

People's 人民中国 China

November 1, 1951

ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE P.P.C.C.

Mao Tse-tung

IN THE CITADEL OF PEACE

Shen Chun-ju

MUTUAL-AID TEAMS IN CHINA

Wu Chueh-nung

9

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The October Revolution and Asia

The peoples of the world celebrate the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at a time when events have exposed with greater clarity than ever before the contrast between two systems: that of peace, democracy and progress—the rule of the people and that of retrogression, war and terror—the rule of avaricious plutocrats.

Today all can see that U.S. imperialism has become the leader of the vilest band of reactionaries ever gathered under one flag. This whole gang of servile rulers of the Marshallised countries, the despicable Francos, Titos, Chiang Kai-sheks, Syngman Rhee and other puppets, the remnants of the vengeful Nazis in Western Germany and fascists of Japan are being dragooned into aggressor blocs in Europe and the Pacific as the cannon fodder for the adventurist American plans of world domination and the enslavement of the Asian peoples in particular. Those plans are already unfolding in the U.S. invasion of Korea and seizure of China's Taiwan, the remilitarisation of Japan and intervention in Viet-Nam, British attacks in Egypt and sabotage in Iran, and the extension of U.S. war bases throughout the world.

But it is only a few years since similar insane plans were utterly smashed by the people of the U.S.S.R., supported by the freedom-loving peoples throughout the world. The enemies of peace do not seem to realise that the era when imperialism could dominate the world has ended forever.

Today the Soviet Union stands politically and economically stronger than ever before. After over-fulfilling the post-war Five Year Plan, the Soviet people are living considerably better than before. Production mounts. Culture flourishes. Science makes new strides in harnessing nature's forces, including atomic energy, to serve the people. On the basis of its Socialist achievements, the U.S.S.R. advances confidently under the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin to the goal of Communism.

In its foreign policy the U.S.S.R. unswervingly realises its policy of peace. It demonstrates how warm the relations between different peoples can be when based on true friendship and equality. It stands as the main bulwark of peace at the head of the mighty alliance of peoples for peace and democracy. In this camp stands the People's Republic of China with its 475 million emancipated people as the great ally of the Soviet Union. As V. M. Molotov stated in March, 1950, the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance "has transformed Soviet-Chinese friendship into a great and mighty force for the consolidation of world peace, the like of which does not exist and has never existed in the history of the human race." Here too stand the German Democratic Republic and the various other People's Democracies of East and West with the broad masses of the peace-loving peoples throughout the world. Through this fraternal unity the triumph of the ideas of the October Revolution has been firmly consolidated and developed. The camp of peace and democracy today stands invincible before a desperate and weakened imperialism. This is of the utmost significance for the peoples of Asia menaced by U.S. imperialism.

The lesson of this contrast between the policies of the people and those of the exploiters is becoming ever clearer to the oppressed peoples of Asia as they seek the way of liberation from imperialism and to a full, happy and peaceful life. They see the path to the future of all mankind charted by the Great October Socialist Revolution. They see before them the shining example of the victory of the Chinese Revolution, the prototype of revolution in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, guided to victory against powerful enemies by the steeled Communist Party of the workers led by Mao Tse-tung, who has brilliantly applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of China.

Chairman Mao has himself told of the significance of the victory of the October Revolution to China:

"If the Soviet Union did not exist, if there had been no victory in the anti-fascist Second World War, if—which is especially important for us—Japanese imperialism had not been defeated—could we have been victorious under such circumstances? Obviously not."

While the U.S. imperialists threaten the peace and security of China, the Asian peoples see how, with fraternal Soviet aid, the New Democracy of China is making great and rapid achievements in peaceful construction which enable her in her turn to extend brotherly aid to her neighbours. Here is a further tangible demonstration of the significance of the October Revolution to Asia.

The victories of the Korean people and their comrades-in-arms, the Chinese people's volunteers, that have forced the American invaders to come to the conference table, the victories of the people of Viet-Nam, demonstrate again the invincibility of the people fighting with the support of all progressive forces in a just cause of national liberation and guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

These events bring boundless encouragement to the peoples of Asia, battling and weakening imperialism in their fight for freedom. They show that the forces of peace and democracy are strong enough to frustrate the aims of the imperialists and ensure peace—the vital need of the peoples. This confidence is shown by the people's repeated and calm proposal to the imperialists to learn the principles of peaceful co-existence, to ban the atomic weapon, to negotiate a just peace in Korea and peacefully settle all outstanding problems of the world.

As Chairman Mao Tse-tung stated recently at the National Committee Meeting of the P.P.C.C.:

"Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a victorious situation has definitely been established for the people of the world... In a word, the future world must be a people's world."

The lesson of the October Revolution and the mighty achievements of the people to which it has given rise, is that in the era of proletarian revolutions the resolute struggles of the people for freedom must be victorious. Any new world-wide attempt to turn back the wheels of history by force of arms can only end in ghastly failure for its imperialist instigators. It can only bring the end of imperialism.

An Address to the P.P.C.C. Meeting

Mao Tse-tung

At the P.P.C.C.'s First National Committee's Third Session on October 23, 1951

Members of the Committee, Comrades:

The Third Session of the First National Committee of our People's Political Consultative Conference is now open.

Present at this meeting, besides members of the National Committee, are specially invited representatives from the Chinese people's volunteers and the People's Liberation Army; model workers of industry and agriculture; delegates from the old revolutionary bases; workers in education, literature, and the arts; industrialists and merchants; experts in various fields; representatives from religious circles; national minorities; the overseas Chinese; women and youth; representatives from provincial and municipal consultative committees and other groups and many government cadres. The members and invited representatives in this hall include many well-known combat heroes, labour heroes and model workers. The comprehensive scale of this meeting fully demonstrates the tremendous accomplishments and progress of the People's Republic of China on every front.

Great successes have been achieved by the three movements which have spread over our country during the past year: the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea, the land reform movement and the movement for the suppression of counter-revolutionaries. The elimination of counter-revolutionary remnants on the Chinese mainland will soon be basically accomplished. Land reform will be completed in 1952 in all places except a few inhabited by national minorities. The entire Chinese people are united more broadly than ever before in the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea. They are carrying on a determined struggle against the aggressive forces of American imperialism. The Chinese people's volunteers, expressing the mighty will of the Chinese people, have joined with the Korean People's Army in smashing the lunatic scheme of American imperialism in its attempt to invade the Korean People's Democratic Republic and intrude into mainland China. Their action has inspired the peoples of Korea, China and Asia and all other peace-loving peoples throughout the world, heightening their confidence in defence of peace and resistance to aggression. We should express our congratulations and respect to the heroic Chinese people's volunteers and Korean People's Army!



Chairman Mao Tse-tung addresses the Session

As a result of the victories already achieved by these three great movements and the concerted efforts of all levels of the People's Government and of the people from every walk of life, our country is unified as never before. The question of Tibet has been solved by peaceful means. Our national defence has been strengthened. The People's Democratic Dictatorship has been consolidated. Our finances and commodity prices continue stable. We have also taken a big step forward in the work of re-

habilitating and developing economic construction, culture and education.

On the industrial and agricultural fronts the growing patriotic movement to increase production has created a new atmosphere in our country, an atmosphere worthy of celebration. The carrying out of the land reform in the countryside and the democratic reform in industrial enterprises has made it possible for our workers and peasants to develop the maximum initiative in patriotically increasing production and improving their material and cultural life. Provided we unite the workers and peasants, educate them and rely on them, a universal upsurge in the patriotic movement to increase production will surely develop universally throughout our country.

On the cultural and educational front and among our intellectuals in various fields, a movement of self-education and self-remoulding has been widely developed in accordance with the principles laid down by the Central People's Government. This new atmosphere appearing in our country is likewise worthy of congratulation. At the close of the Second Session of the National Committee, I suggested the use of criticism and self-criticism for such education and remoulding. This suggestion is now being translated steadily into reality. Ideological remoulding, first of all of the different types of intellectuals, is one of the most important conditions for completing our democratic reforms in various fields and for the gradual industrialisation of our country. Let us hope, therefore, that still greater successes will be achieved in the course of the steady progress of this movement of self-education and self-remoulding.

All the facts prove that our system of People's Democratic Dictatorship is vastly superior to the political systems of the capitalist countries. On the basis of this system, our people are able to give

expression to their inexhaustible and unlimited strength. Such strength cannot be overcome by any enemy.

The great struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea is now continuing. It must be carried on until the government of the United States is willing to settle the question peacefully. We have no desire to encroach on any country. We are simply opposing imperialist aggression against our country. Everyone knows that if the American forces had not occupied our Taiwan, had not invaded the Korean Democratic People's Republic and had not pushed their attacks to our northeastern borders, the Chinese people would not be fighting against the troops of the United States. But since the American invaders attacked us, we could not but raise the banner of resistance to aggression. It was absolutely necessary and perfectly just for us to do this. Our whole country recognises that it is necessary and just. To carry on this necessary and just struggle it is imperative that we continue to strengthen our work in resisting American aggression and aiding Korea; that we increase production and practise economy in support of the Chinese people's volunteers. This is the central task of the Chinese people today. Consequently it is also the central task of our present session.

We have long said that the Korean question should be settled by peaceful means. This still holds good today. Provided the United States government shows itself willing to settle the question on a just and reasonable basis, provided it stops using every possible shameless means to sabotage and delay the progress of the negotiations as it has done in the past, success in the Korean armistice negotiations is possible. Otherwise it is impossible.

During the two years that have passed since the People's Republic of China was founded, our work in various fields has been crowned with great victories. The victories have been achieved as a result of our reliance on all forces which could be united. Inside the country, we have relied on the solidarity and unity of the various national groups, democratic classes and parties, of the people's organisations and all patriotic democrats under the leadership of the working-class and the Communist Party. Internationally, we have relied on the solidarity and unity within the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union and on the profound sympathy of peace-loving peoples throughout the world. This was the way we gained great victories in our work in various fields, which were contrary to the expectation of our enemies. Our enemies counted on numerous difficulties confronting the People's Republic of China. Moreover, they launched aggressive war against us, thinking that it would be impossible for us both to overcome our difficulties and to deal counter-blows to the aggressors. It was contrary to their expectations that we proved able, after all, to overcome our own difficulties, deal counter-blows to the aggressors and achieve great victories. Our enemies are short-sighted. They fail to see our great and united strength, internally and internationally. They fail to see that the founding of the People's Republic of China announced the end, forever, of the era of the subjection of the Chinese people to foreign imperialism. They fail to see

that the founding of the Socialist Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the various People's Democracies; the solidarity and unity between the two great countries of China and the Soviet Union on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance; the solidarity and unity within the entire camp of peace and democracy and the profound sympathy of the broad masses of peace-loving peoples throughout the world toward this great camp, have announced the end, forever, of the era in which imperialism dominated the world. Our enemies fail to see this and are still thinking of bullying the People's Republic of China and of achieving world domination. However, I can tell you with certainty, comrades, that their way of thinking is both insane and futile. They cannot achieve their ends. On the contrary, the People's Republic of China cannot be bullied. The great peace camp headed by the Soviet Union is inviolable. The peaceful people throughout the world cannot be deceived.

Comrades, since the victory of the Great October Soviet Socialist Revolution, a victorious situation has definitely been established for the peoples of the world. Now, with the establishment of the People's Republic of China and of the various People's Democracies, this situation has been developed and consolidated. It is true that there happened, in the period after the First World War and the October Revolution in Russia, an event in which three imperialist states—Germany, Italy and Japan—tried to dominate the whole world. This took place before the founding of the People's Republic of China and the many People's Democracies. But what was the result? Did it not turn out that the attempt of these three imperialist states was insane and futile? Can it not be said that the results turned out exactly contrary to their wishes? Was it not the imperialists who aimed at dominating the world who were defeated? And now an entirely different situation exists. The great People's Republic of China has been established. Many People's Democracies have been set up. The level of consciousness of the people of the whole world has been raised. The struggle for national liberation is growing vigorously all over Asia and in North Africa. The forces of the whole system of imperialism have been very much weakened. Another extremely important fact is that the power of the Soviet Union, our closest ally, has been greatly strengthened. At such a time, if any imperialist state tries to tread the old path taken by the three former aggressors—Germany, Italy and Japan—can we not fully predict the result? In a word, the world of the future must be a people's world. The countries of the world must be governed by the peoples of these countries. The world certainly cannot any longer remain under the tyranny of imperialism and its running-dogs. I hope that the people of our country will effectively unite as one among themselves and with our ally, the Soviet Union; that they will effectively unite as one with all the People's Democracies and with all nations and peoples throughout the world who sympathise with us; that they will continue to march onward to victory in the struggle against aggression, onward to victory in building up our great country, onward to victory in the defence of a lasting world peace.

The U.S.S.R.—Citadel Of Peace

Shen Chun-ju

Shen Chun-ju, who is President of the Supreme People's Court and Deputy-Chairman of the China Democratic League, visited the Soviet Union twice in the last six months. He has recently returned from Berlin where he led the Chinese Delegation to the 5th Congress of the International Union of Democratic Jurists. Below are his impressions mainly of the Soviet Union as told to our correspondent.



Shen Chun-ju in Red Square, Moscow

I returned home from the 5th Congress of the International Union of Democratic Jurists, held in Berlin last September, more than ever convinced that peace is the insistent demand of all the peoples. I had been to the German Democratic Republic once before last June and I knew from personal contact with broad sections of the German people that the demand for peace is as strong among them as in any of the other countries that I passed through on the way from Peking to Berlin.

On my second visit I again had a chance to meet a diversity of people from many different lands and I found in them that same, strong desire for the preservation of world peace. This was the message of the people that the democratic jurists had brought to Berlin, and it found adequate expression in the conference's deliberations. The discussions on all legal problems, such as, for example, the indictment and punishment of war criminals proposed by the Chinese Delegation, would have been quite meaningless had the issues confronting the jurists not been put in relation to the larger issue of world peace. Always subordinate to the political demands of the people, law played its right role in Berlin. It was made to serve the interests of the people in the most acute political question of the day—the preservation of world peace.

Yes, my journey through the Soviet Union to the German Democratic Republic was an impressive education in peace and how to fight for it. I was impressed most particularly by the peaceful atmosphere in the Soviet Union where, on a previous occasion, I had ample opportunity of seeing this great country in peaceful construction. I was in the Soviet Union last May to attend the May Day celebrations and in the month following I visited a number of cities, including Leningrad and Gorki, and the vast countryside. Everywhere I went I saw new buildings going up, buildings for

the people, living quarters for the workers and industrial enterprises aimed at raising the living standards of the Soviet people. I talked to people—workers, students, artists, government functionaries, etc. and always found that questions of peaceful construction dominated their conversation. War hysteria does not exist in the Soviet Union; in fact, the stirring up of war hysteria is an offence punishable by law. The cause of peace transcends everything in the Socialist land.

Of all the sights of the peaceful construction to be seen so abundantly in the Soviet Union, one of the most noteworthy is the new edifice of Moscow University, which is nearing completion. It is a magnificent sight to visitors flying into the capital. It is a commanding skyscraper, easily seen from a distance, but it is a skyscraper of learning where eager young men and women will advance the limits of knowledge for further raising the living standards of the people—a building utterly unlike the skyscrapers of New York where the pursuit of bloodstained profits and other dark schemes absorb the greedy minds of the men who today rule America and are plotting to dominate other nations. With 36 storeys served by a hundred lifts and other up-to-date facilities and the most modern equipment, the new Moscow University will house 6,000 students when completed. As an institution of advanced learning, it will be unrivalled in the conditions it provides for its students.

I have seen much in my 78 years, but I stood in awe of this grand structure that dominates the skyline of Moscow. I was not so much fascinated by the grandeur of its size and shape as by what the construction of this new centre of learning symbolizes. Like all construction projects in the Soviet Union, it has nothing in common with war preparations. Gigantic construction works like this new Moscow University, the hydro-

electric stations on the Volga, the Dnieper, the Amu Darya, and the Turkmen Canal on which the Soviet state spends billions of rubles are projects on a scale that only a great country pursuing a policy of peace could undertake. What a contrast to the United States which boasts that it will have 8,000,000 workers employed in war production by the end of 1952!

While I stood gazing at the imposing building of Moscow University and mused over the meaning of similarly huge construction projects of the post-war Soviet Union, I cast my mind back to the October Revolution of 1917, which brought into existence the great Socialist state that is the U.S.S.R. today. This momentous event laid the groundwork for the construction of a Socialist state on the soil of one-sixth of the earth. Conditions of peace are needed to build further and pass to Communism. Therefore, peace had been the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy over the last three decades. But the rulers of the capitalist countries do not, and cannot, thrive on peace. Peace would deprive the merchants of death of their profits. They do not believe in the peaceful co-existence of the Socialist and capitalist systems, for they know that the decaying capitalist system cannot successfully compete in the pursuits of peace. This is why, despite the fiasco of their armed intervention, the capitalists' threat of war to the Soviet Union has continued to this day. Yet, in spite of that, the forces of peace led by the Soviet Union have continued to grow to majestic stature.

We know the reason for this. The Soviet Union unswervingly conducts its foreign policy of peaceful relations with other countries and assists friendly countries in their peaceful construction. I saw much of this grand spirit of internationalism at work in the German Democratic Republic. I remember a talk with a German manufacturer who told me how German industries with Soviet aid had got back on their feet again. Cartels have no place here and aid has no political strings attached as is the case of American "aid" in the Wall Street dominated Ruhr. Soviet aid is extended to the German people with a view to rehabilitating their war-ravaged industries and meeting the needs of the people. How different is this from what the Krupps and Adenauers are doing at the command of the American gauleiters!

In Wall Street-dominated West Germany all industries are geared to war production to meet the needs of the "European Army," the "N.A.T.O. Armies," etc. German youth are being pitchforked into the maws of aggressive war machines. But in the German Democratic Republic, the people are producing with Soviet aid things which they primarily need themselves. They have no fear that the things they produce will be used to make an end of themselves or other peoples.

Strong in the support of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the people in the German Democratic Republic are building a happy and peaceful life.

New China is another example of the Soviet Union helping other people in their peaceful construction. Without this generous and inestimable Soviet assistance, it would have been impossible for the Chinese people to have made the remarkable achievements of the last two years. Soviet aid to New China is given in the true spirit of internationalism which finds expression in many ways. I remember especially a worker in Gorki who grasped my hand with an enthusiasm I had never experienced before. I didn't understand a word of what he said at the moment, but I could tell from his smiles that the Chinese and Soviet peoples are very good friends. An interpreter later explained to me that he was saying: "China is blessed. The people now have Mao Tse-tung." We had many experiences like this during our stay in the Soviet Union where people went out of their way to show their warm and deep friendship. It is this great friendship of the Soviet People for New China that is transformed into the invaluable aid that helps us to build our New Democratic state.

But New China owes more than her present remarkable achievements to the aid given by the Soviet people. The very rebirth of the Chinese nation was inspired by our great neighbour. When I saw for the first time the *Aurora* which shelled the Winter Palace and the Winter Palace itself in Lenin-grad, whose capture by the revolutionaries signalled the victory of the October Revolution, I involuntarily recalled the famous words of Chairman Mao Tse-tung:

"Before the October Revolution, the Chinese were not only unaware of Lenin or Stalin but did not even know of Marx or Engels. The salvoes of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism. The October Revolution helped the advanced people of China and of the whole world to adopt a proletarian world outlook as an instrument for looking into a nation's future or for reconsidering one's own problems. Follow the path of the Russians—this was the conclusion."

And the Chinese people have followed this path, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and brought into being in Asia the powerful Chinese People's Republic. Without learning the lesson of the October Revolution—a Marxist-Leninist "proletarian world outlook as an instrument for looking into a nation's future," the Chinese people could not have won their victory and brought 475 million people into the already powerful ranks of the international peace front headed by the mighty Soviet Union.

The emergence of the People's Republic of China has heavily tipped the scales in favour of the forces of peace. The alliance of the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic defined in the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Alliance has made the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, still more solid and invincible. The kinship of our peoples, rooted in the Great October Socialist Revolution, will carry the world safely through all the hazards contrived by the warmongers to the era of the people's peace and democracy.

Mutual-aid Teams in Chinese Agriculture

Wu Chueh-nung

Vice-Minister of Agriculture

The new development of Chinese agriculture may be divided into three stages.

The first, now largely completed, is the land reform which has already freed 310 millions of peasants from feudal bondage and removed the fetters that held back the development of rural production for thousands of years.

The second, the present stage, is the organisation of agricultural production through co-operation and mutual help—through mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' co-operatives.

This is a stepping-stone to the third stage, which still lies in the future: collectivisation of agriculture on a nation-wide scale on the pattern of collective farming in the Soviet Union.

The increasingly numerous mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' co-operatives in China, which are still based on private property but organise the peasants for labour in common, thus represent a development of the profoundest historic importance. They are helping to lay the groundwork for the gradual transformation of the individual economy of millions of small cultivators into the large-scale collective production of a mechanised agriculture.

Historically, the mutual-aid movement in Chinese agriculture traces its origin to the mutual-aid brigades and agricultural production co-operatives established in the old Soviet areas of Kiangsi Province more than twenty years ago. The main aim of those early efforts, however, was to overcome the shortage of farm labour and implements brought about by constant and bitter civil war. The present movement, by contrast, is a powerful and well-organised means of raising agricultural production, applying new techniques, advancing social changes in the Chinese countryside and laying the foundation for the industrialisation of the country.

The present phase of the mutual-aid movement dates from the end of 1943. It was initiated by Chairman Mao Tse-tung who, speaking in Yen-an in that year, summed up the productive experience of the peasants in the then liberated areas and pointed out clearly both the material advantages and the social significance of collectively organised farm labour. In his address entitled *Organise for Production*, delivered at the Welcome Reception for the Labour Heroes of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region on November 24, 1943, Chairman Mao said:

"The policy is to organise the efforts of the masses.... At present, the most important form of organising the masses economically is the co-operative.... For thousands of years, the peasant masses have lived in a system of individual economy. Each household constituted a production unit. This scattered individual production has been the economic foundation of feudal rule. It has caused the peasants to suffer constant poverty and hardship. The only way to put an end to such conditions is gradual collectivisation. And

the only road to collectivisation, according to Lenin, is through co-operatives. In the Border Regions, we have already organised many peasants' co-operatives. But these are not co-operatives of the Soviet type known as collective farms. Our economy is a New Democratic one and our co-operatives are a form of collective labour based on individual economy (that is, on private property)."

In a second speech, *On Co-operatives*, also delivered in 1943, Chairman Mao said:

"This kind of reform requires no change in production tools, and the fruits of production go to private individuals as usual. The change occurs only in the production relations between individuals. It is a reform of the production system. This is a second revolution."

In all the liberated areas, peasants responded enthusiastically to Mao Tse-tung's call to organise for agricultural production. Mutual-aid teams were formed in large numbers. Chairman Mao had said of such teams: "No matter what they are called . . . so far as they are collective mutual-aid organisations voluntarily participated in by the masses (who should never be compelled to participate) we welcome them." (*Organise for Production*) These words have since served as the rule and guiding principle in the organisation of mutual aid.

Two Periods

In the eight years that have passed since 1943, great changes have taken place in China. The growth of the mutual-aid movement during this time may be divided into two periods, one before and one after the setting up of the Central People's Government in 1949.

The first period lasted from 1943 through the remaining years of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression and the entire People's Liberation War that followed. In the liberated areas, where reduction of rent and interest was carried out, the peasants were eager to work hard to improve their life. But they were still extremely poor, there was a shortage of farm labour, and the supply of farm implements and other productive materials was woefully inadequate. For this reason the main slogan of the mutual-aid teams in the liberated areas at that time was "organise to overcome difficulties."

The main work of the teams was then to keep up farm output in spite of the lack of manpower and other war-time hardships, and to improve the living conditions of the peasants while keeping the front-line fighters adequately supplied. These tasks were successfully carried out. The advantages of mutual aid were further demonstrated in overcoming natural calamities. The mutual-aid teams made a big contribution to victory in the Liberation War.

The second period in the development of the mutual-aid movement began with the establishment of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949. The liberation of the mainland of China was

by then virtually complete. Most of the country was again at peace. Men returned to the fields and the number of draught animals increased. In the old liberated areas, agriculture was being rapidly rehabilitated and the peasants were beginning to live a more prosperous life. The mutual-aid teams were gearing themselves into the nation-wide peaceful reconstruction effort which had already begun.

The thorough land reform, which by the summer of 1951 had been carried out in areas containing three-fourths of China's rural population went far beyond the rent and interest reduction of previous years. It abolished feudal land ownership and gave the peasants full, rent-free and debt-free possession of the land they tilled. Working on their own soil in their own state for the first time in 3,000 years, the peasants showed a productive enthusiasm unparalleled in the past. They joined mutual-aid teams in large numbers and began to demand new methods and tools to raise output, since each rise was now immediately reflected in higher living standards. The old purposes of mutual aid, summarised in the slogan, "Organise to overcome difficulties," no longer corresponded to the situation. New slogans were therefore launched:

"Organise to increase yield, raise productivity and improve livelihood;"

"Improve technique to strengthen the mutual-aid teams."

Types of Mutual-Aid Teams

Since the mutual-aid teams in the old liberated areas have the longest history, and are more numerous, experienced and solidly founded, we will use them as examples of the new tasks and achievements.

After the nation-wide bumper harvest of 1950, membership in mutual-aid teams in many of the old liberated areas began to reach a majority of their population of working owner-cultivators. In Northeast China, it rose to the high over-all proportion of 70 per cent—with figures up to 90 per cent in individual counties. In North China it is 55 per cent, with

some counties showing a membership as high as 90 per cent. In the old liberated areas of North Shensi (Northwest China) it is 40-50 per cent; and in Shantung (East China), 33 per cent.

In organisational form, the teams differ greatly in accordance with the wide variety of local conditions encountered over the vast area of China. Basically, however, they may all be classified into three types.

The first type is the seasonal or temporary mutual-aid team, organised chiefly to make up for shortages of manpower, draught animals or implements in the busy season or times of emergency. Teams of this kind are not permanent but are formed as specific needs arise and dispersed afterwards. Their system of counting workdays and awarding bonuses for good work is generally inexact and unstandardised. Mutual-aid teams of this type, however, are still popular and wide-spread in China, especially in the newly liberated areas.

The second type is the long-term mutual-aid team organised on a stable basis. These are common in the older liberated areas where many already have a long history and firm foundations. As compared with the first category they have a more rational system of dividing up labour and of counting workdays and apply the principle of "equal pay for equal work." Many engage in subsidiary occupations to supplement their income from agriculture. On the average, they have increased the earnings of their members and made their life easier.

Some such teams have been formed for the specific purpose of raising productivity through the purchase of modern farm implements, waterwheels for irrigation, etc. In addition, they themselves improve old-fashioned tools and devise better working methods to increase production. This is the leading and constantly growing tendency in the mutual-aid movement.

The third type is the combined mutual-aid team which unites two or three groups of the second category into a larger unit. This organisation brings its members new advantages, such as the possibility of using modern farm machines for really large-scale cultivation. Such teams are not formed until the peasants themselves want them, a sufficient body of experience has been accumulated and suitable tools are available. They are comparatively common to be found in Northeast China.

Higher Productivity: Better Life

Countless facts have already made it clear to the peasants that working together in an organised way is far superior to working separately as individuals. Here are some of them.

Statistics from Northeast China show that members of mutual-aid teams get 30 per cent more ploughing done per man in a given period than individual cultivators.

In the northern part of Shensi Province, the *per capita* crop yield on land cultivated by mutual-aid teams exceeds that of peasants working singly by



Bringing food to the workers in the field.

10 to 25 per cent. Taking the best mutual-aid teams from six Shansi villages which have been designated as models, we find a much more striking figure—a *per capita* crop yield amounting to 45 per cent more than that of non-member peasants. Other examples from Shansi show that the peasants are not only raising themselves from poverty to prosperity through participation in mutual-aid groups, but that the best workers in agriculture are also the most active organisers in the mutual-aid movement. Thus 61 of the model peasants in the province have led their villages in organising teams, while 58 others have led existing mutual-aid teams to increase output.

Organisation of farm labour has also demonstrated its vital importance in combatting natural calamities and enabling their victims to rehabilitate themselves through production. In 1950 the peasants of many parts of East and North China successfully weathered disastrous floods and droughts by uniting in mutual-aid teams of various kinds. In cases where draught animals were lost, these peasants temporarily harnessed themselves to ploughs. Such refusal to give up, such persistence to produce despite all difficulties, was born of confidence that joint effort could achieve results impossible to the individual.

In addition to these material successes, mutual-aid teams are generating a totally new outlook among the peasants. Especially in the old liberated areas, where there has been long experience of co-operation, team members have formed deep friendships among themselves and acquired, as it were, collective thoughts and emotions. The problem of one has become the problem of all. When a team member has a wedding or funeral, for example, all the others help in meeting expenses and making the necessary arrangements.

Generally speaking, the mutual-aid movement has completely changed the aspect of all villages where it is strong. In such villages, there are no loafers. Nor are any persons excluded from production and earnings through circumstances beyond their own control, such as old age or partial physical disability. The pressure of public opinion and the obvious concrete benefits that come from hard work have led to the successful reform of idlers. People who are too old, too young or too infirm to be fully productive are given lighter tasks to do in connection with the teams. Thus they know the joy and equality that comes from being regarded as useful, and participating in common tasks, are able to support themselves and free the able-bodied for tasks for which they are best fitted.

Dependents of revolutionary martyrs and of fighters in the People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea receive special help and consideration from the teams, their land being tilled for them to make up for the loss or absence of their fathers, brothers or sons.

Re-equipment and Rationalisation

Mutual-aid teams are already giving birth to great productive advances due to improved agricultural technique and rationalization of processes, as well as concrete examples of passage to higher

economic forms on the basis of such productive efficiency.

During 1950, mutual-aid teams in the old liberated areas not only equipped themselves with new implements, but began to use selected and specially treated seeds to disinfect seeds prior to sowing, to cultivate their fields more intensively, to employ large quantities of good fertiliser and to take precautions against plant diseases and insect pests.

The effect of new tools is exemplified by a large mutual-aid team headed by Wang Chen-tang in Heilungkiang Province where the average land-holdings, as in most of Northeast China, are much higher than in provinces south of the Great Wall in 1950. This team was able to reclaim 97 hectares of wasteland, increasing its cultivated area by 80 per cent as compared with 1949 it produced 35,000 kilogrammes of surplus grain through proper utilisation of two horse-drawn agricultural machines which it had acquired. Initiative in applying more scientific methods was displayed by the team headed by Chang Chih-chuan in Tatsai Village, Shansi Province, which set aside land for an experimental "small farm." Trying out different seeds and using an improved manure composed of 12 different ingredients it brought its 1950 per hectare output to 20 per cent above the previous norm.

Secondly, mutual aid has economised working time and forces, making it possible for the teams to branch off into subsidiary occupations and thus increase the income of their members. Some now engage regularly in several distinct handicrafts. Through subsidiary production, the mutual-aid team headed by Chia Pao-chih in Shansi Province has raised its income by a sum equivalent to the value of 500 kilogrammes of coarse grain, about half as much as it realised from cultivation.

In the first half of 1950, labour saving from mutual aid in Northeast China made it possible for 100,000 young peasants to leave their villages and become workers in factory industry.

The future tendency of the mutual-aid movement has also emerged with clarity. Alongside the combination of smaller units into large ones, many teams are passing from their present limited function of organising the labour of their members labour to the joint ownership of some types of property. This transition consolidates the teams organisationally while strengthening them economically. It has become particularly common in Northeast China, Shantung Province and North China. Statistics for 155 teams headed by model labourers in Shansi Province reveal that more than 67 per cent of them now possess co-operative property in the form of waterwheels, cattle, sheep and grain.

The birth of this form of collective property has not, however, changed a basic feature of the teams: their foundation on private property. Jointly owned implements are purchased through members' subscriptions, some investing more, and some less, according to their financial condition. All members are free to leave the teams at will and can recover their full investment if they withdraw. New members joining this type of team are required to pay

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Solving Problems on the Huai Project

Chien Chen-ying

Chien Chen-ying, a young woman hydraulic engineer, is deputy-head of the Engineering Department of the Huai River Harnessing Committee. She is also director of the Jenhochi Dam Construction Office.

The planning and carrying out of engineering work to control the Huai River, and to eliminate floods along it in accordance with the call made by Chairman Mao, was a great challenge to Chinese technical workers. Never before had there been an attempt at complete control of any of our great rivers, and none of our engineers, no matter what their education, had had any such experience. Many had a very bookish and conventional approach to their work and could not even use their limited knowledge to full advantage.

During the first year we had many bitter experiences. But we also gained much knowledge and learned how to approach our problems. An example of this was the development of techniques in planning, designing and constructing the modern regulating system at Jenhochi in the middle reaches of the Huai.

The frequent flooding of the Huai River could only be overcome by proper control of the flood waters through storage and improvement of the channel. The key point for control of tributary waters from the upper reaches is Chenyangkuan. When the river was in spate in 1950, the discharge at Chenyangkuan was estimated at 12,000 cubic metres per second, while the capacity of the channel below Chenyangkuan was only 6,500 cubic metres per second. This meant that the inflow exceeded the carrying capacity of the downstream channel by 5,500 cubic metres per second.

Above Chenyangkuan there are eight lakes and swamps. These lie a little lower than the river and have a potential storage capacity of 7,200 million cubic metres. Formerly when the first flood waters came down from the upper reaches, they filled these lakes while the river below was not running to capacity. Thus when the flow reached its peak and the carrying capacity of the middle reaches was insufficient, there was no more available storage space above Chenyangkuan. This inevitably led to the breaching of dykes and to floods, causing great damage along the middle and lower reaches.

Our first plan to control the flood flow called for the separation of the two most important lakes (Changhsi and Chengtung) from the main river, first, by strengthening existing dykes, and second, by building a temporary earth and fascine dam at the upper mouth of the lakes. This temporary structure was to be opened in case of heavy flood. The weakness of the scheme, however, was that it would have resulted in only partial control of flood waters and would have depended on our being able to get

a maximum discharge below Chenyangkuan of 8,500 cubic metres per second.

We had based our proposals on the idea that in order to establish complete control over the flood waters we would have to construct a series of huge and complicated sluices, dykes and dams, which would take considerable time. Furthermore, while concentrating on improvement in storage conditions, we had not given serious consideration to the problem of how to handle such a heavy discharge and what the effects would be on the middle and lower reaches.

Aid from Soviet Science

At this point we were fortunate in getting the assistance of a Soviet expert who proposed that we acquire more complete hydrological data and that we should use graphs to make a proper analysis. The resulting comprehensive set of curves threw doubts on our original scheme. They showed that we needed only 800 million cubic metres of effective storage to reduce the maximum flow at Chenyangkuan to 8,500 cubic metres per second. If we were able to get 5,500 million cubic metres of effective storage, we would be able to keep the maximum flow at Chenyangkuan to within 6,500 cubic metres per second. This was much better than our original plan which would have required nearly 7,000 million cubic metres of storage in order to cut the maximum flow to 8,500 cubic metres per second.

Our Soviet adviser, Comrade Bukhoff, next urged us to propose and study different schemes with a view to adopting the simplest method of control and at the same time obtain the maximum effective water storage.

After studying each lake, tributary and stretch of river, we found that in order to get a total effective water storage of 7,200 million cubic metres we would need an elaborate system of sluices and dams. However, utilisation of the favourable topography at Jenhochi for the construction of a big regulating system would make it possible to control the flow of water into the lakes and main channel. Indeed the construction of the regulating system, supplemented by dykes to separate the main river from adjoining lakes, would give us an effective storage of 5,500 million cubic metres, limiting the maximum discharge at Chenyangkuan to 6,500 cubic metres per second.

We faced many difficulties in the building of a modern hydraulic dam, but Comrade Bukhoff continued to encourage us to find ways to minimise these difficulties by developing simple building methods. Drawing on construction experience in the Soviet Union, and considering the progress in con-

struction in China during the first year of liberation, he formed the opinion that we could complete the project without outside help.

The Huai River Harnessing Committee finally approved the plan which we had worked out with the adviser's valuable help, and resolved to complete the work before the flood season in July, 1951.

A Dam Without Bearing Piles

Before we began to work on the Huai River, no one in China had dreamed of trying to build a hydraulic structure without foundation piles. It was considered that without piles the bearing capacity of the foundation soil would not be sufficient to sustain the weight of any such structure, and that in case the foundation became eroded by the current only the support of piles could prevent it from toppling over.

To build the Jenhochi moveable dams on foundation piles, however, would have required 12,000 piles ten-metres long, and at least three or four months of time to drive them. Shortage of timber would have been a serious obstacle and it would have been impossible to complete the work before the 1951 flood season.

Comrade Bukhoff, however, introduced us to the new Soviet theory and practice of foundation engineering. These have established that foundation piles do not help but, on the contrary, hinder such structures. They contribute to the undermining of foundations because they cause the soil to be more susceptible to underground percolation. Moreover, due to the difficulty of determining the actual bearing capacity of the piles, there is often uneven settlement causing cracking and other dangerous features.

Comrade Bukhoff pointed out that if we could improve our designs, the structure could be safely borne by the soil. We learnt about many large structures in the Soviet Union which rest directly on soil foundations and are in perfectly good condition.

We therefore decided not to use any foundation piles in the construction of the Jenhochi dams.

The decision to discard piles made it necessary to develop new dam designs. The shape and dimensions of the various parts of the dams had to be arranged so that strains would be directed to the center of the base under different water loads. Sometimes our designers worked for days on one small point without arriving at any satisfactory solution. But they persistently repeated their calculations until the new designs were produced.

Soon we met with another difficulty. After the preliminary designs had been completed it was found that part of the foundation soil at Jenhochi was unusually bad, and unable to bear the designed load. Besides, the soil composition was not homogeneous. This forced us to revise our designs again.

In the second revision, an ingenious method of overcoming a part of the difficulty was devised. Analysing the structure of the abutment of the "fixed channel" we found that a considerable part of it was accounted for by works planned to prevent the sliding of the abutment. We removed this weight and laid slide-resisting slabs by the side of the

abutment. Thus we reduced the load requirement to within the specified limits.

There still remained the problem of inhomogeneous composition of part of the foundation soil which would cause unequal settlement. Our Soviet adviser suggested that the foundation soil be removed to a depth of two metres and replaced with coarse sand. We accepted the suggestion. But the foundations were already three metres below the water level, springs were appearing and the work was difficult. To excavate further seemed to invite more trouble, and some of our staff doubted whether it could be done.

The workers themselves settled these doubts. Originally the replacement of the foundation soil was scheduled to take ten days. But thanks to the efficient draining by the pumping unit and the "alternative pit excavation" method originated by our peasant labourers, which also helped to drain the channel for work, the efficiency of the deep foundation excavation was greatly increased. That is how the work was finished ahead of schedule.

Not a single foundation pile was used in the entire structure. Foundation piles were rendered superfluous not by spreading the foundation but by improving the structural design and replacing part of the foundation soil. Surveys during the month following completion of the work showed that settlement had not exceeded the margin allowed. There was no sign either of inequality of settlement or of cracking.

Treatment of Underground Seepage

One of the most important factors affecting the safety of a dam is the treatment of underground seepage.

Here again, Chinese practice had been to follow established Western methods. The theories of Bligh or Lane were used to calculate seepage flow and to design the sheet piling and foundations for dams. These theories have long been criticised both in China and abroad and the flow net method has been suggested for calculating the effect of seepage. It has been pointed out that wood pilings are not reliable and impervious clay blankets and reversed filters have been suggested. This is particularly important in China where American pine lumber was formerly used for wood piles and there is no domestic supply of steel sheet piling.

We accepted the suggestion of our adviser to use impervious clay blankets and filters instead of sheet piling, although many of our technicians raised serious doubts as to its success. These technicians felt that because we lacked experience we would not be able to make the layer really impervious. With regard to the joints between the impervious layer and the concrete, which were to be made of asphalt and burlap, they thought the asphalt felt would be broken when we tamped the impervious clay layer. We took note of their opinions and proceeded to experiment with extreme care.

The felt, made according to our specification, was actually very thick and elastic and was unlike the easily broken asphalt paper. The careful workmanship of the builders enabled us to avoid all the

troubles that had been predicted. Because of the lack of experience of some work leaders, however, we subsequently found other defects in the construction of the clay blankets and filters. These will be remedied later. They do not affect the main point—that impervious clay blankets and filters have proved safe and feasible. With our present shortage of timber, this method of construction can be widely adopted.

Building Without Contractors

In the past, after a design was completed, it was handed over to an engineering or contracting firm for execution. The actual building was then put in the hands of various contractors, the engineering organisation having only supervisory responsibility.

The regulating system at Jen-hochi required 24,000 cubic metres of reinforced concrete, 73,000 cubic metres of stone work, 749 metres of sluice gate installation, and over 2,000,000 cubic metres of earthwork. All this had to be completed in less than four months. The Huai River Harnessing Committee took the stand that the key to overcoming these difficulties was to link technique with the masses. It therefore decided to do the work directly, not through the intermediary of contractors.

Here too, we ran into obstacles. Some of the senior members of our engineering staff had worked on many projects but their actual practical experience was limited because of the contracting method. Most of our young engineers, including myself, had never had a chance to build a large sluice or dam before. But we all realized that this lack of experience was not the deciding factor. We believed that we could succeed because we were working under the Central People's Government, with the people of the whole country behind us. The masses of workers and peasants toiling on the project were well organised and vitally interested in its goals. They were conscious of the meaning of the work to their own lives and the life of the people generally. The leading cadres were conscientious and had a full understanding of what had to be done. None of these advantages were conceivable in work done through contractors. The guarantee of our success, as we saw it, lay in reliance on the great constructive force of the people. And so it turned out.

We organised ourselves into various field units and construction squads. Engineers went out into the field to stake out and direct the actual work. We all learnt to master the details of foundation excavation, staking out, form work, construction of falsework, the making of reinforcements, expansion and contraction joints, the pouring of concrete, the co-ordination of various processes and efficient management of the labour force.



Soviet adviser Bukhoff with Chinese engineers discussing an engineering problem

Our records soon proved that by working directly without contractors the quality of the work could be guaranteed, the timetable could be kept, and materials and money could be saved. We also found that our own technical skill was greatly heightened by constant participation in practical work.

Conquering Lack of Knowledge

After one year we had learned much but our knowledge was still not adequate to the requirements of the work. One reason for this was a wrong approach to learning new things. There were some who persisted in following old ways and could not accept new concepts. They were quite satisfied with what they already knew, or insisted on sticking to books instead of wholeheartedly applying themselves to learning from practice and studying the advanced experience of the Soviet Union.

While the majority of us were deeply conscious that our knowledge was insufficient, we did not have correct methods of study. Some recognised that the Soviet Union had developed many advanced techniques but could not master them owing to language difficulties. Some applied themselves exclusively to improving their technical knowledge but ignored political knowledge. Limited themselves to one side of a problem, they could not make a rounded and fundamental approach to the problems of the work as a whole.

It was by recognising our various shortcomings and failures, and by studying the teachings of Mao Tse-tung, that I and many others gradually found the road to progress.

From Comrade Mao Tse-tung we learned how to profit from the advanced experiences of the Soviet Union, and how to apply experience gained in practical work. From my own experience I learnt that it was the low level of my political and technical knowledge that made me helpless in the face of many difficult situations. At such moments I always reminded myself of Chairman Mao's political call: "The Huai River must be harnessed," and of his teachings in *On Practice*, on "the developing process of cognition based on practice," on the relation between knowing and doing.

In summarising the lessons of one year's work on the Huai River and starting on the tasks set for the second year, one thing stands out clearly. It is the teachings of Mao Tse-tung that have set us on the right road to technical advancement. We shall strive to remould ourselves and march forward along the road illuminated by this bright sun.

The Publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung

—A Brief Introduction to Volume One—

The first of the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* edited by a special committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was published for nation-wide distribution on October 12, 1951. It contains writings by the great leader of the Chinese people in the period between 1926 and 1937 including nine titles which had not appeared in any previous compilation of Mao Tse-tung's works.

Two essays in the early part belong to the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War in China (1924-1927.)

In the first, *The Analysis of Classes in Chinese Society*, written in March, 1926, Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the industrial proletariat is the leading force in the Chinese revolution. Exposing the political contradictions rending the Chinese national bourgeoisie, he proved that its aim of creating a state under its own class rule was utterly impracticable and illusory. Analysing Chinese society to discover who were the friends of the Chinese revolution and who its enemies, this work by Mao Tse-tung laid the theoretical foundations for the strategy of the Chinese revolution. In it, he showed that to lead the revolution to victory, the Chinese proletariat must unite with the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people, that is, with the peasants, to fight against the reactionary minority.

The thesis expounded in *The Analysis of Classes in Chinese Society* has become the basic theory of China's new democratic revolution of the masses led by the proletariat.

The second essay, *A Report on Investigations into the Peasant Movement in Hunan*, was written in March, 1927, and summed up the experiences and achievements of the peasant revolution at that time. In this work, Comrade Mao called for support for the political power created by the masses themselves and pointed out that since the peasant revolution would dig the grave of the imperialist and feudal forces, all political parties would be judged by the revolutionary peasants according to the stand they took toward the peasants' demands.

Both of these works exemplify the Marxist-Leninist stand of Mao Tse-tung as opposed to the capitulationist policy of Chen Tu-hsiu which, in effect, entrusted the leadership of the revolution to the hands of the bourgeoisie and took a negative attitude toward the peasant revolution during the First Revolutionary Civil War.

The main part of the first volume of the *Selected Works*, however, is devoted to fourteen essays written by Mao Tse-tung during the Second Revolutionary Civil War in China (1927-1937).

After the revolution of 1924-1927 was betrayed by the Kuomintang reactionary clique headed by

Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei which acted in collusion with the foreign imperialists, the problem confronting the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China was how to preserve the revolutionary forces, how to establish new revolutionary bases, how to prepare for a new upsurge of the revolution and assure its victory. In this extremely complicated and grave situation, Comrade Mao advocated a strategy combining withdrawals made necessary during the period following the defeat of the revolution with preparations for positions for a new offensive. He led the Party in its advance into the rural districts where the reactionary forces were comparatively weak.

In his historic work, *China's Red State Power—Why Can It Exist?* (1928) Mao Tse-tung gave a brilliant analysis of the political and economic characteristics of semi-colonial and semi-feudal China. He wrote:

"Since the foundation of the Republic of China in 1912, semi-colonial China has been characterised among other things by continuous fighting between the various cliques of old and new warlords supported by the imperialists abroad and the comparadors and landed gentry at home Two factors accounted for this state of affairs: a localised agricultural economy instead of a unified capitalist economy; and the imperialists' policy of marking off spheres of influence, of splitting up the country for their respective exploitation."

Basing himself on this analysis, Comrade Mao drew the conclusion that "if we only realise that disunity and war are both continuous within the White regime; we shall have no more doubt about the emergence, survival and daily growth of the Red political power." He then went on to establish the principle that armed struggle must be the main form of revolutionary struggle in China, that this armed struggle should take the course of encirclement and subsequent seizure of cities from revolutionary bases established in the rural districts and that, instead of falling into the error of adventurist policies, the growth of revolutionary areas should be in the form of expanding circles.

The Struggle in the Chinkang Mountains (November, 1928) is another extremely important historical document included in the *Selected Works*. It relates to the early building up of the People's Liberation Army (then the Chinese Red Army) and the revolutionary bases. In this essay, Mao Tse-tung analysed the general political situation and the development of the revolutionary armed struggle at that time. He showed how the revolutionary withdrawals after the defeat of the revolution of 1924-1927 were actually being turned into new revolutionary offensives in the rural districts. Laying down solutions for various specific problems which came up during the struggle, he severely criticised the "leftist" deviations of some Party comrades.

The document printed under the title *Rectification of Incorrect Views in the Party* (December,

The Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung (Chinese Ed.)
Published by the People's Publishing House, Peking, 296 pages.

The Nation Hails A New Addition to the Treasury of Marxism-Leninism

When dawn broke on October 12 1951, long queues were already lined up before the entrances of all leading bookshops in the main cities of China. Workers, soldiers, students, merchants and peasants who had walked many miles from their homes—all were eagerly waiting to get their copies of the first officially edited selection of the works of their beloved leader and teacher, Mao Tse-tung. Inside the crowded but orderly shops, energetic clerks were hard-pressed to serve the mass of customers. By noon, most of them had exhausted their assigned stocks.

More than 600,000 copies of the first of the four volumes of the *Selected Works* (the others will appear at regular intervals) were allotted for distribution at this time. An initial 15,000 was specially sent to Korea for the Chinese people's volunteers. The rest of the edition was sold to workers, cadres and students who had placed orders for the book through their trade unions and other people's organisations. More copies are being printed.

The publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* is an important event in the life of the labouring people of China. Newspapers all over the country front-paged the news of the appearance of the first volume and carried editorials and special articles on the content and historical significance of the writings contained in it. In many cities, lectures on the part played by Mao Tse-tung's teachings in the Chinese revolution were delivered at special meetings by leaders of the Communist Party and various people's organisations.

People who acquired copies of the book all expressed the intention of mastering the teachings of Mao Tse-tung so as to apply it in their own work.

Labour hero Li Shih-hai said: "I am going to study it thoroughly. It will help me to raise my political and cultural level. It will stimulate my creativeness and help me in production. Didn't we overthrow the Kuomintang once we learned the teachings of Comrade Mao?"

Shih Ta-hu, a school teacher, declared: "The writings of Chairman Mao are like a key. They are the key which saved us by opening the door of the prison that was Old China. We must master them to open the door to the China of the future."

With the publication of the book, the consuming nation-wide interest in the study of Mao Tse-tung's writings has become even greater. The Communist Party and many other people's organisations are making plans to use it as part of the regular political studies of their many millions of members in 1952.

1929) is a section of the Resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Fourth Red Army of the Chinese Communist Party, written by Mao Tse-tung. It criticises the various non-proletarian deviations inside the Party in the light of the characteristics of Chinese society, with its agricultural economy dominated by small producers, and proposes ways to correct them and solve many fundamental problems in building the Party and the Army.

In *A Single Spark Can Kindle a Prairie Fire* (January, 1930), Mao Tse-tung further expounded the principles governing the establishment and development of the revolutionary bases and the revolutionary state power of the masses, taking these as the starting point of the coming new revolution. After analysing the contradictions in Chinese society as manifested by the situation at that time, Comrade Mao used the old proverb, "A single spark can kindle a prairie fire", to explain the inevitability of a new upsurge of the Chinese revolution.

The existence and development of the Chinese Red Army and Red State Power in China comprised a question of crucial importance to the Chinese revolution following the defeat of the revolution of 1924-1927. This was a new question, put before Marxists by the development of the revolution in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country of the size of China. In *A Single Spark Can Kindle a Prairie Fire* as in *China Red State Power—Why Can It Exist?*

Mao Tse-tung analysed the unique experience of the Chinese people to provide the answer.

How to Analyse Rural Classes, written by Mao Tse-tung in 1933, is a key document in the history of the agrarian revolution in China. It summed up the experiences gained during the Chinese agrarian revolution, settled controversies which had arisen in analysing classes in rural areas and corrected deviations then existing in agrarian work.

Our Economic Policy (January, 1934) dealt with how to direct a mixed economy consisting of state-owned enterprises, co-operatives and private enterprises, in conformity with the interests of the people. This work by Mao Tse-tung was the first to delineate the fundamental principles that now govern the economic development of the People's Republic of China.

In an article also written in January 1934, *Attend to the Livelihood of the Masses and Consider Your Methods of Work*, Mao Tse-tung stressed that all revolutionary cadres should consider service to the people as their primary duty.

The Tactics of Fighting Japanese Imperialism (December, 1935) provided the theoretical basis for the Anti-Japanese National United Front put forward by the Communist Party. In it, Comrade Mao gave a brilliant analysis of the new changes in class

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Chinese Pioneers Write to Stalin

Our Dear Comrade Stalin!

On the eve of the 34th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we Chinese Pioneers, who spent a glorious time at a beautiful summer camp of the Soviet Pioneers, send our warmest greetings to you and the Soviet people. We wish you good health and every happiness as you lead the Lenin Young Communist League and the Soviet people forward to Communism.

It is a month since our return to our homes from the Soviet Union. In this past month, we have thought much of the dear Soviet land and everything that we saw while we were there. We saw many factories in Moscow with their forests of giant chimneys. We also saw the leafy boulevards and tall buildings. Many comrade workers were building still taller apartments beside them. We also visited Moscow's subway. The stations are as splendid as palaces.

We spent a most happy summer vacation with the Soviet Pioneers in Artek. We enjoyed all kinds of activities. We visited famous places; we made models of ships and planes and had many camp-fires. When the Soviet Government made a call for the collection of seedlings to help in afforestation, we too answered the call.

Dear Comrade Stalin! We became very good friends with your Pioneers during this vacation of ours. We learnt a lot from them, especially from their spirit of patriotism and internationalism. We know that under your loving care children in the Soviet Union are given every opportunity to develop their talents, and a still happier future awaits them.

In Leningrad, we saw for the first time in our lives a Soviet Pioneers' Palace. It was named after Zhdanov. It is really a huge building. You have to spend one whole day to go through all its rooms and halls which have all sorts of equipment to help children in their lessons and in gymnastics. We were told that the Palace belonged to a tsar before the Revolution and that the Soviet Government had given it as a present to the children. Our dear Comrade Stalin, how the Soviet Government and you love us children!

We also visited the No. 171 Girls High School, a new school in Leningrad. The big classrooms, biology and physics laboratories, gymnasium and auditorium—they all have large windows which let in plenty of light and

fresh air. We have seen how the Soviet people do all they can for their children.

What we saw reminded us of what someone had told us—that living in the sunshine of Stalin, children in the Soviet land grow like flowers. Children would not have such a beautiful life as they now enjoy without Lenin and you, without the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, without the victory of Socialist construction!

After we returned to our own country, we joined in the celebrations of our National Day in Peking. We saw our powerful national defence units marching in Tien An Men Square. We know that our economic construction is developing swiftly. We are sure that under the guidance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and with the help of the Soviet people and you, our Motherland will soon be built up like the Soviet Union. That is the direction in which we are heading, that is our happy future.

When people all over the world are celebrating the 34th Anniversary of the October Revolution, we Chinese Pioneers want to tell you this: we will be faithful to the great ideals of Stalin and Mao Tse-tung. Under the leadership of our dear and respected Chairman Mao Tse-tung we will study hard, make ourselves perfect in health and as our motto says, Be Always Ready!

A group of Chinese Pioneers who spent their holidays in the Soviet Union.

LIU HSIU-MEI	YANG YI-HSIANG	CHIN HSING-HUA
SHIH HSIU-YING	TANG YI-MEI	TANG YING-MEI
WANG YUNG-CHEN	TAHUPAYAERH	HSU YUAN-CHI
T'EN YUEH-PING	HAO LUNG	HOU WEN-YUAN
HUANG TSAO	TSAH SINACHIE	LU CHING-HUA
YANG YI-CHUAN	WANG LIANG-AN	CHANG CHI-YAO
CHANG CHENG-YEN	HSU HSIAO-HUI	CHANG SHU-AN



China's Young Pioneers in Moscow's historic Red Square



A Chinese Pioneer pins a souvenir badge on a student at the Nakhimov Naval Training School in Leningrad

Members of a large Chinese delegation were guests at the May Day celebrations in Moscow's Red Square this year

SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

The brotherly friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union is reflected in the warm reception given to the increasing number of people's delegations visiting in the two countries.



Outstanding film workers from China and the Soviet Union were present at the opening ceremony of the Chinese Film Festival in Moscow last month. Seen here are (1. to r.) the Chinese actresses Yo Shen and Chang Chen, and the Stalin Prize Laureate, Boris Andreyev



The Soviet volley ball team which visited China last May were presented with huge friendship banners in Canton

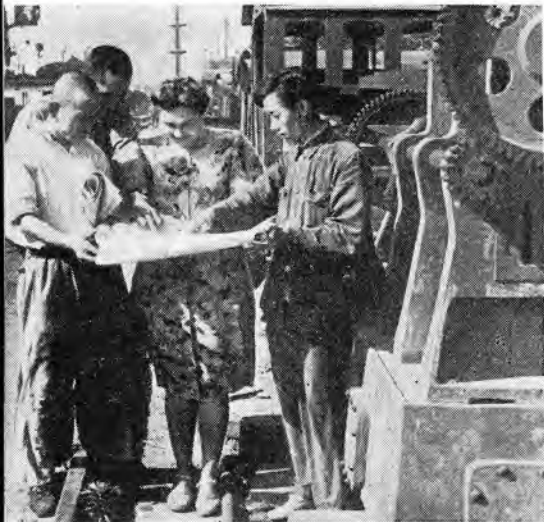


This dam on the Huai River, built with the aid of Soviet advisers, is part of a year's work to reclaim one-seventh of China's arable land from the menace of serious floods

SOVIET AID HELPS CHINA BUILD FOR PEACE

The application of advanced techniques developed in the Soviet Union and the aid of Soviet experts has speeded up reconstruction in China.

This Soviet woman engineer taught Tsui Teng-liu (left), a former foreman, now director of a railway machine shop in Dairen

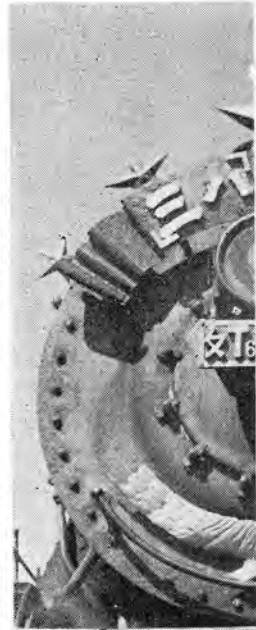


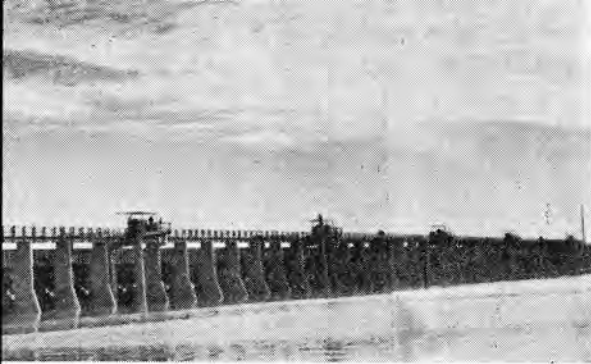
Soviet veterinary surgeons are helping to spread the latest scientific methods in the care of livestock



The big

Reconstruction of Canton's Pearl River Bridge was completed ahead of schedule, in November 1950, with the help of Soviet technicians





work that has freed



state farms now harvest their crops with Soviet combines



China's first woman engine driver, Tien Kueiying, was trained by Soviet railwaymen



These students at the People's University in Peking have made rapid progress in the Russian language as taught by the new methods of their Soviet teacher

No plague has been reported since October 1949. Successful methods of epidemic control are due in no small measure to Soviet assistance. Picture shows Soviet plague fighters in Chahar Province, 1949



Soviet experience in child welfare is being closely studied at first hand. This Soviet doctor works in a railway workers' hospital in Dairen



The three-storey main office was constructed with bricks made on the farm

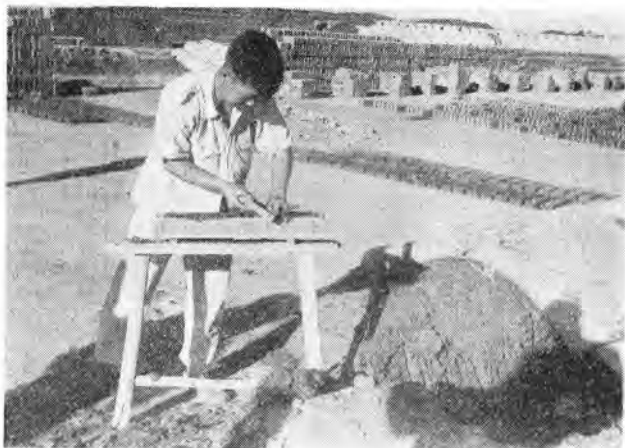


Miao Kan, a farm "graduate," rejoices with his family over the fruits of his labour

Skilful planning and hard work have made barren alkaline land yield bumper crops

CHING HO FARM

At this Farm in North China, as the story on the following pages describes, convicted Kuomintang criminals, spies, saboteurs, press-gang ring-leaders and others are being remoulded into citizens of the people's state by labour and study.



Kao Hui-min, former Kuomintang secret service man, has become a model brick-maker. He refuses to leave the farm although free to do so



Some of the students' wives live freely on the farm and work in its straw-bag factory

DEVILS INTO MEN

A visit to the Ching Ho Farm where former Kuomintang spies and saboteurs are remoulded into citizens of New China.

P. C. Yu

The autumn shower ceased. The sky turned azure blue. From the east came a sea breeze, driving the mid-day heat from the wide-spreading North China coastal plain. Our lorry hummed its way amidst the green of a vast rice field. On both sides of the broad road, tall stalks, heavy with ears of grain, bent to the wind as if to greet us. This land now wore the rich tints of the south.

Liang Wen-ying, the Deputy-Director of the Ching Ho Farm, stood on the running-board, directing the driver and explaining what we passed on our way around the farm. Like the other cadres he was sunburnt and sturdy, and looked like a typical farmer. "This is the centre of the farm," he said as we crossed a bridge spanning a canal.

Pointing to the rice fields on both banks of the canal, Comrade Liang said with the pride of a jeweller craftsman discussing his precious stones: "This is a piece of '300 grain' rice—each stalk with more than 300 grains—and the land beyond is of *yinfang* rice that has only 120 grains to the stalk, but the grains are much bigger. We've also got *aikuo* and *shuiyuan* varieties. But whatever they are, our rice grows nearly twice as tall as our neighbours."

"When we first came here," he continued, "the land was alkaline. It had to be washed before being planted. We dug this main canal and many smaller feed ditches, moving thousands of cubic metres of earthworks to wash and cultivate these new rice fields. All this and the field work were done by our students."

"Your students?" asked one of the visitors, puzzled.

Liang, knowing he was misunderstood, answered:

"It's the criminals themselves. It's true they are former secret agents of Chiang Kai-shek and other types of criminals but this is not a prison. They are being reformed here through labour. So we never call them prisoners. They are actually being re-educated as in a school. 'Ching Ho,' as you know, means the river of pure water. It's symbolic."

We visited the "villages" in which the "students" live. The "students" are, all of them, indeed criminals: former participants in the crimes of the Kuomintang terror against the people, convicted special agents, saboteurs, professional spies, stool-pigeons and informers in the trade union and student movements, press-gangsters, strong-arm men, blackmailers and embezzlers. Now they were organised for creative labour.

They live in rows of new bungalows with plain glass windows, simply furnished with desks and brick *kangs*, under which a fire can be lit in the winter. Five neat piles of bedding were laid on each *kang*. Most of the criminals wear clothes sent by their families. Those who cannot afford their own clothes are supplied with uniforms.

Everything in these settlements was newly built. Each village has a co-operative canteen, where residents can purchase daily necessities—cigarettes, matches, towels, tooth-paste, paper, envelopes, lard, salt and so on—at cheap prices. Three adequate meals a day are provided—cereals, vegetables, fish and meat dishes. Now it was the crab season and the men were catching crabs in the irrigation canals and eating delicious meals.

"Village" life centres around its own club and auditorium with a stage lit by fluorescent lamps. In one village we saw a rehearsal of Lao Sheh's *Pearl Fang*, a play on the reform of old intellectuals directed and acted by the "students" themselves. On the evening we arrived at the farm, the farm's special Cultural and Educational Team gave a performance with its orchestra, including "big-drum" songs and comic dialogues and sketches and a lantern-slide lecture on how criminals had been reformed through labour.

Each "village" also has its well appointed first-aid room and here, except for one or two cadres who look after administrative affairs, all the medical workers are former criminals. Chien Yu-nien, once a favourite of Tai Li, Chiang Kai-shek's gestapo chief now serves as assistant in one first-aid room. He was here because both at Yenching University and at the Peking Union Medical College as a paid Kuomintang agent before liberation he had spied on the progressive students and had caused the arrest of many of them. One of his colleagues is Wang Chung-chin, former superintendent of the Public Security Bureau Hospital in Peking in KMT days, who faked evidence in defence of Pearson, the American G.I. who raped a Chinese girl-student in Peking in 1946. Instead of farming, these men like Wang Chung-chin are allowed to practice their own civilian skills and besides food, some of them receive pocket-money worth 30 to 50 catties of millet per month.

All these buildings and the three-storey office, the machine-shop and barns are all made of the bricks manufactured by the farm's own brick and tile works. It turns out enough bricks for the building projects of the farm and gives a large surplus which is sold.

We saw other home-made products of the farm in the 11 pumps used to irrigate the rice fields. They are driven by entirely home-made motors, and all this machinery is operated by the former criminals, who learned this new job on the farm.

Working hours on the farm vary according to season around the normal eight- or nine-hour day. During our visit, preparations were being made for the coming harvest. For four hours in the morning and three in the afternoon, the men and cadres were clearing darnels and tares, tying rice stalks that were too heavy with grain and paving the farmyard for threshing and making hay, but when harvest time came, working hours would, of course, be inevitably increased.

In the evenings after work in the relatively slack seasons these former criminals gather together to study. Their reading which is the same as that prescribed for cadres, includes books on Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Mao Tse-tung. They have already read and discussed *The History of the Development of Society*, *The New Outlook on Life*, *The Common Programme*, and *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship* by Mao Tse-tung. They also read the *People's Daily* of Peking and the *Reform Garden*, edited and published twice a week by their own Cultural and Educational Team. The discussion groups also study current events and at the same time those who are illiterate or had little general education are taught to read and write by their more advanced comrades. One young man whom we spoke to had learned to read several hundred characters during his four-month stay on the farm. His term had actually come to an end, but he would not leave. When we saw him, he wore a new shirt and leather shoes. Asked why he wanted to remain there, he said candidly: "I'm an orphan; I knew nothing about the love and education that only parents can give. Yet it's here that I've received them from the cadres. It's only now I know what home is. Can an orphan leave his home when he's found it?"

The farm not only looks after the criminals' immediate needs. A straw-bag factory has been set up on the farm for the convenience of the wives of criminals who have failed to find suitable jobs to support themselves. At first they knew nothing about bag-making and depended entirely on the farm. But now many of them have become quite skilled, earning pocket-money valued at 30 catties of millet per month in addition to their own food. They as well as their children are given educational facilities. Children of school age go to a school. The toddlers are looked after in a kindergarden.

Every other weekend the inmates are free to spend with their wives. Asked what was their impression of their husbands since they came to the farm, the women unanimously agree that even when their menfolk had been cruel and tough to their own people in the past they had now become much more considerate and kind. They looked forward to the moral regeneration of their husbands as the way to their own emancipation.

* * *

On the third day of our stay on the farm, Comrade Li Yi-ping, the Director, spoke to us in his

tiny but neatly decorated drawing-room. Several paintings of the buildings and scenery of the farm hanging on the wall appeared still more lively when set off by the reality outside the window.

Li, earnest and slow speaking, apologised for the delay in giving his report. "I deliberately postponed it because I wanted you to see for yourselves first how things were." He quoted the words of the last act in the opera *The White-haired Girl*. "In our new society devils are turned into men.' The men you have met here were devils in the old society. But except for a very few, they have become conscious of their guilt in oppressing the people in the past. Now they are determined to serve the country and the people with redoubled efforts in order to redeem themselves.

How had these devils been changed into men?

Reform by Work and Study

It was Chairman Mao who laid down the policy of reforming through labour enemies of the people whom many would think hopelessly sunk in crime. In his historic essay *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship* published on July 1, 1949, Chairman Mao Tse-tung enunciated the principle that members of the reactionary classes in general, on condition that they do not rebel, sabotage or create disturbances, would be enabled to find new productive occupations and helped to reform themselves through labour to remake themselves into new men. This was later reflected in the *Common Programme* and in the various People's Government directives and regulations on the treatment of criminal political elements.

It was in conformity with this policy that in February 1950 the Public Security Bureau of the Peking Municipal People's Government organised this special Ching Ho farm school for former KMT agents convicted of various crimes. These men had served in the secret services of both the KMT army and party. Their job was to hold the people in terror by every means including arrest, blackmail, torture and mass murder. Some were police sergeants and others major-generals. Some had been trained in the notorious "Sino-American Co-operation Organisation" (SACO) and were thus closely linked with U.S. espionage services.

After the liberation of Peking in 1949, these men of terror remained in the city hoping to continue their subversive work. But one by one they had been exposed and unearthed by the people.

After careful investigation they were arrested. At their public trials the people could hear for themselves the record of their crimes. Those guilty of murder and other capital offences paid the supreme penalty. The lesser criminals were "sentenced" to be reformed.

Such was the band of reactionaries who came to the Ching Ho State Farm—arrogant, self-seeking, anti-social, accustomed to exploit and ill-treat others. It was a bleak spot in which to start a new life. They had to start everything with their own hands. They built their own mat-tents, dug up the neglected earth and cleared land that had lain unused for centuries. Faced with the task of

becoming self-supporting they had to turn these salt-flats into rice fields.

Before this test of labour, many of them became utterly dejected. Some failed to turn one single cubic metre of earthwork a day. Some had never touched a spade in their lives or carried a burden heavier than a briefcase full of dollars. Three of them once tried to harness up a horse to a cart, but after fruitless efforts, ended up by pulling the cart themselves and letting the horse walk behind it.

The cadres of the farm meanwhile, particularly the members of the Communist Party, worked side by side with the inmates, sharing their hardships. It was they who set the example. Labour was nothing new to them. They had fought and toiled at a hundred tasks for the victory of the revolution. They now dug ditches, planted seeds and showed what they knew about sickle, plow and thresher. Comrade Liang Wen-ying, the Deputy-Director, worked on the team building earthworks.

Such examples stirred the minds of these former counter-revolutionaries. Only a few months before they had been ashamed to work with their hands. Now they began to realise the real meaning of labour. One confessed that one chilly morning when he was gingerly testing the water in a field with his toes he saw a cadre walk straight into the ooze without the least hesitation.

It was then that he realised that in comparison with the Communist Party members whom he had hated as his enemies, and the peasants, whom he had formerly despised, it was he himself who was the one to be ashamed. For the first time in his life, he came to understand the truth of the old Chinese saying: "Every grain of rice in your bowl is the result of labour."



Knowing the extent of their own crimes in the past, these criminals were impressed by the lenient policy of the People's Government. They recalled how they had treated revolutionaries and progressives in the old days: the beatings, the hangings, the torture: "sitting on the tiger-bench," pricking under the nails with bamboo-pins, burying alive, and the like. They had thought that the Communist Party would take severe reprisals. But here was the People's Government helping them to re-educate themselves "to make a living and to reform themselves through labour into new persons." They grew to hate their past.

The attitude of the individual Party members was another surprise to these criminals. They saw Party members who had been the direct victims of KMT agents bury their resentment and act strictly according to the policy of the People's Government. Party members worked untiringly to re-educate them, explaining the Government's policy, setting them examples in practical work and encouraging them to redeem themselves.

One of the criminals told us how, before liberation as a judge of the KMT military court, he had

tortured and sentenced to death a Communist Party member in a jail in Peking. Just before the execution, however, the liberation came and the Party member was rescued. Now the judge was himself imprisoned in the same jail. He was preparing for the worst when one day the Party member recognised him. But to his surprise, his former victim only consoled and encouraged him to reform himself.

An Enlightened Policy

This enlightened policy in dealing with them and the personal attitude of the cadres combined to inspire the reactionaries with the zeal of working men. One after another, they decided to redeem themselves by meritorious work. They started emulation campaigns to dig ditches, fight the flood, and harvest the grain. The little red flag of the winner became a coveted banner. Some of the best workers won the title: "Reform Model Worker." One stopped a leak in the dyke with his body until others came to his aid and saved the dyke.

It was through this at first compulsory but later voluntary labour of these former KMT criminals that the Ching Ho Farm raised production six times in two years by reclaiming more waste land and improving its agricultural methods. The call for an average of 650 catties per *mou* was answered by one brigade undertaking to raise it to 700 catties per *mou* and then by another to 800 catties.

The original sentences of the farm inmates varied from several months up to life terms. But the actual terms served vary according to the progress of the criminals' reform. After "graduation," as the criminals themselves prefer to call it, they are recommended by the farm to suitable jobs in civilian life. But many actually choose to remain on the farm.

"But not all the former enemy agents can be reformed," said Director Li. "Some of them refuse, though not openly, to acknowledge their guilt, because they still believe the old days will come back."

"Chen Heng-yi, a KMT military agent told his companions: 'When the U.S. army gets here, we'll take over the farm and make the cadres work for us. Then we'll "reform" them—two meals of trash a day and bring them to reason with the whip.' This was the man who once wrecked one of the farm's water-wheels and cooked crabs with its wood.

"Feng Lan-ting, major-general in a former KMT military espionage group, even organised a few die-hards into a 'Society of Comrades in Distress' with the aim of escaping 'when the Americans land' but the whole plot was soon exposed.

"Leniency, however, has its limit," continued Director Li. "Criminals who continue their counter-revolutionary activities are severely punished. They are either put under stricter discipline or go to Peking for further trial."

Some of these criminals have naturally tried to escape. But they soon learned that this is not so easy in a people's state. One ran away and tried to hide himself at his wife's and mother's house, and his relatives' and friends'. But he found they had all changed. They succeeded in getting him to go back to Ching Ho of his own accord.

"Now the question of escape no longer arises," concluded Director Li. "You have seen for your-

selves how our 'students' can go about their field work without being watched. They realise it's no use trying to escape because they are watched by the whole mass of people whose eyes are penetratingly sharp."

One Criminal's Story

Before we left the farm, we had a talk with several former KMT agents. One of them was an engraver at a printing-house in Peking, and had helped the management blacklist and dismiss more than a thousand workers at one time. Another "part-time" spy, in league with the local reactionaries, owned to kidnapping at least 330 men for the KMT troops.

One who impressed me the most was Liu Ssueh-chin, a young man of 27. Born in a small merchant's family, he decided to "get on in the world" by joining the KMT secret service. He was trained in a special class for gendarmes.

"I was taught to worship Chiang Kai-shek and hate the Communists because they opposed him. I swore with the others: 'Rather do injustice to a thousand than let one Communist escape!'

"When Peking was liberated, I thought that ten to one, the Communists would kill me. But I couldn't afford to go to Taiwan, and I didn't want to starve so I went and registered at the Public Security Bureau. They treated me very well there but I thought there must be a trick in it.

"I appeared very honest there in the Bureau, but at the back of my mind I was thinking: 'I know you Communists. You're liars. The KMT told me so. You are out to cheat me but I'm not such a fool as you think. I'll trick you!'

"I tried to win their confidence. When the cadres called on us to join the Ching Ho Farm last year, I was the first to give them support, but I hated them bitterly and thought: 'Now you want to use us as slaves.' I disliked the work, but I worked hard when any cadre was beside me.

"My attitude didn't change until one day I found one of the cadres working so hard that he spit blood. In order to get the seedlings planted in the right time, he had refused to rest and gone on with his work. I began to think that perhaps a Communist was really a different kind of person. But I didn't let this idea go far. I told myself that this was only a particular case.

"A couple of months later, I got some pocket-money from an uncle of mine who was working in Peking. I went to the village for a towel, cigarettes, sweets and so on. I spent only half of my money for all the things I wanted. The shop-keeper told me that since March, the market price had remained stable throughout the country for the first time since the Anti-Japanese War began. Some goods were even cheaper. I was bewildered. I had hated the Communists as my enemies, but it was they who, within a year, had brought order out of the economic chaos the KMT reactionaries had left. Now I began to

see who really was the enemy of the country and how I had served them.

"At a meeting where I was given an award of 50,000 yuan for my good work, I saw the portrait of Chairman Mao. His serious but kindly eyes put me to shame as if they were looking into my very soul. Suddenly the face of Chiang Kai-shek came across my mind. For five years that rascal had fooled me into being his running-dog. I felt a wave of hatred for him so that I dared not look at Chairman Mao's portrait again. When I was receiving the award, tears ran down my cheeks. They were tears of gratitude mingled with shame.

"From then on, I approached both work and study with an absolutely different attitude. I studied easily and worked as I had never worked before. I read the *People's Daily* everyday. Each report of a new inspiring event gave me new hope in the future of the country. But when I was reminded of my own fate I was dejected. I was an outlaw who had cut himself off from people and country. The grand work of national construction needed and welcomed the contributions of all the people, but not mine. My hands were stained with filth, even though not with blood. I despaired that they could ever be cleaned. It had been easy to separate myself from the people, but how difficult it was to come back to them! This was my state of mind then.

"But recently, two things happened in quick succession. One of our school-mates was an engineer. When he had completed his sentence three months ago, he was recommended by the farm to a factory at Tangshan. In the last letter he wrote to the farm, he expressed his heartfelt thanks not only to the farm where he was remoulded, but to the People's Government and the Communist Party. Before he went to the factory, as he said in the letter, he worried about how he would be treated. But on the very first day he arrived there, he was made to feel at home. He was warmly welcomed and treated like any of their cadres, working and studying side by side with them. He joined the trade union and shared whatever any other member enjoyed. Now he earns a salary equal to 700 catties of millet, which is four times more than that for a Party member.

"Then Miao Kan, who is sitting at the other end of this table, ended his term. He too was a criminal. After 'graduation' he refused to leave. He once looked after the cattle on the farm, but he was trained and now he is one of the cadres—he is our veterinary surgeon—and is treated accordingly. He is supplied with all the available books and apparatus he needs. Even when the Director, impressed by his zealous work, recently offered him a better paid job at another farm he still refuses to leave us.

"These two examples give me confidence in the future," Liu went on with brightening eyes. "They remind me of the Chinese saying which one of the cadres once mentioned to us: 'Steel can be tempered out of scrap iron.'"



"This Victory Has Changed the Face of Asia"

Ilya Ehrenburg

*Member of the International Stalin Peace Prize
Committee*

I have spent several weeks in China. This is infinitely too little for such a huge and varied country. But to me these brief weeks seem like an epoch. I have seen a world I had not known before, separated from my country by thousands of kilometres, yet close to it in its ideas, feelings and love of peace.

I am happy that I have seen the New China. It is an ancient country with a culture that is rich and complex beyond the dreams of simpletons from Oklahoma or Alabama. And today this ancient country is living a new life.

Since the October Revolution, the victory of the revolution in China is the greatest event in the history of mankind. This victory has changed the face of Asia. I have seen soldiers reading books of poetry. I have seen smiles on the faces of the textile workers of Shanghai, liberated from the yoke of the colonisers. I have seen the conscientious peasants who have received what their grandfathers had

never dared dream of—land. I have seen the great demonstration in Peking, at which men and women, old people and youngsters cheered Comrade Mao Tse-tung. I have seen too much that is great, too much that is fine to be able to express it all in a few words. One can write books and books about it.

Wherever I went I saw great love for my people and if I am able to find adequate words, I will try to tell the Soviet people that they have a great friend, a noble and fine friend in the Chinese people. Our two peoples are closely united. They are not afraid of hysterical American politicians.

The people of the Soviet Union and the people of China are strong enough to preserve peace, the happiness of their children, the calm of a golden autumn morning when trees are covered with the ripening golden fruits of man's labour.

Au revoir, my dear Chinese friends; I wish you happiness and victories over the forces of evil. May the sun of peace always shine over great China!

"We Are Proud of Sino-German Friendship"

Adolf Deter

*Head of the German Delegation to the Chinese
National Day celebrations*

China is the most easterly and Germany the most westerly country threatened by American imperialism, for the U.S. plan for the remilitarisation of Western Germany, which is already being put into execution by the anti-democratic Adenauer government, has the purpose of preparing a new "Korean war" in Europe.

The German people, like the Chinese, do not want war. That is why each wants to reconstruct its country and live in peace and friendship with all nations. That again is why we, the German people, and especially those in the German Democratic Republic, feel such close ties with the Chinese people and their government. The consolidation of Sino-German friendship is therefore an important contribution to the peace of Asia, Europe and the world.

The liberated Chinese people have taken the road to a new, more beautiful life. Two years is a short time in a nation's history, but much has already been achieved due to the wise policy of the People's Government and its Chairman Mao Tse-tung. I have seen and experienced myself, for example, how fundamentally the land reform has changed the life of the toiling population. In the Little Red Gate Village, peasants who were formerly landless and

bitterly exploited proudly showed us their land and dwellings and reported on their work. With what love and respect they spoke of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and about their bold plans for the future!

For the workers the road has been cleared for social and cultural advance. I saw the attitude of the workers to their state-owned enterprises. I saw it among the railway workers, the best organised in China, among the metal, textile, and power workers. I saw it in the labour heroes—Comrade Lin of the Peking Power Plant, Comrade Chan Yung-keng of Shanghai and how many other model workers!

The large number of patriotic pacts, innovations and improvements, the use of Socialist methods of emulation based on Soviet experience and the widespread activities in support of Korea evidence the maturity, the understanding and the spirit of fraternal solidarity of the Chinese workers in labour and struggle.

The German delegation has seen much in China. It has learned even more. We are proud of Sino-German friendship and are convinced of its indestructibility.

We wish our Chinese friends still greater achievements under the leadership of their government and Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Salute to China

Pablo Neruda

Pablo Neruda, the famous Chilean poet, a member of the International Stalin Peace Prize Committee, came with Ilya Ehrenburg to Peking in September to award the International Peace Prize to Mme. Soong Ching Ling. He wrote this poem while he was in China.

China! How many times have we been shown
your picture
painted especially for the Occident's
consumption —
an old wrinkled woman,
the poorest of the poor,
with an empty rice bowl at the temple door.

Blood is spattered on the walls.
Soldiers come and go
over the face of the land
acting as in a house without a master.
And in the air there hangs a strange aroma —
the stench of death and ashes;
while you sit silent at the temple gate
with your empty rice bowl, looking at us
with your ancient eyes.

In Buenos Aires they sell your picture
specially wrought for the suave senoras,
and at their coffee conversations
the syllables of your tongue
flash like magic rays from buried light.
They all know something of your ancient dynasties;
They prate of Ming and celadon, pursing their lips
as if they were eating strawberries.
They wanted us to believe that
you are a land without people;
a country where the wind
howls through the empty temples
and goes singing only in the mountains.

They wanted us to believe that you were sleeping;
that you would sleep, dreaming an eternal dream;
that you were the mysterious,
the untranslatable, the strange;
a begging mother garbed in rags of silk.
The meantime from your ports
sailed ships loaded with treasures.
Adventurers quarrelled over your inheritance—
your minerals and ivory,
planning to despoil you, bleed you
and take away your wealth
in their cargoed tramps.

But something has happened in the world.
That picture of you no longer gives
the old satisfaction!

Your beggar's majesty was beautiful
but no longer enough for us.
For your Soviet banner was flying proudly
kissed by the smoke of gunpowder,
rousing the hearts of men.
Ah China, we needed you!
Across the seas
we heard the rising voice of the wind,
but it was no longer sighing
over desolate highways.

II

Over the horizon,
over the length and breadth of China,
Mao Tse-tung arose. He carried away
the sufferings of the people
and the dawn enveloped his shoulders.
Even in far America, far from your shores,
my people heard each wave of that new sea.
We saw this calm leader of the people,
his sandalled feet turned to the North,
to Yen-an; clothes powdered with yellow dust,
movements grave, deliberate.
We have seen since then the men of China delivered,
the men of the naked earth,
the common men, toil-bent and old,
smiling again with youth.
We have seen fresh life.
This ancient land is not the land it was.
No longer is it filled with archeological ghosts.
No longer does the moon shine
solitary over the waters.

From every rock a man emerges,
a new heart with a rifle.
We saw you, heroic fighting China,
fighting without bread, without water,
eating grass, toiling the livelong day
so that the dawn could be born.

III

You are not a mystery, nor yet celestial jade.
You are like us—simple folk.
Some barefoot, some with shoes,
peasants and soldiers in the distance
marching to defend your happiness.
We saw the faces
of your peasants—like our faces,
we saw their hands,

the hands of those who work with iron tools,
— our hands.
We saw you too on the broad highway.
We knew the names of your people
— like our names,
Though sounding in another way,
the syllables more sharp,
these were the names of all the peoples.
We recognised those faces and those steps.
They were marching with Mao Tse-tung
across the desert and the snow,
cherishing the seed of
our own vernal spring.

IV

So high stands the giant, step by step measuring
his rice fields, his grain fields,
his earth, his houses,
that he is seen by the peoples of all the world:
"How you have grown, and so quickly, brother!"
And his enemies see him too
glowering from the grey Banks
of New York and the City,
their paunches nourished with blood.
They ask with dread: "Who are you?"
But that calm giant deigns no reply. He looks
at the wide-spread solid earth of China,
gathering up
in one hand all the heavy sufferings
and misery, and with the other
showed us the red seed of tomorrow,
of all that the earth supplies.
On his broad face a smile dawns
and ripples like wheat in the wind.
A smile like stars of gold
glittering on the blood shed by the heroes
who raised your banners.

Now the world has seen you make clear
your vast land,
United, strong against the enemy, a hurricane,
an axe laid on against evil,
a shaft of conquering light,
piercing the old enemy, a victorious
Republic; extending
broad protecting arms over your body,
sure of your peace and destiny.



Those scoundrels who came from across the seas
to threaten your existence, were well received!
Out on enchained Taiwan they strive to feed
that nest of scorpions.
They have descended on Korea
bringing the bloody sorrow and destruction
that comes accustomed in their wake —
the empty walls and murdered women.
But suddenly appears
the bulwark of the volunteers
to realise the sacred brotherhood of man.
From sea to sea, from plain to snow-capped height,
all men look to China.
"A strong young brother has been born!"
And the man of the Americas,
bending over his furrow,
turning the sharp metal of his machine;
the poor of the tropics; the valiant
miners of Bolivia
and the broad-shouldered workers
of deep Brazil and the shepherds
of Patagonia
look to you, people's China, salute you
and kiss your forehead.
No longer will you appear to us in the image
of that picture they gave us,
of a blind beggar at the temple gate.
We see you as a strong
and glorious fighter of the peoples,
in one hand, your victorious arms,
and in the other
a crescent sheaf of corn.
And over your shoulder,
the star of destiny of the peoples!

*A free rendering from the Spanish
by YAO HWA*



Blossoms of Friendship

In the summer of 1950 Mrs. Ruth Bradley, an English friend, sent this journal a gift of English flower seeds "in honour of your glorious struggle and liberation." Her request that they be planted so that "each year their smiling faces will remind you of our never-failing friendship," was fulfilled. The seeds were presented to the Botanical Gardens of Peking and the flowers they produced this year were widely admired. Gardeners at the Gardens informed us that more seedlings will be planted in many places in the Gardens next year. A gift of two packets of aster seeds from China is on its way to Mrs. Bradley.

Whatever the attitude of the British reactionaries the close bonds of friendship between the peoples of Britain and China—symbolised in this exchange and blossoming of flower seeds—can never be broken. Mrs. Bradley's latest letter is reproduced below.

Dear Chinese Friends,

I have been meaning to write to you for some time, and thank you for the beautifully printed copy of Mao Tse-tung's pamphlet *On Practice*, as well as for his picture in colour. We have framed it, and hung it over our bookcase, so that all who come in and out—the insurance man, the tea-man, the doctor and the neighbours—can see he has become part of our life. He is in our room, and in our hearts as well. . . .

I have read his pamphlet three times and am profoundly interested in the way in which he links up the steps of knowledge. It has also made me realise that if I am to bridge the gap between comprehending his writing and actually putting it into practice, then I must study systematically instead of casually as I do at present. So this winter I am going to start a personal study course of Marxism, and have pledged myself to set aside every Friday night in order to complete it.

Dear comrades, it makes me so happy to read about your life, and thoughts and work in *People's China*. We always look forward to its arrival and have lent several copies to neighbours, and Tom, my husband . . . takes them into work for his mates. I think one of the best things about it is its emphasis on change. That we can change ourselves, change our conditions and even change the very structure of our country. We are steeped in tradition and custom which have rooted our lives to the dying past. Many of us just cannot see the possibility of anything different.

Quite recently a Soviet woman delegate visited a small factory in B. and one of our comrades called up an old man to the Soviet delegate and said, "Now then, ask her, all the questions you have been asking me about the salt-mines, the concentration camps and the starvation." The old worker looked at the Soviet woman without a word. He looked her up and down and through her, then he said slowly, "I can see I was wrong, she doesn't look as though she's been starving!" So all his old prejudices and false ideas snapped when he came face to face with the actual truth.

Our insular isolation in England has been a great difficulty, but I think it will be less so, because just as the tensions in the world are becoming more and more acute so also the links between the people of the world are becoming stronger. When Jock Kane (head of the British People's Delegation which visited China for May Day, 1951—Ed.) returned, he gave us a report on his visit to China, which really inspired us. I have told other friends about it, and watched their faces light up at the thought of your progress.

I am glad the little packet of flower seeds I sent you arrived all right. It made me wonderfully happy to think that you should have thought of growing them in the Park for everyone to see. That was a real Socialist thought, because of course you own the Park, it is yours and everybody's.

Well, dear friends, this is the end of my letter, but not the end of my thoughts for you. For I know that our roads, which now seem so far apart, will one day become one road, a great broad highway where all men can walk freely and happily.

Greetings and thanks,

Yours fraternally,

Ruth Bradley

England
August 30, 1951



FRONT

Worker and peasant news correspondents have been a feature of the revolutionary press of China from its very inception, but in the past two years, the spread of a democratic literary culture has led to the development of an entirely new group of correspondents—worker and peasant literary correspondents.

With the steady growth of literacy among the masses, and of a press whose first aim is to bring information to the masses and voice their interests, this development was inevitable. Li Ho-kung is a stevedore on the Hankow wharves, but thousands now know him as the author of the feature *The End of Gang Rule* that recently appeared in the *Chang Kiang Wen I* (Yangtze River Literature.) When his first feature article was published, Li wrote the editor: "In the old days could a 'coolie' ever have dreamed of such a marvel?" Yet he is now only one of the hundreds of worker-correspondents of that magazine, only one of thousands of reader-writers throughout New China, nerve threads of the press that form a complex and sensitive network deeply and widely integrated with the masses. This network is a new literary instrument of great political and cultural importance, an inexhaustible reservoir of new literary cadres.

The campaign to build up this corps of literary correspondents is an important part of the work of the people's press. It is developed particularly strongly in the local magazines and journals.

The *Chang Kiang Wen I* is a typical example. This popular fortnightly was started in the summer of last year in Hankow, the big industrial centre of Central-South China. It offers its readers 42 pages of articles, literary criticism, short stories, poems, plays, songs and essays. It has developed 832 regular literary correspondents during the past year and received

Worker-Peasant Literary Correspondents

from them nearly 10,000 manuscripts and letters, 90 of which have been published. These figures tell of an impressive effort by the editors. Each member of the editorial department had been allotted a certain area as his special care. He writes each of the correspondents in his group at least once a month. He keeps them posted on the central political and literary questions of the moment. All manuscripts are treated with the utmost care and sympathy. There is no such thing as a rejection slip. Unsuitable manuscripts are constructively criticised; faults and achievements are analysed so that correspondents treasure editorial replies as textbooks. "In writing a letter to a correspondent you should be as sincere and kind as if writing to your own sweetheart" is the directive given the editors.

In addition to the regular columns of *Questions and Answers* the magazine, to aid new writers, has tried to build up the closest contact with every one of its correspondents, to find out where their main interests lie and aid them in writing or even in settling personal problems.

Friendship with the Editors

Out of this work has developed a "Literary Advisers' Association" which helps correspondents establish personal contact with their favourite writers. Lectures and weekend schools are held in order to aid the political education of correspondents. Correspondents in remote rural areas often ask the department to subscribe to magazines or buy books or stationary for them. The cordial friendship thus established between the correspondents and editors greatly helps in the giving and receiving of helpful criticism.

The magazine now has literary correspondents from many social groups. People's Liberation Army men and cadres of its cultural troupes and political departments form about 25 per cent of the total. Another 25 per cent are government cadres. Workers and employees form 20 per cent and poor

peasants and village cadres (including primary school teachers) another 20 per cent. The remainder are students or come from other groups. Their active interest is a guarantee that the magazine will closely serve the interests of the masses. They are among the most active elements of the population, enthusiasts both in art and social activity. They are drawn by the magazine into the forefront of the great national campaigns—the land reform, the peace movement, the patriotic emulation drive. Many of them have already made outstanding contributions to these movements through their literary work.

A year ago the very word "literature" had a strange sound to Li Wen-yuan, a peasant in his thirties. Now he is a "veteran" *Chang Kiang* literary correspondent. He had only four years of primary school. But his short story, *The Plot*—dealing with landlord reaction, has brought him wide recognition and earned him over half a million yuan in royalties. The *Chang Kiang* editors helped him turn errors into valuable experience. Six manuscripts were returned to him heavily annotated, stressing the need to polish language and composition. "Now I understand the toil of literary composition," he wrote back. From now on I'll be more modest and more politically conscious."

Tsao Kuei-mei, another correspondent, was once a baker's apprentice and had only two years' regular schooling. It was only after the liberation that he joined in revolutionary work. In his spare time he read voraciously. Leading comrades encouraged him. The editorial department of *Chang Kiang Wen I* gave him valuable advice. Gradually he found his way of expression in poetry, just as simple, honest, vital and full of revolutionary aspiration as himself. He was recommended to the Central Institute of Literature by the magazine and is now studying there with a score of other young writers as enthusiastic as himself, the creators, the raw material itself of the new literature of People's China.



Just an Ordinary Battalion

—Chou Fu-chee, a people's volunteer hero, tells his story—

It was in a mountain village near Pochun. We had only arrived in Korea a few days before. There we saw hanging from a tree three human hearts. This was what remained of three human beings who had lived and loved just like any one of us. We learned the story from the survivors of the village. One day, they said, the American invaders came to this village and tried to rape a girl. But she fought them and her parents hearing her cries came to her help. The beasts were wild with disappointment and carved out the hearts of this girl and her parents.

And now we saw these poor dried-up hearts hanging from a scarred and broken tree, itself a victim of American aggression. Chen, a signalman in our battalion, turned away from the awful sight and covered his face with his hands; his body was shaken by sobs of anger and pity. For him the gruesome sight and the story behind it brought back memories: during the anti-Japanese war his own mother had lost an arm while trying to save his sister from being raped by a Japanese soldier.

We had only just arrived in Korea. But the sight of peaceful cottages razed to the ground; the homeless children with their suffering eyes which seemed to be pleading "Avenge us!"; and the three hearts of the murdered family on that tree near Pochun made us realize how deep was the pain of the people of Korea. We thought of our beautiful Motherland on the other side of the Yalu River, quiet and at peace. No, we volunteers would never let the Americans ravish our land. We were obsessed with the determination to drive them out of Korea and free the suffering people.

* * *

During the 5th Campaign our battalion was appointed an assault and "spearhead" battalion. To be appointed a "spearhead" unit is the greatest

Chinese volunteer heroes have been touring the country telling of their experiences and battles in Korea to thousands at mass meetings. This is the story, in an abridged form, of volunteer hero CHOU FU-CHEE.

honour for any battalion. We were proud that the Party had trusted us to do a "spearhead" job.

The night of May 17 we did a forced march of some 50 li, slipping through three enemy defence lines, and penetrated deep into the Taisutong zone.

Our job was to capture enemy artillery positions, straddle the Hongchun highway, cut off connections between enemy regimental and divisional headquarters and open a passage for our other units to strike in and wipe out the enemy. Our political commissar spoke to us before we left. "Comrades," he said, "let us carry out our job resolutely and fight for the glory of our Motherland. Attack fiercely; defend your positions stubbornly and be prepared to fight off five, ten or even more counter-attacks by the enemy."

Then the offensive began with our artillery laying down a heavy barrage. Our "spearhead" battalion suddenly appeared before a surprised enemy. After hard fighting we captured the enemy artillery position and cut the highway.

Soon after, the enemy counter-attacked. They came in waves. Our comrades fought as if their very hearts were aflame. Company commander Tao, a Communist, was wounded but refused to leave the fighting. Then two incendiary shells hit him and set him alight. His whole body covered by flames, Tao showed then what stuff Communists are made of. Ignoring the horrible pain he must have been suffering, he appointed a comrade to take over his command. He told his successor: "I am going to die... but I am glad to die for the Party, for the Motherland and for mankind... wipe out the enemy... secure our position... avenge me..." Then the flames finally conquered this fine man of steel.

The enemy came back again. This time we fought one of the bloodiest bayonet fights of the campaign. Squad leader Shen had been hit four times but he kept up with us in the hand-to-hand fighting. We drove the enemy back until he quit the battle. When we went out to get back the wounded, we found our comrades' rifle butts broken into two and bayonets bent into a curve, so fiercely had our comrades fought the hated enemy.

While we were fighting in our sector, another "spearhead" unit was moving towards the headquarters of the enemy's 38th regiment. Their objective was Height 535. To get there they had first to capture a hillock with a wireless post guarded by four machine-guns and two platoons. They had to crawl up the hill fighting every step of the way. Soon, of the men in the squad only the leader Chang was fit to fight, and not very well at that for he had been hit twice in one leg. But Chang was a Communist. Disregarding his wounds he crawled up the remaining yards to the enemy post inch by inch. Some 70 feet away from the post he was hit in the hand. Chang, however, calmly took out his first-aid kit and dressed his wound right on that dangerous spot. Then he deliberately took out three hand-grenades with his one good hand and used his mouth to draw out the pins. He tossed them one by one at the enemy guns. Two machine-guns and the radio-transmitter were smashed. Of the enemy on the hill only nine were left alive; seven were wounded and the remaining two were so scared of our super-human hero that they surrendered to the victorious Chang who crawled into the post and took over the guns. Chang's breathtaking capture of the hillock enabled another squad to advance from the flank without danger, and push on to Height 535.

We took Height 535 alright.

* * *

Another detachment of our battalion took up positions on top of the hill at Panhangri. For two days from May 17 to 18 they fought without food or water. By the second day the hunger and the thirst of the wounded was beginning to worry the platoon leader, Liu. They simply had to get some water for the men. Liu, a Communist, spoke to the men: "Comrades! We are volunteers of the people and are led by the great Communist Party. No hardships should be too great for us. We must fight on! We must live to fight! I call on all Party and Youth League members to step up! We must go out and get that water!" Immediately, ten comrades of the Party and League stepped forward. At this stage, Mo Chiu, a young lad who was their messenger, burst into tears with disappointment. "I am not a Party or League member. But I am a soldier. Why can't I go too?" he demanded.

Finally only three men were chosen. Liu himself, a Youth League member, and Mo Chiu, beaming widely now that they had allowed him to go along. The brave trio carrying with them eight canteens made their way to a ravine only 150 yards from the enemy lines. When they got there they found an enemy squad in occupation. Six hand-grenades followed by concentrated rifle fire cleared the way.

When the trio returned, they were greeted with cheers of "Long live the Communist Party!", "Long live Liu!" Liu and the others brought back not only water but one machine-gun, carbines and six automatic rifles, and even aerated-water and some loaves of bread which the enemy squad had with them. The wounded were given priority in drinking the precious water. The rest voluntarily agreed to have three mouthfuls of water a few times a day. Later, even this meagre ration was cut down to two mouthfuls so that they could save more for the wounded.

On the 18th our battalion finished its job. We had been fighting bitter battles without a break for three days and two nights. We dropped off to sleep as soon we put our heads on the ground. But it wasn't for long. The enemy 1st Marine Division now reinforced by four new regiments started a desperate drive northward, while two regiments encircled in the north by our forces now tried to break through.

We were ordered to defend Taisutong and not to give it up. Section leader Shih's squad was ordered to defend a vital hill-top, a key position. In the first attack three hundred of the enemy stupidly made a rash attack on the hill but Shih and his 12 warriors sent them reeling back. But the enemy were not licked. They came back again with 17 planes, seven tanks and more than ten heavy-guns, pounding away at the hill-top. The vicious planes came over, plastered the Height with incendiaries and napalms and set the whole hill ablaze. For five hours the enemy attacked continuously. But the 12 clung on to that hill. They had worked their defences so cunningly that they knocked out more than one hundred of the enemy. In the end all 12 not only came out of it alive but saved that vital hill for us.

In the meantime, an enemy detachment fighting southward tried to break through and pushed close to our battalion headquarters. I was one of those remaining with the headquarters and there were not many fighting men with us. I said to my comrades: "We must do something for our people. Now's the time to organise a corps of heroes and show our stuff. Who's going to join in?" I had to shout to make myself heard for incendiaries and napalms were dropping all around us. Immediately 32 fists were raised and 32 men stood out. We were an assortment of first-aid men, stretcher-bearers, cooks, teachers of cultural subjects, signalmen, trumpeters and barbers. One of them was Chen the signalman, the one who suffered so much when he saw the hearts hanging from that tree near Pochun. He had just received a letter from his mother with which she had sent one of her latest photos. "Dear son," she wrote "don't forget how I lost my arm. ..."

We formed four squads, and went into the attack. We beat off the desperate enemy and broke up his retreat. Our head-cook captured an enemy company commander. Chen the signalman did not return empty-handed; he brought back one carbine, one automatic rifle and one prisoner.

* * *

Ours is only an ordinary battalion. It is just like one of the many battalions fighting in Korea. Are we brave? So are all the others. Why are we brave? I think it is because we are soldiers of the people. We are organised under the leadership of our great Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China. We have been brought up by them. Our comrades are filled with the spirit of the Party and we have with us such fine Communists as Tao the company commander and Liu the platoon commander. These and other Party members overcome all difficulties that crop up in the course of the war. They inspire others with the spirit of heroism. They are unconquerable heroes. ...

Japanese Protest Against "Peace Treaty"

A strong protest against the U.S.-British "Peace Treaty" with Japan was made by 54 prominent Japanese, members of the arts, sciences and professions, in a letter dated September 3 to the chairman of the San Francisco conference.

Although the Treaty has already been signed, we are publishing the substance of this protest and the names of the signatories because it shows conclusively that broad sections of the Japanese people regard the Treaty as a step towards war and not towards peace.

Declaring that the Draft Treaty was "a grave threat to the permanent peace of the world and the future of the Japanese people," the letter listed six points in support of this statement.

1. The wishes of the millions of Chinese who suffered severely from Japanese militarism had been disregarded. The wishes of other inhabitants of the Pacific Area who had suffered similar losses had been likewise disregarded. The refusal of the Indian Government to take part in the conference was a true and frank expression of the will of the Asian peoples.

2. The Draft had been written without discussion at a conference of the Four Powers and it had been announced that no discussion would be permitted at the San Francisco conference. This was contrary to the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement.

3. John Foster Dulles had said that the Draft Treaty had the full support of the majority of the Japanese people. This was not so. The Japanese people had never been given an opportunity to express their opinions about the Treaty, although they would be vitally affected by its provisions which purported to provide for world peace and the democratisation of Japan.

4. The Japanese representatives at the conference who were to sign the Treaty did not represent the will of the Japanese people. Because the Treaty must be a contribution to world peace and peace in Asia, the Japanese delegates to the conference should have been chosen by referendum. This had not been done.

5. The proposal to station American troops in Japan, annexed to the Draft Treaty, would isolate Japan from the other peoples of Asia, threaten world peace, and endanger the independence of Japan.

6. The Treaty would result in the eventual rearming of Japan and therefore violated the new Japanese Constitution which pledged Japan to abandon warfare. This would lead to the destruction of Japan.

The names of the signatories follow:

KOZO ABE, Pastor, Yotsuya Baptist Church; Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University.
SAKAE AKAIWA, Pastor, Uehara Church.
UJAKU AKITA, poet.

TAKATSURA ANDO, Assistant Professor, Kanazawa University.

IKUO ARAKAWA, Editor, "Heibonsha's Encyclopaedia."

KAN EGUCHI, author.

KEISUKE HANADA, instructor, Hokkaido University.

SHINJI FUJIMOTO, member, Association of Democratic Scientists (A.D.S.)

SHIGENOBU FUNAGI, Professor, Waseda University.

RENJI HAYASHI, member, A.D.S.

KEN HIROSE, member, Japanese Philosophical Association.

TEIKICHI HIROSHIMA, member, A.D.S.

KIYOJI HONDA, Professor, Nagoya University.

SHUGO HONDA, author.

TAKASHI IDE, Ph.D.; member, Science Council of Japan (J.S.C.)

KAORU IKEDA, lecturer, Kobe University.

ICHIKO KAMICHIKA, authoress.

YOSHISHIGE KOZAI, Professor, Tokyo University of Technology.

TADASHI KASAI, member, A.D.S.

TAKESHI KATO, instructor, Ome High School.

SHUKICHI MAKINO, member, A.D.S.

TAKASHI MATSUO, Professor, Waseda University.

HIROSHI MINAMI, Professor, Tokyo University of Commerce.

KOICHI MORI, Editor, "Materialists" magazine.

TOKUSABURO DAN, author; Councillor of the World Council of Peace.

RISAKU MUTAI, Ph.D.; member, J.S.C.; Professor, Keio University.

HIDEKICHI NAKAMURA, Assistant Professor, Kanazawa University.

KIYOO OHASHI, Assistant Professor, Nagoya University.

HIDEO ODAGIRI, Professor, Hosei University.

TADASHI OOI, Secretary, Japanese Philosophical Association.

NINZUI SAITO, Assistant Professor, Hokkaido University.

AKIO SAKI, theologian.

YOSHIKATSU SASADA, Professor, Shimizu Mercantile Marine College.

IKUTARO SHIMIZU, Professor, Peers' College.

TAKESHI SHINOZAKI, Assistant Professor, Meiji University.

SHOJI TAKAHASHI, author.

TSUNENOBU TERAZAWA, Assistant Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University.

HAKURO TORII, former Professor, Kamakura Academy.

SHIGEJI TSUBOI, poet.

KAZUKO TSURUMI, authoress.

KATSUMI UMEMOTO, member, A.D.S.

SAKANI YAMADA, theologian.

KEN YAMAZAKI, author.

KENJURO YANAGIDA, Ph.D.; member, Japanese Peace Committee.

KENZO AWATA, former Professor, Musashi University.

TADAMICHI DOKE, Assistant Professor, Tokyo University.

TAKASHI INUI, Professor, Hosei University

ICHIHARU KOKUBU, educationalist.

SETSURO MOMATSU, Professor, Kobe University.

TSURUJIBO KUBOKAWA, author.

TOMOYOSHI MURAYAMA, dramatist.

HAKUON SAEGUSA, Professor, Kamakura Academy.

YOSHIMITSU SEKIDO, member, Japanese Philosophical Association.

KICHIROKU TANAKA, author.

TOKUMITSU YAGAWA, educationalist.

SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG

(Continued from page 15)

relations within China and in the relations among the imperialist powers in the face of Japanese aggression against China. He pointed out the possibility of a broad united front and described the new situation brought about by the completion of the Long March of the Chinese Red Army, firmly rebutting the infantile disorder of "closed-doorism" and some pessimistic tendencies which then arose in the revolutionary ranks. At the same time, he stressed the necessity of maintaining and developing a core revolutionary force under strong proletarian leadership. Only then, Comrade Mao wrote, would it be possible to avoid a repetition of the mistake committed under the opportunist line of 1927, when efforts to expand the main forces of the revolution were supplanted by complete reliance on the ally of that time, the Kuomintang.

The Strategic Problems of China's Revolutionary War (December, 1936) summed up the experiences gained during the preceding ten years of civil war. It also laid the ideological groundwork for the solution of strategic problems in the Anti-Japanese War. In this work, Comrade Mao gave an analysis of the extremely complicated questions of waging war under the economic and political conditions of Chinese society and expounded the laws governing

the development of revolution and revolutionary war. This work is a Marxist analysis not only of the strategic problems of war but also of political tactics and methodology.

The Task of the Communist Party of China During the Anti-Japanese War (May, 1937) was written at a time when the Anti-Japanese National United Front was fast approaching reality. Comrade Mao stressed that this united front must be led by the proletariat and fought against new capitulationist ideas which had arisen in connection with the anti-Japanese war.

The volume concludes with Mao Tse-tung's famous essay *On Practice*, written in July, 1937. It gives an analysis of the philosophic aspect of the controversies that arose within the Communist Party during the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War in China and exposes the doctrinaire and empiricist mistakes in the thinking of "left" and right deviationists in the Party. *On Practice* enriches and develops the epistemology of Marxism-Leninism with the abundant fighting experience accumulated by the Chinese Communist Party during the long years of the revolution.

In addition to the writings enumerated above, the *Selected Works* contain *We Must Attend to Economic Work* (August, 1933,) *On Chiang Kai-shek's Statement of December 26, 1936* and *Win Over Millions Upon Millions to the National Anti-Japanese United Front!* (May, 1937)—L. W. S.

MUTUAL-AID TEAMS IN CHINESE AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 10)

a share into the equipment fund, but may also recover it on leaving.

Finally, an important advantage enjoyed by mutual-aid teams is the priority treatment they are accorded in applying for material aid from the government. Appropriate government agencies have been supplying them with large quantities of production goods as well as consumers' daily necessities through rural consumers' co-operatives and state-run shops.

Patriotic Emulation

A great upsurge in the mutual-aid movement occurred in 1950, after the People's Government issued its call to all peasants to participate in the Patriotic Emulation Drive to Increase Agricultural Production.

The mutual-aid team headed by model worker Li Shun-ta, in Shansi Province, the first to respond, has become a banner and example for the whole country. It has published its plan for increasing production and details of the improved methods it proposes to adopt, challenging other teams to do the same. More than 4,000 mutual-aid teams in various parts of China have responded to the challenge. This mass awareness and participation lays a sure foundation for this year's emulation drive, in which markets for such industrial crops as cotton, flax, tobacco, etc. are fully ensured through contracts between mutual-aid teams and co-operative trading establishments. Thus, even at a period when our farm

economy is still of the small private property type, the mutual-aid movement has become the strongest force in guaranteeing national plans for agricultural production.

Over 200 agricultural producers' co-operatives (100 of them in North China) already exist in China at the present time. Though their number is very small, they represent a development of the profoundest historic importance. They provide a demonstration of how to solve the contradiction between joint working of the land and its individual ownership, which cannot be overcome within the mutual-aid team framework and represent the bridge to the future collective farming of China which will create a cultured as well as a well-to-do life for the vast rural population of our country.

The mutual-aid teams and other forms of agricultural co-operation that now exist are training the personnel which will make this future. It is possible that the leaders of the present mutual-aid teams and agricultural co-operatives may become chairmen of collective farms or superintendents of state farms in the future. They are acquiring training in farm technique and management. Like the commanders of guerilla bands during the Anti-Japanese War, who have been trained from handling spears and outmoded small arms to handling tanks and artillery to become high-ranking commanders of the modern People's Liberation Army, so the present mutual-aid team and agricultural co-operative leaders will sooner or later be trained to operate tractors and combines, to organize large-scale collective and state farms.



CURRENT CHINA

October 11—October 25, 1951



P.P.C.C. National Committee Third Session

The First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the supreme organ of state power in the People's Republic of China, began its Third Session in Peking on October 23.

Attending the meeting were 143 members of the National Committee. Also present were a large number of delegates specially invited by the National Committee, including representatives of the Chinese people's volunteers, labour heroes, representatives of the old revolutionary bases, national minorities, industrialists and merchants, overseas Chinese, religious leaders and others.

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the National Committee of the P.P.C.C. made the opening speech. The Session also heard reports by government leaders on the political, economic and financial situations, as well as reports on educational and cultural work and the development of the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea.

Greetings to Volunteers

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the entry of the Chinese people's volunteers into the Korean war to resist American aggression and aid Korea, the P.P.C.C., the Chinese Communist Party and other democratic parties sent their greetings to the Chinese people's volunteers and to General Kim Il Sung.

Highest Award to Peng Teh-huai

Gen. Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese people's volunteers, will be awarded the National Flag Medal (first class) of the Korean Democratic People's Republic for his outstanding services in leading the volunteers to deal crushing blows to the aggressors in Korea. This was decided by the Presidium of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly on October 23. The Assembly also decided to award medals to commanding comrades and fighters of the Chinese people's volunteers who have distinguished themselves on the battlefield.

Korean Truce Talks

On October 22 liaison officers of both sides to the Korean armistice talks signed an agreement on matters concerning the resumption of the meetings of both delegations.

The agreement was signed after 12 days of negotiation, in the course of which the U.N. Command put forward numerous demands to delay the talks and strafed the Kai-sung neutral zone with their planes killing a 12-year-old Korean boy and wounding his younger brother. It includes points on the area of the conference site, zones around the delegations' headquarters, policing, security on the highway, freedom from hostile acts in the air and communication facilities.

Following the proposal of the Korean-Chinese liaison officers that the delegations resume their meetings, the delegations finally met on October 25.

New Delegates for Talks

Generals Cheng Du Kon (Korean) and Pien Chang-wu (Chinese) have replaced Generals Chang Pyong San (Korean) and General Teng Hwa (Chinese) respectively on the five-man Korean-Chinese Delegation.

Aggressors' Heavy Losses in Korea

Great victories have been gained by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers fighting against the American forces of aggression and their satellite troops since the entry of the Chinese volunteers into the Korean war, on October 25, 1950. The people's forces have annihilated a large portion of the enemy forces and pushed the invaders back to the region of the 38th Parallel. The following is a summary of enemy losses from October 25, 1950 to October 10, 1951, as tabulated by Hsinhua News Agency.

1. More than 387,000 enemy troops were killed, wounded or captured, including 176,655 Americans, 198,324 Syngman Rhee puppet troops, 9,487 British and Australian troops and 2,682 men of the French, Canadian, Turkish and the Philippine troops.

2. 1,654 enemy fighter, bomber and reconnaissance planes were brought down and 646 damaged.

3. 756 enemy tanks, 1906 vehicles of various categories, 31 armoured cars, 69 guns of various categories and four mounted cranes were destroyed.

4. Military supplies captured include 10 enemy planes, 50 armoured cars, 189 tanks, 5,378 vehicles of various categories, 3,489 guns, 4,282 heavy and light machine-guns, 186 anti-aircraft machine-guns, and great quantities of small arms.

From October 25, 1950 to May 21 this year, the daily average in enemy losses was 904. From May 22 to September 24, the daily average was 1,291. Recently, during the three-day period from October 13 to 15, the enemy's losses in the central Korean front alone, reached the peak rate of 5,600 men per day. This sharp rise in enemy daily losses represents the heaviest set-back the U.S. imperialists have suffered in their war of aggression and is a matter of great importance in the war, especially when the aggressors are facing a shortage of fighting manpower.

Industrial Expansion

Hsinhua News Agency statistics show rapid expansion of China's industries.

Fuel and Power: From January to the end of August production of coal increased by 15%, electric power by 22.5% and petrol by 33.7%, compared with the corresponding period in 1950.

Coal Mining is being rapidly mechanised. Average labour productivity this year topped last year's by 23%, and the rate of excavation rose from 30% of the seam to as much as 85%. Danger from gas explosions has been eliminated through the installation of better ventilation and safety measures. Deaths from accidents dropped by 75% in the first half of 1951, compared with the corresponding period last year.

Machine Tool Industry: The machine tool industry is rapidly expanding to meet the vast needs of the national construction programme. In the first half of 1951, state-run factories alone produced 90% of last year's total production. In June, 1951 the number of workers in state-owned plants was 23% more than six months ago. With a backlog of orders which will take six months to fill, many state and private factories are now operating round the clock.

Productivity has shot up six to twenty-fold as a result of new methods for the high speed processing of metals introduced by Soviet experts.

Railway Exhibition

A National Railway Exhibition has been drawing large crowds in Peking since it opened in early September. Working models, graphs and photos clearly illustrate the headway made in railway construction, and the achievements and improved living conditions of railway workers. In addition to the 22,600 km. of railway now open to traffic, the 500 km. Chungking-Chengtu Railway and the 370 km. Tienshui-Lanchow Railway are now under construction and will be completed by 1952 and 1953 respectively. To connect Northwest and Southwest China with the rest of the country, two trunk line routes totalling 5,500 km. are being surveyed.

Sugar Industry Growing

The sugar industry in South and Northeast China, in the country's

best sugar-cane and beet producing regions, has greatly expanded during the past two years. Total output last year topped that of 1949 by 21% and this year's output is expected to be 51% higher than that of 1949. The increase results from the improved management of sugar refineries and the help given growers by new experimental stations and seed nurseries.

New Labour Measures

New measures for the protection of dockers and porters engaged in handling dangerous cargo came into force on October 9. Wages for such work will be from 15 to 50% higher than those paid for other work computed on the basis of a 25½-day month. For workers handling dangerous chemicals, provision is made for shorter hours with frequent rest periods. Workers who are injured in handling such cargo are to receive adequate compensation and medical care. In case of death their families are to be fully compensated. The new provisions are an important step forward in providing for the safety and welfare of China's 800,000 transport workers.

More Nurseries

Child welfare work for workers' families is developing rapidly. There are more than nine times the number of state and privately operated nurseries and creches than existed in China in pre-liberation years. These are especially popular in factories and mining areas and nearly half a million labouring people's children are cared for in this way. In rural districts, more than 10,000 temporary nurseries were set up during the busy harvest season. The expansion of child welfare work, especially in the operation of public nurseries, has made it possible for a greater number of women to participate in industrial and agricultural production.

Cotton Harvest in Sinkiang

Farmers in the Turfan Basin, Sinkiang Province, report an excellent cotton harvest this year. In Turfan County alone, preliminary estimates set the yield at 900,000 kilogrammes of ginned cotton. Government aid in the form of loans and technical advice and the introduction of improved seeds from the Soviet Union have made this possible.

One Million New Teachers by 1957

By 1957 China will have one million new primary school teachers with school facilities for 80% of the children of school-going age. These decisions were made at a special conference on primary and secondary school education recently held in Peking.

The improved economic position of working people since liberation has made it possible for large numbers of their children to go to school. More than 37 million children are at present attending primary school, 55% more than the highest number recorded during the KMT regime.

Lu Hsun's Death Commemorated

The 15th anniversary of the death of Lu Hsun was observed throughout the country on Oct. 19. The Peking *People's Daily* described Lu Hsun as the finest example of a Chinese revolutionary intellectual, and called on the people to learn from his tenacious fighting spirit against reactionary and backward ideologies.

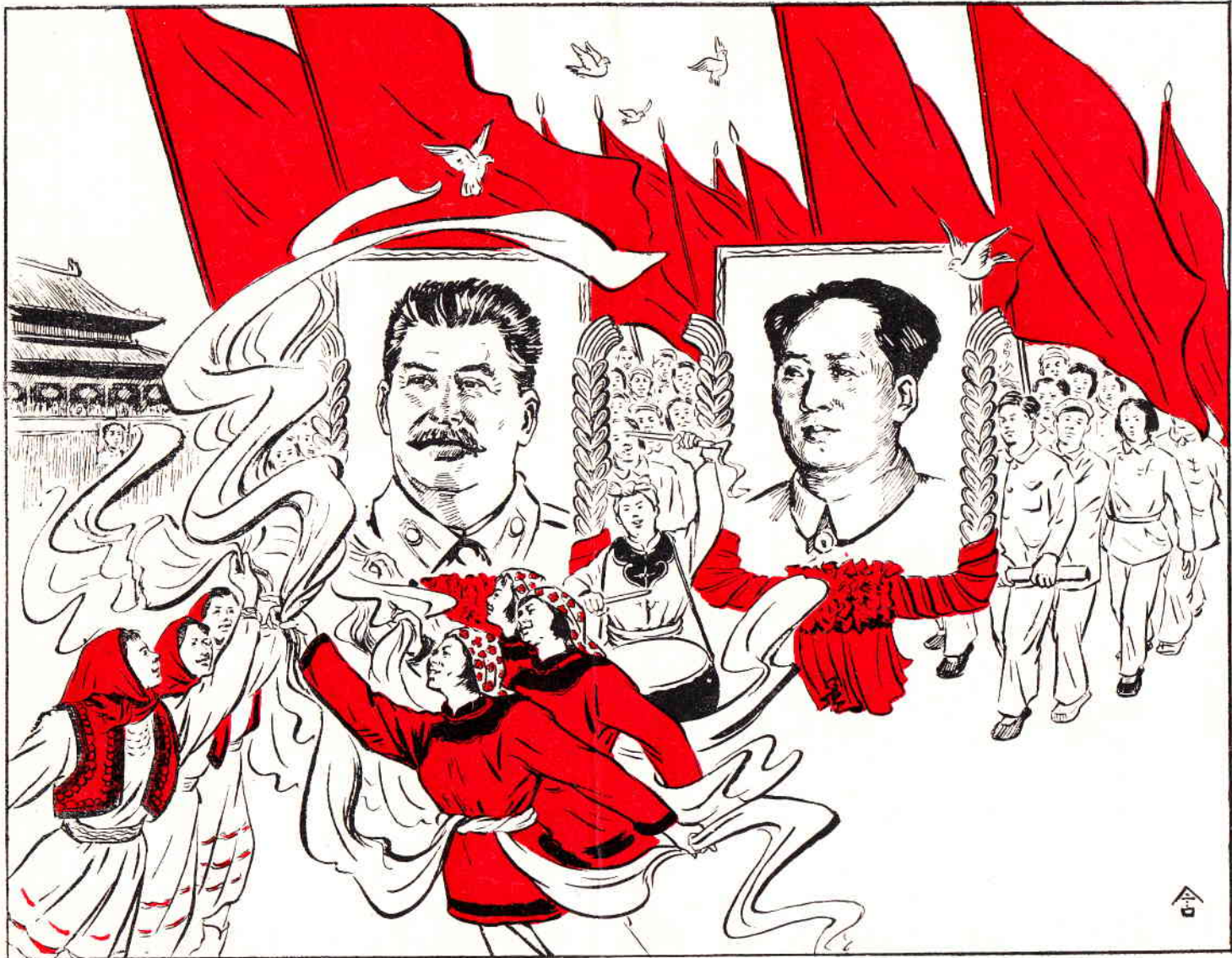
In honour of this great people's writer the People's Publishing House has set up a commission of prominent writers to compile Lu Hsun's works. The first volumes of this definitive edition, completely annotated, will be published next year. It will include articles never before published in previous editions of his collected works, and also letters and reproductions of his favourite woodcuts. His house in Peking, which was repaired by the Government and furnished as it was during his lifetime, is now open to the public. Commemorative postage stamps have been issued carrying Lu Hsun's portrait and the famous quotation from his poem in defiance of tyranny and advocating humility before the masses.

Briefs

A Sino-German Posts and Telecommunications Agreement was signed in Peking on October 12.

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A 15-man Writers' Delegation headed by the noted author Feng Hsueh-feng left Peking for the Soviet Union on October 22 at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Writers.



Long live Sino-Soviet friendship—the firm assurance of peace and security in the Far East!

Drawing by Chen Ching-yen