

People's China

人民中国

September 1, 1951

A LETTER TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

Kuo Mo-jo

THE U.S. DRAFT PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN MENACES ALL ASIA

C. C. Fang

NEW SHANGHAI

Ku Ling

5

VOL. IV

Supplements:

- 1) *Chou En-lai's Statement on U.S. Draft Peace Treaty with Japan*
- 2) *The Trial and Conviction of U.S. Spies In Peking*

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SUPPLEMENTS

- 1) Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's Statement on the U.S.-British Draft Peace Treaty with Japan and the San Francisco Conference
- 2) The Trial and Conviction of U.S. Spies in Peking

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Kaisung and San Francisco

The two atrocities committed by units of the U.N. Command in the neutral zone of Kaisung are only the most recent examples of what American imperialism looks like when brought to bay. This frantic American manoeuvring at Kaisung complements the fantastic duplicity of the U.S. State Department coming to full flower at San Francisco.

Washington calculates that only a continuous state of international tension can give it an even chance of forcing its satellite governments to sign on the dotted line at San Francisco. The tense situation resulting from the assassination of a Chinese military police patrol leader on August 19 in the Kaisung neutral zone and the murderous bombing attack three days later on the living quarters of the Korean-Chinese Delegation within the conference area itself, is designed by Washington to provide just the sort of atmosphere needed to get their peace treaty signed at San Francisco. And when this so-called "peace" treaty is signed, the Americans believe they can, with full "legality," press ahead with the open rearming of the Japanese fascists as the spearhead of their aggressions against the Asian peoples. This is the relation between Kaisung and San Francisco in U.S. imperialist war strategy.

The two criminal acts perpetrated by the American negotiators at Kaisung are of the utmost seriousness. That they should attempt the cold-blooded murder of the Korean-Chinese Delegation shows the desperate state of these warmongers. The U.S. 5th Air Force's theory that the bombing attack may have been the work of "an unidentified plane" is just as absurd as the statement of the U.N. Command that the murder of the Chinese military police patrol leader on August 19 was the result of "actions of irregular groups without the slightest connection overtly or covertly" with the U.N. forces!

Caught red-handed, the U.S. imperialists bluff and rant. Vice-Admiral Joy did not wait for a second investigation (the first one at night being hastily concluded at the request of his liaison officers), as mutually agreed upon, but released his

faked "report" on the bombing denying all charges point blank. The only unchallengeable evidence Joy furnished was that the U.S. imperialists are incompetent liars as well as cold-blooded murderers.

In these circumstances, the Kaisung negotiations have been suspended. There is no point indeed in continuing the conferences when the Americans do not show even a semblance of sincerity about reaching an armistice in Korea. The least they can do to show that sincerity now so that continuation of negotiations can be guaranteed is, as pointed out by General Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai in their latest joint message to General Ridgway, to carry out their obligations and send their men back to re-investigate the bombing to prove or disprove the truth of the Korean-Chinese protest.

Sincerity is an essential prerequisite for the success of the Kaisung talks. But ever since the negotiations began on July 10, sincerity was lacking on the American side. This has been fully shown in the preposterous American demands for a demarcation line which will give them an additional 12,000 sq. kms. of North Korean soil. It is now shown more fully in these two criminal and provocative incidents. Until the Americans show a genuine change of heart at the Korean armistice negotiations, it is impossible for the world to believe that they have any intention of ending the bloodshed in Korea.

The American imperialists were forced to enter the Kaisung armistice negotiations because they had suffered telling defeats and because of the mounting pressure of the world's condemnation. Now events will show whether they will heed the world-wide demand for peace and abandon their provocative manoeuvrings at Kaisung. If they dream of saving their skins by stalling the Kaisung talks to give their battered armies a respite and to get a remilitarised Japan at San Francisco to fight their battles in Asia, they will only be driving themselves further along the road to destruction. The resounding victories of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers have proved time and again what they can do to the aggressors in Asia.

Criminal Agents of the U.S.A.

This issue of *People's China* documents the treacherous activities of yet another link in the world-wide ring of U.S.-directed spies and saboteurs.

The abortive plot of these U.S. imperialist agents to kill leaders of the Central People's Government is another telling example of the sort of "friendship" so lavishly professed by the mouthpieces of Wall Street. It is yet another criminal conspiracy of the type that has aroused the wrath of all civilised peoples against the American gangster way of life.

The apprehension and destruction of this U.S. espionage centre in Peking demonstrates that no conspiracy, however cleverly camouflaged, can escape the vigilance of the people's state.

The U.S. warmongers have never been over particular about their choice of instruments. Under the patronage of the traitor Chiang Kai-shek, by formal agreement with the Kuomintang, the American Central Intelligence Agency planted its evil tentacles deep in China in 1943 with the establish-

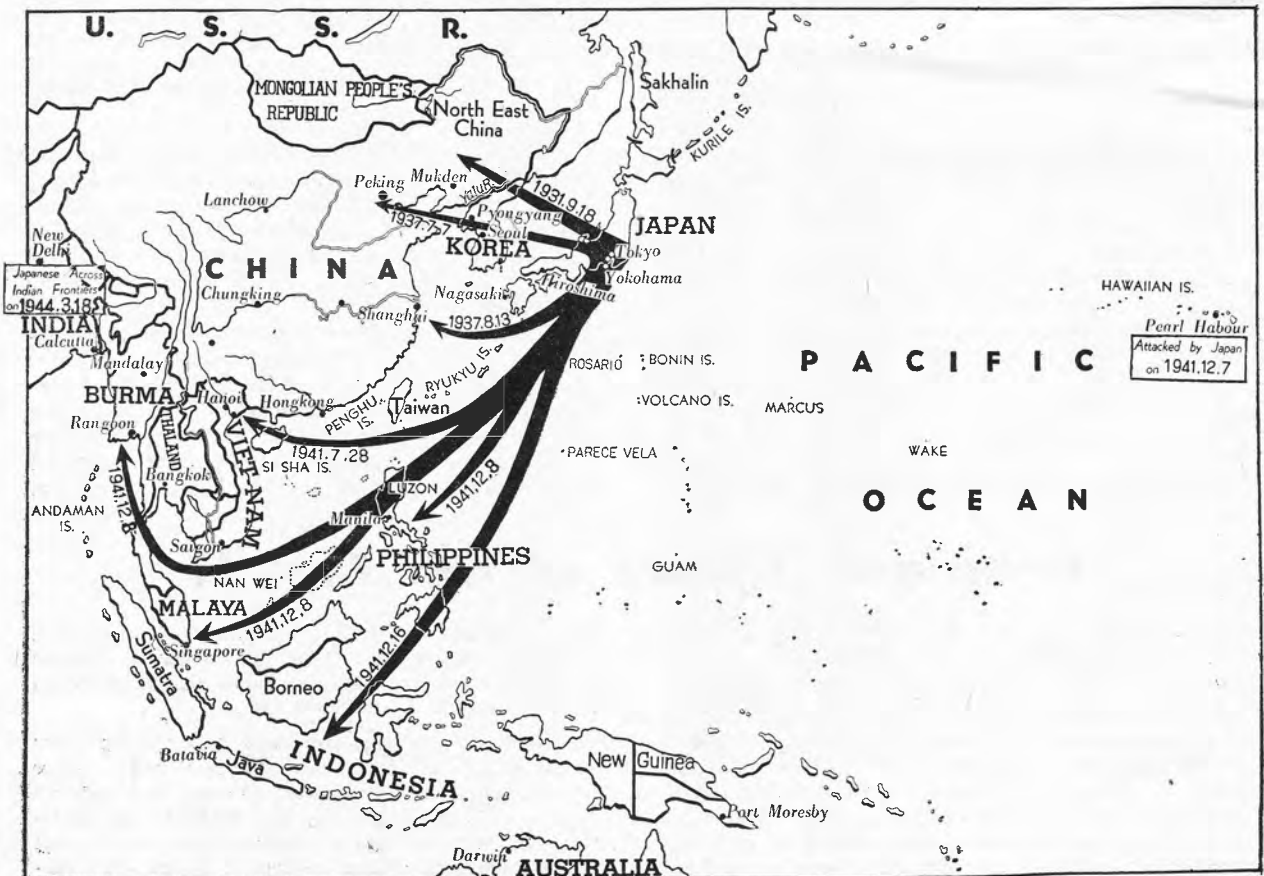
ment of SACO (Sino-American Co-operation Organisation), headed by the Himmler of the KMT, Tai Li. With the KMT's collapse, the American imperialists took a more direct hand in building their "invisible front" against the Chinese people. William J. Donovan, head of "J" Group of the American Central Intelligence Agency, travelled busily throughout the Far East in early 1950, using Hongkong as his outpost. In March 1950 Acheson announced that US\$360 million had been earmarked for so-called "international information and educational activities," a U.S. politician's description of espionage and subversion. In February this year, the U.S. Intelligence Department (G2) in Tokyo set up a so-called "Sino-Japanese Alliance" with such notorious fascists as Yasutsugu Odamura, a No. 1 Japanese war criminal, and Jen Yuan-tao, henchman of the quisling Wang Ching-wei, as its principals. In Taiwan, a Sino-American Liaison Group is operated jointly by C. M. Cooke, "retired" Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and Cheng Chieh-min, successor to Tai Li.

Through such means nests of U.S. spies have been established in many parts of Asia, and particularly in the people's China, in preparation for further aggressions against the peoples of Asia. Invariably the off-scourings of the Italian fascists, Nazis, Japanese ronins and White Russians have been utilised. In addition to foreign "commercial" firms, the black international inside the Catholic Church has proved to be a source of reliable recruits.

Nevertheless, one by one, the criminal agents in the pay of the U.S. imperialists have been caught in China and their diabolical schemes have been frustrated and exposed. Angus I. Ward, formerly U.S. Consul-General in Mukden, was arrested in 1949. The underground espionage network he organised was completely smashed. So was the Peking branch of the U.S. "Headquarters of the Army O.S.S." in February 1949 headed by Major Paul Fillman. The career of U.S. spymaster D. S. Mackiernan in Sinkiang ended in ignominious flight in September 1949. His chief henchman, the bandit Wusman, was caught and shot in April 1950. Twenty-one agents of the American S.S.U. were caught in Tientsin in March this year, together with their radio equipment and incriminating documents. As in the recent case, all the evidence uncovered shows that these intrigues were directed and financed by the U.S. Government, the enemy of world peace and arch-conspirator against the peoples of Asia.

These plots have been exposed because the Chinese people are vigilant in defence of their new happiness and their Motherland. Strong in this whole-hearted support of the entire nation, the Central People's Government has shown and will continue to show that it is fully determined and able to put down any vicious scheme of the imperialists whether this be a menace directed through Korea or a vile plot of assassination and espionage carried out by a gang of criminals in Peking.

A MAP OF JAPANESE AGGRESSIONS BEFORE AND DURING WORLD WAR II



The U.S. Draft Peace Treaty with Japan Menaces All Asia

C. C. Fang

THE United States is trying to blackmail and bulldoze some 50 nations into signing her unilateral draft peace treaty with Japan. Reaching its climax at San Francisco, this whole treaty-drafting farce has been revealed as a barefaced attempt to put the old collaboration between Wall Street and Japanese imperialism on a new basis. Japan is cast for the role of U.S. henchman in the enslavement of the peoples of Asia and the realisation of U.S. plans for world domination.

This is confirmed by the terms of a second document, the already drawn-up "U.S.-Japanese Security Pact," a naked war alliance between the American rulers and their Japanese satellites. This is also scheduled to be signed at San Francisco, as soon as the "peace" treaty gives the green light.

* * *

THE connection between American imperialism and Japanese imperialist military fascism, now being restored with Japan assigned the role of servant and cat's-paw, had a history of four decades before it was temporarily broken at Pearl Harbour. As everyone with a memory knows, Tokyo's pre-war power was built up to the point where it could double-cross its Washington partners only because American monopolies had industriously fed it, until almost the last moment, with investments, scrap iron and oil.

This 40-year history caused bitter suffering to the Chinese and other peoples in Asia. One has only to recall the Japanese annexation of Korea and their seizure of China's Chiao-tung Peninsula, U.S. colonisation of the Philippines, the joint U.S.-Japanese intervention in Soviet Siberia and finally the 1931 Japanese invasion of Northeast China followed by its attack on all China in 1937, and its fierce economic aggression in other lands—all this with the connivance of the U.S.

Thus it was that in 1941 at the time of Pearl Harbour, the entire Chinese people had already been resisting a full-scale Japanese onslaught for four and a half years; the people of China's northeastern provinces had been under the heel of Japanese imperialism for ten years, the Korean people for over 30 years. After Pearl Harbour from 1941 to 1945, the peoples of Malaya, Viet-Nam, the Philippines, Indonesia, Burma and a section of India also experienced the full horrors not only of Japanese fascist attack but of unspeakably brutal occupations. In addition, American, British and Dutch youth and the youth of other Pacific countries lost their lives in World War II. This was the whirlwind reaped by American patronage of Japanese fascism.

And it was the peoples of Asia, grouping themselves around the Chinese people and following their example, who rose in their millions to struggle against Japanese imperialism and at heavy cost engaged the vastly greater part of its armed strength. It was their resistance which made it possible for the military forces of the United States to end retreat and begin their counter-offensive. Nor could the war against Japan ever have been victoriously concluded when it was, if the Soviet Union had not smashed the main intact land force of Japanese fascism, the million-strong Kwantung Army which it had kept tied up for years previously, and if all the popular forces of Asia had not passed resolutely to the counter-offensive.

When imperialist Japan was finally brought to her knees, it was the belief and hope of the peoples of Asia and of the world that they had put an end, once and for all, to Japanese fascism.

That hope is now dashed to the ground. This U.S. separate peace treaty with Japan is aimed not at uprooting Japanese fascism but at reviving it. It is impossible to camouflage what this new U.S.-Japanese alliance means to the Asian peoples. Although the Wall Street press strains to prove that it means "arming Japan against Communist China and Soviet Russia" (*N.Y. Herald-Tribune*, July 28, 1951), yet every people in the Pacific feels itself a target.

Striking proof of this is found in the wave of indignation and opposition that has swept through Asia, and indeed through all countries which suffered from Japanese imperialism in the past. This opposition is expressed in protests, mass demonstrations and in armed struggle.

Among the people of Britain, the U.S.A.'s leading satellite, protests are raised against this consorting with the former butchers of British prisoners of war. British commercial circles, alarmed, recall the cut-throat competition of Japan, the resulting unemployment and bankruptcies in England.

Indignant Australians held a demonstration before the American Consulate in Sydney when the egregious John Foster Dulles appeared in that city.

The influential Indonesian Moslem paper, *Abadi*, voicing an almost universal reaction, has declared the treaty "not acceptable" to Southeast Asia and warned the Indonesian Government not to sign it.

The National Peace Council and many other organisations in Burma have denounced the U.S.

draft treaty. The Burmese Government has refused to send a delegation to San Francisco.

The All-India Trade Union Congress, the All-India Peasant Congress and All-India Student Federation and the Indian Peace Council, representing millions of people, have launched resolute protests. The Indian Government has categorically refused to sign the American draft peace treaty because its terms do not "concede to Japan a position of honour, equality and contentment among the community of free nations," because U.S. forces will in fact continue to occupy Japan itself in an imposed decision on Japan, and further, the return of Taiwan to China and the rights of the U.S.S.R. to the Kuriles and South Sakhalin are not provided for.

Opposed in Armed Struggle

THESE are only a few of the many signs of a universal opposition in Asia that has a solid, steeled core in those peoples who have already arisen in arms to achieve their own liberation from imperialism. The peoples of China, Korea and Viet-Nam stand in the forefront of the struggle against the Wall Street-Japanese fascist aggression forces that have already gone into action.

In their seizure of China's Taiwan the American imperialists are making wide use of Japanese agents. China's Northeast is bombed from Japanese bases. Faced with direct threats to their territory, the best sons of China have flocked into a powerful volunteers' army to defend their homes and help Korea, where the heroic Korean People's Army is today battling aggressive American forces which are based on Japan and supported by Japanese auxiliaries in the field.

This joint heroic action of Korea and China has already inflicted shattering defeats on the U.S. aggressors and their satellites and is but a foretaste of what is in store for them if they continue their aggression.

The people of Viet-Nam have resolutely supported the Aug. 15 statement by Foreign Minister Chou En-lai on the U.S. draft peace treaty with Japan and firmly denounce the U.S. plots. They steeled their people's forces in battle with Japanese imperialism in World War II. They are scoring new successes in their six-year-old liberation struggle against the attempts of U.S.-backed French imperialism and its local quislings to reduce them once more to a colony. They know U.S. arms are reaching their enemies via Japan.

In Malaya, which remembers well the bloody rule of the butcher General Tomoyuke Yamashita during the Japanese fascist occupation, the same forces which battled the Japanese invaders throughout 1941-45 are fighting and gathering strength to free their country from the U.S.-led imperialist bloc.

Behind the broadening protest in the Philippines are the liberated areas and the Hukbalahap armies which are defending and extending them, armies which also have their roots in the struggle against the Japanese yoke. No one in the Philippines has forgotten how General Douglas MacArthur, returning as a "liberator," almost immediately began to fight the Hukbalahaps and to groom the Japanese quisling Roxas for the presidency. With these experiences, the Filipinos are under no illusion as to the future that the new alliance of Wall Street and Japanese militarism has in store for them.

No one in the Philippines forgets the devastation and atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese in Manila. Here Dulles was burned in effigy at a mass rally. The Philippine government, though a satellite of the United States, was driven by popular pressure to register serious reservations to the draft treaty.

And finally there are the Japanese people themselves, to whom fascism brought the bloodiest defeat in all the years of their history. Despite the double onslaught of American imperialism and revived domestic reaction, they are steadfastly fighting for their right to democracy and a peaceful life. For them the new treaty holds only the prospect of interminable enslavement, new devastation of their homeland and the herding of their youth to serve as cannon fodder for an alien cause. They are uniting more closely in the realisation that their future lies in friendship, not fratricidal warfare, with the peoples of China and all Asia.

Thus even before the San Francisco "conference" begins, countries representing nearly a billion people in Asia have repudiated the American draft treaty.

IT is against this background of a growing awareness of danger, of indignation and active opposition in Asia that the American "peace" and "mutual secu-



A Pretty Big Job of Paper-hanging!

Cartoon by Fang Cheng and Chung Lin

riety" treaties with Japan have been concocted and crammed down the throats of Wall Street's satellites. The most servile among them, including the once proud British Empire, have been required not only to sacrifice reparation claims, commercial rights and the interests of their peoples to U.S. strategy and profit but also to sing loudly that they love doing it.

Realising, however, how widespread is the opposition, the United States has manifested a nervous anxiety about any open discussion at all at San Francisco. It therefore announced that the San Francisco affair would run for no more than four days and that "only technical and lingual revisions" of the take-it-or-leave-it document would be tolerated.

In such a context the decision of the Soviet government to send a delegation to the San Francisco conference is of world-wide importance, because through it the peoples who suffered most from Japanese imperialism and made the greatest sacrifice in fighting it will have a powerful spokesman at the conference table. In sending their invitation to Moscow, the United States and Britain evidently felt convinced that they had in advance ensured a Soviet refusal. This is why they were thrown into such a panic when the Soviet delegation was named. The Wall Street puppeteers rejoiced in having successfully written a draft peace treaty for Japan without the participation of the Chinese people and of the Soviet people. Their rejoicing is decidedly premature. The Soviet decision to be present at San Francisco is only the first of the disappointments these charlatans will face with their fake peace treaty.

Why It Will Fail

THE fact of the interests, struggles and victories of the peoples of Asia cannot be made to vanish from the world by the wishful thinking of Wall Street.

The Soviet Union's acceptance has brought hard realities into the stage play at San Francisco.

The first reality is that the war against Japan was not fought and won by the United States alone but by the united efforts of many peoples and, in the first place, of the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The war with Japan did not begin when the U.S. entered it, but many years earlier, in 1937, when the Chinese people began their eight-year resistance that wore down Japan's major forces. Nor was it ended, as the Americans arrogantly claim, by the dropping of the atom bomb. This demonstrated only the disregard of the U.S. imperialists for the lives of Asian civilians. The British Nobel prize winner P.M.S. Blackett has proved conclusively, in his much-quoted *Military and Political Consequences of Atomic Energy*, that the atom bomb was not decisive in defeating Japan but was used in a desperate last-minute effort to forestall the entry of the Soviet Union into the war. Truman himself admitted in a message to Congress on October 3, 1945: "That bomb did not win the war..." Major-General Claire Chennault, an avowed enemy of the Chinese people and of the U.S.S.R., declared in the *New York Times* on August 15, 1945: "Russia's entry into the Japanese war was the decisive factor in speeding its end and would have been so, even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped... The Soviet

armies... completed the circle around Japan that brought the nation to its knees."

The second reality is that the people's anti-fascist forces in Asia and throughout the world, which grew in strength and experience in the fight against Japanese aggression, are now immeasurably stronger than they were in World War II. Then they played the major role in defeating the fascist contenders for world supremacy. Today in Asia there stand the victorious People's Republic of China, other people's states and mighty people's organisations, including those in Japan (and in America too), determined to safeguard the cause of peace and freedom in Asia. They are indissolubly linked internationally with the vast peace front headed by the Soviet Union and supported by the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia and the millions of peace-loving peoples of the world.

This treacherous revival of aggressive Japanese militarism was foreseen. The alliance between China and the great Soviet Union, as laid down in the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed on February 14, 1950, was designed precisely to "prevent the rebirth of Japanese imperialism and the resumption of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate in any way with Japan in acts of aggression."

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has stated that the so-called Japanese peace treaty as projected will be null and void.

It is not surprising therefore that the People's Republic of China was not "invited" to San Francisco. The country that suffered most cruelly from Japanese aggression, that battled longest against Japanese fascism, stands in Asia irrevocably against this instrument for the revival of that fascist militarism under U.S. auspices. The U.S. is vainly attempting to split Asia on this vital issue. China stands for the interests of all Asia against this draft treaty for war and the enslavement of Asia. She stands for the real peace as proposed by the Soviet Union that will bring prosperity and mutual friendship to all Asia.

Despite the devious U.S. machinations the forces that are rallying around this policy for a true peace in Asia are strong enough to prevent the return of colonial imperialism to Asia. They guarantee that any new imperialist war will end in the complete destruction of imperialism. The Morgan, Rockefeller and Du Pont corporations may have resumed and increased their Japanese holdings and be coining money from preparations for a new war in the Far East, but their days are numbered. John Foster Dulles may talk of rebuilding "the ruined citadel of Japanese-American friendship," meaning the cartel conspiracies which have already cost the peoples of Asia so dear, but that robber stronghold is being built on quicksands.

The future of this new alliance of American and Japanese imperialism is mirrored in its past. Each new step it takes in its aggressive course will increase the mounting wave of popular opposition that already faces it until it is overwhelmed by the march of history.

From Kuo Mo-jo

An Open Letter to the Japanese People

To Japanese workers, peasants, youth and students, progressive intellectuals and all other true patriots

Dear Friends:

I write you this open letter as one who received his university education in Japan and lived there for 20 years, if several sojourns are taken together.

Your nation, it seems to me, is entering another vital crisis. The "Draft Peace Treaty with Japan," arbitrarily and separately drawn up by the United States and its satellite, Britain, has now been published. It is supposed to be signed at a conference to be convened at San Francisco on Sept. 4. Your Yoshida Government has expressed its joyful surprise. It has decided to participate in the conference and to accept this unilateral "treaty." This is precisely why I feel that Japan is facing a life-or-death crisis again.

The "Draft Peace Treaty" is illegal in its very essence. It completely violates all the international agreements relating to Japan. It violates the interests of the peoples all over the world. In particular, it is soaked through with absolute hostility towards us, the Chinese people. It utterly ignores our efforts in the eight-year War of Resistance. It rejects our legal title to participate in the drafting of the treaty. It denies our right to sign it at all.

Such an overbearing and arrogant attitude by the imperialists cannot possibly be tolerated by us, the people of China. On August 15, our Foreign Minister Chou En-lai published a solemn statement: "If there is no participation of the People's Republic of China in the preparation, drafting and signing of a peace treaty with Japan, whatever the contents and results of such a treaty, the Central People's Government considers it all illegal, and therefore null and void." This is precisely the righteous demand of all our people, ardently supported by right-minded people the world over.

The reason why the U.S. ruling clique is in such a hurry to conclude an illegal, separate peace treaty with Japan and bears special hostility to the People's Republic of China is comprehensible to us. As a result of World War II, the Axis states which fought for colonies were smashed and the capitalist states like Britain and France, which possess large colonial territories, were also enfeebled. The post-war situation thus gave an impetus to the ambition of American imperialism to conquer the world.

In attempting to realise this ambition, the American imperialists have presented the world with a series of tragi-comedies representing their mounting madness during the past six years. But their mania has sustained hard blows at the hands of the Chinese people. The first blow was the victory of the Chinese people's revolution. We drove the Chiang Kai-shek gang, which is supported by America with

great efforts, from the Chinese mainland. We have also eliminated the entire aggressive influence of imperialist America in our country, built up over more than a century.



Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee

In June last year, the U.S. unleashed the war of aggression against Korea and at the same time endangered the security of our Motherland. Obviously, the Chinese people could not remain unconcerned. Hence we organised our volunteers, helped the Korean people fight their resistance war, and pushed back the aggressive American troops from the Yalu River to the 38th Parallel.

This is the basic reason why the American imperialists have now conceived a particular hatred for us, the Chinese people. This is why they have moved on to collaborate with the Japanese plutocrats and warlords in the East, to plot a separate peace treaty, to intensify the rearming of Japan and use Japan as their cat's-paw in the East. Under such circumstances, is there still anyone among you, patriots of Japan, who will consent to serve the U.S. rulers as cannon fodder instead of rising to oppose them?

The Yoshida Government was hatched under the wing of the American ruling group. It represents the interests of the American ruling clique and of the Japanese plutocrats and warlords, not those of the Japanese people. It tries to hoodwink you with specious arguments which can be summed up something like this: Taking advantage of the opposition of the two great camps in the world and the contradiction between America and Britain on the one hand and China and the Soviet Union on the other, Japan might as well lean towards the U.S. and Britain until she regains her feet. Perhaps the words used in Japan are not quite so clear and open. But I venture to believe that the Japanese reactionaries, who take it upon themselves to restore their vanished "glory," will inevitably follow in Hitler's footsteps. Their fantastic dreams are meant only to bewitch the Japanese people, to lure them with false bait, and benumb their opposition.

Like us, the Chinese people, you Japanese people are industrious, courageous and patriotic. But the plutocrats and warlords utilised your patriotism to satisfy their avaricious desires while you were made to suffer great calamities. Over ten years ago, under the slogan of the "Showa Reformation" and on the

pretext of *mikuni no tame* (all for the Motherland), they launched a large-scale war of aggression against China and the Pacific War, bringing your country to the verge of ruin.

Today, the bloody debts of the old war have not yet been settled. But the Japanese warlords and plutocrats, on the leash of American imperialism, are back at their old game of utilising you. Your country is under the control of the U.S. imperialists today. If war comes and you are in it, will it be too much to say that you will be fighting "all for the U.S."?

Only by following the people's interests can Japan have hope for recovery. Although we Chinese entertain an irreconcilable hatred for the Japanese warlords and plutocrats, we have always had fraternal affection for the Japanese people. But only if the Japanese people actually become the true masters of Japan will it be possible for our two nations to establish mutually friendly relations.

There is no denying that Japan's destiny today is similar to that of China before our liberation. Japan has, in essence, become the colony of the U.S. To seek "recovery" under such circumstances, the Japanese reactionaries are making a call similar to the call for "recovery" under the Chiang regime.

During the period of 1933-1941 Hitlerite Germany held sway for a time by making use of its chances. But no such conditions exist in favour of Japan today, which has already become an American colony. This is the basic difference between Japan and Hitlerite Germany. But even granted that the reactionaries in Japan "recover" under the U.S. manipulation, do they really believe they are strong enough to pit themselves against China, the Soviet Union and other Asian countries again? In this sense, "recovery" really means war.

Japan failed in this in the old days, after she built her power for scores of years. The "Third Reich" set up by Hitler collapsed and vanished before the Soviet people. China today is not the same as the China of the past. Nor is Asia today the Asia of the past. What destiny, then, awaits this dreamt-up "Second Imperial Japan"?

We have not been standing idle! As early as February 14, 1950, a Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was concluded between China and the Soviet Union. The Treaty states that, in order to "consolidate lasting peace and universal security in the Far East and throughout the world," the two countries are "fully determined to prevent jointly ... the rebirth of Japanese imperialism and the resumption of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate in any way with Japan in acts of aggression." We could already see at the time that the collaboration of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries would take a dangerous course. So we took timely precautions.

We welcome and desire the rebirth of the Japanese people. Like peace-loving working people all over the world, the Japanese people deserve, and will finally achieve, a democratic, free and happy life. On the other hand, we consider it necessary to make the greatest effort to oppose the "rebirth of Japanese imperialism" for the sake of our own security, the security of Asia and the whole world, and also your own security—the security of the

Japanese people. So we may say for certain that if the situation should proceed further according to the plans of the reactionaries, the destiny of the projected "Second Imperial Japan" will undoubtedly be more miserable than that of Hitler's "Third Reich."

Dear Friends! These are not shocking words deliberately said to terrify you. These are scientific prophecies—clearly evident realities. To avoid such a disastrous destiny and new and prodigious bloodshed among the peoples of Asia and the whole world, we deem it absolutely necessary that you, the Japanese people, quickly rise in organised unity to oppose the treacherous acts of your domestic reactionaries and the criminal plans of the American imperialists. If the Japanese people stand up unanimously to offer resolute resistance, this illegal, diabolic separate peace treaty, even if signed, will be null and void.

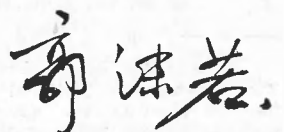
Dear Friends! You realise that the people's force is the greatest and most irresistible of all forces. Our own people are evidence of this. For more than a century, we Chinese struggled for the independence and freedom of our Motherland. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, we have at long last attained our glorious liberation. Today when our people have become masters, have we not made waste paper of the treacherous treaties, concluded between imperialism and past reactionary governments, particularly the KMT gang—such as the 1946 "Sino-American Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation"?

Our fighting experiences are valuable and worthwhile for you to study and to adapt for yourselves. The struggle against imperialism, particularly American imperialism, should now become your guide to action. American imperialism is our deadly enemy, and also yours. Among imperialisms, it is the most selfish, cruel, mean and hypocritical. Who other than the American imperialists dropped the two atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki—not from necessity in the anti-fascist war, but only for the desire of acquiring imperialist supremacy? Who other than the American imperialists have occupied Japan for six years and held down and bullied the Japanese people? The real nature of the "benefit" bestowed upon the Japanese people by U.S. imperialism should be even clearer to you than it is to us.

Hence the appropriate answer to the demands of American imperialism today is to do the opposite of what it wants. This is the simplest and at the same time correct guide to action. Only when you Japanese people unite and rise to act on this principle, will your great force be apparent and will you succeed in realising a people's Japan. Then lasting peace and the collective security of Asia and the whole world will be greatly advanced.

Take courage, dear friends! Do your best to save your country in this crisis! Struggle in concert to realise a people's Japan, oppose American aggression and defend world peace!

With fraternal
greetings,



Peking, August 19, 1951

(KUO MO-JO)

Sino-Viet-Nameese Friendship

Hoang Quoc Viet

On Sept. 2, 1945, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam was established. The Chinese people congratulate the Viet-Nameese people on the Republic's sixth birthday and salute them in their glorious struggle to liberate their entire country from imperialism's yoke. As the fight against imperialism has intensified, the ties between the Chinese and Viet-Nameese peoples have grown ever closer. It is with great pleasure that this journal publishes the article below by an outstanding leader of the Viet-Nameese people who is now visiting China as head of the Viet-Nam People's Delegation.

The peoples of China and Viet-Nam are linked together by a friendship of several thousands of years. Similar economic and political conditions have developed many common customs and habits which have strengthened these ties, so that while each people has its own specific characteristics, there are no fundamental differences between them. The thought and way of life of the Chinese people during their long history has had a far-reaching influence on the people of Viet-Nam. The literature and art of Viet-Nam as well as the language bear the deep imprint of Chinese culture.

In the distant past Viet-Nam was invaded by the troops of imperial China. The oppressed, exploited but indomitable people of Viet-Nam rose up again and again to fight against the invaders whom they, however, never mistook for the Chinese people. The people of Viet-Nam realised well that their enemies were also the enemies of the Chinese people.

This friendship between the peoples of China and Viet-Nam has been further strengthened in the course of their struggles against imperialism. By the end of the last century China had been dismembered by the international imperialists while Viet-Nam had fallen into the hands of the French colonialists. The bureaucratic and feudal rulers of China, like those of Viet-Nam, shamelessly surrendered, and joined hands with the foreign oppressors. A long and hard struggle ensued as the peoples of China and Viet-Nam fought back against the imperialists and their feudal lackeys. Every great revolutionary upsurge in China such as the 1911 Revolution, the May Fourth Movement, the Canton Commune, etc., had its resounding echo in Viet-Nam, acting as a stimulus to the revolutionary movement in my country. Revolutionary and progressive books and newspapers secretly imported into Viet-Nam from China helped to arm the people in the fight against the French colonialists. Despite the savage French oppression, they were translated, passed from hand to hand and created a deep impression on the population. Viet-Nam revolution-

aries, too, came to China where they took part in the various Chinese revolutionary movements.

The close friendship between the Chinese and the Viet-Nameese peoples was due not only to the proximity of their countries but also to the existence of a common enemy—imperialism. Another important factor was the presence in Viet-Nam of nearly one million Chinese nationals. This has helped to strengthen the friendly intercourse between the two peoples further despite all the attempts of the French colonialists to split and divide them.

The stronger the revolutionary movements became in China and Viet-Nam, the closer the ties between the two peoples grew. With the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 and the Communist Party of Indo-China in 1930, the spirit of internationalism combined with true patriotism developed still further among the two peoples and their friendly relations acquired a richer content. After the victory of the Viet-Nam revolution in August 1945 and the triumph of the Chinese people's War of Liberation, these relations entered a new stage.

Through the work of the democratic parties and the mass organisations in Viet-Nam, particularly the Sino-Viet-Nameese Friendship Association, the heroic struggle of the Chinese people is well known to our people. Today they look upon New China as an elder brother in the fight against the oppressors.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Viet-Nam, a step much longed for by both peoples, has historical significance. It has linked Viet-Nam directly with the democratic world. In the meantime, since her victory over the imperialist forces on the mainland, China is now in a position to look after the interests of her nationals living in Southeast Asia, including those in Viet-Nam. Intercourse between China and Viet-Nam has thus become more frequent. All traces of the prejudices once deliberately created by the imperialists have been gradually uprooted.

The Viet-Nameese people have come to realise more clearly that they are not alone in their struggle which is an integral part of the general struggle for peace and democracy. They regard the successes of the Soviet Union, of the People's Democracies and of all the peoples of the world, especially those of the Chinese people, as their own successes.

HOANG QUOC VIET is Vice-President of the Lien Viet Front (Viet-Nam National United Front), President of the Viet-Nam General Confederation of Labour and a member of the Political Bureau of the Viet-Nam Lao Dong Party.

They have studied closely the heroic and glorious history of the Chinese Communist Party and the united Chinese people in national construction and in the suppression of bandits and counter-revolutionary elements, their successes in agrarian reforms and in the movement to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. They are well aware that these achievements of the Chinese people are direct blows dealt at their own enemies, the French colonialist lackeys of U.S. imperialism.

Under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet-Nam Lao Dong Party, the people of Viet-Nam pledge themselves to contribute their all-out efforts and their blood to the common struggle side by side with their friends, the Chinese people, who are led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party. Chairman Mao and President Ho, symbolising the fighting will of the peoples of China and Viet-Nam, are the supreme embodiment of the friendship between our two peoples. Our Delegation sent by the Viet-Nam National United Front to visit China has been deeply impressed by the friendship shown for Viet-Nam. The solicitude shown us by the Chinese people's leaders, the keen interest of the Chinese people in

the problems and achievements of our country and the warm welcome which everyone has extended to us are concrete expressions of a deep and traditional bond forged over thousands of years and welded in the common struggle of our two peoples against the imperialist invaders.

This ever-growing friendship terrifies the American and French imperialists and their lackeys. That is why imperialist and quisling propaganda has been trying so hard to sow dissension between the Chinese nationals in Viet-Nam and the Viet-Nameese population and divide the Chinese and the Viet-Nameese peoples by recalling past hostilities between the feudal rulers of our two countries. But these machinations have failed utterly. Sino-Viet-Nameese friendship is a natural consequence of the development of Chinese and Viet-Nameese societies.

Now that the two peoples have taken power into their own hands and become the masters of their own destinies, their friendship will grow ever stronger. It will promote unity among the peoples of Southeast Asia. It will help to build the friendship between all the peoples in the world for the defence of peace and democracy.

Berlin World Youth Festival

The Third World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace held its grand finale on August 19. Youth delegates from 104 countries gathered at the Marx-Engels Platz in Berlin and pledged to dedicate their all-out efforts to the struggle for peace.

The Festival which opened on August 5 was a major event in the life of the world's youth. Besides the more than 26,000 delegates from all parts of the globe, 2,000,000 young German peace fighters participated in the Festival.

Over the two-week period, several peace rallies were held in Berlin. On August 12, some 2,000,000 German youth observed Young Peace Champions' Day by staging a mammoth demonstration against the remilitarisation of Germany. August 16, Day of Youth of Colonial Countries, was marked by a mass rally in which youth representatives from colonial and dependent countries played a prominent part. International Students' Day on August 17 was the occasion for special celebrations.

Another memorable feature of the Festival was the more than 200 friendship meetings at which, united into one family by the common aspiration for peace and fraternal relations among nations, delegates from different countries met and expressed their unanimous will to fight against the threat of a new world war. There were, too, a number of exhibitions describing the life and struggle of youth of different countries.

The Festival enjoyed a very rich and varied cultural programme. During the many international artistic and athletic contests, all of which underlined the theme of the common struggle of

youth for peace, altogether more than 2,500 artistic performances and athletic competitions were held. The 4,000 artists from 37 countries and 2,000 athletes from 26 countries showed a very high level of skill.

The Chinese Youth Delegation made up of members of the New Democratic Youth League, combat heroes from the People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people's volunteers, labour heroes, young representatives from minority peoples and Christian groups, Young Pioneers and a large cultural troupe of actors, dancers, singers, artists, and athletes, played a full and vital role in the Festival.

In the course of the Festival, the Chinese Delegation sponsored several friendship meetings with their fellow delegates, including the Americans. Lasting friendship and international solidarity of peace fighters everywhere was the common theme expressed in their speeches at these meetings.

The Chinese Delegation's programmes met with enthusiastic response. Everyone of the 15 performances of the Chinese cultural troupe attracted a full house. The Chinese photo exhibition showing the happy life of youth in New China and their heroic role in defending peace in Korea left a deep impression. The Chinese Delegation presented many gifts to their young friends in Berlin and received numerous valuable gifts from fellow delegates and the German peace fighters. Among these were a set of astronomical instruments from the workers of the famous Zeiss-Ikon Optical Factory and an ambulance for the Chinese volunteers in Korea from the workers of a Bavarian automobile factory.

Prosperity Comes to the Villages

Li Ching-yun

The peasants of Yuchi Village in Shantung Province, a small village of about 120 households, have been in high spirits since land reform. This year Yuchi villagers ate six times more meat than last year and practically everyone bought new clothes. Ten households built new houses while over 40 undertook major repairs to their old homes. Yuchi Village is only one example of the new prosperity that has come to China's countryside.

With 290,000,000 peasants, about three-fourths of China's rural population, having already completed the land reform, by next spring, when land reform will have been carried through in Southwest, Northwest and South China and thus throughout the mainland (except for certain national minority areas), the greatest land reform programme in history will have been completed.

"The hair of the landlord's dog is shiny and sleek, while we poor peasants have a life that is not a patch on the dog's" is a line from an old folksong describing the suffering of the peasants at the hands of the landlords. In a rural investigation carried out last spring, Chang Tsung-ping, a Peking University professor, had this to say of the pre-liberation life of the peasants: "They were bound by two chains — high taxes and high rent. They had three ways out — to run away, to go to jail or to commit suicide."

With land reform the life of the peasants has been transformed. Last spring just after the land reform was completed in Kiangsu Province, one old peasant was so excited that he couldn't stop going to have a look at his newly-acquired plot of land. He would make two or three trips a day just to look at the field that was now his, pacing up and down, measuring his land, and returning home, his head filled with plans as to how to reap the maximum from his land.

Two tiny villages in Shensi Province sent a letter to the North Shensi Office of the Hsinhua News Agency. "Ever since the land reform," the letter began, "life has changed completely in our villages. In the old days before the summer harvest, most of us were worried sick over the food shortage and, besides that, we were always in dread of visits by grain and tax collectors. We worried about conscription and attacks from local bandits. You will understand why we were not very enthusiastic about our farm work. Since liberation, however," the letter continued, "our villages have got rid of the tyrannous despots and land reform has made it possible for us to rid ourselves of the landlords' oppression. We're our own masters today ... and we're very busy grinding wheat, preparing fertiliser and ploughing."

How to increase production has become the favourite topic of conversation in the villages. Everyone participates in some aspect of work and bold slogans on the mud and brick walls announce: "No loafers inside or outside the houses in this village!" Ku Yu-lu, a reformed "loafer" from a Honan village, explained at land distribution time: "Before I didn't own an inch of land. What could I do besides cheat and steal? Now that I have land, I'll work very hard. You'll see!" Land reform has released the productive force of millions of peasants and the results are seen in the steady increase each season in the size of the harvest.

Pooled Efforts

Co-operative groups and mutual-aid teams, based on voluntary participation and mutual benefit, are playing their part in increasing output. A woman peasant from a village not far from Peking's suburbs spoke at a Village People's Conference last November in Peking: "There are lots of reasons for tilling our land in a collective way since the land reform. You see, there are some things I do very well like seeding and marketing, but others I can't do so well such as threshing. When we work together in teams, we do the things we do best for each other!" By pooling scattered efforts, farm implements and draught animals and by working in groups, labour productivity has been raised by from one-third to as much as one-half compared with work done by individual effort.

Improving the method of production was the next step. This meant better seeds, reclaiming unused lands, frequent cultivation and harrowing, deep ploughing, generous use of fertilisers and the scientific care of animals. The peasants were quick to appreciate the advantages of modern farming machinery once they grasped its main principles. Villages would send delegations to Peking to study how to use improved ploughs, rakes, sprayers, tractors and combines as well as other machinery. Last year the Ministry of Agriculture held a National Farm Implements Conference in Peking to discuss the extension of the use of new machinery.

Individually as well as collectively the peasants encourage each other to use scientific methods. The Peasants' Association of Changtsung Village in Honan Province, for example, posted the following ditty on its doors to call the peasants' attention to the importance of seed selection.

"Fellow country folks, lend me your ears,
Seed selection will save you tears,
Good seed selected now,
Means better crops next year I vow!"

The peasants' enthusiasm, the improved farming methods and the efficient organisation of labour through mutual-aid teams and co-operative organisa-

tions have had a radical effect on agricultural production. The target adopted by the government at the beginning of 1950 of a five million ton increase in grain output over the 1949 figure has been fulfilled more than twice over. Cotton, tea, silk, hemp, flax and other crops also broke production targets while 58.9 per cent more cotton was produced in 1950 than in 1949. With last year's figures as a base of 100, this year's grain increase is expected to reach 107.1. Other expected increases for this year include: tea, 139.8; cotton, 136.9; jute, 169; cured tobacco, 424; raw materials for refining sugar, 129.1; marine products, 120.7.

While preliminary reports on the national wheat crop indicate that this year's harvest will be at least 10 per cent higher than last year, good rice harvests have been reported from the various provinces of South and Central China. The average rice harvests in Liling and Linping Counties in Hunan Province, for example, are 20 per cent over last year's yields. In Pinyang and other counties of Kwangsi Province the yield this year exceeds that of the average year by 225 to 335 kilogrammes per hectare. With the special emphasis placed at planting time on good seeds and adequate fertiliser, the nation is preparing for the biggest cotton crop in her history this autumn. The area planted to cotton is 30.2 per cent over last year's acreage and exceeds the highest pre-war acreage by over 17 per cent.

For the first time in their lives most of the peasants have surplus grain and other supplies on hand. For the first time, too, many of them have cash in the bank. A letter from Hsikoutsun Village, Shansi Province to Chairman Mao last May says in part: "Before the land reform only two of the 20 families in our village had enough to eat. Today we all have land and the village has a food surplus of 6,500 kilogrammes of grain. Our present crop yield is 50 to 100 per cent higher than the average pre-war yield. The number of draught animals in our village has increased from 18 to 39 and the number of sheep has grown from 50 to 120 since the land reform..."

Purchasing Power Rising

The increase in agricultural production has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the peasants' purchasing power. In the first quarter of this year, the nation's state stores reported that they sold three times more textile goods, four and a half times more salt, and 75 per cent more coal than in the same period last year. More tea, rice, pork, eggs, fruit and cigarettes are being sold throughout the nation than ever before.

Figures on purchasing power in Kehshan County, Heilungkiang Province in Northeast China, give a clear indication of the new prosperity which has come to China's liberated peasantry.

	<i>Per capita per year</i>	<i>Equivalent to approximately</i>
1948	¥3,610,000	US\$180.00
1949	¥4,900,000	US\$245.00
1950	¥9,490,000	US\$474.50

In the same county the purchase of cloth per head for the same period showed that in 1948 each

person averaged 13.6 feet; in 1949, 27.8 feet; and in 1950, 36.5 feet.

The rise in purchasing power throughout China's countryside is impressive. Investigation teams representing public and private producers touring the country recently reported that the peasants will want more tools, better food and new clothes after the autumn harvest. These teams attended many exhibitions and conferences to learn first hand of the people's needs. Anticipating better harvests than in 1950 which produced a bumper crop, the peasants have placed heavy orders through the co-operatives for manufactured goods such as knitted wear, rubber articles, cotton yarn, paper, sugar and cigarettes. In 1951 the demand for consumer goods is expected to increase four times over 1950. Twice as much cloth and three and a half times more vegetable fats than were purchased last year will be made available to peasant consumers after the 1951 autumn harvest.

The peasants are investing more to expand production. More draught animals, farm implements and fertilisers are being purchased than ever before. In Northeast China last year almost every household in the rural areas purchased a horse or a cart as well as other farm tools. Over 60,000 modern farm machines were sold in this area while in Shantung Province in North China the peasants last year purchased 140,000 draught animals and 20,000 water wheels. According to detailed figures for 11 villages in Shansi Province, the peasants bought 96 per cent more draught animals and 321 per cent more farm tools in 1950 than in any pre-war year.

Middle Peasants a Majority

Soon there will be no poor peasants in China. For with land reform former poor peasants are rapidly becoming middle peasants. This transformation is affecting the majority of the rural population. Before land reform, poor peasants constituted 60 per cent of the rural population and owned no land, middle peasants constituted only 20 per cent of the population and owned from 20 to 30 per cent of the nation's arable land, while rich peasants and landlords, less than 10 per cent of the population, owned 70 to 80 per cent of the land. Today the situation is transformed. In Northeast China, for example, middle peasants constitute 80 per cent of the rural population and 70 per cent in North China. The landlords as a class have been abolished while the old feudal land-owning system has been transformed into a peasant land ownership system.

These new middle peasants are playing a decisive role in the rural economy. In three villages of Paichen County in Heilungkiang Province, a survey showed that middle peasants, accounting for 67.3 per cent of the population, own 75.7 per cent of the land, 87.5 per cent of the draught animals, 86.4 per cent of the farm tools and produced 76.8 per cent of the grain in the area. With these economic facts in mind it is not hard to understand why the once hungry and depressed peasants of China have become smiling and diligent

farmers, alert to new methods of production and studying hard to master improved techniques.

Upward Living Standard

Now that the peasants' income has increased, they are naturally demanding more industrial goods as well as other items. People in rural areas are beginning to buy more machines, knitted wear, rubber-soled shoes, socks, mirrors, and fancy towels. A survey of 11 counties in Sungkiang Province in the Northeast showed that the women in the area last year purchased on the average one bottle of cold cream per head. In the days of KMT oppression these were unheard-of luxuries.

People in the countryside are now much more attractively dressed. Two years ago a peasant counted himself lucky to buy a piece of coarse blue or black cloth. But now the peasants feel prosperous and they are demanding finer quality and attractively printed cloth. In one cotton-producing area in Shantung Province, Wuchiao County, everyone bought new clothes last year and the amount of cloth sold in the county in January, 1951 was a third more than in January, 1950. A department store in Anchen County in Northeast China cautiously stocked 100 sheepskin coats last winter. A very short time ago these were completely outside the pocket-book of the average peasant. Not only were they sold in a few days, but within the month 850 sheepskin coats were sold by this one store.

Housing is another field in which there has been improvement. The old mud shacks of the countryside are coming down. New homes are being built in most villages while many families are renovating old homes. Wang Tse-chi and his family from Shansi Province used to live on chaff and vegetables. Their clothes were whatever rags they could find. The whole family of five shared one blanket while the "house" they lived in was nothing but a shack made of corn stalks. "Today," he explained, "each of us has a cotton quilt, and a cotton-padded jacket for winter. But best of all, we have a fine three-room house which we built ourselves!"

Interest in Culture

Everywhere the land reform has been carried out the peasants' desire to learn to read and write and study is growing apace. Today the peasants can afford the leisure to take up study for the first time and their people's government is doing all it can to foster and satisfy their desire for knowledge—to advance along the road to full emancipation.

Last spring a Tsinghua University professor participating in land reform work in East China reported a conversation he had with a peasant who was well into his fifties. "Before the land reform it was more than I could do to scrape together enough for a cotton quilt. I had no time to read and write and anyhow it would have been useless for me to indulge in a luxury like literacy. But now," the peasant said very seriously, "I've got land, a horse and a cart and I have to go to market to buy things. Really it would be a pity for me to be illiterate now that I have all this!"



A Prosperous Household

by Chao Feng-chuan

Eager for study, last winter more than 20 million peasants throughout the country, men and women, attended spare-time classes. The Ministry of Education anticipates that more than an additional 30 million will enrol during this coming winter. So thirsty are the peasants to acquire knowledge that in many places they are spontaneously collecting funds to provide classrooms and teachers. The day is fast coming when every village will have its regular adult winter school or long-term school. In some localities nurseries have been set up to enable mothers to attend classes. In Hopei Province, over 60 per cent of the rural population are expected to attend schools of one kind or another, either for literacy or technical training, this year. In Changshu County in Kiangsu Province, over 50 per cent of the peasants joined winter study classes last year.

There is no dull routine in these spare-time schools where besides literacy, the peasants study the local press, seed selection, irrigation, maternity and child hygiene as well as other subjects directly concerning their daily lives. Rural theatres have been set up where the peasants write and act their own plays which reflect closely the events in their daily lives, past and present. Bulletin boards keep the newly literate peasants informed of national and international news and for the first time newspapers and magazines have begun to flow into the villages.

Land reform has brought new life to the long-slumbering villages and changed the once dreary landscape of rural life. During the day, the peasants are busy wresting rich harvests from their land and evenings have become as full as days. As darkness falls, men and women, old and young, hurry along the village streets with books under their arms.

Peasants everywhere are beginning to enjoy their new prosperity. They are cultivating new fields of endeavour—new bye-occupations, adult education, cultural and political activities—which are extending their horizons and enriching their lives, spreading wider and deeper the basis of the New Democratic advance of the whole country.

Thirty Years of the Communist Party of China

IV—The Third Revolutionary Civil War, the Foundation of the People's Republic of China and the Period of Economic Recovery

Hu Chiao-mu

Vice-Director of the Propaganda Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of China

Fresh changes took place in the class relationships in China after the conclusion of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. During the War of Resistance, the Kuomintang reactionaries, representing the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, pursued a policy of passive resistance to Japan and active opposition to the Communist Party in the hope of sapping the strength of the Communist Party and preserving and amassing their own strength so that after the defeat of Japan at the hands of the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States and the Chinese people as represented by the Chinese Communist Party, they might reap the spoils of victory and then launch an anti-Communist war to annihilate the Communist Party and establish their dark tyranny over the whole country. To this end all the arms supplied to the Kuomintang by foreign countries for use in the war against Japan had been stored up by the Kuomintang reactionaries for use against the Communists. Thus, the entire Chinese people were threatened by a civil war crisis as soon as the War of Resistance was ended.

After the Japanese surrender, the American imperialists tried to step into the position formerly occupied by Japan in China, to gain control of China's extensive markets and to convert China into an American colony. For this purpose, the United States had to help the Kuomintang in its efforts to annihilate the Communist Party, because the Communist Party constituted the greatest obstacle to the realisation of its aims. The Kuomintang had also to rely upon American aid to carry on its anti-Communist civil war. On this basis the collusion between the American imperialists and the Kuomintang became more close and they made active preparations to launch an all-out offensive against the people's Liberated Areas. They thought that the numerical and material superiority of the Kuomintang armed forces over the People's Liberation Army, the superiority both in population and resources of the Kuomintang-occupied areas over the Liberated Areas, and the political, economic and military aid given by the American government to the Kuomintang government would enable them to attain their malevolent and shameless purpose.

A war against the people was a profitable business for the big bourgeoisie—the bureaucratic capita-

lists of the Kuomintang. After the Japanese surrender, the "Four Big Families"—of Chiang Kai-shek, T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung and Chen Li-fu—had resorted to unheard-of plunder and usurpation on the pretext of the "take-over." In the course of the new war, they drained the blood of the people by means of inflation, taxation, requisitioning of grain and other economic controls. Their personal fortunes soon increased to as much as U.S.\$20,000,000,000.

The policy of the Kuomintang during the War of Resistance sharpened to an extreme point the antagonisms between the Kuomintang on one side and the working class, the peasantry, the urban petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie. Having gone through many years of war, the people of all classes throughout the country unanimously wished for peace so that their seriously damaged productive capacity might be revived. The people demanded that after the victory of the War of Resistance, national independence and political democracy should be achieved. The peasants wanted land. The Kuomintang not only denied all these things to the people but decided to plunge them once more into the abyss of civil war and bankruptcy. The Kuomintang gave all sorts of special privileges to America in the hope of getting American aid, with the result that national industries and commercial enterprises in the Kuomintang-occupied areas, under the two-fold pressure of American capital and Kuomintang bureaucratic capital, closed down one after another and many workers were thrown out onto the streets. Military and other American personnel in China insulted and molested the Chinese people. Kuomintang secret service agencies unceasingly and with every method of terror persecuted the people and the democratic elements. In the Kuomintang-occupied areas what the Kuomintang government did for the peasants was to conscript them by pressgangs and requisition their grain; in the Liberated Areas, it tried to organise the landlords to rob the peasants of the land they had acquired.

Although the civil war planned by the Kuomintang reactionaries had become inevitable and although they had become isolated from the people, the peace-seeking people were still willing to strive for peace by all means before the outbreak of an all-out civil war and did not wish to break with the Kuomintang. Illusions about the Kuomintang and America and about following a "third road" other than those of the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, still existed among the national bourgeoisie and their

The first three parts of this outline history of the Chinese Communist Party appeared in our preceding issues. The fifth and concluding part will summarise the main lessons of the 30 years of the Party's history.

parties and groups. The Communist Party of China, however, had long been well-acquainted with the civil-war plot of the Kuomintang and American imperialism, and was adequately prepared both ideologically and organisationally. However, in order to save the peace at the last minute and to fully educate the people the Chinese Communist Party, after the conclusion of the War of Resistance, made great efforts and displayed great patience in leading the people throughout the country to seek a path to avoid war and achieve peace and unity.

After the conclusion of the War of Resistance, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on August 25, 1945, issued a *Declaration Concerning the Present Situation*, which expressed the desire of the Chinese Communist Party for peace, democracy and unity. In order to realise this desire, Comrade Mao Tse-tung went to Chungking on August 28 and conferred for more than a month with Chiang Kai-shek of the Kuomintang. On October 10, the results of the conference were finally made public. They contained many agreements on measures to safeguard internal peace. The Chinese Communist Party was ready to carry out faithfully these agreements to which it was a party, and it had already begun to put them into effect. But Chiang Kai-shek, on his part, regarded these agreements as nothing but tricks to cover up his plans for starting war. He thought that after the conclusion of these agreements the Communist Party of China would relax its vigilance, and that if he launched a surprise attack he would surely score a great victory. Accordingly, when the agreements were made public he immediately started an offensive against the Liberated Areas. But the Chinese Communist Party was already on the alert and Chiang Kai-shek's military offensive was smashed.

Chiang Kai-shek and his American masters discovered that they were not yet well prepared. Chiang Kai-shek's troops which had avoided fighting the Japanese were stationed far away in the remote rear, in Southwest and Northwest China, while the People's Liberation Army which had been fighting all the time against Japan at the front was in North, East and Northeast China. The situation at the time was unfavourable for Chiang Kai-shek and his American masters to launch an all-out civil war. At that time, Chiang Kai-shek still needed to take over quickly the cities and communication lines which were still occupied by the enemy and to transport millions of troops to the various civil war fronts. Chiang Kai-shek, of course, was unable to do all these things by himself. To help him carry out these steps, American troops landed at many points along the Chinese coast to receive the Japanese surrender and to prevent the People's Liberation Army from doing so, and turned all the arms taken from the Japanese armies over to Chiang Kai-shek.

The American imperialists used aeroplanes and naval vessels to transport over a million men of Chiang Kai-shek's army to points around the Liberated Areas. In order to gain time to get these things done, Chiang Kai-shek nominally accepted the demands of the Chinese Communist Party, the various democratic parties and groups, and the Chinese people; and on January 10, 1946 he issued a truce order and called a Political Consultative

Conference embracing all parties and groups. At that time the American government also nominally advocated a truce and sent George C. Marshall to replace Patrick J. Hurley in carrying on "mediation" in China's civil war for the purpose of helping Chiang Kai-shek speed up his war preparations under the cloak of "mediation." Shortly after the announcement of the truce Chiang Kai-shek ordered attacks against the People's Liberation Army which had gone to Northeast China around the time of the Japanese surrender. Kuomintang troops succeeded in occupying vast districts south of the Changchun-Kirin line, in the Liberated Areas in Northeast China, extending to Antung in the South and Chengteh in the West. From July 1946 onward, Chiang Kai-shek completely tore up the truce order and the resolutions of the Political Consultative Conference, mobilised all his armed forces in an all-out offensive against the Liberated Areas, and occupied in succession many cities and vast rural districts in the Liberated Areas.

During this period the Chinese Communist Party conducted an extensive and effective campaign of popular education among the people throughout the country, gradually awakening them from their illusions about peace as well as their illusions about Chiang Kai-shek and the American government so that they might come to understand that to achieve peace, democracy and independence and to maintain their right to live, they had to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek and drive out the American imperialists. On the one hand, the Chinese Communist Party completely isolated Chiang Kai-shek and the American imperialists politically, and on the other hand it led the People's Liberation Army in making strenuous efforts to smash Chiang Kai-shek's offensives. The Communist Party of China held that Chiang Kai-shek's attacks not only must be defeated but could be defeated. The reason was that the effects of the enemy's military superiority and of American aid could only be temporary while the effects of the character of the war (whether it was just or unjust) and the attitude of the people (whether it was sympathetic or antagonistic) were constant. In this respect superiority certainly belonged to the People's Liberation Army, because of the determined efforts of the Chinese Communist Party in the cause of internal peace.



In order to defeat Chiang Kai-shek's attacks, Comrade Mao Tse-tung laid down a correct military policy, the chief aim of which was the annihilation of the enemy's manpower, not the defence of cities or localities. In order to wipe out the enemy every battle must be thoroughly prepared and its outcome assured; an overwhelmingly superior force, several times stronger than the enemy's, must be mustered to carry out encirclement operations and to annihilate the enemy completely. Unprepared and hazardous battles should be avoided. In following

(Continued on page 29)

POW's in Korea Join Cause of Peace

American, British, Turkish and other prisoners-of-war in Korea are enthusiastically joining the peace campaign. In one large joint American-British camp every single prisoner recently signed an appeal saying: "We have witnessed the brutalities of war and consider that aggressive wars bring untold misery to millions of people throughout the world, while at the same time bring enormous profits to imperialists and big business interests."



American POW's demonstrate at a mass peace rally in North Korea



Signing the peace appeal (right)

POW's have their own recreation and study groups where they discuss the world situation. Here a group of Americans are singing the *March of the World Democratic Youth*



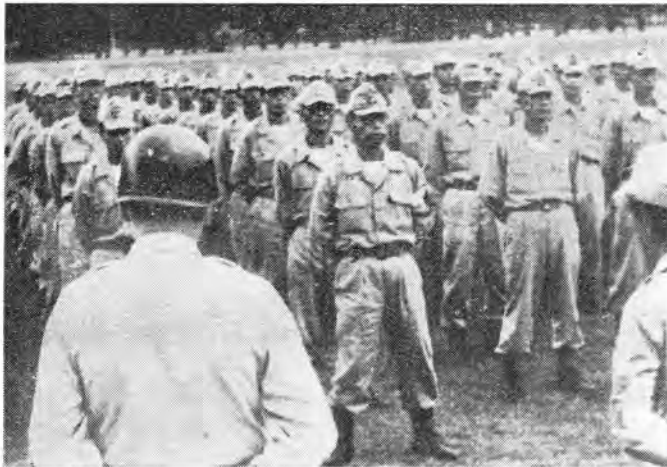
Turkish prisoners demonstrate for peace





Among those who marched in the 1951 May Day parade in Tokyo were employees of the U.S. occupation forces. Here they are seen carrying a banner demanding the signing of a Five-Power Peace Pact

The U.S. wants "cannon fodder." Occupation authorities have completed the military training of 250,000 Japanese for the "police" force



Half the recruits in the new "Police Reserve" are army veterans. Most of these were former commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Their insignia is a dove—symbol of peace! But according to the American *Saturday Evening Post* of January 26, 1951, they "live in soldiers' barracks, march like soldiers, train like soldiers and act like soldiers." Do these Americans remember Pearl Harbour?

THE JAPANESE WANT PEACE

U.S. occupation policy, the democratization of Japan, has replaced the old regime. An aggressive war was established under American control. Brutal repression by the Americans are fighting heroically for independence.



Tokyo metal workers sign an agreement against Japanese rearmament and peace in

American MP's joined with Japanese police and peace at a huge m



JAPANESE PEOPLE IN DISSENT — and WHY

the avowed purpose of which was the
After six years resulted in the revival of
e, fascist militarist state is being re-
ontrol. But the Japanese people, despite
an occupationists and Japanese reaction,
pendence, peace and a better livelihood.



Appeal for an over-all peace treaty and
the establishment of U.S. military bases
in their country

Police in beating up demonstrators for independence
at a mass rally in Tokyo on May 30, 1950



Tens of thousands marched in the 1951 Tokyo May Day parade, despite
police repressive measures. The banners demand an over-all peace
treaty, oppose war and rearmament

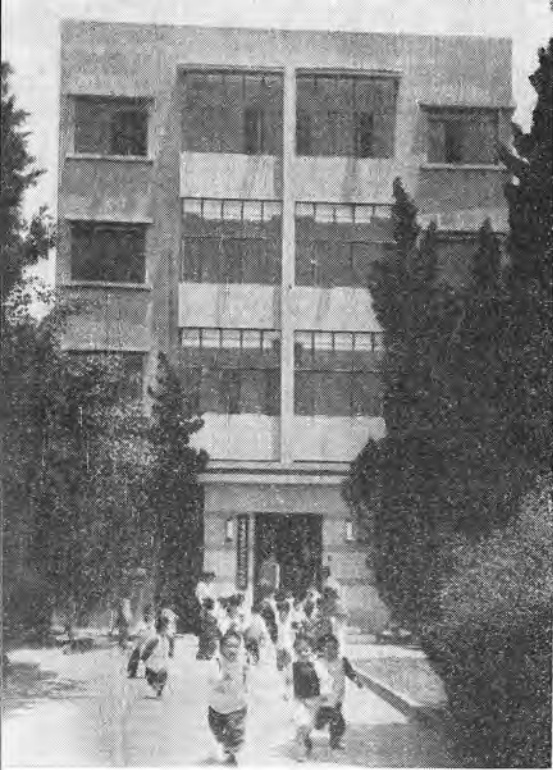
In 1950 workers at the Saku-
rakijo Electric Power Station
in Yokohama voted to strike
in protest against govern-
ment dismissals of progres-
sive workers. They were
forced to stay on the job by
armed police guards



A group of unemployed workers waiting at a government
employment exchange. 18,900,000 Japanese, or 45 per
cent of the total labour force are now either totally or
partially unemployed as a result of U.S. occupation policy

New Shanghai

No longer a dependency of the imperialists, Shanghai, the country's leading light industry and commercial centre, now serves the nation. Growing prosperity has replaced crises and unemployment for its more than 1,000,000 workers.



Bonny children at the nursery of the China Welfare Institute, headed by Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling. Specialists direct child welfare experiments in this model nursery



Model workers from Shanghai enjoy vacations at a sanatorium in beautiful Hangchow, a five-hour train trip from Shanghai



The Shanghai Workers' Cultural Palace, formerly the Eastern Hotel, provides lectures, films and classes in technical and political subjects, dancing, chess and table tennis as well as a library with 70,000 volumes

A view of the Race Course on May Day. Half of the city's five million people demonstrated on May 1, 1951





New, Shanghai

By Ku Ling

As you walk down Shanghai's famous Nanking Road today you notice many signs of change. Freshly painted trams run along this main city artery. The street has been raised and does not flood as before in the rainy season. The huge department stores are stocked with reasonably priced daily necessities in place of luxuries. The hotels no longer debouch drunken American marines. The ragged beggar families have disappeared from their street-corner posts. North of the Race Course, and overlooking it, is a Workers' Palace of Culture housed in a former luxury hotel. In the evening Nanking Road glows with multicoloured neon lights and the cinemas advertise Chinese films.

And how the Race Course has changed, this former rendezvous of the rich which was once forbidden to Chinese! On its grounds this summer were 16 huge pavilions, housing the first Shanghai Exhibition of Local Products. East China-made machinery, cotton fabrics and silks, farm implements, handicrafts and agricultural products were on display here. Industrialists, businessmen and representatives of government departments from all China converged on Shanghai for its opening on June 10. In the first month of the Exhibition contracts were signed for more than ¥600 billion worth of goods, and no less than 1,700,000 visitors passed through its pavilions.

Old Shanghai

Shanghai was liberated only a little over two years ago, on May 28, 1949. The two Shanghais, then and now, are as different as sickness from health.

Old Shanghai was a city of terrible contrasts. The life of the long, curving waterfront was dominated by American and British shipping and by old-time firms whose fortunes had come from the opium trade. Through this busy

port on the Whangpoo River, entrepot of the Yangtse Valley, the imperialists and a handful of bureaucratic capitalists siphoned off the raw material wealth of China. Here they exploited hundreds of thousands of sweated workers.

The city's electricity, water, light, telephone, power, gas, trams and buses were foreign-owned. In trade, politics, customs and education, the final word lay with imperialism. The life of the city including its overlay of cosmopolitan "culture" was geared to their interests and trade. The destroyers and cruisers anchored in the Whangpoo were there to remind anyone who might think otherwise who were the real bosses of this city of six million Chinese.

At night the masters went back home to their residences in "French-town," to the suburbs along well-paved roads which the Kuomintang was careful to keep repaired, to their night clubs and brothels and their cool, imported whiskey. They liked to call the city the "Paris of the Orient." Among them were men who had supported Chiang Kai-shek when he slaughtered the workers of Shanghai in 1927, hobnobbed with Japanese officials paving the way for aggression, and channelled billions of dollars into the pockets of the KMT for civil war. They had always found willing tools, and they did not mind the methods or the men — bureaucratic capitalists, gangs and the Chiang clique.

Apart from this surface scum, Shanghai was a sea of poverty and struggle for existence. Behind the busy port were the dockers working for a pittance under the terror of gang bosses. Behind Shanghai's industrial output were men, women and children prematurely aged, toiling long hours in the cotton mills, the glassware factories

and silk filatures. When the shifts were over, the tired workers disappeared into filthy hovels and garbage-littered alleyways to sleep, without light, without gas or water. To take a pail of water from a public hydrant meant paying "protection money" to a petty racketeer.

The number of unemployed grew during the pre-war slump, and increased when the Japanese mills closed down, and later in the last years of old Shanghai when the economy was sick and stagnant with corruption, speculation and inflation. Throughout, the hungry and oppressed workers, over a million strong, were indomitable. Through the last terrible days of Shanghai's darkness, they resisted the KMT. Not even the threat of a common grave would make them sail away the ships or strip the factories as the KMT insisted.

Transforming the City

On the day of liberation, when with jubilation and singing, the workers entered upon their rightful inheritance, they became Shanghai's masters as well as its builders. From that day onward no imperial warship rode at anchor on the waterfront. For a hundred years the river had never been free of them, now they would never be able to come back.

The first and foremost change in the city since liberation has been its transformation from a semi-feudal, semi-colonial and bureaucratic capitalist city to a city belonging to the people. Five People's Representative Conferences, held since liberation, have been the democratic instruments of this transformation. Through the work of the people's government, trade unions and people's organisations—all with their elected delegates in the People's Representative Conferences—the political consciousness of Shanghai's population has been developed. This is shown in many ways—in the patriotism of the peo-

ple, in their response to peace appeals, and their support for the Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea movement. Last December over 150,000 Shanghai industrialists and members of various businesses and trades demonstrated against U.S. aggression in Korea. In July 1951, this group contributed 270 planes in the very first month of the Chinese people's campaign to raise heavy equipment for the volunteers in Korea. By July this year, 79.2 per cent of the population had signed the appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact.

With this awakening in political consciousness has come the uprooting of the cultural aggression of the imperialists. The imperialists used the pulpit, philanthropic institutions and hundreds of mission schools and colleges "to indoctrinate the people with ideas of the superiority of the imperialist powers and feelings of gratitude and indebtedness to them. They tried to develop an attitude of fearful servility in the Chinese people," as one leading East China educator told me. Through films (80 per cent of the films shown in old Shanghai were products of "Hollywood culture"), they tried to force on the Chinese people their own cheap human values typified by gangsterdom and decadence. Today the many institutions with which imperialism tried to cloak its activities are being run by the people in their own interests.

A new vigorous culture is rising in Shanghai. One aspect of it is seen in the fact that more than 115,000 Shanghai workers are now attending spare-time schools to improve their general knowledge and raise their technical levels. Before the year is out 150,000 worker-pupils are expected in these schools. Such new opportunities have raised the enthusiasm of the workers, now realising their role of leadership in New Democratic Shanghai, and affected production.

Overcoming Difficulties

The main economic task of the Shanghai people's municipal government immediately after liberation was to keep such production as there was going. This was no simple task because there was one thing which the KMT had done thoroughly. In its 22 years of rule it had completely prostituted this city to imperialism, raising every obstacle to the development of local industries geared to the coun-

try's own needs. Indeed, by the time of liberation much of Shanghai's industry had ground to a close, and the rest was short of raw materials, capital and markets.

The normal difficulties of reorganising the semi-colonial economic structure left by the old society in a great city like Shanghai, were aggravated by the enemy blockade of the port and the damage resulting from bombings by American-made KMT planes. But as Shanghai was now no longer a foreign body implanted into China, with the restoration of rail and water communications all over the country, it was rapidly integrated into the nation's over-all economic plans. By March 1950, vigorous and well-planned economic measures and in particular the Central People's Government's centralised control over the nation's economy and finances had resulted in a balancing of revenue and expenditure and stabilisation of the currency and commodity prices. The malignant 12-year-old inflation inherited from the old reactionary regime and all the bitter loss to the people it caused was brought to an end. The false purchasing power based on inflation which had wracked Shanghai with speculative crises for many years began to recede. For commercial-industrial Shanghai this was the economic turning point and the city for the first time had a healthy economic foundation on which to build.

The key industrial and commercial concerns of the KMT bureaucratic capitalists—Chiang Kai-shek, T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung and others—had been confiscated and became a powerful instrument in the hands of the people's state. Essential commodities like rice, flour, oil, coal and cotton could now flow freely to the people, for they could no longer be used as objects of speculation.

Certain transitional difficulties had to be overcome. The Third Session of the People's Representative Conference held in April 1950 discussed such questions as the relations between public and private enterprises, between labour and capital, and formulated steps to be taken to solve all difficulties that had arisen on these scores. The stopped-up flow of trade had to be unblocked and re-directed towards the hinterland with its emancipated peasantry. New types of goods, new types of trading had to be

worked out. Operating capital had to be found and frozen capital in the form of manufactured goods put back into circulation. By placing orders and buying up stocks of manufactured goods, by giving orders for processing work and granting circulating loans, the government helped private industry tide over this period.

State Aids Industry

Between April and August 1950, the government provided private textile mills in Shanghai with orders and materials for processing 96,986 bales of cotton yarn and 1,320,000 bolts of cotton cloth and for dyeing 1,080,000 bales of cloth. It placed orders with electrical, machine tool, steel and iron enterprises for goods to the value of ¥131,430,000,000 and granted loans totalling ¥3,400 billion to these firms.

By June 1950, the upward trend had begun. By this time, too, labour-capital relations were fundamentally readjusted. Relief had been extended to unemployed workers who were absorbed temporarily in municipal construction projects. As production revived, these unemployed workers got back their jobs or were transferred to new jobs. By the end of the year, Shanghai's new economic structure was beginning to take shape.

As China's leading textile centre, it was making a major contribution to the nation-wide recovery in that industry. In 1950, figures for all China showed cotton yarn production surpassing the 1936 (last pre-war year) level by 16 per cent, while cotton cloth was up by 7.8 per cent. The dyeing and weaving industry in Shanghai was its most profitable industry in 1950 registering a net profit of over ¥200 billion for the year. Cotton textiles reported a profit of more than ¥160 billion. Other Shanghai industries which made substantial profits during the year included paper manufacturing, electrical appliances, rubber and pharmaceutical goods, aluminum wares, chemicals (plastics, bakelite manufactures, etc.), candles, soap, mechanical engineering, cement, steel and iron works, copper, knitting and enamels.

A spectacular rise was registered in the output of steel appliances which topped that of 1949 by 687 per cent. At the same time, production costs were lowered and the workers improved their technical

level. Production costs for steel castings, for example, were cut to less than half between early 1950 and the last months of the same year. The Shanghai Electric Machinery Works succeeded in making high-voltage transformers for the first time.

As the people's standard of living throughout the country is constantly improving, their purchasing power is increasing and their demands for Shanghai products continue to grow. The state organisations which want Shanghai machinery for countless projects of peaceful construction in the railway, water transport and water conservancy fields particularly are also big customers. The problem today is not one of markets but of keeping up with the demands.

In the first quarter of 1951 applications for industrial production licenses in Shanghai were 13 times more than for the same period in 1950 and more than three times the fourth quarter of 1950. Concerns applying to renew operations (those which closed during the difficult period immediately after liberation) were 22 times over those for the same period (first quarter) of 1950.

Workers' Lives

The greatest changes, naturally, have come in the lives of the workers. A 42-year old worker in a Shanghai state weaving factory put it this way: "At present our wages are worth three to four times what they were under the KMT so we live better and can even save a little. The first thing we did after liberation was to organise a canteen, our co-op store, bathhouse and a barber shop, all right here at the factory. Part of the canteen expenses are paid by the management, so meals are fairly cheap and good. In the old days we had to bring our food, and precious little of it there was to bring too. Our factory is a big one and today we have a doctor and two nurses in our clinic giving free treatment."

While not every factory in Shanghai is as yet as advanced as this one in providing social benefits for its workers, this is the direction in which all factories are moving. Already sanatoria for Shanghai's model workers have been set up in nearby beautiful Hangchow and more are being planned. In Shanghai itself the various factories have set up 29

sanatoria for the workers.

Labour insurance benefits which began on May 1 this year marked a milestone in the history of Shanghai workers. Already more than 282,000 workers in the city's 595 larger factories together with over 800,000 family members are enjoying, among other social measures, free medical service and hospitalisation. Health protection centres are being set up for the smaller factories as yet not covered by the Labour Insurance Regulations.

Women workers are enjoying the maternity benefits provided by the Regulations. One of the first mothers to be covered by the Regulations from the Ta An Weaving Factory said when she received her pay and a special gift of red cloth, a present to the baby from the trade union: "I can hardly bring myself to recall what it was like in the past when two or three days after the birth of a child, I had to be at the factory or I would lose my job. Now I have six weeks to rest, with pay too!"

Municipal Construction

An extensive programme of municipal construction covering repairs and extensions to roadways, waterways, dykes and the drainage system has been completed with emphasis on industrial workers' districts. Formerly, next to nothing had been done in these areas.

An example of the chaos introduced by imperialism was provided by Shanghai's sewage system. When the sewage projects were undertaken, it was found that in the underground drainage the former French Concession and the International Settlement and the old city all used pipes of different sizes for the same purpose. Similar conditions had prevailed in the city's transport system. Timetables, terminals and means of transport were unco-ordinated and not for the passengers' convenience. Confusion reigned when the city had



Chin Lung-shan, a model worker from the Kiangnan Ship-building Plant, has just taken his whole family to a performance at Shanghai's Majestic Theatre

been in foreign hands, for integration of utilities and services would have meant a temporary loss of profits to the owners. Today the city's public utilities have been co-ordinated and they are in efficient running order.

Since liberation more than 1,500,000 square metres of roadways have been repaired or rebuilt. Hundreds of new water mains bring water to residents in workers' settlements who once had to walk long distances with water buckets. Formerly, the city had been plagued with floods as the drainage system had fallen into disrepair. More than 5,000 metres of drainage pipes have been laid in a number of the most seriously affected roads in the various districts. Among other improvements, over 3,000 street lights have been set up in lanes inhabited by workers where once there was no light. The city is healthier and the 1,309 vaccination stations and 1,812 mobile vaccination teams have covered practically every resident in the drive against smallpox, cholera and typhoid.

The new Shanghai, the leading light industry and commercial centre, is closely linked by commerce and the interflow of goods with the rest of the country. Facing inland instead of across the sea, it is integrated politically, economically and culturally with the nation whose needs it serves. From being a source of infection in China's economic life, Shanghai has today become a source of strength to the new China.

Kaisung --- A Historic City

Alan Winnington



Whatever the outcome of the truce talks Kaisung will always be a famous city: a place where a super-mechanised imperialism was forced to negotiate with the free peoples of Asia on level terms for the first time. It is historic; so new and startling that the Americans, still pitifully convinced of the power of dollar corruption and machines, cannot fully accept it.

The conference meetings have been like watching the world in miniature. The "UN" delegation naturally is all American, but for a ventriloquist's doll representing Syngman Rhee. They say, "Hi-ya boys," to pressmen as they stride in with mixed arrogance and nervousness. Their job has been an impossible one of trying to trade the atrocity power of their air-force for a big slice of North Korean territory though they know they are forced to negotiate because of their insuperable weakness, especially in manpower and morale. Facing them are the representatives of the people who actually live in Korea and China, patiently arguing the justice and military realism of returning to the 38th Parallel for a settlement of the issue; patiently stating that they are willing to have reasonable adjustments of the buffer zone to suit both sides. They do not bluster. Behind them stand 500,000,000 people who are determined never again to be ruled by imperialism.

Outside the conference GI's can meet Korean and Chinese fighters. I overheard one English-speaking volunteer saying to an American soldier, "I came here because you crossed the 38th Parallel and I do not return while you are on our side of it." And the GI said: "I never wanted to cross the Parallel and all my buddies think the same. It was wrong. We want to get home like you." This is the real America,

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unlike those Americans who are making up most of the "UN" journalists and strut around outwardly cocksure but actually the slaves of the censor's blue pencil. Fawning on them are one or two Kuomintang and South Korean "journalists," unsuccessfully trying to hide the fact that they are secret agents, photographing everyone and making sly notes. The Britons I have seen refuse to wear the UN badge, but few British appear. For the past week, *Reuters*, a British agency, has been represented by a "safe German" and an American. Both wear UN badges. Only the London *Daily Worker* gets regular service from its own correspondent here.

The sort of comic-strip mentality which is interpreting events for the world is classically displayed by an American journalist who asked me secretly, "What makes the Chinese fight so well? They carry little packets of white stuff. Is it some sort of courage drug to take before battles?" The mysterious packages contain the sinister chemical called sodium chloride—common salt. Such people, 5,000 miles from America, cannot understand that all peoples are brave in defending their homes. These pressmen have been the main vehicle used by the Americans to put over the "big lie" policy which would have made Dr. Goebbel green with envy.

Demarcation Line

Immediately after the conference began to discuss the demarcation line, the Americans flung on the table a demand that stank so high that they dared not proclaim it to the world — a demand that the Koreans and Chinese should retreat from 12,000 square kilometres of territory, giving the Americans a new jumping off point without firing a shot. But they told the newsmen that C. Turner Joy was asking for a demarcation line along the present fighting line. They have kept that lie going with various confusions right up to the first

meeting of the sub-committee which began on August 17. Here in Kaisung it became so scandalous that each night William Nuckols, American briefing officer, had a fight on his hands. But so far the censor's pencil has won and only the Chinese and Korean pressmen and my Australian colleague, Wilfred Burchett, and myself have sent the true facts out.

This cynical hookwinking of the whole world was what led to deadlock and caused Nam Il time and again to say to Joy, "Cease deceiving the world. Tell the world what you are telling me. You are ashamed to state your demands publicly." It was what led to an astonishing two and a quarter hours' silence when Joy tried to bluff Nam Il into answering one of his corporation lawyer questions and eventually broke silence himself to propose taking the next item. But one by one all their tricks have been called and they are now left facing only military realities and the facts of history, one of which, as Nam Il pointed out, is that the days are gone when a few cannons on the sea coast could seize an Eastern kingdom.

Now the Americans have proposed a sub-committee to try to break the long deadlock. Is it a new trick or will the Americans—their bluff called by the steady nerves of the Chinese and Koreans—find a face-saving formula and back out through the door they kept ajar by their "big lie" propaganda parade? They will find Nam Il entirely flexible in agreeing to a demilitarised zone which is mutually suitable to both sides but adamant against pushing the zone into North Korean territory. His stand is on military reality, justice and absolute support by the Korean and Chinese peoples and all honest people everywhere who want to see a peaceful end to this dangerous situation in the Far East.

Kaisung, Korea, August 17, 1951

U. S. Spy Ring Smashed in Peking

By Our Special Correspondent

Seven spies of various nationalities, all agents working for the United States Government, have been sentenced by the Court of the Peking Military Control Committee after investigation and trial. The death sentence was passed on two. The other five received varying terms, ranging from five years to life imprisonment. These facts were given in an announcement made by the Peking Military Control Committee on August 17, 1951.

These spies and traitors were found guilty in varying degrees of many criminal activities as charged in the detailed indictment placed before the court by the Peking People's Procurator's Office. These include the ferreting out of confidential information on military, economic and political affairs and supplying these to the Office of Strategic Services of the U.S.A., the U.S. Occupation Headquarters in Tokyo or the Office of the Military Attache of the former American Embassy in Peking, as well as concealing arms and munitions for armed assault and conspiring for an attempt on the lives of government leaders.

All the criminals are men with dark records of espionage, sabotage or gun-running in China that began long before the liberation of Peking. By their own admissions and their correspondence, as well as their signed depositions and the records of investigation, their histories prove them to be scoundrels willing to sell themselves to any reactionary master. When the United States Government took over the mantle of Hitler and Hirohito as the world's No. 1 aggressive imperialist, it also took over the leavings of Hitler, Hirohito, Mussolini, the Vatican and others in the world of espionage, sabotage and crime.

The evidence shows that a certain David Dean Barrett, holding the rank of colonel in the U.S. Army and Military Attache of the former American Embassy, plays a leading and particularly sinister role in this spy ring. He it was who hired and paid these men, gave them

This article deals with a spy ring recently uncovered in Peking. The exposure represents more than an end to the activities of seven criminal enemies of the Chinese people. Evidence produced in this case, only one of many, shows irrefutably how U.S. imperialism directed these spies. Details are given in the Supplement—Ed.

their directives and it was to him that they reported their findings.

This 58-year-old imperialist agent, who comes from Central City, Colorado, has a history in China dating back to 1922. After studying in the Peking Language School, he began to work in the Office of the Military Attache and was later sent back to America for special training. He speaks Chinese fluently and has held various jobs for the special service of the U.S. Army in different parts of China, including Kunming, Kweilin, the Burma Road and Northeast China. He headed the so-called United States "observer" group that came to Yen-an at the time when America was still fighting Japan. He continued his activities after the liberation of Peking, making use of his contacts to collect confidential information concerning Chinese affairs until he left China in April 1950. Before he left he had tried to knit together an espionage network and the seven criminals involved in this trial were part of his organisation.

The Conspirators

The seven accused in this case are:

1. **Antonio Riva**, Italian, 55, Peking agent of the James Walter and Sons Company in Tientsin, graduate of the Royal Aeronautical Academy, Caserta, Italy, formerly a secret service agent and spy of the Italian Fascist Party, the Chiang Kai-shek gang and Japan. He was also the organiser and head of the Peking branch of the Fascist Party.

The charges against him were espionage, concealing arms and munitions including a trench mortar and also conspiring with another American secret service agent and spy, the Japanese national, Riuichi Yamaguchi, to fire at the rostrum of Tien An Men during the Chinese National Day ceremony on October 1, 1950, in an attempt on the lives of the Chairman and other leaders of the Central People's Government.

2. **Riuichi Yamaguchi**, Japanese, 47, who also went by the English name of Frank, the French name of Francois Antoine and the Chinese name Liu I, was a history graduate of the Imperial University in Kyoto, Japan. He was editor of the Chinese index at the French Book Store in Peking. From 1938 onwards he was a secret agent and spy for Japan and later for the United States Government. He drew up the plan for firing at the rostrum at Tien An Men with a 60 mm. Stokes trench mortar and sent the plan to the American Occupation Headquarters in Tokyo for approval.

Both Riva and Yamaguchi were sentenced to death.

3. **Tarciscio Martina**, Italian, 64, graduate of the Vatican Monastery, Rome, came to China in January 1926 as Bishop of the Catholic Ihsien County parish in Hopei Province. He was delegate in Peking of the Internuncio Archbishop Antonius Riberi of what was the Vatican's diplomatic mission in China. From 1947 onwards he was an intelligence agent for the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the United States Government; worked with the Kuomintang army and organised armed plain-clothes detachments for attacks on the liberated areas; concealed arms and munitions including mortar shells, 259 rounds of rifle and pistol ammunition, eight hand grenades for Riva and other agents in Peking; and collected intelligence data. His penalty is life imprisonment.

4. **Henri Vetch**, French, 52, is a graduate of the Academy of Artillery, Fontainebleau, France. He

came to China in 1920 and was manager of the French Book Store in Peking since 1941. He carried on espionage for the United States espionage organisation and provided cover for the American special service agent and spy Riuichi Yamaguchi. He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

5. **Quirino Victor Lucy Gerli**, Italian, 56, a manager of Italiasia Company, joined the Italian Fascist Party in 1929 and worked as a spy for Japan from 1943 onwards. After Japan's surrender he became an intelligence agent for Barrett and other American agents. His sentence is six years' imprisonment.

6. **Walter Genthner**, German, 39, agent in Peking of the Robert Bosch Company Limited of Stuttgart, Germany, is a Nazi who worked as an espionage agent for the American forces in 1945 when they were in Peking, then in 1949 as technician in the former American Consulate and later collected intelligence data for Riva and Barrett. His sentence is five years' imprisonment.

7. **Ma Hsin-ching**, Chinese, 31, assisted Gerli in his espionage work and under his direction collected military and political information. He was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and loss of political rights for 15 years.

The Conspiracy

The activities of these criminals were fully exposed after Vetch and Martina were arrested on March 11 and May 12, 1951 respectively. The public security authorities, however, had learned of the plan to fire at the rostrum at Tien An Men long before the culprits had a chance to put it into operation, and Riva, Yamaguchi and the three others were arrested on September 26, 1950. A mass of conclusive evidence was gathered together over the months and when the accused were confronted with it during the trial, they eventually admitted their various crimes against the People's Republic of China.

Both Riva and Yamaguchi explained, in the preliminary investigations, and again at the trial, how they had considered the possibilities, as early as January, 1950, of some adventurous attempt at assassination. They knew that leaders of the Government usually reviewed the ranks of the people from the rostrum at Tien An Men on all outstanding festivals. Riva

had a Stokes mortar and mortar shells, as well as other arms, which he had concealed partly in his own place and partly in Martina's residence.

It was Yamaguchi who, between May and July 1950, personally made a thorough survey of the whole Tien An Men area and drew up a detailed map, showing where Chairman Mao usually stands on the rostrum and marking the firing possibilities for the mortar.

He sent one copy of this plan with an estimate of the chances of success and of what to do afterwards to Tokyo and kept one himself. This was found at his home along with other incriminating documents.

Riva's history in China goes back to 1923 and earlier. In fact, he was born in China and returned here from Italy in 1919. In 1923 he started up the Asiatic Import and Export Company in Tientsin and sold aircraft and artillery to Tsao Kun and Chi Hsieh-yuan, the Northern Warlords, for use in their civil war against the Chinese people. In 1934 he became chief secretary of the Italian Air Mission to China which was sent by Mussolini to help Chiang Kai-shek against the people's revolutionary forces. He bought a large number of planes on Chiang Kai-shek's behalf from Italy for use in attacks on the revolutionary bases.

When the Japanese occupied North China in 1937, Riva co-operated with the Japanese special service agent, Tomaakari Hidaka, of the Japanese Army Headquarters and carried out various special service, espionage and intelligence assignments in North China on behalf of the Japanese.

It was in 1945, after the overthrow of Italian and Japanese fascism, that he contacted Barrett, and after doing various jobs for him for several years, offered himself fully as an agent of the United States Government. Among the incriminating documents seized at his home which were photographed and have been released for publication, there is a duplicate copy of a letter from him addressed to Colonel David D. Barrett, G.S.C., U.S. Military Attache, Peiping, dated from Peiping, November 11, 1948, shortly before Peking's liberation in which he offered his services as a United States spy.

Copies of letters from Barrett to

Riva show that he found the material Riva sent him very valuable. On at least two occasions, Barrett warned Riva about keeping copies of correspondence and the need to be careful how he sent the material.

Enter Yamaguchi

In March 1948, Riva hired Yamaguchi as his espionage agent and between then and the liberation of Peking, supplied Barrett with 115 intelligence reports. At that time, the American intelligence organisation was particularly interested in the situation in the liberated areas and Riva and Yamaguchi used Hidaka, Martina, Vetch, Gerli, Genthner, and Ma Hsin-ching to collect military, political and economic data for Barrett on the liberated areas.

After Peking's liberation, he and Yamaguchi started a card index listing the personal histories, characteristics, addresses, phone numbers, automobile numbers and other particulars of leaders of the Central People's Government, of delegates to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and responsible members of the Chinese Communist Party and the other democratic parties and people's organisations.

In his apparently innocuous post as editor of the Chinese index at the French Book Store, Yamaguchi was in a favourable position for both collecting and sending out information after Peking's liberation. Vetch has admitted that he knew of Yamaguchi's espionage work.

Yamaguchi's association with intelligence work goes back before Riva hired him in 1948. He came to China in 1938 during the Japanese invasion and was at that time deputy chief and then chief of the Peking Office of the North China Shipping Board. He has described how in this position he collected information for the Japanese Ministry of the Navy about the anti-Japanese guerilla units that were operating along the coastal areas of North China.

He joined the O.S.S. in January 1946 and in March of the same year became a member of the international espionage organisation of the Kuomintang. His work at this time was to ferret out facts about the Chinese Communist Party and the liberated areas and supply these to the O.S.S.

He was contacted on the eve of Peking's liberation by an Ameri-

can agent, given a sum of money and told to go under cover, but to carry on his work. It was then that Vetch gave him the job at the French Book Store. He has deposited that from the autumn of 1949 onwards, he was making regular reports to Barrett which sometimes came to as many as 50 in a month. His monthly pay was raised to 150 American dollars.

Monsignor Tarciscio Martina is in a rather different category from the other two. As the personal representative of Archbishop Riberi, the Vatican's chief representative in China, he had, in the eyes of Western diplomats, the status of a diplomatic personage and he kept Riberi-informed of all important developments.

In fact, this imperialist agent used the cloak of the Catholic religion to carry out sabotage and espionage against the people's forces for years and he continued his activities after Peking's liberation.

He tells in detail how he helped Chiu Hsing-hsiang, the Kuomintang divisional commander, in his parish of Ihsien County to organise an armed plain-clothes corps, how he got his priests to recruit people, Catholic and non-Catholic, for this corps, how this corps kidnapped a number of cadres of the Eighth Route Army by dressing up in Eighth Route Army uniforms and how the corps together with his priests provided the Kuomintang military authorities with daily reports on the Eighth Route Army's activities. He sent his subordinate priests out on every possible occasion apart from strictly religious duties, and they reported back to him.

Martina was whisked away to Peking on the eve of Ihsien County's liberation in June 1947, the Kuomintang sending military trucks and an armed escort for him. In November 1947, he linked up with Barrett through Riva and ever since carried on regular special service and espionage work for the U.S.

In his home were found copies of espionage reports he had sent to Riberi, covering detailed accounts of Eighth Route Army positions and campaigns. He also received directives from Riberi concerning the lines of propaganda work to be developed against the people's forces and he passed these on to his churches in North China.

Similarly he passed on over 40

items of economic, political and military information to Barrett.

It was at his residence that Riva's trench mortar shells were found, together with hand grenades, rifle and pistol bullets, detonators and tails for mortar shells and other munitions.

Riva admitted to passing on to Barrett a number of reports on military and political matters concerning certain districts which Martina had collected after Peking's liberation. Martina in his usual way had pieced together the information from what was supplied to him by his priests in those districts.

The French "Book Store"

Henri Vetch had been an officer of the French artillery during World War I and first came to China in 1920. In 1939 he went to Langson, Viet-Nam, as an artillery officer of the French colonial army, returning to Peking in 1941 to take over the French Book Store from his father. He not only employed people whom he knew to be espionage agents but also supplied intelligence reports to the U.S. Government. His business, involving correspondence all over the world concerning books and documents, gave him an ideal opportunity for this work.

His association with Yamaguchi dates back to 1943 and he has admitted that: "I knew Riuichi Yamaguchi was a spy. I introduced Yamaguchi to Antonio Riva." Yamaguchi, in turn, has deposed that Henri Vetch supplied him with much information for his intelligence reports. Riva gave evidence of a similar kind concerning Vetch.

Correspondence between Vetch and Barrett was maintained after Barrett left China, Vetch continuing to supply him with intelligence data, and there are several letters from the latter which indicate that the French Book Store was, in effect, an important intelligence station for the U.S. espionage organisation.

And so the evidence, of which this story gives only a fraction, goes on. Of the remaining three spies, the role of Genthner, the Nazi, was, as a technician, to pay particular attention to getting information on developments in industry and the railways. Ma Hsin-ching used his contacts among other Chinese to collect diplomatic as well as economic and military information for his U.S. employers. He betrayed

his Motherland to imperialist agents who were plotting to destroy it and turn it into a colony of the U.S.

In addition to the guns and ammunition discovered at the homes of the criminals, the Public Security Bureau made a haul of 1,640 copies of intelligence reports and other data, several hundred cards in a card index system itemising details concerning leaders of the Government and democratic parties, identification cards issued to several of these agents by the Japanese secret service organisation and the Kuomintang, various military maps, 38 letters of instructions from David Dean Barrett and other incriminating material.

Concluding his indictment against the seven accused, Lo Jui-ching, the People's Procurator General of Peking, pointed out: "All accused in this case are special service agents and spies under the direct command of the U.S. Government."

"The above-stated facts," he charged, "fully prove that the American O.S.S., the Headquarters of the American Occupation Forces in Tokyo and the Office of the Military Attache of the former American Embassy are organisers and directors of all the criminal activities in this case, and that American imperialism is the enemy of the Chinese people and their democratic cause." He also declared that these criminal activities show that after the victory of the Chinese people's revolution, the American imperialists, just as Chairman Mao warned, "will still carry on sabotage and disturbance in all forms, they will attempt to regain their rule in China every day and every minute."

After the hearings, the Chief Judge of the Court of the Peking Military Control Committee, Wang Fei-jan held the crimes fully established in accordance with the indictment and evidence and passed sentence as listed above on the basis of Articles 5, 6, 7, 13 and 20 of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Punishment for Counter-Revolution.

The two spies, Riva and Yamaguchi, were executed on August 17, 1951 in Peking. The other five are serving their prison terms.

Thus ends yet another shameful episode in the vain attempts of American imperialism to undermine and stop the triumphant advance of the people's China.



THE ARTISTS' GUIDE

Wen Yi Pao — Literary News — the country's leading literary and art magazine, is now the most widely read journal among the artists of New China. Published in Peking with Ting Ling, famous woman novelist, and the critics Chen Chi-hsia and Hsiao Yin as its editors-in-chief, this 40-page fortnightly has, since September 1949, been the standard bearer of Marxist-Leninist art theory and criticism in China. It has spread the artistic teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung to all cultural workers, giving them guidance in all the urgent questions of art in this People's Democracy.

Wen Yi Pao itself charts its course by the principles which Chairman Mao enunciated at the famous 1942 Round Table Literary Discussion in Yen-an—that art must serve the people, and first of all, the workers, peasants and the people's fighters, that its lodestar must be realism, based on the Marxist understanding of the world.

Wen Yi Pao's contents fall roughly into four groups. Theoretical, programmatic articles written by China's leading critics have analysed the virtues and defects of contemporary artists in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings. They have given examples pointing out the paths to be followed, the pitfalls to be avoided. Hu Chiao-mu, Vice-Director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, in his article *The Victory Gained and the Victory Still to be Gained*, written on the 14th Anniversary of the death of Lu Hsun (October 19, 1950), pointed out that the artists of today still have much to learn from Lu Hsun's fighting spirit, sensitiveness to reality and keen interest in political affairs.

The well-known critic Chuan Lin followed this up in his article *The Integration of Literary Creation with Present Policies and Tasks* emphasising that the highest distinction for art is to help the working class in its political action. He pointed out, however, that

great works of art never present political policies mechanically, but creatively — in the language of art. The artist must therefore understand and analyse political demands in terms of living reality, of flesh and blood humanity. Only by translating political demands into artistically real terms can the artist fulfil his role effectively as "an engineer of the human soul" appealing through all the forces of the senses and reason to his audience.

Some six months later, the critic Chow Yang's article *Chairman Mao's Teachings and Contemporary Art* reviewed, in the light of the two preceding articles, the literary work of the past two years. Chow Yang, Vice-Minister of Cultural Affairs, also discussed the remoulding of revolutionary petty bourgeois writers to bring them closer to the proletariat. He urged them to throw themselves onto the side of the masses whole-heartedly and without reservations and thus enrich their art.

These articles aroused serious discussions in all artistic circles. They have determined the main trend of our literature and art during the present period.

A Realistic Approach

Wen Yi Pao also recommends literary works which realistically reflect the life and struggles of the masses. It recently published, for example, *The Cotton Machine*, a short story by the young writer Ma Feng. It tells about an old village weaver, proud of his craft, who is filled with resentment when the village co-operative buys a new weaving machine. He refuses to have anything to do with it, but his son-in-law, an enthusiastic young peasant, takes on the new job and a sharp conflict develops between the two. The youth, however, patiently tries to explain things to the old man who soon sees that his skill is no match for the machine. The climax comes when the old peasant stealthily seats himself down before the machine and tries it out. This is one of several recent stories vividly describing the new life in the villages and leading the way to new rural

themes beyond those which, once so new, are now already "old" in the swiftly developing China of the New Democracy.

Considerable discussions have also been encouraged for the same purpose around new works in other fields. *Gate No. 6*, a play written, produced and acted by workers, a true story of the stevedores' struggle to rid themselves of gang rule, was acclaimed by *Wen Yi Pao*. (See *People's China*, Vol. III, No. 9) The new film *Shangjiao Concentration Camp*, a story of revolutionaries in a KMT death camp was commended for its convincing portrayal of patriotism and revolutionary courage. *Peace Doves*, a ballet, and the new opera *Wang Kwei and Li Hsiang-hsiang*, a story of love in the new society, have also been critically recommended by *Wen Yi Pao*.

In addition to such discussions the magazine has published major articles on China's cultural heritage. Cheng Chen-tuo, the head of the Bureau of Libraries, Museums and Archeological Treasures, has recently contributed a richly illustrated series on *China's Great Art Tradition* from ancient to modern times.

It is through the *Wen Yi Pao's* third group of articles that contemporary progressive artists of other countries — Fadayevev, Ehrenbourg, Simonov, Neruda, Picasso, Fuchik, Robeson and many others—have been widely introduced to China.

Wen Yi Pao's fourth group of articles guides the work of local literary circles. There are more than 90 local literary magazines in China. In July, *Wen Yi Pao* published advice on *How to Improve Local Magazines*. It emphasised that they should concentrate attention on popularising literary and artistic work in really popular language. The local magazines discussed this article with enormous interest and by the end of August, the *Hupei Literary Magazine* was among the first of many to announce that improved articles had already doubled its circulation.

A recent letter from a Hankow artist sums up the concensus of artistic opinion on *Wen Yi Pao*: "It never fails to solve my 'no-way-out' problems!"

THIRTY YEARS OF THE C.P.C.

(Continued from page 16)

this policy the People's Liberation Army had evacuated many cities and localities in the first stages of the war, but it annihilated large numbers of Kuomintang troops, averaging about eight brigades a month and equipped itself with weapons captured from the Kuomintang troops and reinforced its own strength with re-educated prisoners-of-war. Thus, in the course of the war the People's Liberation Army grew stronger and stronger while the Kuomintang army became weaker and weaker. After sustaining heavy losses in manpower in eight months, that is, after March 1947, Chiang Kai-shek was compelled to change his all-out offensives against the Liberated Areas to the so-called "concentrated offensives," with Shantung and North Shensi as the targets. The People's Liberation Army crushed Chiang Kai-shek's "concentrated offensives" in Shantung and North Shensi in heavy fighting. At the same time, it gradually carried out counter-offensives in North-east China, in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Region, and in the Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan Region. By July 1947, the People's Liberation Army was able to pass over from the defensive to the offensive for the first time in the Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan Region, crossed to the south bank of the Yellow River and headed for the north bank of the Yangtse River. Then the People's Liberation Army in North-east China and on other fronts also launched large-scale offensives and thus brought about a fundamental change in the war situation on all fronts. Chiang Kai-shek's offensives lasted only a little more than a year and were all smashed.

The American imperialists and Chiang Kai-shek were dizzy with the superficial victories they had gained in the first stages of the war. They rejected all the peace proposals of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, and, as a result, ran headlong into a military and political impasse. On October 11, 1946, Kuomintang troops occupied Kalgan, one of the important cities in the Liberated Area of North China at that time. On the afternoon of the same day Chiang Kai-shek violated the resolutions of the Political Consultative Conference and ordered the convocation of a dictatorial, bogus "National Assembly" which split the nation. With the support of George C. Marshall, special American envoy, and Leighton Stuart, the American ambassador, the bogus "National Assembly" opened on November 15 and adopted a bogus "Constitution." But facts confirmed Comrade Mao Tse-tung's prophetic assertion in his book, *Coalition Government*. This step taken by Chiang Kai-shek was like "putting a noose around his own neck" and was without any popular support. In March 1947, the Kuomintang reactionaries compelled the Chinese Communist Party to withdraw its delegations in Nanking, Shanghai and Chungking to Yen-an. Immediately after this, Kuomintang troops launched an offensive and occupied Yen-an. This shattered all hopes of a peaceful settlement. The Chinese people, including the national bourgeoisie, centred their sympathy and hope on the Communist Party of China. Propaganda for a "third road" as represented by the Right wing of the national bour-

geoisie also went bankrupt. The revolutionary groups of the Kuomintang, the Democratic League of China, the Democratic National Construction Association of China, other democratic parties and groups and public figures refused to co-operate with the Kuomintang reactionaries; they refused to participate in the bogus "National Assembly" or in the reactionary government. At the end of 1946 and the beginning of 1947, the students throughout the country demonstrated against the rape of a Chinese student by American soldiers. In May 1947, the students all over the country held demonstrations against starvation, civil war and persecution. Workers and peasants in various places also conducted struggles against the Kuomintang. All these facts demonstrated that the American imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries had become completely isolated, while the united front of the New Democratic revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party was much wider and more consolidated than ever before. Both military and political conditions were ripe for the Chinese people to win the nationwide victory.

On October 10, 1947, the Chinese People's Liberation Army issued a declaration, calling upon all the Chinese people to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek and build a new China. To satisfy the peasants' age-old desire for land, the Chinese Communist Party on the same day made public the *Basic Programme of the Chinese Agrarian Law* providing for the abolition of the old land ownership system based upon feudal exploitation and for the institution of a new system giving the land to the tillers. The carrying out of land reform fully aroused the peasants in the Liberated Areas where the landlords were liquidated as a class, thus greatly consolidating the Liberated Areas and greatly facilitating the People's Liberation War.

Meanwhile, in order to carry out land reform thoroughly, to enhance the fighting power of the People's Liberation Army and to promote democracy in the countryside, the Communist Party of China initiated a Party consolidation campaign at all levels of the Party, thereby raising the level of class consciousness in the People's Liberation Army and correcting the impure composition of the Party organisations in the countryside and their impure style of work.

To prepare a new victory a conference was called in North Shensi in December 1947 by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. At this conference Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a report on *The Present Situation and Our Tasks*. He pointed out in this report that the Chinese people's revolutionary war had reached a turning point, which was also "the turning point from the growth to the extinction of more than 100 years' rule of imperialism in China." Comrade Mao Tse-tung penetratingly analysed the military, economic, and agrarian problems and the problems of the united front which would confront the Party in the period when the revolutionary war entered the offensive stage. In view of the deviations which had damaged industry and commerce during the land reform movement Comrade Mao Tse-tung in his report emphatically

reiterated the Party's economic programme which was to confiscate the land of the feudal class and redistribute it to the peasants, to confiscate all bureaucratic capital and make it the capital of the New Democratic state, and to protect all national industries and commerce. He also levelled scathing criticism at certain functionaries within the Party who adopted an excessively Left policy towards the elements of middle and petty bourgeois economy. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the gigantic state economy of a Socialist character, which was to be created from confiscated bureaucratic capital and which would control the economic arteries of the whole nation, would certainly be of decisive significance and play a tremendous leading role in the economic life of a people's state. The middle and petty bourgeois economic elements, therefore, were necessary but there was also no reason to fear them. As a result of this conference and the Party's manifold work during this period, the Party on its part was well prepared to lead the people to fight for nation-wide victory.

The war progressed very rapidly in 1948 and 1949. By 1948 the People's Liberation Army had already adequately mastered the technique of attacking cities, and liberated in quick succession a large number of cities which were "key points of defence" of the Kuomintang. With the victorious conclusion of the Liao-Sheng* campaign from September 12 to November 2, 1948, the whole of Northeast China was liberated. In this campaign 472,000 Kuomintang troops were put out of action, giving the People's Liberation Army numerical superiority over the Kuomintang troops. Shortly afterwards, in the Huaihai campaign fought near Hsuechow (Kiangsu Province), on the southern front, from November 7, 1948 to January 10, 1949, some 555,000 men of the Kuomintang army were put out of action. As a result, the main body of the armed forces of the Kuomintang reactionaries was destroyed and Nanking was exposed to attack by the People's Liberation Army. At about the same time (from December 5, 1948 to January 31, 1949) the People's Liberation Army on the northern front launched a campaign to liberate Tientsin and Peking. Kalgan and Tientsin were captured in battle and Peking was liberated by peaceful means. In this campaign the Kuomintang army lost a further 521,000 men. Thus liberation of all places north of the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtse River was now mainly achieved.

In March 1949 the Communist Party of China called the second plenary session of the Central Committee elected by the Seventh Party Congress. The session decided on the fundamental policies by which nation-wide victory could be achieved and which should be pursued following that victory.

This session stressed that on the eve of nation-wide victory, the main emphasis of the Party's work should be shifted from the countryside to the cities. From the year 1927, the basic work of the Party had been to accumulate strength in the countryside, to

* The campaign took place in Liaoning Province, mainly in the areas of Mukden, Chinchow and Yingkow.

use the countryside to surround the cities and eventually to capture the cities. By the time of the session this work had already been accomplished. The main emphasis of the Party's work should therefore be shifted to the cities so as to use the cities to lead the countryside. The session further pointed out that the Party's work in the cities should whole-heartedly rely on the working class and the Party's central task was to restore and develop industrial production. The session discussed in detail the status of the various elements of China's economy and the correct policies the Party should adopt. The outcome of this discussion later formed the foundation of the economic policy of *The Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference*.

As to the Kuomintang reactionaries, Chiang Kai-shek at the instigation of the American imperialists pretended to retire. Li Tsung-jen, acting for Chiang Kai-shek, came out with an appeal for "peace." The Chinese Communist Party did not reject this appeal. After conducting negotiations with the Kuomintang delegates a draft peace agreement was drawn up. The reactionary Kuomintang government, however, refused to sign the agreement, thus completely laying bare its trickery.

On April 21, 1949, Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Chu Teh ordered the Chinese People's Liberation Army to advance into South and Northwest China to liberate the rest of China. On April 23, 1949, the People's Liberation Army liberated Nanking and, in the course of 1949, liberated one after another many leading cities including Taiyuan, Hangchow, Hankow, Sian, Shanghai, Lanchow, Canton, Kweiyang, Kweilin, Chungking and Chengtu and vast territories. Hunan, Suiyuan, Sinkiang, Sikang and Yunnan provinces were liberated by peaceful means. In April and May 1950, the People's Liberation Army crossed the sea and liberated Hainan Island and the Choushan Islands. In 1950, the People's Liberation Army mopped up 1,600,000 bandits left behind by the Kuomintang in the southern and southwestern provinces. In November 1950, the People's Liberation Army started to advance into Tibet. In May 1951, after negotiation the Central People's Government and the Tibetan local government reached an agreement concerning measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet. Thus, except for Taiwan, which is still occupied by the remnants of the Kuomintang reactionaries and the American aggressors, the whole of China has been liberated.

From July 1946 to June 1950, the Chinese People's Liberation Army eliminated more than 8,070,000 men of the reactionary armed forces of the Kuomintang and captured more than 54,400 artillery pieces, 319,900 machine guns, 1,000 tanks and armoured cars, 20,000 motor vehicles and great quantities of other arms and equipment.

ON October 1, 1949, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China was founded. The Central People's Government was elected by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which was composed of 662 delegates of

the various nationalities, democratic parties and groups, popular organisations, regions, armies and specially invited democratic personalities. The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held its first plenary session from September 21 to 30, 1949. The Conference adopted *The Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference*, *The Organic Law of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China*, and *The Organic Law of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference*. It elected Mao Tse-tung to be Chairman of the Central People's Government, elected Chu Teh, Liu Shao-chi, Soong Ching Ling, Li Chi-shen, Chang Lan and Kao Kang as Vice-Chairmen, elected 56 persons as members of the Central People's Government Council and selected Peking as the capital of the People's Republic of China. The establishment of the People's Republic of China was the glorious culmination of the struggles of the Chinese people over the past century against imperialism and feudalism and especially of their struggle in the previous 28 years under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.



The People's Republic of China was established. Since then the Chinese revolution has entered a new stage. The situation throughout the country was entirely different from what it was at the time when *New Democracy* and *Coalition Government* were published. It is necessary to explain the questions arising from the conditions following the victory of the people's democratic revolution. What kind of state is the People's Republic of China? What are the positions and relationships of the various classes and of the various sections of the national economy? What is the future of such a state? To these questions Comrade Mao Tse-tung's article *On People's Democratic Dictatorship* published on July 1, 1949, and *The Common Programme* adopted by the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, have given full and satisfactory answers.

In his article *On People's Democratic Dictatorship* Comrade Mao Tse-tung defines the People's Republic of China as a "people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class (through the Communist Party) and with the alliance of the workers and peasants as its foundation." In explaining the significance of this formula, Comrade Mao Tse-tung writes:

Who are the people? At the present stage in China, they are the working class, the peasants, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie. Under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party, these classes unite to form their own state and elect their own government so as to enforce their dictatorship over the henchmen of imperialism—the landlord class and bureaucratic capitalist class, as well as the reactionary clique of the Kuomintang, which represent those classes, and their accomplices. The People's Government will suppress

such persons. It will only permit them to behave themselves properly. It will not allow them to speak or act wildly. Should they do so, they will be instantly curbed and punished. The democratic system is to be carried out within the ranks of the people, giving them freedom of speech, assembly and association. The right to vote is given only to the people, not to the reactionaries. These two things, democracy for the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries, when combined, constitute the people's democratic dictatorship.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out over and over again that the People's Republic of China must follow the example of the Soviet Union, in advancing towards Socialism and Communism and must henceforth stand firmly on the side of the Soviet Union, on the side of Socialism. But in the present historical period, the People's Republic of China still permits the national bourgeoisie to exist. Herein lies the difference between people's democracy in China and people's democracy in the countries in Southeast Europe. This difference results from different historical conditions.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung writes:

The national bourgeoisie is of great importance during the present stage. We still have imperialism standing beside us, and this enemy is very ferocious. It will require a very long time for China to attain genuine economic independence. Complete and genuine independence can be achieved only when China's industry has developed and when China no longer depends economically upon foreign countries. China's modern industry is still very small compared with the nation's entire economy. In order to offset imperialist pressure and to advance her backward economy a step forward, China must utilise all elements of urban and rural capitalism which are beneficial and not harmful to the national economy and the people's livelihood. She must unite the national bourgeoisie into the common struggle. Our current policy is to control capitalism, not to eliminate it. (*Ibid.*)

The process of controlling capitalism is a process of uniting with and struggling against the national bourgeoisie and also a process of reforming the national bourgeoisie. Comrade Mao Tse-tung says:

The other exploiting classes have been overthrown and only the national bourgeoisie remains. At the present stage a great deal of suitable educational work can be carried on among them. When the time comes to realise Socialism, that is, to nationalise private enterprises, we will go a step further in our work of educating and reforming them. The people have a strong state apparatus in their hands, and they do not fear rebellion on the part of the national bourgeoisie. (*Ibid.*)

The basic viewpoint of Comrade Mao Tse-tung concerning the People's Republic of China is laid down in legal form in *The Common Programme*. The general principles of *The Common Programme* state:

The People's Republic of China is a New Democratic or a People's Democratic state. It carries out the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class, based on the alliance of workers and peasants, and uniting all democratic classes and all nationalities in China. It opposes imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and strives for the

independence, democracy, peace, unity, prosperity and strength of China.

The Common Programme systematically outlines the present basic policies of the Chinese people's democratic united front and of the People's Republic of China in the political, military, economic, cultural, national and diplomatic spheres. These policies are also the basic policies of the Communist Party of China at the present period. *The Common Programme* makes a particularly detailed explanation of the economic policies. It states:

The basic principle for the economic construction of the People's Republic of China is to develop production and bring about a prosperous economy through the policies of taking into account both public and private interests, of benefiting both labour and capital, of mutual aid between the city and countryside, and circulation of goods between China and abroad. The state shall co-ordinate and regulate state-owned economy, co-operative economy, the individual economy of peasants and handicraftsmen, private capitalist economy and state capitalist economy, in their spheres of operation, supply of raw materials, marketing, labour conditions, technical equipment, policies of public and general finance, etc. In this way all components of the social economy can, under the leadership of the state-owned economy, carry out division and co-ordination of labour and play their respective parts in promoting the development of the social economy as a whole.

Thus, the political leadership of the working class and the economic leadership of the Socialist-type state economy under the control of the working class are legally recognised in *The Common Programme* and constitute the main guarantee of the development of the People's Republic of China towards Socialism.

The establishment of the People's Republic of China elated the peoples of the whole world. On October 2, 1949, the most staunch international friend of the Chinese people, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Rumania, the People's Republic of Hungary, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the Republic of Poland, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Albania, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the Republic of India, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Union of Burma, the Republic of Indonesia, the Swiss Confederation, the Republic of Finland, and Pakistan have in turn established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. Britain, Ceylon, Norway, Israel, Afghanistan, and the Netherlands have recognised the People's Republic of China.

The People's Republic of China stands firmly on the side of the world camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union and vigorously tries to strengthen the friendly relations between China and the Soviet Union. On February 14, 1950, with the personal

participation of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Generalissimo Stalin, Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Vyshinsky, signed on behalf of China and the Soviet Union the historic *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance*, the *Agreement between China and the Soviet Union on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen* and the *Agreement between China and the Soviet Union on the Granting of Credit to the People's Republic of China*. The Treaty and Agreements greatly strengthened the world camp of peace and democracy and the international position of New China and contributed much to her reconstruction work.

Immediately after its establishment, the Central People's Government carried out enormous projects to restore and reform the national economy, which had been seriously devastated by imperialism, feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism, war and natural calamities. After confiscating the bureaucratic capital of the Kuomintang, the Central People's Government built up a state economy of a Socialist character, which swiftly exercised a great influence on the economic life of the whole country. Supported by the state economy, the Central People's Government swiftly and effectively unified and



balanced national finances, curbed the acute inflation of the previous 12 years and systematically carried out tremendous schemes to restore industrial and agricultural production, communications and trade. In order to open up markets and to accumulate funds for industrialisation, the Central People's Government decided to put the emphasis in economic work on the development of agriculture, light industries and domestic trade, and, at the same time, started to establish a number of the most urgent national defence industries and power industries. Because the state economy actually controls the economic life of the whole country and is highly concentrated, private capitalist industry and commerce are being gradually led onto the road of accepting the leadership of the state economy and at the same time a state capitalist economy, serving the state economy, is gradually developing. The reorganisation or readjustment of industry and commerce to meet the needs of the country is an essential part of the preparations for planned industrial construction.

The Central People's Government regarded the carrying out of agrarian reform throughout the country as one of the main conditions for improving the entire economic situation and preparing for industrial construction. In June 1950, the Central People's Government adopted the *Agrarian Reform Law of the People's Republic of China* and from the winter of 1950 to the spring of 1951, led the

peasants in the newly-liberated areas to complete agrarian reform in areas with a total rural population of 130,000,000. Because the war has been mainly concluded, the provisions in the *Basic Programme of the Chinese Agrarian Law* promulgated in 1947 concerning the problem of the land of the rich peasants were modified in the *Agrarian Reform Law of the People's Republic of China*. The *Agrarian Reform Law* changes the policy of requisitioning the surplus land of the rich peasants to a policy of preserving the rich peasant economy, that is, to requisition only under special conditions the land the rich peasant rents out and to leave the rest of his land intact. This new policy is an important means of ensuring the middle peasant's enthusiasm for production. At present, the agrarian reform has been completed in areas, including the old Liberated Areas, with a total rural population of 290,000,000 and it will be completed in the rest of the country within one or two years. The agrarian reform, the building up of state power in the form of the people's representative conferences, which are being carried on throughout the country, and the large-scale campaign in which the broad masses of the people are participating to suppress counter-revolutionary subversive activities have greatly consolidated the foundations of the people's democratic dictatorship. Without such foundations planned economic construction would be impossible.



The Communist Party of China realises that the consolidation of the Party is of decisive significance in all revolutionary work at present and in the future. The Party has developed swiftly in the successful years of the People's Liberation War. Now the membership of the Communist Party of China is 5,800,000. The Party has decided in general to suspend recruiting new members in the old rural districts and to stress the recruitment of industrial workers into the Party. The Party had decided to conduct serious and systematic Marxist-Leninist education among its members, in order that every Party member should thoroughly understand the necessity of relying on the working class and of establishing Communism, and also to carry out a serious overhaul of the Party's organisations according to strict standards.

When the Chinese people started to reconstruct their country they did not forget the threat of new imperialist aggression. The American imperialists who were not resigned to their defeat in China, openly occupied China's Taiwan Province in June 1950 when they carried out their armed intervention in Korea. The seizure of Taiwan by America was actually the continuation of the long-term armed intervention of the American government in the Chinese People's Liberation War and the beginning of its armed intervention against the People's Republic of China. The American seizure of Taiwan proved that America's frenzied armed invasion of

our friendly neighbour, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was part of its general aggressive plans against our country. The reason why the American interventionists supported the puppet clique of Syngman Rhee, the "Chiang Kai-shek of Korea," in launching attacks upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was that it wanted to follow the old path of the Japanese aggressors: first to occupy Korea and seize Taiwan and then occupy Northeast China. In October 1950, the American army of invasion occupied Pyongyang and then madly thrust large numbers of troops northward to the Chinese-Korean frontier on the Yalu and Tumen Rivers, seriously threatening the security of Northeast China. The United States Air Force constantly bombed and strafed the countryside and cities of China near the northeast frontier and inflicted losses of life and property on our countrymen. The people throughout the country could no longer tolerate these actions. They called for resistance to America and aid to Korea and to protect their homes and defend their country by voluntary action. The Communist Party and other democratic parties of China issued a declaration supporting this patriotic demand of the people. Thus, with unparalleled enthusiasm, the Chinese people vigorously carried out a just, gigantic struggle to resist America and help Korea.

The Chinese people's volunteers started fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army on the Korean front in the latter part of October 1950, and quickly changed the perilous situation encountered by the Korean people in their war against aggression. The frenzied assault of the American army of invasion was thrown back from North Korea and severe losses were inflicted upon the American invaders and the Syngman Rhee puppet army. From that time until the latter part of June 1951, the Chinese people's volunteers, together with the Korean People's Army, fought five campaigns and inflicted losses of over 250,000 men on the enemy in action (not including their non-combatant casualties). The severely beaten army of invasion was driven to the vicinity of the 38th Parallel in the centre of Korea. In April 1951, because of the series of defeats he had sustained, the commander-in-chief of the army of invasion, the notorious American warmonger, MacArthur, was dismissed from his post. In spite of the many difficulties caused by the aggressors' frantic bombing and destruction, the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea gallantly helped the Korean people to resist the American aggression. This action was enthusiastically hailed by the people of China, Korea and the whole world and gave rise to an unprecedented patriotic upsurge among the Chinese people. The patriotic Chinese people are deeply convinced that the task of helping Korea, liberating Taiwan and consolidating the national defence is not only a vital guarantee of China's economic recovery and construction, but is also an important component part of the cause of world peace. The noble struggle of the Chinese people against American aggression will end in victory just as did the People's War of Liberation against Chiang Kai-shek.

(To be concluded)

Nation Backs Chou En-lai On Japan Treaty

Democratic parties and people's organisations supported Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's Aug. 15 statement on the forthcoming San Francisco conference to sign the U.S.-British Draft Peace Treaty with Japan. (See Supplement.) The Peking *Kwangming Daily* points out that the basic nature of the Draft is to rearm Japan, extend the U.S. aggressive war in Asia, and prepare for a new world war. The Peking *People's Daily* states that U.S. efforts to conclude a separate peace treaty with Japan are a significant step by U.S. imperialism to prepare a new war in Asia. The press and people's organisations unanimously stated that the exclusion of the Chinese people, who fought the longest against Japanese imperialist aggression and made the greatest sacrifices, is the height of absurdity.

Dalai Lama Returns to Lhasa

Before leaving the Tibetan town of Yathong for Lhasa on July 21, the Dalai Lama had a cordial meeting with Chang Ching-wu, the representative of the Central People's Government, who has since left for Lhasa. In a telegram to Chairman Mao Tse-tung on July 20, Tibetan local government officials and lamas at Yathong expressed pleasure at the arrival of Chang Ching-wu in Tibet Province.

U.S. Spies Punished

Antonio Riva and Riuchi Yamaguchi, leading culprits among the seven found guilty of espionage for the U.S. Government and plotting armed assault on leaders of the Central People's Government, were executed in Peking on August 17. The press has carried numerous letters from workers, peasants, students and Catholic groups condemning the U.S. espionage intrigues and strongly supporting the government's action. (See Page 25 and Supplement.)

Labour Insurance for Two Million

By the end of June, 2,178,400 workers and staff members in 2,445 factories and mines all over China were covered by the new Labour Insurance Regulations, stated a Hsinhua despatch of Aug. 10.

With some 27,500 million yuan, 30 per cent of the total insurance fund, the All-China Federation of Labour is setting up new rest homes and sanatoria in the resorts of Peitaiho and Tsingtao.

Shansi Irrigation Project

More than 100,000 peasants and workers had by July largely completed an irrigation project involving the construction of a big dam and the opening of two irrigation canals along the Huto River in Shansi Province. More than 25,000 hectares of land will be irrigated and the flood menace in the river's lower and middle reaches will be effectively reduced with the project's completion.

Water Control Near Tientsin

Work on the Taching River, west of Tientsin, this year included laying a new bed for the river to flow out to the sea through a new route. A lock, a water-regulating gate and a sluice gate are under construction in the upper and lower reaches of the Grand Canal. In 1953 when the project will be completed, nearly 150,000 hectares of land will be protected from floods.

More East China Fish

East China fishermen caught 285,000 tons of sea products during the first half of 1951, fulfilling 57 per cent of the year's plan. This rise from East China's pre-liberation yearly production figure of 260,000 tons was brought about by government aid and emulation drives among the fishermen. East China's sea products are now available to other parts of China.

Price Reductions

By order of the Ministry of Trade, state enterprises reduced the prices of petroleum by 10 to 14 per cent per drum and of fuse oil by 32 to 40 per cent, as of July 27. Coal for industrial use was reduced by 6 to 8 per cent. These price reductions and others on major industrial raw materials will reduce production costs and increase industrial output. This step will help industry meet the anticipated rise in demands from peasants after the autumn harvest.

Sept. 3 Is Victory Day

September 3, the day fascist Japan's surrender terms became effective, will be observed by the nation as the Day of Victory in the Anti-Japanese War. This announcement was made by the Government Administration Council on Aug. 13.

Korean Anniversary Greeted

For the sixth anniversary of Korea's liberation, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai on August 14 sent greetings to Chairman Kim Du Bong of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Congress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung. Premier Chou and other government leaders attended the reception given by the Korean Ambassador Li Choo Yen in Peking on Aug. 15.

National Days Observed

Rumania: The seventh anniversary of the liberation of Rumania was marked in New China on Aug. 23. Leading members of the Central People's Government attended the reception at the Rumanian Embassy in Peking. Chairman Mao and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai sent greetings to the leaders of the Rumanian People's Republic.

Pakistan, Indonesia: The National Days of Pakistan and Indonesia were celebrated in Peking on Aug. 14 and 17 respectively. Congratulatory messages were sent to the heads of the two states by Chairman Mao and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai.

Hsinhua in Hongkong

Regarding the Hongkong Government's recent request to the Hongkong Branch of the Hsinhua News Agency to register itself, a spokesman of the Central People's Government's Press Administration stated on Aug. 19, that the Hsinhua News Agency is a state news agency of the People's Republic of China, and the Hongkong Branch of the Hsinhua News Agency is a part of

our state news agency. According to international usage, it therefore need not be registered. The Hongkong Branch of the Hsinhua News Agency has been ordered to notify the British Government in Hongkong of this.

Indonesia's Unfriendly Act

When 16 members of the Embassy and Consulates of the People's Republic of China in Indonesia arrived at Djakarta on July 22 with

official passports and valid entry visas, they were refused entry. The Chinese Central People's Government has lodged a formal protest and expressed its regret over this unfriendly action violating international usage.

CORRECTION: Line 9 on page 17, Vol. IV, No. 4 should read: "South Korea in September, 1945 and using the..." etc.

U.S. Violations Stopped Kaisung Talks

The Kaisung armistice talks, which resumed with their 20th meeting on Aug. 10 after a five-day suspension, were declared adjourned as of Aug. 23 by the Korean-Chinese side. The suspension was a result of the flagrant and repeated violations of the Kaisung neutral zone agreement by U.S. forces who, besides attacking white-flagged vehicles of the Korean-Chinese Delegation, ambushed and killed a Chinese patrolman in the neutral zone on Aug. 19 and bombed and strafed the Kaisung conference area itself on Aug. 22. (See Supplement in next issue—Ed.)

The conference meetings from Aug. 10-16 remained deadlocked on the agenda's second item—the question of fixing the military demarcation line and the demilitarised zone based upon it. General Nam Il, chief delegate of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers, reiterated the reasonable proposal of fixing the military demarcation line on the 38th Parallel. The United Nations Delegation, however, persisted in its attempt to push the military demarcation line deep into North Korea, north of the 38th Parallel and of the present front lines, so as to give them another 12,000 square kilometres of territory, in compensation for the "independent superiority" of their air and naval forces.

In an effort to break the deadlock, the Korean-Chinese Delegation agreed at the 26th meeting on Aug. 16 to the U.S. proposal to set up a sub-committee to discuss this question further. However, the six meetings of the sub-committee from Aug. 17 to Aug. 22, when the meetings adjourned, failed to advance the talks.

It became increasingly clear that the American side had no intention of bringing the negotiations to a speedy and successful conclusion. Obstinate refusal to give up their absurd claims in the conference room, they equally obstinately refused to make them public. At the same time they indulged in a series of intolerable provocations to bring pressure to bear on the talks.

No satisfactory reply had been received to General Nam Il's earlier protests concerning the strafing of vehicles of his delegation. A still more serious incident occurred on Aug. 19 when, as was conclusively established by material evidence and eye-witnesses, U.N. troops ambushed and attacked a Chinese volunteers' patrol near Panmunjon and killed the platoon leader Yao Ching-hsiang, and wounded another people's fighter. In his reply to General Nam Il's Aug. 19 protest, Admiral Joy, the U.N. delegate, denied responsibility of U.N. forces for this crime.

On the night of Aug. 22, as described in the protest sent to General Ridgway, the U.N. Commander, by General Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, and General Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese people's volunteers, a U.N. plane bombed and strafed areas in the immediate vicinity of the Kaisung conference area and near the residence of the Korean and Chinese Delegation. The American liaison officers were immediately informed of this and called to investigate. They irresponsibly and arrogantly attempted to dismiss even the evidence of the bomb craters, splinters and eye-witness accounts. They failed to return the next day to continue the investigation in daylight. A verbal protest was lodged with them and they were notified that the meetings for Aug. 23 were suspended, if adequate assurances were not received. The people's generals' written protest was delivered to General Ridgway on Aug. 23 pointing out that it was impossible for their delegation to continue the talks under threat of such attacks.

A statement by General Ridgway was issued later that day denying all U.N. responsibility for this crime too and refusing assurances to observe the neutral zone agreement. A Peking Hsinhua despatch of Aug. 26 described Ridgway's reply as "hoodlumism."

Meanwhile, pursuing the dark U.S. policy of aggression and sabotage of peace, the U.N. forces have increased their attacks on the battlefronts. Following repulse of their attacks north of Yangku and Rinche, on Aug. 18 they launched another large-scale offensive near Kansung and Yangku but suffered heavy losses.

In a new provocation, U.S. aircraft also invaded the coastal areas of China's Kiangsu, Shantung and Chekiang Provinces on Aug. 23 and 25.



2,000,000 IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

At the close of the Third World Festival of Youth and Students, held in Berlin from Aug. 5 to 19, two million youth from 104 countries of the globe, representing the most diverse races, world outlooks, religious beliefs and social strata, solemnly declared that the indomitable will of the young generation of all countries and peoples and all its aspirations are directed towards preserving peace and creating a better future.

They hold that a serious danger of another war is threatening the whole world; that the enemies of peace are doing everything in their power to prevent friendly relations among nations; that youth will be the first victims of a war catastrophe; that military preparations are exerting a fatal influence on the living conditions of the young generation; and that the active participation of the young generation in the common struggle of peoples in defence of peace depends on their unity.

Based on the above realisations, the participants in the Berlin Youth Festival therefore solemnly pledged themselves:

- “To devote all our energy to the struggle for preventing the unleashing of a new war;**
- “To thwart and expose the plans of the enemies of peace and mankind;**
- “To fight against the armaments drive and to struggle to improve the living conditions of youth;**
- “To strengthen the friendship and peaceful co-operation of peoples and youth of all lands;**
- “To preserve, strengthen and broaden our unity that has found its beautiful expression in our World Festival;**
- “To draw into this active struggle new millions of youth.”**

They also pledged themselves “to work, with might and main, to carry through the campaign for the conclusion of a peace pact among the five great Powers which will establish the foundations for the peaceful co-existence of peoples.”