipation on a nationwide scale has cut the economic ground from under the feet of Korea's most reactionary and traitorous class—the landlords. It has stimulated a tremendous increase of peasant productivity. North Korea, which was a food importer, is now self-sufficient in agricultural food products. The peasants' standards of living have steadily risen. New houses are a feature of the North Korean countryside.

* * *

In a textile factory in Pyongyang, Chun Hua—Spring Flower—a weaver and Labour Heroine at 20, stands by her banner-decked machine. She wears the trim white blouse and short black skirt that modern Korean girls favour for work hours. She tells me an astonishing story of the changes that democratic revolution has brought to the life of Korea's workers. In the old days of Japanese colonial rule she wove a metre of fine silk cloth a day. After the liberation she raised her output to 45 metres a day on the same machine! Where she used to earn a mere pittance, now she earns 4,300 to 5,500 won per month. This is a fair wage, for a family of three could live, poorly it is true, on even 1,000 won a month.

Such great increases in productivity—by no means unusual in North Korea today—are the result of the greatly raised standards of technique and the big advance achieved in morale and physique by better conditions of work and livelihood. It was only after the liberation that Chun Hua learned to read and write. She joined the technical training course at the factory. She attends the production association which meets regularly every ten days to discuss problems of technique and organisation. She learned so much about her machine that she was able to improve it herself. She became leader of one of the five-worker groups who daily compete for the production banner. On many days, her group is the victor and they proudly present to the People's Army the money award that goes with the banner.

Chun Hua describes her new life with enthusiasm. She is busy now with work and study and war work, but she still has time for recreation: the cinema, theatre or pleasant evenings at the club.

Chun Hua, daughter of a poor peasant killed by the Japanese, is fully conscious of the advances secured by the Korean workers under their democratic government: the eight-hour day, two-weeks holiday with pay, labour protection, the sedulous care of their trade unions and co-operatives, the Party of Labour (Nodong Dang) and their government.

As a worker and a woman, Chun Hua was doubly liberated. Women of feudal, colonial Korea were chattels of their husbands. An unmarried girl

at 25 was counted an old maid. A wife could be beaten as of right and a literate working girl was a wonder. But today the Spring Flowers of Korea enjoy advanced social conditions and rights under the law of July 30, 1946, giving them full emancipation.

Indices of Success

It is the consciousness of these great social advances that has given invincible strength to the Korean people. Industrial production increased by 377 per cent from 1946-49. The productivity of the workers rose by 283 per cent. In the northern countryside, in 1949, there was an increase in grain output of 1,000,000 tons over pre-liberation days. The cultivated area increased by 2,351,250 hectares.

These figures show the way democracy has liberated the energies of a people and enabled them within a few years to achieve in peaceful construction what, under the Japanese colonisers, was an impossible dream.

The Party of Labour and its leader Kim Il-sung, hero of the guerrilla resistance against the Japanese, heading the parties of the broad United Democratic Fatherland Front, have provided the dynamic leadership needed to turn dreams into realities.

The main industrial enterprises, banks, communications and transport, confiscated from the Japanese and the handful of puppets who completely dominated Korean economy, have been nationalised, and now operate according to co-ordinated plans in the interests of the people.

This was a country where the vast majority of its 25,000,000 people had no possibility of getting even an elementary, much less a middle school education. There was not a single art school. There was only one university—the Japanese Imperial University in Seoul (and most of its students were Japanese). Now, illiteracy has been wiped out in North Korea. Of all children of school age, 93 per cent are at school and, in 1950, compulsory elementary education was introduced. There are 15 higher

educational institutions with over 10,000 students—future doctors, architects, agronomists, scientists, technicians, artists, 80 per cent of them from worker or peasant families. One's first view on entering Pyongyang is the lovely Kim Il-sung University, that rises like a monument to knowledge on a dominating hill. In addition to the scores of thousands in various classes and courses run by the trade union clubs and big mass organisations, over 130,000 adults are in special adult schools making up for their lost educational years.

Since that day in 1945 when, freed by the Soviet Army from the Japanese yoke and given, for the first time, the possibility of creating their state according to their own will, the Korean people above the 38th Parallel, kindled by a new democratic spirit, have been building a new life.

The Enemy

Great spirit has indeed been needed for this struggle forced upon them. It is impossible to describe the revolting brutality of their enemy. The world knows too little of the beatings, massacres and atrocities committed by the puppet Syngman Rhee regime against patriots and partisans and the North Korean villages near the 38th Parallel during the past years. Even more fiendish atrocities have been committed by the puppet troops and the Americans themselves in this war.

I saw the daily U.S. bombing; I heard a further part of the story from Bak Chung-ai, the great Korean woman leader who spent ten years of her life in Japanese prisons. As President of the Korean Democratic Woman's Federation, she has represented Korea at many international women's conferences in Asia and Europe. Now she is a member of the Commission of Investigation of Enemy Bombing and Atrocities. She unfolded a tale of horror, that is fully documented and confirmed by witnesses. At Suwon, as proved by photographs captured from U.S. agents, over 1,200 political prisoners were murdered and put in common graves. At Inchun Port, the puppet troops and police fled when they heard that Seoul had fallen. Several days elapsed before the KPA arrived. In the meantime, the impatient citizens had organised their people's committee to run the city affairs and welcome the liberators. Unexpectedly, the enemy returned. They fired on the crowded streets—killing over 800 and the political prisoners who had been freed by the people were rounded up in a house to house search. They and their relatives—over 1,000—were massacred and their bodies thrown into the sea.

The atrocities continue. In the southern tip of the peninsular, the invaders are creating "ghost areas." They have destroyed every bridge, road and village in their retreat, driving out the inhabitants. The indiscriminate bombing from the air goes on. Towns, liberated intact, have later been levelled to the ground by bombers. In Seoul, Pyongyang, Wonsan, from east to west, the people say the same



Sketches by Jack Chen

thing: "They come over every day!" Fighters come strafing from naval carriers. Big bombers come from Japanese bases. On August 18, I witnessed how three U.S. navy fighters circled repeatedly over a small village some 50 kilometres northeast of Pyongyang, shooting with machine-guns through the thatched roofs of the peasant cottages and strafing peasants in the fields.

Casualties in this case were small as every man, woman and child in Korea now knows how to take effective cover from such raiders. Casualties, however, are heavy in the mass raids by big concentrations of bombers who employ the "Coventry" technique of the Nazis. Industrial enterprises in Korea which are in competition with American monopolies are clearly special objects of attack. Such saturation bombing, the effects of which I saw particularly in Wonsan, is spread over a wide area around the target, so that a heavy toll of lives is taken in the surrounding cottages and residential areas with their predominant population of women and children. It is this indiscriminate bombing more than anything else that has taught the whole Korean people the real nature of the American invader.

The Artists and the Savages

This bombing has heightened the resolution and morale of Korea. In Pyongyang as elsewhere, as soon as the bombers were gone, even before, the people were out at work clearing the wreckage, building and rebuilding. They hate but they can also laugh at their enemies. Every town and village has its posters and street wall-newspapers with cartoons ridiculing their arrogant foes.

In a large hall in Pyongyang, I watched the splendid ensemble, led by Choi Syng-hi, perform for an audience of people's fighters. Behind these gorgeous costumes, impeccable in taste, this music on the *Kiagin*, or piano, these songs, now modern, now ancient, in Korean or Russian, lies 3,000 years of



Cartoon by Yeh Chien-yu

cultural development. At times, the movements make one catch one's breath with their beauty and grace, their unexpected rhythms. . . .

My thoughts strayed to those men not far away in a Pyongyang schoolhouse, U.S. prisoners. Half are almost illiterate. Some are poor dupes. "I joined the army to travel," says one, or "I thought I'd only go to Japan." Some are ashamed of themselves and their government. When they learned the truth, they willingly broadcast to denounce this war of American aggression. But the rest are unregenerate savages. This pilot with his growth of prisoner's beard was only recently killing defenceless women and children. This other with a naked woman tattooed on his arms was "bringing culture to the Korean natives." This raper of women was "defending democracy"!

What a contrast between their crimes and the way the Korean People treat them. They are quartered in a former primary school with airy rooms. There is a large playground with a single low fence of barbed wire. They eat the war time diet of a Korean. Their only danger is from the indiscriminate bombing of their own planes.

Celebration

American air attacks could not prevent the celebration of New Korea's Fifth Anniversary any more than they have prevented the steady advance of the KPA. On August 15, the representatives of the people and their friends gathered in a brilliantly lighted hall in Pyongyang that was being bombed daily. The stage was decorated with two large portraits of Kim Il-sung and Stalin, for it was on this day that the mighty Soviet Army ended the predatory rule of the Japanese imperialists. The Ambassadors of the Soviet Union and of the People's Democracies brought warm words of their peoples' support for Korea's struggle for liberation.

The big delegation of the Chinese People's Republic headed by Kuo Mo-jo and Li Li-san presented a gold and red banner of honour to the Korean people and greetings in their struggle against "the common enemy — American imperialism." It was a striking manifestation of international solidarity against the aggressors. On the platform of the presidium were the representatives of all the Korean people. The Party of Labour, the Democratic Party, the People's Republican Party, all those who want a free Korea. All Korea was there but the handful of traitors who are sheltering behind the guns of the American battleships.

There was a great wave of cheering as Kim Il-sung, looking extremely young, approached the rostrum. He voiced a people's determination when he called for "a decisive offensive" to speed the day — not far distant — when the entire territory of Korea will be free from the invader and the banner of freedom and independence will wave over the whole Korean land.

Korea Fights Back



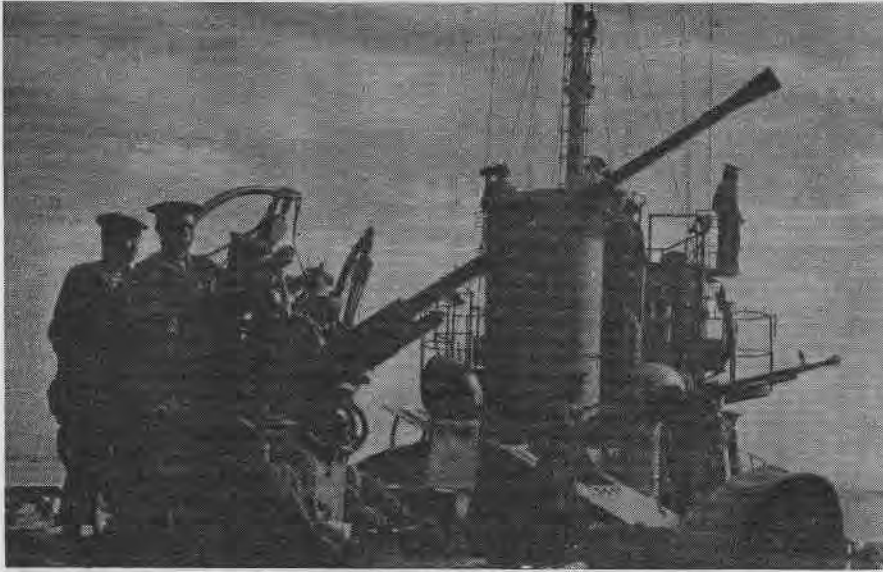
Kim Il-sung (second from left), Prime Minister of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, is applauded by and himself applauds the people's representatives at the 5th anniversary celebrations of Korea's liberation on August 15 in Pyongyang.

Beside him are (l. to r.): Kim Du-bong, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Congress; Kuo Mo-jo, head of the Chinese People's Delegation to Korea; and T. Shtykov, Soviet Ambassador to Korea



To defend their fatherland from U.S. aggression, Korea's young men and women have volunteered in their thousands for the People's Army and its auxiliaries

Korea's People's Fighters



Guns of the Korean people's navy on the alert



A woman guerrilla fighter



The heroic Korean People's Army has crushed the American-equipped puppet army of Syngman Rhee and dealt telling blows against the much-vaunted U.S. invasion forces. Even in the air where the invaders have overall numerical superiority, the Korean Air Force has scored brilliant successes. The two People's Heroes, Maj. Li Dong-chu and Lt.-Col. Kim Ki-ok (l. to r.), have each destroyed 10 enemy planes



Seoul's people give a tumultuous welcome to their liberation army

American "Atomic Heroes"



A group of American war prisoners in Pyongyang

The men sent to Korea as cannon fodder by Wall Street are mostly young and ignorant of what has really taken place in Korea, let alone what they are fighting for in that land. On the left are five such "atomic heroes": Edward Sonia, 19, San Bernardino, California; William Creus, 19, Perry, Florida; William Stonesbury, 19, Kansas City, Missouri; Richard Sydney, 19, West Virginia; Ralph MacKinley, 18, Atlanta, Georgia (l. to r.)



The American prisoners of war are well treated. Left: cooking their own food. Right: at a game of cards

"SONG OF THE RED FLAG"



Ma Feng-chieh, a skeptical worker, finally realises what liberation means to her. Her attitude to work changes. She wins the red flag and is cheered by her fellow-workers. (Scene from the film version)



While the other workers spiritedly discuss the emulation drive (left, a scene from a Shanghai stage version), Ma Feng-chieh stays resentfully aloof (right, a scene from the film now in production)



In the Tientsin textile mill where the play is being filmed, the workers work with the same enthusiasm portrayed in the "Song of the Red Flag." On the right is a real-life model worker with her hard-won red flag

"Song of the Red Flag"

A Collectively-written Play about Factory Workers

Chen Lu-yen

The curtain rises. The scene is the spinning shop of a textile mill, set in a large industrial city of China. The time—a few months after the liberation. The women workers are coming on to their shift, waiting for work to start. The costumes are good, the sets excellent, much as you would expect a spinning shop to be. There is the before-work chatter and gossip, as in every factory. But you notice there are bad feelings between some of the girls, some of their remarks to each other are sharp and hard. There are flashes of temper. And then the play throws you into the atmosphere of an "Emulation Contest," the prize—a red flag, but in place of disciplined effort there is argument and quarrelling. Something is very wrong. There is a clash of temperaments. The team, instead of applying itself closely to its work, is splitting up, its members flying at each other's throats. Unless there is more co-operation, less fighting, more steady work and less back-biting, production will drop and all chance of winning the red flag will be lost. How to bring the team's members into better working relations? How to make of the backward elements, the over-anxious, the skeptical and unwilling an effective team with a group spirit? That is what "Song of the Red Flag" unfolds.

Part of the trouble lies with Chang Ta-mei, the team leader. She is an activist but a blind one, so eager to win the contest that she forgets all tact in trying to egg the others on to work harder. She nags, and when anyone falls behind in production she nags badly. Particularly she has her knife into Ma Feng-chieh.

Ma Feng-chieh has many of the qualities of a good worker. She is able, competent, bright. But she has seen too much of Japanese and

Kuomintang exploitation of workers to have any faith in "Emulation Contests." She dismisses them as merely another trick to drag an ounce more work from a human machine, and it matters nothing to her that her fellow-workers upbraid her for being a "Bastion of Backwardness." She tosses her head and throws the words back at them. And as for Ta-mei's needling, she returns measure for measure.

Into this *mêlée*—for such it becomes at times—has come King Fang, a Party member (though her Party affiliation, as is common in newly liberated areas, is not openly known), transferred from another team to bring unity and results to this one. She is a pleasant, hard-working girl, a reliable Party member, but she is having little success with her task. Her first week with the team still finds the red flag where it was the previous week, with Mei-lan's team. They are getting nowhere.

Mischief and Suspicion

Her frustration infuriates Ta-mei and keeps her anger always on the surface. She will win by hook or by crook—and first she tries by crook. She takes little Mei-ku aside for a word. Mei-ku also gives trouble. Feng-chieh's closest friend on the team, she is her accomplice too. Younger than Feng-chieh, she has come under the older girl's influence, admires her devil-may-care attitude, and yet, lacking Feng-chieh's long and bitter experience, will sometimes waver in her allegiance. So Ta-mei takes her aside, tells her—it is a lie—that they have held a meeting and passed a resolution, and that both she and Feng-chieh will be expelled if necessary. Quick as she can, Mei-ku runs to Feng-chieh with the news. And now the fat is in the fire. Feng-chieh's dislike of Ta-

mei springs into real hatred, with this threat.

Under the rules of the contest, a team loses points for wasting cotton. While the spinning shop is empty and no one can observe her, Feng-chieh, with Mei-ku helping her, throws all the waste cotton she can lay her hands on into Mei-lan's basket. Mei-lan returns, and with a cry of horror, without pausing to think, and on the barest suspicion, flatly accuses King Fang of trying to ruin her team's reputation. Immediately the issue becomes the concern of the whole factory. The case is taken to one of the factory's assistant-superintendents, Wan Kuo-yin.

Here again we meet trouble. Wan Kuo-yin is sincere and well-meaning, but when he worked under the Kuomintang in the same factory he picked up bureaucratic ways of working. He is, besides, stubborn and temperamental, scoffs at the idea of democracy among women workers, and laments over democratic management. Without investigating the business, he simply accepts Mei-lan's accusation, charging King Fang with letting her eagerness to win the contest spoil her.

The superintendent, Peng Kang, however, is a quieter, more thorough man. Instead of making a spot decision, he has already been among the workers, trying to get at the root of the trouble. It does not take him long. The mischief-making of Ma Feng-chieh and Mei-ku is well known. And when he questions Feng-chieh, she does not deny it, but confesses. She admits her hand in the affair of the waste cotton, but at the same time she throws the blame on Ta-mei for her persistent nagging and her threats.

Things should be clear now. Blame was with both, with Ta-mei,

for deceiving them and with Feng-chieh for her maliciousness. There the matter could rest. Feng-chieh, however, is not appeased. If anything, her slight victory makes her worse. She turns Ta-mei's nagging tactics against Ta-mei, and before tempers have settled after the first fray they are roused again and we



are in the middle of another quarrel. They rush with their grievances to the superintendent, but he is out. Instead they find his temperamental subordinate.

Wan Kuo-yin is in a bad temper himself. The workers have offended him by criticising his attitude. He shouts when he talks, they say; he acts as a bureaucrat would. Worse, Peng Kang has suggested to him that he take these criticisms seriously and think them over. Ma Feng-chieh's vehemence, the way the two girls burst in and throw their quarrel in his lap, is the last straw. He loses all patience. As though to bear out the workers' criticisms he shouts at them as any bureaucrat would. And Feng-chieh, furious and indignant, tears off her factory badge, pulls off her work apron, throws them on the floor and quits. Head in air, she leaves the room and the plant.

The Third Act takes us to Feng-chieh's home on the morning of the next day. Her old invalid mother is worried. This isn't the first time Feng-chieh's been unemployed and the two have faced hunger, nor the first time the girl's hot temper has landed them in trouble. She takes her daughter to task for it, and Feng-chieh must perforce turn over in her mind ways and means to get another job.

But King Fang comes. The superintendent, she says, was in talking with the assistant superintendent, and with him were the union chairman and the chief of the engineering section. They were criticising Wan Kuo-yin, trying to

get him to recognise the mistake he'd made. As for herself, she'd come to help reconcile Feng-chieh and Ta-mei, and Ta-mei had come with her, ready and willing to criticise herself publicly. Couldn't Feng-chieh do likewise?

Ah no! That is impossible! The very name "Ta-mei" is like a goad to Feng-chieh. And when King Fang tells her she isn't fired, neither she nor her mother will believe it. She'd been fired twice before when the puppets and the KMT were in control, and it was the same Wan Kuo-yin who'd pinned up the dismissal notice. Twice she'd had to buy presents and kowtow to the management before they'd take her back again. After the rumpus of yesterday, how could she be not fired!

Finding a job, however, is not so easy. Word comes that though the mills want experienced personnel, yet none will take her because they find she's still down as working in the factory. To Feng-chieh this is just another form of the old ruse. Perhaps she's been blacklisted? Perhaps all the mills are in a conspiracy against her? In desperation, and to King Fang's horror, she says she will humiliate herself before the management again to get back her job. But the union head himself saves the situation.

The Turning Point

He comes, bringing with him Feng-chieh's apron and badge, and more, he brings a bag of flour which was due her. And suddenly it is borne in upon her that her fears were groundless, that the factory is really theirs, that the workers are the masters and the factory the workers'. Her emotions overcome her and she breaks down and sobs.

Then onto the scene comes the superintendent. He brings news that Wan Kuo-yin, too, has realised how wrong his attitude has been and has promised to overcome his feeling of superiority towards the workers. This is too much for Feng-chieh. Snatching her apron and badge she rushes for the door. The other girls, Ta-mei at their head, try to hold her back, but she

shouts in entreaty, "Let me go! I'm going back to the mill! Oh, let me go!" She is going back to work, an "activist," her energy released and given direction.

Act Four takes us back to the mill, ten days later. There is a meeting on to award the red flag. We see the preparations, the colour, the decorations and the bunting. Then the superintendent announces the award. Chang Ta-mei's team, he says, has reached the standard production figure, and, since Ma Feng-chieh has worked so hard, to this team is the flag awarded. Overcome by happiness and the thought that through her work she and Ta-mei will now be reconciled, Feng-chieh pours out her heart. Her example so moves Wan Kuo-yin that he, too, in front of all the meeting, admits his faults and promises reform. To the glad singing of the *Song of the Red Flag*, the curtain rings down.



"Song of the Red Flag" broke box office records when it played in Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking and other cities. In July last year, the All-China Conference of Writers and Artists judged it the best of all the plays performed for the Conference. A film is being made now by the Northeast Film Studio. Chow Yang, the well known critic, now Vice-Minister of Cultural Affairs, praised it for its artistic strength, its faithful portrayal of workers and factory conditions, and its high educational and emotional content. Behind the play's success is another story of imaginative hard work and constant return to the source of the play's inspiration.

It resulted from the on-the-spot observations of seven playwrights, who, like many of their fellow-members in the Literature Department of North China University, were assigned administrative posts in the North China textile centre of Shihchiachuang, some as union leaders, others as party organisers and cultural instructors. These particular seven went into the Ta Shin Textile Mill, living with the workers, learning how to operate

machines, even mastering production techniques.

In this environment they saw how workers were awakened, how they became class-conscious, the changes liberation brought to factory life. They watched the effect "Emulation Contests" had, how desire to win the red flag stepped up production; witnessed the struggle between advanced and backward workers, and how democratic methods defeated bureaucracy. They spent a year in the factory. As their experiences accumulated, they began to centre round a possible dramatic presentation. They discussed it in their spare hours, at night, with Party members, activists, artists, workers, sometimes individually, sometimes in groups. By the time the idea was ready to go down on paper, it had been discussed by hundreds of people.

The first version was penned by three of the seven and submitted to Chow Yang. Again opinions and criticism were sought, and by March 1949, a second version was ready and was produced in Shih-chiachuang. By July, when it was presented to the Writers' and Artists' Conference, a third version had been prepared, incorporating suggestions from critics, dramatists and even audiences. It met with immediate success. Yet there were still improvements which could be made, and a fourth version was in the offing.

Early in 1950, two articles about "Song of the Red Flag" appeared in the *Literary Gazette*. They raised questions about the ideological motives of the play—about Party and Trade Union leadership, unity and reform, and particularly about the character of Ma Feng-chieh.

The questions were raised at discussion groups. Major disagreement, however, centred on Ma Feng-chieh's character. Could so backward an element exist in a factory half a year after the liberation? Was this a realistic portrayal? Disputes were bitter. The critics were at loggerheads. To clarify the situation—all the more important since the play was in rehearsal stage in Peking, Shanghai and elsewhere—a group of critics, members of the All-China Association of Writers and Artists, met Chow Yang.

A Realistic Character

Chow Yang, summarising the dispute, reaffirmed the educational value of the play and the artistic merit of the play and added: "The stubborn and backward side of Ma Feng-chieh is perfectly possible and realistic. . . . Such workers exist even to-day. It isn't easy for some people to perceive immediately the different natures of old and new societies." Actual investigation in the factories proved the truth of his evaluation.

The Central Dramatic Academy sent its actors and stage workers to a Tientsin mill to make a deeper study of the problems presented in the play. Cadres and workers, now richer in their own experience, helped them, and aspects of factory life following the liberation which had only been felt in Shih-chiachuang were here openly and clearly expressed.

They discovered that not only was Ma Feng-chieh a perfectly feasible characterisation, and that such backward elements existed, but that workers like her were not too uncommon in some factories. When taking over factories, cadres

found that skilled workers were often by comparison more backward than ordinary, unskilled ones. Relying on their skill, they thought themselves better than other workers, just as Ma Feng-chieh did. Activists in newly taken-over factories usually came from the ranks of semi-skilled or unskilled workers, and the skilled workers ranked below them in political consciousness. The result was that production often lagged, and when ordinary workers were team leaders, the skilled workers stood off and simply looked on, watching mistakes in technique with indifference or contempt and feeling they had no part in the factory or its management.

The play's realism was proved, and a fourth and final version was prepared. Instead of suffering from passing through so many hands and changes, the play was strengthened. It was, in fact, this constant reference back to workers and to the factories, the acceptance of suggestions, discussion of criticism, and the collective efforts of the seven playwrights who did the writing, which gave the play its strength and realism.

It is its vigorous and incisive treatment of a topical theme that has given this play such widespread popularity. Every performance has been played to packed audiences. A film of the play version is now being produced by the Northeast Film Studio and is being prepared with the same thoroughness as the stage version. Producers, actors and actresses have all done practical work at textile mills to get first hand knowledge of their subject, and this promises to be as outstanding a contribution to China's new film art as the play has been to the theatre.



The Yangko Dancers

A Design by Chang Cheng-yü

THE BIRTH OF A NEW FURNACE

Lu Tuan-ho

Smelting worker Chen Lien-kao felt quite downcast because his proposal for replacing the old clay furnace with a magnesium-brick one had now been officially rejected. On a slip of paper handed to him was the formal reply of the director of the Mukden Smelting Plant: "Your spirit in making the proposal is commendable, but no such experiment is to be made for the time being." The reason for the rejection, not stated, was said to be the objection of the engineers who thought that if anything better than the clay furnace was feasible, the Japanese would have instituted it long ago during their occupation of Manchuria.

The Impulse to Create

The middle-aged furnace operator Chen Lien-kao, however, refused to give up; he had too strong a creative impulse to resign so easily. "All right, I'll do the experiment at my own expense," he kept murmuring to himself. And in the evening, he went around inquiring about the price of magnesium bricks. Much to his disappointment, he learned that his monthly wage was enough to buy only 15 magnesium bricks while 1,300 such bricks were needed to build a single copper-smelting furnace!

The prospect for a magnesium-brick furnace seemed dim indeed. Chen Lien-kao was very much annoyed, often indignant, but never discouraged. In fact, when he went to work every morning, the very sight of those clumsy, dome-shaped clay furnaces would renew his determination to replace them with something more efficient.

First of all, the clay furnace could not stand the erosions of the liquid copper ores for very long; it had to be torn up and built anew after every one or two meltings. This meant, of course, a tremendous waste of manpower. When the Japanese colonisers first built this

plant, they also erected a big jail nearby to house Chinese slave-labourers. They did not worry about the waste of manpower!

Another irremediable defect of the clay furnace was that it could not melt copper ores with heavy lead components. The Japanese and their KMT successors, too, were not in the least bothered by this because they never thought of conserving the nation's natural resources. Whenever they came across "tough ores" — as the ores with heavy lead components were aptly called — they simply abandoned the mine pit and started digging a new one, until now the whole area was dotted with deserted subterranean caves filled with water.

During those years of penury and slavery, Chen Lien-kao could do nothing about all this. In fact, he had never thought of doing anything about it. But now, several months after liberation, Chen had witnessed and experienced enough for himself to have developed a strong sense of responsibility as one of the masters of the new society. And he could no longer tolerate such wanton waste of the nation's manpower and wealth.

Once, Chen saw some fire-proof magnesium bricks in a blast furnace. He had an inkling that they might be used to replace clay in building the copper-smelting furnace. Later, he managed to get hold of a few such bricks and slipped them into the clay furnace when copper ores were melted. The bricks weathered the high temperature and wind pressure as well as the chemical erosions very well.

Then in April, 1949, Chen proposed to the head of the copper-smelting division that the clay be replaced by magnesium bricks. The technicians, who still had the old habit of looking down on the workers, dismissed the proposal immediately. "Japan isn't a backward country technically and yet

the Japs only used clay furnaces here. They must have had their reasons," one of them said. "Magnesium bricks were tested by the Japs in Korea and proved to be a failure," another added. "Now look," Chen argued. "That the Japs couldn't do it does not necessarily mean that we can't do it either. Why can't we try it out before we give up?"

Theory Plus Experience

Before long, as the emulation drives and new record movement gradually bore out the ingenuity and potentialities of the workers in all Manchurian mines and shops, the management and technical staff in the Mukden Smelting Plant began to pay more heed to the workers' rationalisation proposals. Meanwhile, a new technician named Chao Chi-min was assigned to the copper-smelting division. A young chap fresh from college, he was keen on everything new and eager to learn from anybody, especially from experienced workers. Soon he associated himself closely with Chen Lien-kao and even signed a joint petition urging that the experiment for a new-type furnace with magnesium bricks be tried.

The senior technical staff took the proposal up seriously this time but concluded that there were two insurmountable handicaps. First, the magnesium bricks are highly conductive and cannot retain the high temperature necessary for melting copper ores. Second, the chemicals necessary for isolating iron elements from the copper liquid cannot be built into the walls of the magnesium brick furnace whereas they can be easily mixed with the clay used in erecting the old-type furnace. And, if the chemicals are to be dumped into the furnace during the course of melting, it would be hard to decide how much to throw in each time, and worse still, the great difference between the temperatures of the

chemicals and the melting ores might cause an explosion.

"Now, what can we do?" the young technician said when he consulted his friend on hearing the verdict. "Wait a minute!" worker Chen cried. "If that thin layer of clay can hold the heat, I don't see why in the world the thick and heavy magnesium stuff can't." "No, comrade," the young man reminded him gently, "high heat conductivity is a physical property of magnesium — no matter whether it is thick or thin." "Well," Chen said, "physics is your business, but how about daubing the magnesium bricks with a layer of clay. That will hold the heat, won't it? As for the iron-isolating chemicals, we can heat them up specially before we throw them into the furnace and I bet I'll know by horse sense just how much to dump in after a try or two at it." Technician Chao thought it rather dangerous to use the trial-and-error method here. He promised to make some scientific computations.

The following weeks witnessed even closer co-operation between Chen and Chao, the one with practical experience and the other with theoretical knowledge working well together. A blue-print of the first magnesium brick furnace was soon produced. Approved by the factory authorities, it was cautiously built.

Then came the actual day, November 13, when the new furnace was to be tried out. Worker Chen Lien-kao and technician Chao Chi-min set the huge and shining magnesium brick furnace in mo-



Sketch by Jack Chen

tion with an eager crowd watching, not a few skeptics among them. For all his usual tenacity and confidence, Chen felt quite uneasy that day and so did the young collegian. However, as the furnace roared on and on smoothly, both breathed more evenly. They watched the powerful furnace intently, its blaze reflected on their sweat-soaked foreheads. After 21 hours, copper from the new furnace was produced. The purity was 98 per cent, 0.92 per cent higher than the clay furnace products. The net output was raised from 60.3 per cent to 74 per cent; and the melting time was one full hour less than that required by the clay furnace. When the plant director came up to congratulate Chen and Chao, the on-lookers broke into applause and cheers. Later the two were officially commended and given special awards.

The fame of this combination — a liberated experienced worker and a new-type technician — quickly spread throughout the factories of Manchuria.

Soviet Expert Helps

From then on, the magnesium-brick furnace was put into regular operation. But there was still one important problem bothering Chen and Chao. Would the new furnace last really long enough to make it worth the high costs involved in its construction?

It so happened that a Soviet expert arrived at the Mukden Smelting Plant at that time. After carefully comparing the old and the new furnaces, he concluded that the new one could last at least six months, and suggested that the plant rebuild all its copper-smelting furnaces on the new model. This was done.

Everything went smoothly until April, when extra-heavy iron components in the copper ores caused trouble. The iron content was too high for the special chemicals to absorb, with the result that it was deposited on the walls of the furnaces forming a thick hard shell. In the worst cases, the capacity of the furnace was reduced by three fourths. Mechanical equip-

ment could scarcely make a dent in the iron shell, while the workers' hand hammers and drills were of no use at all.

"Red May Day" was drawing close, and workers everywhere were girding themselves for a huge production drive. Confronted with this seemingly insurmountable drawback, the entire Mukden Smelting Plant was boiling with unhappy workers. Chen Lien-kao and Chao Chi-min, of course, were more worried than anybody else.

"The elder Soviet brother" — as Soviet advisers were often called among the Chinese workers — was consulted. Strange though it seemed to the workers, he proposed melting the iron shell with pig iron. The idea was to dump pig iron into the furnaces, turn the furnaces on, thus setting the iron on fire. When the pig iron burned, it would emit intense heat and melt the impenetrable shell.

The workers' reception to this novel proposal was rather cold. "How could pig iron burn?" they asked. "Besides, the iron may settle on the furnace walls again, and just make things worse." Technician Chao knew what the Soviet expert was talking about. Dipping a pig-iron rod into white-hot copper liquid, he showed the workers then and there how the point of the rod began to burn, emitting dazzling sparks and scorching heat. Chen Lien-kao was the first to be convinced and he promptly put his badly-stuffed furnace into operation. After 35 hours of intensive labour, he restored the furnace to its original capacity. Soon all the other furnaces were ready for the "Red May" drive.

On May 17, the copper division completed its production quota for the month of May. When news of this brilliant record was announced, technician Chao dashed out of his office to congratulate his partner. "Old Chen," he said excitedly, "with millions of workers like you and with the Soviet comrades helping us, do you think anything is impossible?"

WOMEN IN THE PEACE CAMPAIGN

Chu Ah-hwei

Deep hatred for war, fervent love for peace — these sentiments fill the hearts of women the world over: the Korean mother whose son is battling the American invader; the American school-teacher under threat of dismissal for signing an appeal for world peace; the women of the mighty Soviet Union, main bulwark of peace, of the blossoming and liberated People's Democracies and colonial countries fighting for their freedom, and of the Marshalised countries of Europe who see their lands being turned in bins for cannon fodder and springboards for American aggression.

After the horrors of 13 years of war, the women of China especially cherish peace with a passion only equalled by their love of freedom and their hatred of aggressive war. They are playing a leading part in the great peace campaign that continues throughout China and that has been intensified in answer to the latest provocations of the American aggressors. In addition to signing themselves, hundreds and thousands of them are displaying enormous enthusiasm and initiative in collecting signatures to the Stockholm Peace Appeal in the cities, towns and countryside of China.

* * *

By the beginning of August, in Sungkiang Province, Northeast China, 247,000 of the 550,800 peace signatures collected were those of women. In Yangchow, Kiangsu Province, as a result of effective

publicity work by the Municipal Women's Federation, 50 per cent of the total of 78,508 signatures collected up to August 10 were those of women supporters of peace. In Tientsin, up to the middle of August, 152,000 women signed the appeal. In Shanghai, the 3,000 members of nine housewives' unions, led by the Shanghai Democratic Women's Federation, have collected more than a quarter of a million signatures since the campaign was launched.

* * *

The peace campaign has been closely linked with the protest movement against American aggression in Korea, Taiwan and elsewhere in Asia. In Sian, Shensi Province, where 36,000 women signed the peace appeal up to the end of July, the women have also sent 755 letters to express their support and sympathy to the heroic Korean People's Army. The Sian rally of July 27, which was one of Northwest China's biggest demonstrations against U.S. aggression in Korea and Taiwan, was sponsored by a number of women's organisations. Every woman present signed the appeal, and many took home forms to collect the signatures of their neighbours.

A characteristic of the present period of the campaign is the way the drive for world peace is spreading into the remote villages of China which in the past were wrapt in their own local affairs, even to the exclusion of national events

and still more so of international affairs. According to incomplete reports from nine counties of Shensi Province, 160,000 peasant women have signed the appeal. In Mukden, the Municipal Women's Federation dispatched picked cadres to the surrounding villages to expose the warmonger's aggressive plots and mobilise the peasants for peace. This front of the campaign has also brought many women of the national minorities into the organised ranks of fighters for peace.

* * *

Many individuals have emerged as outstandingly active partisans of peace in the course of the campaign. No small proportion of them are women. Chang Chen, a Shanghai mother of six children, collected more than 4,000 signatures within a month. Chang Liping, another well-known peace partisan in Shanghai, has collected 2,000 signatures. Her mother and husband died of their sufferings under the old regime. She was left alone when her brother was conscripted by Chiang Kai-shek and was killed in the civil war. Such bitter experience — a common lot of how many in China — has made her all the more ardent in her resolve to fight for the peace and happiness of mankind. In Peking, two old women, over 55 years of age, have shared general acclaim by jointly collecting 8,234 signatures in ten days.

* * *

Comrade Tsai Chang, Chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, has called on the women of China to form at least one third of the grand total of peace signatures throughout the country. It is certain that the women of China, who have already proved themselves such staunch fighters on so many fronts, in production, in the struggle for women's rights, and in the defence and consolidation of China's New Democracy, will fulfil this task.

HOW CHINA SIGNS FOR PEACE

Area	Date of Compilation	No. of Signatories	Percentage of Area's Population
Northeast China	Sept. 7	22,195,813	53.3
North China	"	19,478,343	29
Inner Mongolia	"	500,000	22.33
Northwest China	"	4,151,211	17.6
East China	"	28,087,585	20
Southwest China	Aug. 24	9,018,849	12.77
Central-South China	Aug. 25	16,610,602	12.1
Others	Sept. 7	642,345	
TOTAL FOR ALL CHINA		100,684,748	20.08

THE STUDY MAGAZINE



It is characteristic of the new China that the magazine with the biggest circulation is the *Study* magazine which celebrates its first anniversary this September. With the weighty aim of popularising Marxism-Leninism and its practice in China, this is a magazine for serious reading, yet it far outstrips in popularity any of the "popular" journals.

Published simultaneously in Peking, Shanghai, Mukden, Chungking and Canton, *Study* magazine now sells nearly 300,000 copies a fortnight, a record never before even nearly approached by any periodical in China.

Study owes this popularity to the nationwide study movement that has spread so rapidly since the liberation of the country. Cadres in government offices and institutions, in the PLA and mass organisations, factory workers, students and intellectuals in all walks of life, form the main body of this well organised movement for the study of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Mao Tse-tung. But millions of people in China today are consciously engaged in remoulding their outlook on the world by systematic study. This is a striking aspect of the great evolution that is taking place today in the ideology of the Chinese people, in their ways of thought and feeling under the impetus of the New Democracy.

Study is designed to guide and assist this transformation. Starting as a monthly, after six months, in view of the rapid development of the movement, it became a fortnightly.

Study magazine's triple aim is to help its readers master the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism, the problems of the Chinese Revolution and the policies underlying all the vast constructive work that is being carried out in New Demo-

cratic China. In addition to its articles, it also advises on methods of study, and publishes commentaries and specialised information to supplement the 12 books which have been prescribed by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party as "required readings" for cadres. These include *The Communist Manifesto*, *Socialism — Utopian and Scientific*, *Imperialism — the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, *Foundations of Leninism*, *the History of Social Development*, *Leontiev's Political Economy* and the short course of the *History of the CPSU (B)*.

Receiving an average of 100 letters a day and 70 per cent of these with questions enclosed, *Study's* editors devote a fifth of the space in each number to answers to readers. But besides answering questions, *Study* regularly prints "quizzes" and publishes the best answers received.

Study has made particular and successful efforts to build up close contacts with its readers. It has a network of over 300 special correspondents throughout the country providing the editors with up-to-date information on the study movement in their areas.

STUDY ANEW

Ai Ssu-chi, one of the leading Marxist theoreticians in China, has recently published a collection of his articles written for *Study* magazine. In his article under the lead title *Study Anew*, written in September, 1949, he agrees that the level of Marxist-Leninist knowledge among our cadres and masses has been low. In areas recently liberated from KMT rule, Marxism-Leninism is an entirely novel study for the mass of the people, while the anti-Marxist propaganda and the slanderous lies manufactured by the reactionaries has poisoned

many minds. On the other hand, in the old liberated areas, years of hard struggle hindered the study of Marxism-Leninism. Though many cadres have accumulated plenty of practical revolutionary experience, they have not always been able to summarise it or give it a theoretical basis. The general level of theoretical knowledge of the masses has in fact limped behind the rapid development of world and national affairs. Many cadres cannot clearly comprehend current affairs and policies and as a result they are unable to give proper leadership and have many problems that cause them doubt and worry. Such problems, says Ai Ssu-chi, compel us to regard our study movement also as a movement of re-education.

In a recent article, he marks the big advance already achieved in the work of popular Marxist-Leninist education. He describes how, as experience shows, once the ideological struggle has been won in the process of study and work and one's incorrect ideas have been exposed, analysed and replaced by new and correct viewpoints, one experiences a spiritual liberation. Those who have won the ideological battle feel a new happiness and harmony with the society of New China.

Ai Ssu-chi's *Popular Philosophy* is the usual starting point of most of those who wish to study Marxism-Leninism in China. A professor of the Marxist-Leninist Academy, he has made a tremendous contribution in popularising the revolutionary theories through lectures, radio talks and articles. Today, as one of the brilliant team of practical mass educationists who edit *Study*, he is taking an outstanding part in developing, organising and instructing this urge to study that is remoulding an entire nation.

CHINA PROTESTS!

While American politicians are talking of a "preventive war," the United States air force's provocative attacks in Northeast China at the end of August will leave the world in no doubt that the war-makers of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon are spreading their war in Korea to other parts of Asia.

On August 27, 1950, U.S. aircraft violated China's frontiers in the Northeast and strafed railway installations and the peaceful population in these areas.

In spite of the message immediately sent by the Chinese government to the Security Council and the strong protest lodged with the American Secretary of State regarding these aggressive acts, four fighter planes bearing U.S. identification markings, on August 29, 1950, again violated China's frontiers and carried out further raids on Chinese towns.

We reproduce here the text of the two messages (August 27 and 30 respectively) sent by Foreign Minister Chou En-lai to the Security Council and the protest he lodged with the U.S. Secretary of State on August 27, 1950 — Editor.

China's Protest to the U.S. Government

Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State for the United States of America, Washington D.C., U.S.A.

According to report of the People's Government of Northeast China, on August 27, military airplanes of U.S. aggression forces in Korea invaded the air of the People's Republic of China, flying along the right bank of the Yalu River, and strafed our buildings, railway stations, railway carriages and people, killing and wounding a number of them. The situation is extremely serious.

The details of the fact are as follows. At 10:04 on August 27, two United States B-29 bombers flew to the sky above the city of Chi An and its vicinity to the right of the middle stretch of the Yalu River, circling and reconnoitring for more than ten minutes. At 10:05 the same day, four United States airplanes consisting of three P-51's and one Mosquito flew to the sky above the area of Linchiang city and the nearby railway station of Talitzu to the right of the upper stretch of the Yalu River, strafing the station building at Talitzu for two minutes and along the railway lines for another two minutes, damaging one locomotive. At 11:04 another four United States airplanes came to the same area and machine-gunned the district around the bridge on the river for 11 minutes, damaging two locomotives, one passenger carriage and one guard carriage and wounding one locomotive engineer and one inhabitant. At 14:30 the same day, a United States B-29 bomber circled and reconnoitred over the city of Antung to the right of the lower stretch of the Yalu River. At 16:40, two United States P-51 planes came over the Antung airfield and strafed for two minutes, wounding 19 and killing three workers, and damaging two trucks.

With regard to the above provocative and atrocious acts of invading the air of Chinese terri-

tory by the United States aggression forces in Korea, I, on behalf of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, lodge a serious protest to the United States Government. The United States Government should bear all the responsibilities and consequences of these provocative acts of violating the sovereignty of China and the killing of Chinese people by the United States armed forces. I demand that the United States Government:

1. Immediately punish United States air force for these provocative and atrocious acts of invading the air of the Chinese territory, killing Chinese people and damaging Chinese railway carriages.
2. Undertake the responsibility of compensating all the losses sustained by China.

I, on behalf of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, also make the following statement: the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China reserve all rights of raising further demands with regard to these criminal acts of provocation and atrocities of United States aggression forces in Korea.

CHOU EN-LAI,
*Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central
People's Government of the People's
Republic of China.*

Peking, August 27, 1950.

Chou En-lai's 1st Message to U.N.

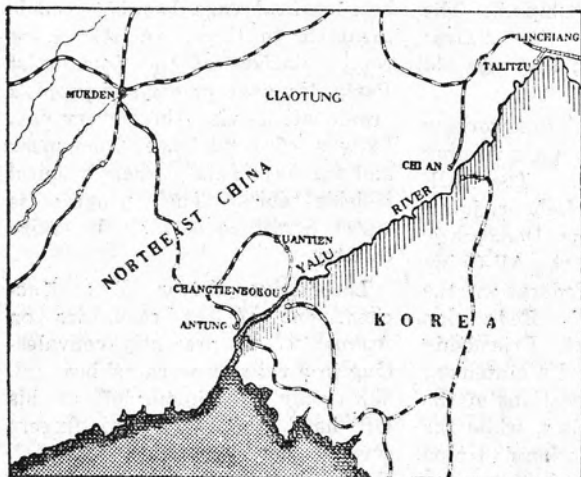
Mr. Yakov Malik, President of the Security Council, and Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Lake Success, New York.

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These provocative and atrocious acts of invading the air of China on the part of the United States aggression forces in Korea are a serious criminal action of encroaching upon China's sovereignty, killing Chinese people, and attempting to extend the war and violate peace, a criminal action which the Chinese people can by no means tolerate. Apart from lodging a serious protest and raising demands to Mr. Dean Acheson, the United States Secretary of State, I hereby raise, on behalf of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, this accusation before the United Nations Security Council and propose that for the sake of peace and



Map showing the border between China and Korea on the Yalu River

security of Asia and the world, the United Nations Security Council is obliged by its inalienable duties to condemn the United States aggression forces in Korea for their provocative and atrocious action of invading China's air, and to take immediate measures to bring about the complete withdrawal of all the United States aggression forces from Korea, so that the situation will not be aggravated and the peaceful regulation of the Korean question by the United Nations will be facilitated.

CHOU EN-LAI,

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

Peking, August 27, 1950.

Chou En-lai's 2nd Message to U.N.

Mr. Yakov Malik, President of the Security Council, and Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Lake Success, New York.

Following the incidents of August 27, the military airplanes of the United States aggression forces in Korea again invaded the air of the People's Republic of China on August 29 and killed and wounded a number of Chinese people.

At 17:45 on August 29, four United States fighters flew over from Korea and invaded, and reconnoitred from, the air above Lakooshao of the Kuantien district of China on the right bank of the Yalu River. Afterwards they flew along the right bank of the Yalu River to Changtienhokou about one kilometre from Lakooshao, where they fired shots at Chinese civilian boats, killing one Chinese fisherman and wounding two others. At 17:50 the same fighters came to the air above Kocloutzu to the northeast of Antung where they again fired shots at our civilian boats, killing three Chinese fishermen, severely wounding two, and slightly injuring three others.

These continued provocative and atrocious acts on the part of the United States aggression forces in Korea clearly exposed and testified to the intention of the United States Government to extend the war and violate world peace. On behalf of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, I hereby again raise this accusation before the United Nations, and demand that the United Nations Security Council immediately take, on the basis of my proposal of August 27, effective measures to stop the action on the part of the United States aggression forces in Korea to extend the scope of their aggression, and bring about promptly the withdrawal of the United States aggression forces from Korea, so that the issue will not assume more serious proportions. I consider it most urgent that these measures should be taken without delay.

CHOU EN-LAI,

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

Peking, August 30, 1950.

U.S. Aggression in Manchuria

On August 27, between 10:04 a.m. and 4:50 p.m., 13 military planes of the U.S. forces of aggression in Korea invaded, in five waves, the skies of China over Manchuria. They reconnoitred over the area from Antung to Linchiang along the right bank of the Yalu River, which is the boundary between China and Korea. They strafed the railway station at Talitzu and the airfield at Antung, wounding altogether 21 Chinese nationals and killing three others. Among the seriously wounded, one later died in the hospital. As a result of these air raids, three locomotives and two carriages were damaged.

Two days later, on Aug. 29, at 5:45 p.m., four U.S. fighters again intruded into Chinese territory in Northeast China, and machine-gunned Chinese civilian boats at Changtienhokou, and then at Kooloutzu, northeast of Antung, killing four Chinese fishermen and wounding seven others.

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The burning indignation of the whole Chinese people has been roused by these American massacres from the air.

Anger and determination to punish the aggressors has surged throughout the length and breadth of Manchuria. Mass protest meetings were immediately held in Linchiang, Chi An and Antung, where a campaign week against American imperialism was launched on Sept. 5. The four great organisations of labour, youth, women and cultural workers, on behalf of the 8½ million people of Liaotung Province, have voiced their protest against the killing and wounding of their 35 fellow provincials.

Words of protest have been accompanied by deeds. Workers of Manchuria have pledged themselves to redouble their productive efforts in answer to these provocations of the American war-makers. The

railway mechanics succeeded in putting passenger and freight trains at Linchiang and Talitzu stations back onto schedule runs within a few hours after the air raids were over. Miners near Talitzu station have raised their output by 8 per cent over the August 26th figure.

All democratic parties and groups, including the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the China Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, the Chiu San Society and the China Chih Kung Tang have issued statements in support of Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's messages to the U.N. and protest lodged with the U.S. Secretary of State.

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The Chinese press has given the people the full facts about these American air attacks and has opened its pages to the protests of the Chinese people. Editorially, the Peking *People's Daily* warns: "A united Chinese nation of 475 millions will decidedly not tolerate the rapacious acts of American aggressors in the territorial land, waters and air of China." The Shanghai *Ta Kung Pao* states: "This is no accident; they are old hands at crimes."

As always, the Chinese workers stand foremost in the fight against foreign imperialism. The All-China Federation of Labour, jointly with the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, the All-China Democratic Youth Federation, the All-China Students' Federation and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, has issued a statement denouncing the provocations of the Wall Street imperialists, while the China Munition Workers' Union has urged all its members to step up production to supply the army with more weapons for driving out

the U.S. interventionists and their stooges from Taiwan.

Wherever they are stationed, PLA commanders and men in every area have denounced this new crime of the American air bandits. Combat heroes, now electing delegates to a national conference, have expressed their preparedness to defend China's frontiers.

Fighters in East China have written down their pledges to liberate Taiwan. "The navy will faithfully discharge its duty when zero hour comes," states a naval hero. Airforce and anti-aircraft units promise to "down every intruding U.S. plane."

People throughout the country have added their voices to the nation-wide protest. Peasants, intellectuals—professors and students, writers and artists, businessmen, religious groups, people of the national minorities, overseas Chinese, individually and in groups, have sent numerous letters and telegrams of protest to the U.N.

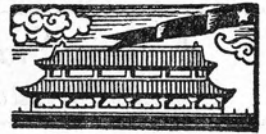
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The families of the air raid victims are being well looked after by the people's government and the local people. The wounded were rushed to state hospitals where the best medical care has been made available to them. A stream of representatives of the Communist Party, the government and people's organisations visit them every day. Letters of condolence from near and far have flooded their hospital bedside tables. Their progress is watched with concern by the entire country.

Locomotive driver Hsu Kuo-chen, one of the casualties on August 27, is presently convalescing in a railway workers' hospital. With only one thumb left on his left hand, the other four fingers severed by American shrapnel, this Chinese railwayman told his visitors: "I can take revenge with my remaining hand."

CURRENT CHINA

Aug. 25—Sept. 10



Malik's Efforts Endorsed

Leading Chinese papers have given unreserved endorsement to the indefatigable efforts for peace made by Yakov Malik at the U.N. Security Council, either in his capacity as President of the Council or as leader of the Soviet delegation.

Since his return to the Council on Aug. 1, stated the Peking *People's Daily*, Malik has worked steadfastly in "opposing the imperialist aggressive war and defending world peace."

The chief Soviet delegate has been fighting to preserve the U.N. as a genuine organisation for maintaining world peace and security, wrote the *Kwangming Daily*, organ of the China Democratic League. As a result of his efforts, it is now impossible for the American and British bloc to legalise their unlawful decisions in the Council, or to adopt any new decision in violation of the U.N. Charter. It has now become abundantly clear to the peoples of the world who is the aggressor and polluter of the U.N. and how firmly the Soviet Union stands for peace, concludes the paper.

U.N. Delegates Named

On Aug. 26, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai informed Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary-General, that the Chinese Government has appointed Chang Wen-tien as chief delegate and Li Yi-mang, Chou Shih-ti, Chi Chao-ting and Meng Yung-chien as delegates of China to attend the 5th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. On the same day, he also announced the appointment of Wu Yun-fu as representative to the Executive Board of the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund, and that of Li Chiang as delegate to the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union.

Viet-Nam Feted

The 5th anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam was warmly celebrated in China on Sept. 2. All leading Chinese papers published editorials and special articles, extolling the victories of the Viet-Nam People's Army over the French colonialists, the American interventionists and their puppets as well as reports on the young republic's achievements in peaceful reconstruction.

British Intrusion

General Yeh Chien-ying, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, in a statement issued on August 24, listed a series of border transgressions deliberately conducted by the British authorities in Hongkong. These encroachments upon China's territory include: (1) the shelling by a British warship of our garrison units stationed in the Chinese islands of Outer Lingting and Tamkon on Aug. 17; (2) repeated reconnoitring by British planes over the Lapsap Island and Manshan Islands of China between Aug. 2 and 6, the intrusion of a British Spitfire into the Chinese territorial air over Shumchun on July 6; and (3) the invasion of five fully-equipped British troops into the Shataukok border area on July 27. "I, therefore, solemnly declare," General Yeh concluded in his statement, "that the British authorities in Hongkong must assume the entire responsibility for all consequences resulting from the violations of the border and provocations by the British army, airforce and navy in Hongkong."

Heroes' Elections Underway

Preparations are well advanced throughout the country for the forthcoming conferences of model workers and combat heroes, scheduled to be held in Peking on Sept. 25. The election of delegates has stimulated a deep and widespread mass interest. Only those with exceptionally distinguished records are eligible to be candidates. After being first proposed by their fellow workers, candidates will come up for final election at regional model workers' conferences. PLA men are also selecting their combat heroes and model workers in army production.

INTERNATIONAL

Korea: The Chinese People's Delegation to Korea, headed by Kuo Mo-jo and Li Li-san, returned to Peking on Aug. 24, reported to the Government Administration Council the following day, and attended a welcome rally on Sept. 3.

U.S.S.R.: Objects to be displayed at the Chinese Art Exhibition in the U.S.S.R. were shipped there on Aug. 26. A few days later, a 12-member physical culture delegation left for the Soviet Union to study methods of training and organisation.

W.F.D.Y.: The World Federation of Democratic Youth Delegation, composed of 39 members from 30 nations, left Moscow by train for Peking on Sept. 3. The delegation is headed by Enrico Boccara, General-Secretary of the Federation.

I.U.S.: Yang Cheng, head of the Chinese delegation, has been elected Vice-President of the International Union of Students.

Ambassadors: Chinese ambassador Wang Yu-ping (to Rumania), Wang Jen-shu (to Indonesia) and Huang Chen (to Hungary) presented their credentials respectively on Aug. 11, 14 and 24.

Korea Shall be Free!

Rustom Hormazdiyar

Voices from the mountains speak
 Quelpart hears Pei-shan's reply,
 From vale to vale and peak to peak
 Rings an old-remembered cry:
 "Korea shall be free!"
 Such the mighty shout that fills
 All the passes of her hills.
 All the old Korean gates
 Quiver at that quickening word;
 Sye-heung with a thrill awakes,
 Tong-chin to her depths is stirred.
 Long ago were virgins maimed and a hundred thou-
 sand slain,
 Sons of the soil for the thousandth time perished
 not so long ago,
 Yet the living roots remain,
 Whence the shoots of greatness grow.
 Yet again,
 Men and women,
 Sprung from that heroic stem,
 Call the land to rise with them.
 They who stride the swarming street,
 They who chase the mountain-boar,
 Or, where cliff and billow meet,
 Prune the vine or pull the oar;
 With a stroke
 Break their yoke,

Korea, O Korea!

Lin Ching-shan

KOREA, O KOREA!
 They are attacking you,
 Those who would have you on your knees again,
 Those who have sneered with diabolical malice
 When you stood up firm and defiant, proud and erect,
 At long last really free,
 At long last really happy.
 They are lacerating your streets,
 killing your people by the thousands,
 maiming your children, the aged and the weak,
 blasting off all there is of what you have
 built in years of collective work,
 in freedom and prosperity,
 And then they tell a world grown weary of their lies:
 "Fifty-three other nations have sanctioned this"
 — bestial and unprovoked attack!
 Fifty-three other nations?
 Fifty-three other slandering, warmongering
 leeches, yes!
 But the numberless battalions of peace-loving people
 have risen in indignant protest!
 KOREA, O KOREA!
 You are not alone in your fight; there are millions
 of others,

PEOPLE'S CHINA has received a number of poems from readers inspired by the heroic Korean People's War of Liberation. The following excerpts were written by readers in Bombay and Peking.

— Editor

Slaves but yestereve were they—
 Freemen with the dawning day.
 Looking in his children's eyes,
 While his own with gladness flash,
 "These," the Korean father cries,
 "Ne'er shall crouch beneath the lash!
 These shall ne'er
 Brook to wear,
 Chains whose cruel links are twined
 Round the crushed and withering mind.
 Warmongers! ye whose armies stand
 Harness'd for the battle-field!
 Pause, and from the lifted hand
 Drop the bolts of war ye wield.
 Stand aloof
 While the proof
 Of the people's might is given,
 To free their own land— hearth and haven!
 Stand aloof, and see the oppressed
 Chase the oppressor, pale with fear,
 As the fresh winds of the west
 Blow the misty valley clear.
 Stand and see Korea,
 Cast the arms she wears no more,
 To the gulfs that steep her shore.
 "KOREA shall be free!"

But your enemy is alone, made up of a handful of
 money-mad, bloodthirsty megalomaniacs
 whose days are numbered.

We are legions behind you,
 At your side stand all champions of peace and
 democracy;
 At your side stands the great Soviet Union,
 the bulwark of peace and freedom;
 At your side stands the new Republic of China,
 the clarion call of Asia;
 At your side stand millions of others.

KOREA, O KOREA!

We reach out our hands to you
 to touch the brave banners of your heart;
 We salute your noble sons and daughters
 who today are defending your shores;
 We reach out our hands to embrace your Kim
 Il-sung.

KOREA, O KOREA!

You, who give your all in this good fight
 Tomorrow morn belongs to you!

CHINA'S COAL MINES REFORMED*(Continued from page 8)*

of total employment. This figure rose to 0.51 due to their changed labour attitude after the liberation, while an average of 0.82 was achieved when the new methods were introduced. Naturally, as efficiency rises, less workers are required for a given amount of production. The labour force in Hokang mine has been reduced from 4,020 to 3,220 workers and production has continued to increase. A saving of one fourth in manpower has been achieved in all the mines where the new methods were introduced, and these freed hands have been assigned to new tasks. Mechanisation, which is facilitated by the new methods, also saves a lot of energy and material. In the Chishi mine, for example, the miners could only dig in to an average depth of 4.44 metres per day before. Now, as modern machinery is installed, a new record of 5.25 metres has been achieved.

The natural outcome of these economies has been a considerable decrease of costs of production. Again due to concentration of operations, less equipment and machinery are required. Northeast China has now even a surplus stock of equipment which can be sent to other areas. The consumption of timber and explosives has also been greatly reduced. In the Kiulungkang mine, 0.033 cubic metres of timber were required for the production of one ton coal before. Now only 0.024 is needed. Again citing Hokang as an example, the old standard was a 0.3 kilogram consumption of explosive for each ton of coal produced. Now, 0.04 kilograms is the new standard. It is estimated that a 17 per cent decrease of production costs has been effected in all the mines where the new methods have been applied.

Most remarkable results, however, have been achieved in the improvement of safety measures. Accidents like roof falls or gas or coal-dust explosion were serious and frequent with the old methods. Now ventilation has been greatly improved, and roof falls have been reduced as rock waste is utilised to fill in the space left behind as the miners advance the cutting face. It is estimated that each worker was supplied with only 3 cubic metres of air before, now each worker receives 10 cubic metres. In one of the pits in Hokang, not a single casualty has occurred since the introduction of the "longwall" method. After a number of inspections of safety measures throughout Northeast China, the casualty rate per 10,000 tons has been reduced from 11.35 persons in 1949 to 7.04 during the first six months of 1950.

These new mining methods and the new social relations established in the collieries have really brought about a fundamental reformation of China's coal industry. We have already on an earlier page cited the resultant figures of increased production. These practical results are breaking down all the remnants of conservative viewpoints which still exist in one way or another in the industry. Emancipated from imperialism and feudalism, the mines and miners of China are advancing to new successes under the New Democracy.

**ON JAPANESE UNITY AGAINST
THE ENEMY***(Continued from page 10)*

Only by such behaviour can they be of benefit to the unity of the Party. Otherwise the situation will be exploited by the enemy and will, objectively, be assisting the enemy. This is what all loyal Communists must by all means avoid.

On the other hand, the leading organ of the Japanese Communist Party (the provisional central leading organ) should adopt a very careful and thoughtful attitude towards the comrades holding divergent opinions. They should patiently listen to their arguments. Such points as can be adopted should be sincerely adopted. Those holding incorrect views should be patiently and slowly persuaded to embrace the correct view. Those who cannot be convinced or persuaded in a short period should be allowed to retain their opinions temporarily, provided that they abide by the discipline of the Party and let the actual future situation prove the truth.

That is to say, the leading organ of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party must of necessity unite all honest Party members holding divergent opinions with the utmost patience and consideration and should not impatiently adopt crude organisational measures to deal with them. Questions of ideas cannot be settled by crude methods. Otherwise disputes and quarrels within the Party would be intensified to the detriment of Party unity and would open the way to the enemy and *agents provocateurs* to split and undermine the Party. This is what the leading organ of the Japanese Communist Party must by all means avoid.

The leading organs at all levels of the Japanese Communist Party must be adept in making a distinction between honest comrades holding divergent opinions and *agents provocateurs* who have sneaked into the Party (with evidence proving that they are really agents serving the enemy). Two different methods should be adopted in dealing with these two different kinds of people so that the real *agents provocateurs* can be exposed and purged and all comrades within the Party can be united harmoniously to fight the enemy. Japanese comrades should know that only by adopting such measures can all loyal members of the Party be effectively united to expose, isolate and strike at the real culprits and hostile manufactures of disunity.

These are our sincere suggestions to our Japanese comrades.

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of V-J Day, while the Asian peoples are marking this day in the midst of burning opposition to the aggression of American imperialism, we tender our best wishes for the further development of the democratic and national unity of the Japanese people and the unity of the Japanese Communist Party — the vanguard of the Japanese people. This is one of the most vital questions concerning the Japanese people and the Asian peoples at present.

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