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December 1, 1951

CHINA'S NEW EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Liu Shih

NEW LIFE FOR THE CHINESE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Wu Yao-tsung

JAPAN: U.S. BASE AGAINST ASIA

Chu Ai-pei

11

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Pictorial: *China's Prize-winning Film*
—*The White-Haired Girl*

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Growing Forces for Peace

At the second session of the World Peace Council in Vienna the representatives of 48 countries reaffirmed their resolve for peace and charted their course of action. Their resolutions assume immense importance in view of the increasing menace to peace of the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world.

These historic resolutions propose practical steps for the peaceful solution of the world's international problems. Those on Japan, Korea, Viet-Nam and Southeast Asia call for a peaceful solution of the Korean conflict, for an immediate cease-fire in Viet-Nam and the withdrawal of foreign troops from these countries. They reiterate that the recognition of the right of peoples to settle their own affairs should be the principle used for settling "all potential and all other actual conflicts in Burma, the Philippines, Malaya, etc."

These calm resolutions by the representatives of the peoples united in the camp of peace led by the U.S.S.R. present a striking contrast to the warmongering hysteria of the American imperialists. Over 562 million people in 64 countries including nearly three fourths of the Chinese people have signed the appeal for the conclusion of a Five-Power Peace Pact, and the campaign continues. The rising of the people

in the Middle East to oppose British and American imperialist oppression further instances the growing strength of the camp of peace and democracy.

Since the previous session of the Peace Council in Berlin, big successes have thus been registered by the peace movement. China continues to add to her mighty contribution in the defence of peace. Her remarkable constructive achievements have added immeasurable strength to the camp of peace and democracy. But her unexampled contribution lies in the heroic part her people's volunteers play in Korea in preventing the war flames kindled by the American aggressors from setting ablaze other parts of Asia. As Professor Joliot-Curie, Chairman of the World Peace Council Bureau, has pointed out, the peace movement has become so powerful that it can compel the forces of war to retreat.

The peace movement reflects the noblest aspirations and hopes of mankind. Guided by the three main principles—peaceful co-existence of different systems, settlement of differences through peaceful negotiations and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other nations—it will continue to grow in its power and appeal until the warmongers are defeated.

The Only Way to End World Tension

A declaration by the U.N. that participation in the aggressive Atlantic bloc and the establishment, particularly by the United States, of military bases on foreign territories is incompatible with membership of the United Nations; the conclusion of an armistice in Korea and withdrawal of all foreign troops; a world conference for the reduction of armed forces and arms and for the prohibition of atomic weapons, and the conclusion of a pact of peace between the United States, Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union: these are the four pressing desires of the peoples of the world. These are the measures that will strengthen the peace and security of the nations. They are precisely what the Soviet Union proposed to the sixth U.N. General Assembly.

On the other hand, the Three-Power "plan" which Dean Acheson put forward in the name of the United States, Britain and France evades the crucial issues confronting the world today. It is enough to point out for example that Acheson proposes to ease international tension before the reduction of armaments takes place. But it is precisely the armaments drive of the U.S.-British bloc that has brought about international tension. The first essential in bringing about a more peaceful atmos-

phere in international affairs is to cut down and end the armaments drive.

No one knows this better than Acheson. By this cynical manoeuvre of disguising the cause of international tension as its effect, he is attempting to excuse the intensified war preparations of the imperialist camp.

In order to achieve a genuine settlement of the thorny questions besetting the nations today, the United Nations must stop being an appendage of the State Department and respond to the demand of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

All peace-loving nations welcome the Soviet proposals. Through their Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, the Chinese people have pledged their support, because "the four-point peace proposal of the Soviet government is the most effective and reasonable proposal for removing the menace of another world war and strengthening international peace and security."

The Soviet approach to present world issues is the path of peace. It is the choice of all people who love peace.

A Lie to Torpedo Peace

The transparently false war-prisoner "massacre" story concocted by General Ridgway's headquarters and launched in the press and radio by the American murderers of the Korean people is as dirty in intention as it is lying in fact.

The first objective of the lie is undoubtedly to torpedo the negotiations for a cease-fire in Korea, so strongly demanded by all the people of the world. Wall Street has had another "peace-scare". It will resort to any expedient, however low, to keep the blood flowing and the profits soaring.

The second aim is to cover up the real total of American battle casualties, which Washington has outrageously understated, and which will have to be revealed and explained if the truce is signed despite all U.S. efforts to sabotage it. The aggression in Korea is increasingly unpopular among the American people. The Goebbels-like big lie of Ridgway's headquarters is a filthy, heartless and dishonest effort to divert the wrath of the soldiers' families from those who sent them to death in an unjust war onto the heads of the Chinese and Korean peoples, who are the objects of U.S. aggression.

A third purpose of the big lie is to dispel surrender moods among the "U.N." troops in Korea who are being driven into one futile attack after another even while the negotiations go on. More and more, Wall Street's cannon-fodder armies are learning the truth about the good treatment prisoners of war receive at the hands of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers, and about the sincerity of the people's side in seeking peace. Ridgway and his subordinates have themselves admitted that they need these invented tales of horror to keep their men fighting, that they are afraid of the spread of the truth which they fearfully call "diabolically clever propaganda".

Finally the lie is intended to cover up the deliberate killing of Korean and Chinese prisoners by the "U.N." forces, which has been fully attested in a countless number of cases. For example, in a message to his wife broadcast over Radio Peking, Private Otho G. Bell of the U.S. Second Division has told how American troops were ordered to shoot prisoners "because we didn't have time to take them to the rear", how prisoners were allowed to freeze in American barbed-wire cages in the winter, how Syngman Rhee's troops shot 200 Chinese and Korean prisoners in cold blood. It is in the vain hope of escaping responsibility for such barbarism that the U.S. perpetrated its present clumsy forgery.

So patent is the lie that the American brass-hats began a slimy hedging on their original charges the minute they were questioned by their own press. Ridgway himself said that "neither the fact nor manner of death in individual cases had yet been established." Neither the fact nor the manner!!!

Even the stooges of the American imperialists in the government of Britain, who are sending British lads to die in America's unjust war, found this lie too crude to be associated with. A British War Office spokesman said he had "no official information about the alleged atrocities, nor has any word reached the British government through intelligence sources." Questioned in Parliament, British War Minister Anthony Head admitted that "letters (from British prisoners) to their relations at home, stressed that their treatment is reasonably good, and that suitable clothing and accommodation had been provided."

Here are the words of one of the hundreds of American prisoners who have spoken freely over the radio to their folks at home, Private First Class Frederick D. Brazee of Terryville, Connecticut, U.S.A. "I am very lucky I am alive and have had a chance to learn something about the nature of this war and the way I have been tricked and fooled . . . The Chinese volunteers are very good to me. They treat us all very good . . . We get plenty to eat and also plenty of good warm clothing and blankets. For sports we play basketball, volleyball, fishing and we also see movies and stage shows now and then . . . We are not fighting against the enemy, we are fighting against our friends."

The facts are that the bloodthirsty rulers of the United States who drove these men to Korea to serve as cannon-fodder do not hesitate to subject the families of war prisoners and casualties in Korea to the most soul-torturing doubts for their own evil purpose of further kindling war hysteria.

The facts are that the Korean and Chinese peoples, who have suffered so many real, proved and documented atrocities at the hands of the imperialists and their brutalized troops, treat prisoners humanely and, through the China Peace Committee, do everything possible to help them get in touch with their families and allay the worries of their loved ones. This humane treatment is not a matter of discretion, it is an *order* all Korean and Chinese personnel are bound to observe. It is also a criterion of revolutionary discipline by which each Korean and Chinese people's fighter judges himself and others. It is as characteristic of revolutionary troops fighting a just war of defence as atrocities are inseparable from reactionary aggressors. The Chinese and Korean peoples have no quarrel with the common men of any country.

While atomaniac senators and representatives in Washington scream for the use of atomic weapons against Korea and China in "retaliation" for the trumped up "massacres", the peoples of the imperialist countries will not be deceived. They will continue to demand peace. They will yet exact a stern reckoning from the evil, soulless killers and liars who now wear the robes of officé and the uniform of command in their governments and armies.

China's New Educational System

Liu Shih

Head of the Supervisory Department of the Ministry of Education

The first attempt to modernise the educational system of old feudal China was made in 1903 during the Ching dynasty with the issue of an imperial edict which attempted to adapt the educational practice of the capitalist countries to China. The new system was in fact copied from that of the Japanese. Reforms of the educational system were again decreed in 1913 and 1922. The first was still patterned after the Japanese system while the second was adapted from the American. The system introduced in 1922 remained fundamentally unchanged throughout the Kuomintang regime. There was no essential difference however between those three systems. They were all designed to suit the needs of the ruling classes in old China. They ignored the needs of the broad labouring masses, the overwhelming majority of the population. In the semi-feudal and semi-colonial condition of the country before liberation, education was a weapon in the hands of the feudal landlords and the bureaucratic capitalists. It was used to rivet the chains of imperialist domination more firmly on the nation. It was this educational system that left 85 per cent of the people illiterate and provided schools for less than 40 per cent of school age children.

On October 1, 1951 the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government issued the *Decisions Concerning the Reform of the Educational System* and thereby set up the system of education of the People's Republic of China. This has brought about a fundamental reform of the old educational system of China. It differs completely in principle from the reforms in the past. It demonstrated the fact that education had to be taken from the hands of the feudal landlords, bureaucratic capitalists and imperialists and put into the hands of the people of China, led by the working class, and must be used as an instrument for the advance of all the people.

This new system, as made clear in the *Decisions Concerning the Reform of the Educational System*, naturally reflects the character of our present state of social development as a period of transition from the old semi-feudal and semi-colonial conditions to the New Democracy. In order to understand its fundamental spirit, it is important to appreciate its transitional nature as well as its social character which are determined by the conditions and demands of this initial period of the Chinese People's Republic. This is in accordance with one of the basic principles of the teachings of Mao Tse-tung—that everything should be considered according to the actual conditions of the Chinese revolution and the demands of the Chinese people. This new system of education takes into consideration the present conditions of

China in the midst of vast revolutionary changes and opposition to foreign aggression and also of the present needs of the people engaged in great constructive tasks. This conforms with the New Democratic educational policy as laid down in the *Common Programme*, the basic law of the People's Republic of China. It is based upon the educational experiences of more than twenty years in the old revolutionary bases. It has been devised after making a critical review of the old educational system of China, and studying the experiences of the advanced countries of the world.

Education for Workers and Peasants

The special characteristics of this new educational system are clearly evident when one considers the structure of the system. First of all, it is laid down in particular that primary education is made avail-

Articles of the "Common Programme" Relating to Education

ARTICLE 41. The culture and education of the People's Republic of China shall be New Democratic—national, scientific and popular. The main tasks of the People's Government in cultural and educational work shall be the raising of the cultural level of the people, the training of personnel for national construction work, the eradicating of feudal, compradore and fascist ideology and the developing of the ideology of service to the people.

ARTICLE 42. Love of the fatherland, love of the people, love of labour, love of science and care of public property shall be promoted as the public spirit of all nationals of the People's Republic of China.

ARTICLE 44. The application of a scientific-historical viewpoint to the study and interpretation of history, economics, politics, culture and international affairs shall be promoted. Outstanding works of social science shall be encouraged and rewarded.

ARTICLE 46. The method of education of the People's Republic of China shall be the unification of theory and practice. The People's Government shall reform the old educational system, subject matter and teaching methods in a planned, systematic manner.

ARTICLE 47. In order to meet the extensive requirements of revolutionary and national construction work, universal education shall be carried out, secondary and higher education shall be strengthened, technical education shall be stressed, the education of workers during their spare time and that of cadres at their posts shall be strengthened, and revolutionary political education shall be accorded to both young and old-type intellectuals. All this is to be done in a planned and systematic manner.

able to youths and adults as well as children. The short-term primary schools for workers and peasants, spare-time schools and literacy classes are designed for this purpose. Similarly, secondary education is offered in worker and peasant middle schools and more advanced spare-time schools, as well as the regular middle schools and special vocational middle schools. These two types of schools are absent from the school system of old China and of all capitalist countries. But in New China they occupy the same status as the regular primary and middle schools. These schools are designed to satisfy the urgent educational and cultural demands of the labouring people of China after the liberation, and their needs arising in the creation of a new China and a new way of life.

It is impossible to build this new China on the basis of the cultural and living conditions of the people of old China. The most fundamental task of the people's education is to raise the cultural standard of the people throughout China. To fulfil this task we must provide, by revolutionary methods and in a comparatively short time, the basic education needed by the tremendous numbers of youth and adults of the labouring class as the new masters of the country. Furthermore, we must bring about a gradual raising of their cultural standard and enable them in the near future to receive education of every needed class. There are already in existence several different kinds of schools for the cadres and the labouring masses of the working class and peasant class. They already have tens of millions of students and developed a system of their own. Now it is imperative to organise them so that they will have the same status as the regular schools. This new educational system gives the newly liberated labouring masses plenty of opportunities to receive a revolutionary education. Besides conferring on the two above-mentioned types of schools the same status as schools in the regular educational system, it provides that regular middle and vocational schools and all other kinds of schools will, in addition to students from the regular schools, admit all who have reached the required qualifications for entrance. This applies also to universities, colleges, institutes, vocational classes, etc. In addition, the age limits for students are not inflexibly fixed. Thus all schools are open to the workers and peasants and all graduates from the various kinds of schools have equal opportunities to enter institutes of higher learning.

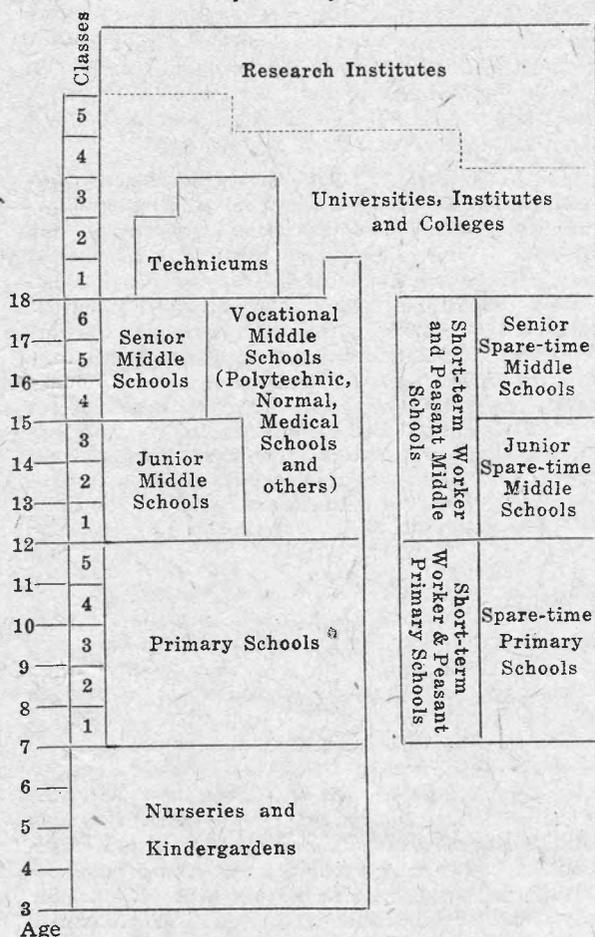
Training of Specialists

The backwardness of the productive forces and the weakness of the industrial foundations of old China was reflected in the field of education; one result was that the few vocational training schools did not play any considerable part in the educational system. The New Democratic government is bringing about a rapid increase in the productive power of China. Preparations are being made to advance China's economy toward industrialisation on a large scale and according to plan. The construction that is going on and will increase in the realm of industry and in other fields, makes it necessary to train

large numbers of cadres, including cadres with special and technical training. The new educational system provides for the development of the primary and middle vocational training schools that are being established for the training of technical personnel for the fields of industry, agriculture, transport, communications etc. It lays down that vocational schools of various kinds may have short-term, full-time technical training classes or special, part-time adult vocational classes for the improvement of qualifications. It also provides for the development of special schools in the fields of medicine, commerce, banking and co-operative enterprise. These special training schools will naturally develop into higher specialised institutes and their number will be increased considerably in view of the great demand for cadres of all kinds at the present time. In Kuo Mo-jo's report on culture and education at the third session of the P.P.C.C. National Committee it was particularly emphasized that a large number of short-term schools and short-term training classes should be opened. He said:

As we have for the moment to rely on the existing schools for training large numbers of cadres

The Educational System of the People's Republic of China



in a short space of time, it is necessary that they should make use of their capacities several times or even more than ten times as efficiently as at present. It is necessary to concentrate and streamline the curricula and teaching methods as much as possible. It is necessary to adapt the teaching methods as much as possible to meet our practical needs. It is necessary to reduce the number of years for study as much as possible. It is also necessary to set up special training courses, supplementary adult schools and courses, and correspondence schools in large numbers. Of course, long-term training is still essential, but in the coming five or even ten years, this kind of education can only be given in a limited number of schools to a limited number of students, or applied in a limited number of courses. Measures for accelerated training must, however, be adopted for most of the schools, most of the students and most of the courses in order to satisfy the urgent need of the country for cadres. Meanwhile, school education will be maintained at as high a level as needed.

This statement emphasized a cardinal point in the new system of education. It makes it clear why this new system is an important step in the educational field in preparation for the industrialisation of China.

Political Training Schools

The role specially assigned to the political training schools by the new educational system is to guarantee that both young and old intellectuals will have equal chances to acquire a revolutionary education. On October 23, 1951, Chairman Mao Tse-tung emphatically pointed out at the P.P.C.C. National Committee session that: "Ideological remoulding, first of all of the different type 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." This session of the P.P.C.C. National Committee decided to launch the movement for ideological reform and for systematic study of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Mao Tse-tung which integrate Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution, and to make this movement one of the three great national tasks. This kind of revolutionary political study movement has already gone on for two years. Especially during the last year, it has educated hundreds of millions of the people of China, raised the people's political consciousness and roused their patriotism to an unprecedentedly high degree through the three great movements, namely, the movement of resisting American aggression and aiding Korea, the land reform, and the suppression of counter-revolutionaries. The political training schools, such as the revolutionary colleges in various areas, organised in the regular system of education, are only one of the types of institution offering political study to the people of China. They provide a place where the people can take up a more systematic study of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Mao Tse-tung to apply these to their own thoughts and work, to practice criticism and self-criticism to rid themselves of thoughts which are unscientific and reactionary, so as to be able to advance themselves continually. Such schools are in great demand by all the progressive young intellectuals as well as the old intellectuals in China today. They are the newest type of schools in the world brought into being by the people's revo-



Cover drawing from a primary school text-book

lution. Therefore it is necessary to include such institutions in our system of education. Needless to say, Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Mao Tse-tung will be studied not only in such institutions, but in all other schools as well.

Under the new regulations, the activities of schools of all types and grades, ranging from kindergartens to universities, have been carefully coordinated into one system. On the one hand, short-term training is emphasized because of the present day demand. On the other hand, an adequate standard of education is prescribed in view of the needs of the development of our country.

Primary School Reorganisation

In the old educational system the primary schools were divided into two classes. The first was of four years and the second of two years. The two together provided a full period of primary schooling. There are more than 440,000 primary schools in China of which only 10 per cent provide a complete primary schooling. They are all concentrated in cities and big towns. The primary schools in the country are only of the first class. That is to say, the children of the vast peasant class had none or very little opportunity to receive a complete primary education. As a result of this dual nature of the old primary school system the teaching plan involved a certain overlapping in the curriculum and there was a tremendous waste of the children's time. Now the new primary schooling needs only five years, and the teaching plan covers the entire period. Teaching methods and materials including text-books have in



Students of a worker-peasant middle school in a Hopei village holding a political discussion

addition been improved. The age at which children enter school has now been raised to seven. Thus we are assuring that all the children of our country, including the vast numbers from the peasant class, will be able to receive a complete primary education.

Co-ordinated Educational System

The new educational system has assigned definite roles to the various schools and types of educational organisations, but at the same time it allows a certain amount of flexibility because of the very uneven political, economic and cultural development of the various areas of the country.

Schools of various types and grades throughout the whole country however all follow the general educational line pointed out by Mao Tse-tung to fulfill the common tasks. All the children and youth must be given an all-round education. All secondary schooling and higher education should be closely related to the construction needs of our country, and particularly serve the needs of defence and production. They must train the personnel to carry out the tasks of national construction with a clear understanding of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Mao Tse-tung, and of the various branches of knowledge. Schools of the same grade and of the same type must work according to a uniform curriculum. All the various types of schools should be brought into this new co-ordinated system. Those that have not yet been brought into the regular educational system completely and those that cannot be so re-organised without special difficulties will have to be re-organised gradually and conditions created to that end. However it must be borne in mind that the organisational forms of education need to be extremely many-sided and should be suited to the special habits and customs of the various races and of the different localities. This is inevitable because of the vastness of China, its large population and the unevenness in the

political, economic and cultural development among the different races and different parts of the country, and also because of the various needs of the moment, the various qualifications of the teaching staff and varying economic conditions.

The adoption of the new system will be brought about as opportunity arises in each place, having regard to the actual conditions throughout the whole country and will be effected step by step according to plan. The standards of teaching staffs must be gradually raised also according to the actual existing conditions. In short, uniformity and flexibility must be appropriately combined in the future. Education throughout our country will be developed more uniformly in all respects as local differences gradually diminish in the course of economic and cul-

tural advance.

Such are the basic characteristics of the new educational system of China.

The central and local people's governments in China are making all necessary preparations to carry through this great reform in the educational system. The Ministry of Education of the Central People's Government is training teaching staff on a large scale and is taking steps to bring uniformity into educational plans, teaching methods and textbooks. By 1957, there will be available no less than one million primary school teachers and school facilities for 80 per cent of the children of school age. The five-year system of the primary schools will begin in 1952, starting from the first class. Reform of the succeeding classes will follow as each year passes till by 1957 the whole system is completely adopted throughout the country. All the various forms of vocational classes, spare-time schools, short-term schools and other adult educational classes etc. will be gradually brought into the regular system. First of all schools that are of the same type and have courses of the same duration should devise a uniform plan of education. The next step is to bring the rest into conformity.

Efforts must very soon be made to solve the problem of finding the most advantageous location for the institutes of higher learning and how they are to co-operate in their educational tasks. The problem of reforming study courses must also be solved. The new, democratic educational system of China has thus been launched. The difficulties still to be overcome are by no means small, but the educational workers are confident of success. After two years of political study they have made definite advances; they have become a well organised force; they know that they have the experienced guidance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Central People's Government.

Japan: American Base to Attack Asia

Chu Ai-pei

Defeated in World War II, Japan was deprived of the right to an army, navy and air force and forbidden to produce weapons. Fascists, militarists and extreme reactionaries were barred from her political life. Article 9 of the new Japanese constitution adopted in 1946 even stated that the Japanese people "forever renounce war" and pledged that "land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained."

Today, Japan is once more being handed over to those who led her to aggression and disaster. Protected and urged on by the United States, which has broken every inter-allied agreement of World War II, Japanese fascists and militarists have come out of prisons and retirement and back into their old jobs. Over two hundred thousand men, mostly former combat officers of Japanese invasion forces in Asia, are serving as "privates" in an army thinly camouflaged under the name "police reserve", an army that is capable of very rapid expansion. The Japanese Maritime Security Board (cover-name for navy) has over three hundred armed ships.

Ten thousand workers are busy at the Yokosuka naval arsenal, making more warships. The Nakajima, Kawasaki, Fuji and other war aircraft factories have been designated by the Americans to produce fuselages and engines for fighters and bombers. Many industrial plants are making tanks: just one, in Akabana prefecture, has an output schedule of a hundred 45-ton tanks each month. The Nippon Seiko works in Hokkaido is turning out heavy artillery. Factories in Utsunomiya and Hiroshima have been converted to mass-production of machine-guns. Those inhuman incendiary weapons, napalm bombs, are being produced in large quantities. Countless other examples could be quoted.

The Aggressors' Plot

Some of the arms being illegally manufactured in Japan have already been used, on American orders, on the Asian mainland in Korea. All the weapons are intended for use against one Asian nation or another. The peoples of Asia are struggling for freedom, independence and a better life. The American imperialists, and the Japanese fascists who have now become U.S. satellites, have different ideas. They are systematically preparing a war for the purpose of turning the countries of Asia into U.S. colonies, of drowning all the victories of the people of Asia in blood, of exploiting the billion people of Asia in the old imperialist way, and sharing the loot.

The separate "Peace Treaty with Japan", forced through by the U.S. and Britain in San Francisco without the participation of China, India and Burma, and despite the solemn and repeated warnings of the Soviet Union, was devised to furnish "legal" camouflage for this robbers' conspiracy. The subsequent

"Security Pact" between Washington and Tokyo "legalises" American occupation and use of bases in Japan—both of which are meant for attack against Asia. U.S. pacts with Australia and New Zealand create flanking positions and supply depots for the same war strategy, seeking to reproduce in the Pacific the aggressive North Atlantic War Pact in Europe and representing a new step in the drive, led by the American imperialists, to plunge the world into new bloodshed.

Why U.S. Rearms Japan

Like its design of rearming reactionary Western Germany, the U.S. plot to rearm Japan is not new. It is part and parcel of the drive of American imperialism to launch a new war. It is a reflection of the fact that America's rulers made war on the German and Japanese aggressors of World War II only for the purpose of replacing them. It reflects the further fact that the people's strength throughout the world has grown to such proportions that U.S. imperialism cannot hope to deal with this strength by itself, which is why it seeks to breathe new life into its former fascist rivals, now its allies,

In Asia, after World War II, the United States found that the most serious obstacles had arisen to its ambitions. The Chinese people emerged victorious from long drawn struggles against foreign aggressors, and our country has become a powerful fortress for the defence of peace in Asia. National liberation struggles were gathering force in a number of other Asian countries.

In its vain ambition to suppress these struggles and to encircle China and the Soviet Union, American imperialism very quickly discarded its pose of carrying out the demilitarisation and democratisation of Japan. As early as 1946, the big-mouthed MacArthur had blurted out that he regarded Japan as a U.S. "springboard to the future", i.e. as a base for future war.

One reason the United States picked Japan is her geographical position. While the Pacific shoreline of the U.S. is 5,000 miles from the mainland of Asia, Japan is situated directly opposite the Soviet and Chinese coasts. America could not hope to launch an offensive on the huge battlefield of Asia by herself, due to the length of the required supply lines and her own limited manpower. The rearmament of Japan as a tool was the evil way she chose to make up for these lacks.

Another reason is that Japan, long the only imperialist country in Asia, had large war industries and military establishments which were left largely intact by the war. The report of the American commission headed by Clarence B. Strike in 1947 estimated that Japan could rapidly resume producing ten million tons of steel and eight million

tons of pig iron a year. No comparable industrial base for aggression was available to the U.S. imperialists elsewhere in Asia.

Thirdly, imperialist Japan had mobilised and trained over seven million soldiers, sailors and airmen—almost one-tenth of her whole population—in her World War II aggressions that had spread over a vast battleground from Northeast China to Indonesia and the Indian-Burmese border. No other country in Asia could provide the U.S. aggressors with such a reserve of cannon-fodder and combat officers experienced in war on many Asian fronts.

World War II Objectives Reversed

When that old and practised colonial butcher, General Douglas MacArthur, was appointed to head the U.S. occupation of Japan, he at first adopted a "tough policy" toward the Japanese fascist rulers. Orders were issued to disband the Japanese armed forces, to jail war criminals including the arch-criminal Tojo who was actually tried and hanged, and to deprive notorious reactionaries of their civil rights. Shortly afterwards, the U.S. Pauley report on reparations called for the dismantling of Japanese war industries. The U.S. aim in these measures, however, proved to be merely to give the Japanese reactionaries a taste of the whip to show them who was master—a necessary preliminary to making them into obedient tools in the American design of aggression.

That the U.S. rulers had turned decisively toward the rearmament of Japan became an open secret in the first two years of the occupation. Having been deprived of its traditional source of raw materials, the imperialist pillage of Asia, and its traditional markets, the colonial lands which Tokyo had dominated, the industries of the country were rapidly approaching bankruptcy. The only way out of the crisis was completely to reform the political and economic life of Japan, raise the capacity of her own people to consume, and lay the groundwork for equal and friendly relations between a democratic Japan and a democratic Asia. The American occupation authorities, on the contrary, began to revive Japanese industry on a purely military basis, feeding it with orders that had nothing to do with peace or the needs of the people but everything to do with the building of U.S. war bases on Japanese soil.

In 1946-47, no less than 30 per cent of Japanese national expenditures were directed toward the maintenance of the U.S. occupation. In these years, the American occupation forces used about a third of the country's output of iron and steel. The construction of U.S. bases increased the market for war goods above all others, accelerating the revival of war industries. It was for these purposes that Japanese steel production was pushed up from 500,000 tons in 1946 to 1,110,000 tons in 1948 and has continued to rise since.

Japanese Militarism Revived

Following logically on the restoration of war industries in defiance of its solemn international obligations, General MacArthur's headquarters com-

mitted the even more flagrant violation of reviving Japan's armed forces. In July 1947, MacArthur instructed the Japanese government to increase its militarised "police reserve" from 93,000 to 125,000—a figure double that of the pre-war fascist police force. The restoration of Japanese naval strength under the cloak of the "Maritime Security Board" began in 1948. In March of the same year, the American mission led by Clarence B. Strike unilaterally reduced the reparations Japan was required to pay to its World War II victims to only 15 per cent of that originally recommended by the Pauley report.

MacArthur's headquarters also began early to release major war criminals on a large scale. Among those freed before November 1948 were Gen. Masuzo Nishio, former commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China and ex-governor Yoshisuke Ayukawa of the Manchuria Heavy Industry Corporation. Gen. Yasuji Okamura, the most bloodthirsty enemy of the Chinese people, was allowed to go back to Japan by the traitor Chiang Kai-shek and immediately placed under MacArthur's protection. Now almost all war criminals have been released.

Colonisation for Aggression

In 1949, urged on by the growing economic crisis in the United States itself, the American imperialists moved toward the seizure of Asian markets. A new economic mission, headed by American banker Joseph P. Dodge, recommended that the wages of Japanese workers be cut down further and that they be forced to work longer and harder at the same time. The aim was to make Japanese rearmament more independent of subsidies from the United States, and to finance it out of the sweat of the Japanese people alone. At the same time, the reduced wages paved the way for colonial super-profits for American monopolist capital invested in Japanese corporations. Attracted by this prospect, direct U.S. investment's flowed into the country and were soon in control of Japanese oil, electric power, rubber and other industries.

Another result of the Strike report was the importation into Japan of large "relief" shipments of American wheat and cotton, which could find no buyers in the United States or its other markets. Japanese currency realised from the sale of these goods was invested in key sectors of the Japanese economy, giving American interests control over the country's railways, telecommunications, iron, coal, sea transportation and banking—as well as taking otherwise unsaleable goods off their hands.

It is noteworthy that this American penetration was mainly concentrated in industries having relation to war. Thus, the Strike policy has further consolidated Japan both as a U.S. colony and a U.S. military outpost. Japanese steel production doubled once more, reaching two million tons in 1949. MacArthur's headquarters removed the ban on Japanese oil refining, and high-octane gasoline began to be produced. By mid-1949, the Americans were able to announce that outright subsidies to Japan would be discontinued. Having

shifted Japan's economy decisively to a war basis, the United States was enabled to unleash its aggression against Korea in June 1950.

Springboards for Invasion

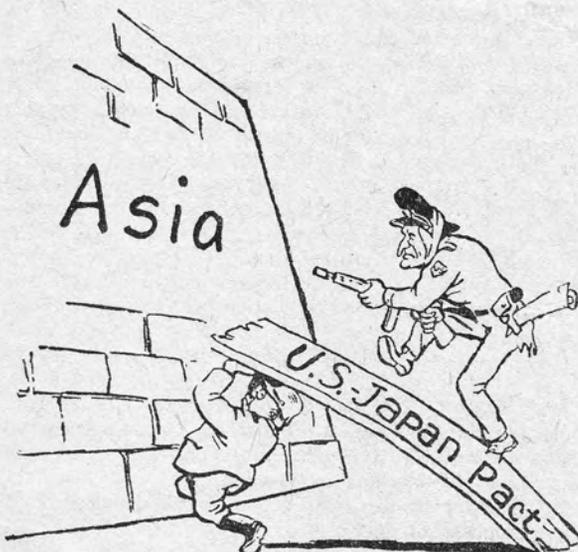
The Korean war has further geared Japanese production into the U.S. military machine. Orders for military goods placed with factories in Japan since the war began have totalled more than U.S.\$320 million in value—a sum equal to almost half of Japan's annual rate of exports at the present time. Goods supplied include artillery, ammunition, railway locomotives, rolling stock and tracks, movable bridges, heavy trucks, landing craft and light items.

Along with the revival of war industry, a multitude of new U.S. bases have been built in Japan during the past three years. The U.S. air forces now possess a complete network of bomber, fighter and transport-plane fields in Japan, stretching from the northernmost island of Hokkaido to the southernmost island of Kyushu. The biggest of these is the Misawa field on Honshu island. Many new naval bases also serve the sea forces of the United States. These installations represent the American military preparation for aggression in Korea and elsewhere in Asia. It is from Misawa that American air fleets fly to carry out their murder missions over Korean cities. Yokosuka is the home port and repair base from which the U.S. navy carries out its piratical attacks on the Korean coast. Japanese soldiers, pilots and auxiliary personnel of all kinds are already present on the Korean battlefield, where they have suffered thousands of casualties.

The Japanese People Pay

While these developments have revitalised Japan's war potential and brought high profits to her monopolists, they have also deepened her colonial bondage and had the most disastrous effect on the livelihood of the Japanese people.

Japanese workers are toiling longer hours for less wages to pay for America's war against Korea



Springboard to Disaster

and her aggressive designs against all Asia. They are paying higher taxes and suffering the multiple effects of inflation. They are paying higher prices for everything they buy and finding that some daily necessities can no longer be bought at all.

The intensity with which Japanese workers are now being sweated can be seen from the fact that the country's industrial output increased by 50 per cent from April 1950 to April 1951, but the number of workers employed rose by only 8.5 per cent. Prices of consumer goods also leaped by an average 50 per cent between June 1950 and June 1951, but wages had climbed only 9 per cent. The 1951 production of cotton yarn for civilian use was cut back from a planned 140 million pounds to 80 million pounds, or less than a pound per head of the population. Currency issue increased by one-third during the same period, a typical prelude to galloping inflation.

Tens of thousands of Japanese workers are putting in excessive overtime, at miserable rates, just to make ends meet. Peasants are paying higher taxes, which now amount to 25 per cent of their crops. While Japanese merchants of death coin profits, small business serving the people's everyday needs has been plunged into depression, and thousands of small enterprises have gone bankrupt.

Japan's increasing colonisation and the extent to which the United States has succeeded in shifting the weight of its war from the shoulders of its own people to that of the Japanese may be seen from the fact that, in the first year of the Korean war, Japanese wholesale prices went up 48 per cent. In the same period, American wholesale prices rose 16 per cent.

Threatening every Asian people, including the Japanese, with bloodshed and poverty, American imperialism stands starkly revealed as the enemy of all. Its designs cannot succeed, because the Chinese people, the Soviet people and the peoples of Asia who shed their blood to defeat Japanese fascism in World War II will not permit it. The people of Korea, by their heroic resistance supported by all the other peace-loving peoples of the world, have shown that American imperialism is no more than a "paper tiger"—of whom none need be terrified. Despite the double suppression of the American occupation forces and domestic reactionaries, the Japanese people are not at all disposed to assume once more the shameful role of enslaved cannon-fodder driven into battle to invade and enslave their Asian brothers. Despite almost total loss of freedom of speech and the press, despite widespread arrests and terror, over five million Japanese signed the World Peace Council Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact, and 4,600,000 signed protests against the unilateral "peace treaty" imposed by the U.S.

The people of Asia are rising to fight for national independence, democracy and peace. Together with all Japanese patriots, the people of other Asian countries, with the Chinese and Koreans in the forefront, are resolutely defeating Washington's programme of extending war on the great continent. They are fully confident every aggressor who tries to attack Asia will find his grave there.

Where the People Rule

A review of the 3rd session of the National Committee, P.P.C.C.

Our Correspondent

The First National Committee, which is in effect the standing committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference—the supreme state organ of the People's Republic of China, held its third session under the chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung in Peking from October 23 to November 1. Its main tasks were to review the work done by the government in the 16 months since its last meeting, examine the many proposals submitted to it and take decisions on the main line of state policy in the coming period for the guidance of the government headed by Premier Chou En-lai. The keynote of the session was set by the reports and new plans of great constructive activities.

In addition to members of the National Committee the sessions were attended by 510 guest delegates who had been invited by the Committee to participate in its deliberations. These guests were members of the Central People's Government Council and other government leaders, leaders of local people's representative conferences, heads of local committees of the people's political consultative conferences and of local governments, representatives of the Chinese people's volunteers and the People's Liberation Army, labour heroes of industry and agriculture, representatives of the old revolutionary bases, of the national minorities, industrialists and merchants, specialists in various fields, educational

workers, youth, women, writers and artists, overseas Chinese, religious and other circles.

The sessions were held in the big hall of the Huai Jen Tang the meeting place of the first P.P.C.C. Behind the presidium hung two portraits of Sun Yat-sen and Mao Tse-tung. Chairman Mao himself presided over the opening and closing sessions, when he delivered speeches. In his opening address (printed in *People's China* Vol. IV No. 9) he reviewed in broad outline the present situation in China and the world. Premier Chou En-lai then presented his report on the present domestic state of the nation, on foreign affairs, on the land reform, the suppression of the counter-revolutionary forces, the work of government organs, relations among the nationalities and the consolidation of the United Front. During the following ten days, interrupted by one day's recess, the full session heard reports from the heads of various ministries, from local governments and addresses from various delegates and guests. Following these reports the session broke up into small discussion groups of ten to fifteen members which discussed the reports or various aspects of them, and the proposals made to the National Committee. These groups reported back their decisions to the session and its various resolutions and messages were drafted on the basis of these discussions.

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MESSAGES: The session sent four special messages out: The first was **To General Kim Il Sung**, paying a "profound, warm and militant tribute" to the whole of the fighting Korean people. The message **To the Chinese people's volunteers** likewise hailed the tremendous victories achieved in resisting the common enemy, that have safeguarded the freedom and independence of people's Korea and the security of people's China. The National Committee pledged itself to strengthen support to this just war of self-defence and expressed confidence in smashing the U.S. aggression. A message **To the Local Government of Tibet** congratulated it on the peaceful liberation of the area.

The fourth message was sent **To the World Peace Council** then in session in Vienna. Commenting on the serious threat to world peace offered by the aggressive acts of the U.S. government and its satellites, the message expressed confidence in

the successful defence of world peace, because of the growing strength of the world peace camp headed by the Soviet Union. The session pledged its full support for the various resolutions of the World Peace Council in defence of peace. (See *People's China* Vol. IV No. 10).

ENDORSEMENTS: The session at its final meeting approved the reports on the work of the government and on the affairs of the National Committee and endorsed the reports regarding the examination of proposals submitted to the Committee.

RESOLUTIONS:

On the Five-Power Peace Pact

A resolution supporting the **Appeal for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace among the Five Great Powers** was unanimously adopted by the session on the proposal of Soong Ching Ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen). "The Committee con-

siders that the Five-Power Peace Pact should assert that all disputes between various countries throughout the world—including the Korean question, the Japanese question, the German question and the question of the independence of colonial and dependent countries should be settled by means of peaceful negotiations. The Five-Power Peace Pact should stipulate that atomic weapons be banned and armaments throughout the world generally should be reduced. The settlement of these urgent questions will enable humanity to avoid another great calamity. Such a pact should be open to all other countries to join.

The Committee calls on the people throughout China to continue their tireless struggle for the conclusion of a Five-Power Peace Pact and appeals to the governments and peoples of all countries throughout the world "to make common cause with us on this question."

Resist American Aggression, Aid Korea!

At its second meeting on October 24, the National Committee passed a resolution endorsing the report made by Peng Chen, on the movement to resist American aggression, aid Korea, and defend the Motherland. It hailed the successes achieved and called for increased efforts. It supported the stand taken at the negotiations by the people's forces' delegates and pledged "entire support for their righteous struggle until such time as the Korean question reaches a fair, reasonable and peaceful settlement." "As American imperialism has not stopped its aggression against the Korean Democratic People's Republic, has not withdrawn its aggressive force from our country's territory of Taiwan, has not ceased its air intrusions into our country, but is militarising and continuing its occupa-

tion of Japan, continuing its blockade against our country, committing sabotage and other hostile activities", the Committee proposed seven points for special attention:

- 1) to mobilise all possible support for the Chinese people's volunteers and the K.P.A.,
- 2) to develop further education in patriotism,
- 3) eliminate all subversive elements of U.S. imperialism in China,
- 4) develop the patriotic movement on a large scale to increase production and practice economy to build up the country and strengthen the forces for resistance to U.S. aggression and aid to Korea,
- 5) to continue the movement for donation of weapons,
- 6) to take greater care of families

of army men and martyrs to the common cause,
7) and to spread the patriotic pact movement.

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS

Eighteen of the twenty specially reserved seats on the National Committee were filled at the final meeting. Those elected included the Dalai Lama, the Panchen Ngoerh-tshen and Kaloon Ngabou who led the Tibetan Local Government's delegation to the recent negotiations on the peaceful liberation of Tibet. Burhan (Paoerhan) of the Uighur national minority, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial People's Government; Huang Sung-nien of the Tung national minority; Teng Hwa, Vice-Commander of the Chinese people's volunteers; Hu Wen-yao, a leading Catholic democrat and President of Aurora University. Two seats remain reserved for the representation of Taiwan.

Reports and Speeches

The People's Government Reports

In an impressive review of the constructive work done in the past two years, the session heard reports from **Chen Yun**, Chairman of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs, **on economic and financial work** and **Kuo Mo-jo**, Chairman of the Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs, **on cultural and educational work** respectively; from Shen Chun-ju, President of the Supreme People's Court, Fu Tso-yi, Minister of Water Conservancy; Lo Jui-ching, Minister of Public Security; Liu Lan-tao, Minister for North China Affairs; Liang Hsi, Minister of Forestry and Land Reclamation; Teng Tai-yuan, Minister of Railways; Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Trade; Li Shu-chen, Minister of Agriculture and Li Fuchun, Vice-Chairman of Financial and Economic Affairs.

"Our country's finances are fully capable of supplying the urgent needs of national defence, economic, cultural, educational and other fields. Thus, we have laid a firm foundation for the great future economic construction of New China," said Chen Yun in his report. He stated that all the main important grain areas have had excellent harvests. It is estimated that the grain output on a nationwide scale will definitely surpass last year's. This year, cotton pro-

duction has broken all records for the country. Tobacco, hemp, tea and silk have also shown a rise in output compared with last year.

Liang Hsi, Minister of Forestry and Land Reclamation:

Last year in addition to afforesting 120,000 acres, three hundred million saplings were planted throughout the country. During this spring 200,000 hectares, equal to the entire area planted throughout the 22 years of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, were planted with trees.

The Ministry is working on a thirty year target to reclaim by tree planting and forest stands, half of the whole country's 270 million hectares of forestable sub-marginal land, completely eliminate inland sandy wastes and denuded hillsides near villages, basically complete the afforestation of water sheds of large and small rivers and through the creation of vast forest belts in the deserts of the Northwest and western section of Northeast China, increase the present 5 per cent of forest areas in the country to 20 per cent.

He reported further progress in the restoration of China's publicly- and privately-owned industries. In iron, steel, coal and electricity, taking last year's production as 100, this year's output will reach the following figures: pig iron, 131; steel ingots, 142; finished steel, 178; coal, 118 and electricity, 122. In light industry, production of cotton yarn and cloth, gunny bags, paper, flour, cigarettes and matches has risen. Except for cotton yarn and cloth, the increase of which is below 10 per cent because of an insufficient cotton supply, this year's production of various other items all top last year's by 20 to 35 per cent. The increase in industrial output proves that China's domestic market has expanded. Commercial enterprise has also expanded. In 1951, from January to June 28,623 new trading concerns were opened as against 7,378 old concerns which suspended operations in six major cities of China. Unemployment is being liquidated. According to statistics of the Ministry of Labour, in June 1950, the number of unemployed and semi-unemployed workers and jobless professionals in 29 cities of China totalled 1,660,000. By the end of 1950, it was cut to 610,000, and by the end of July 1951, to 450,000. Now most of the unemployed are those who are old

and physically weak or unskilled, and there is a deficiency of technicians, skilled workers and intellectuals of high school standard and above.

This year, Chen Yun pointed out our country's investments in construction and appropriations for cultural activities exceed last year's. The total amount of national expenditure showed an increase over last year, but nevertheless, through the restoration of the national economy, national income has also continued to increase rapidly.

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Local Governments Report

News of construction activities were also heard from the various important local administrations. These included reports from Northeast, Northwest, Central South, and Southwest areas and of Fukien, Kwangtung, Sinkiang and other provinces in particular.

National Minorities

The representatives of the national minorities Wachiamuki of the Yi people; Ulanfu, Chairman of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region; Lien Hui-chu, Vice-Director of the Panchen Ngerhtehni's office in Peking; Burhan (Paerhan), Uighur, Chairman of the Sinkiang People's Government, brought word of the way in which the many peoples of the New China are building up their new life and aiding the great patriotic movement.

The living conditions of the Sinkiang people are improving! The total of arable land has increased by 24.04 per cent over 1949. Crop yields have risen 34.1 per cent., said Burhan, Chairman of the Sinkiang People's Government, in a report that was typical of the advances made in the national minority areas.

Democratic Parties Speak

Leading representatives of the various democratic parties speaking in the discussions voiced the full support of their parties for the decisions of the session. Li Chi-shen,

Liu Ning-i, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Labour:

Among the working class of our country a donation campaign for planes and heavy equipment for the people's volunteers is now in full swing on the basis of increasing production and putting through economy measures. Northeast workers are producing extra goods to the value of ten million tons of grain. The Peking Liuliho cement factory workers are donating two planes in six months. On average each worker will donate three million yuan. By September this year the Shanghai workers donated fifty billion yuan.



Chairman Mao greets an Uighur representative specially invited to the P.P.C.C.'s third session

Wang Chen, Commander of the Sinkiang Military Area:

Armed counter-revolutionaries supported by the Kuomintang brigands and Anglo-American imperialism have been wiped out in Sinkiang. The P.L.A. men in Sinkiang have patriotically participated in agricultural production. This year they cultivated over 65,000 hectares of land and will harvest 65,000 tons of grain. A five-year irrigation project is turning 300,000 hectares of desert into fertile land.

Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and Vice-Chairman of the P.P.C.C. National Committee said:

The victories of the past year in every field make us see more clearly the absolute superiority of the People's Democratic Dictatorship and the greatness of the teachings of Mao Tse-tung. We members of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT will start a new study of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings in our party to remould our thinking, strengthen our work, rally closely around the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party and march forward victoriously.

His words were warmly supported by the representatives of the other democratic parties and Ma Yin-chu, who represent the non-party democrats.

Representatives of The People

Many guests of the National Committee spoke at the session: representatives of the Chinese people's volunteers, of the labour heroes of industry and agriculture, women, youth, engineers, intellectuals and educationists, businessmen, representatives of the old revolutionary bases, religious circles, Moslems and Christians, and the chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, Hsieh Hsueh-hung who spoke for the last territory of the people's China waiting its liberation. They expressed the enormous enthusiasm of China's

people in the accomplishment of the tasks of national construction and defence of peace. They were the people of whom Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee spoke when he said:

Seventy to eighty per cent of the population throughout China have joined in patriotic activities to resist American aggression and aid Korea. This year around 229,900,000 took part in demonstrations which proclaimed resistance to American aggression and to aid Korea, opposition to the rearmament of Japan and for the defence of world peace. These figures show that the scale of the anti-imperialist patriotic movement is phenomenal.

New Life for the Chinese Christian Church

Wu Yao-tsung

Wu Yao-tsung (Y. T. Wu) in Christian work for over 30 years is Executive Secretary of the Literature Division of the National Y.M.C.A. of China. Graduate of Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary in the United States, he was one of a number of Christian leaders in China to start the Christian Reform Movement in July 1950 and is chairman of the newly created Christian Reform Committee which has assumed leadership of the Christian movement in China.

Christianity in China has been linked with imperialism ever since the introduction of Protestantism in 1807. This is clearly shown by the connections and activities of the early missionaries.

The first missionary, an Englishman, Robert Morrison, was concurrently a Vice-Consul and employee of the East India Company. Letters home from the first American missionary, E. C. Bridgman, spoke of the importance of the political aspects of missionary work. In 1844 Bridgman and two of his co-workers, Peter Parker and S. Wells Williams, were instrumental in forcing on China the Wanghia (Cushing) Treaty which gave the U.S. extra-territorial and other privileges. In 1857 Peter Parker made a proposal to the State Department for the annexation of Taiwan (Formosa)!

American missionary writings of the times quite openly considered the missionary movement the cultural spearhead for political and military invasion. In his book, *China and America Today*, Arthur H. Smith, who worked as a missionary for 30 years in China, approvingly quotes from a memorandum sent to the President of the United States in 1906 by Edmund J. James, President of the University of Illinois. James wrote:

The nation which succeeds in educating the young Chinese of the present generation will be the nation which for a given expenditure of effort will reap the largest possible returns in moral, intellectual and commercial influence. . . . The extension of such moral influence as this would, even in a purely material sense, mean a larger return for a given outlay than could be obtained in any other manner. Trade follows moral and spiritual domination far more inevitably than it follows the flag. . . .

The U.S. joined in the scramble with the other imperialist powers for the exploitation of China. Because she adopted less overt tactics than the other powers and came on the scene a little later she was all the more able to pose as a "friend" of the exploited country; this made her a more dangerous power than the others. For instance, she used the pretext of free trade to impose on China the "Open Door" policy which forced China to give special rights to the imperialist powers and made the European powers give up some of the spoils to their new competitor. The Boxer Indemnity, which was imposed as a punishment on the Chinese who had challenged the right of the imperialist powers to continue to rule the roost in China, was used in a "generous" way by the

"masters" to invite students to the U.S. for study. This served a double purpose: to pose as a "friendly elder brother" and at the same time to train pro-American students and prepare them for the role of propagandists of the "American way of life".

Sincere Christians and genuine friends of the Chinese people in America subscribed millions for what they believed to be charitable and missionary work in China. But the rulers of America and their agents at home and abroad took advantage of this to buy the favour of the Chinese people and further their own designs. Listed in China were 13 Christian universities supported with American funds, 203 hospitals, 320 orphanages, 15,000 Christian university graduates, and 250,000 students in Christian schools. In 1937 there were 76 Christian (Protestant) missions working in China, with 2,318 churches, 2,634 missionaries, 244,111 church members and a yearly expenditure of U.S. \$6,373,106. Through these activities, and in spite of numerous acts of aggression against China, the United States was able to masquerade—in the minds of politically untutored Chinese—as "the best friend" of China.

The thinking of the average American missionary with whom I was in close touch for many years ran thus:

American civilisation and the American way of life are the best in the world. They are mainly, if not totally Christian and must be preserved and spread at all costs—to China and to the rest of the world. Any threat to this priceless possession of the American people is an enemy not only of the American people but of the whole world—including Christianity. Communism is the main enemy. It must be wiped out wherever it appears, by peaceful means if possible, but by war if necessary. It is the missionaries' holy mission to help accomplish this task.

Imbued with these ideas, the American missionary fitted snugly into the imperialist scheme of aggression. He lived in a garden-compound with modern facilities. He was boss of his church or Christian organisation, in fact if not in name, because he controlled its finances which came from abroad together with its policies. He walked with an air of superiority to everything around him.

The Missionary Creed

Missionary ideas fell into two main categories: "otherworldliness", and "reformism".

"Otherworldliness" seeks to induce people to forget their miserable lot in life by focusing their attention on the promise of the world to come. It

attempts to divert people from participating in revolutionary activities. Chinese students in Christian schools and universities were forbidden to take part in patriotic demonstrations, and left-wing literature was banned from their school libraries. The hoisting of the national flag created an incident at St. John's University, Shanghai, in 1925. On the other hand, participation in reactionary politics which favoured the *status quo* were encouraged. For example, Chiang Kai-shek's "New Life" movement which was started to offset the rising influence of Communism was immediately hailed by the missionaries as the incarnation of Christian teaching in politics.

"Reformism" was simply a device, under the name of the "Social Gospel", to stave off revolutionary zeal among oppressed people. "Reformism" was popular among the so-called "modernists" and social workers. The triangle of the Y.M.C.A. is a typical example of "reformism". It is supposed to convey the idea that if attention is focused on improvement of the "body, mind and spirit", the rest will take care of itself. James Yen, former Y.M.C.A. secretary and idol of many wealthy Americans also held this view. He said that China's basic ills were poverty, ignorance, weakness, selfishness and disorder —not feudalism or imperialism.

The Chinese Church Awakens

After liberation, patriotic Chinese Christians realised that if Christianity was to survive, the Chinese Church which throughout its 144-year history had been permeated by imperialist influences must be reformed. On July 28, 1950, forty Chinese Christian leaders issued a statement on *The Task of Christianity in the Construction of New China*. In a little over a month this statement was endorsed by 1,527 Christian leaders representing various denominations and organisations all over the country. The statement called upon fellow Christians: (1) to support the *Common Programme* (New China's basic law); (2) to liquidate imperialist influence within the Chinese Church and guard against plots to use Christianity for mobilisation of reactionary forces; and (3) to end as soon as possible reliance on foreign personnel and finance, and to build up a self-governed, self-supported, and self-propagated Chinese Church.

In the early stages the Reform Movement made comparatively slow progress. Some feared to sign the statement lest their foreign funds be cut off. Others did not understand the nature of imperialism and could not see how it was connected with their own churches.



A Catholic nun denounces American imperialism at a women's meeting in Peking held to oppose the U.S. rearming of Japan

The first great eye-opener for many Christians came after the American invasion of Korea. They were filled with wrath by the incontrovertible reports of American atrocities and murder of thousands of peaceful Korean citizens, by American threats to cross the Yalu river into China, by repeated invasions of Chinese skies by American warplanes, and by the American occupation of Taiwan. They began to understand what imperialism meant and how it might be connected with their own churches. The signature campaign for the Reform Appeal gained in momentum until, by the end of July, 1951, one year after the campaign had started, 260,000 people, or more than one-fourth of the total Christian Protestant population in China, had signed.

There was an upsurge of patriotism among Christians.

They began to participate in patriotic demonstrations and sent gift parcels to the Chinese volunteers and Koreans made homeless by the barbarous U.S. bombings. They contributed with enthusiasm to the national fund for aeroplanes, guns and tanks.

On December 13, 1950, twenty thousand people representing Christian organisations, schools and hospitals demonstrated in Peking in protest against Warren Austin's slanderous speech against China to the U.N. Security Council on November 28. Over ten thousand Christians marched in a Shanghai parade opposing the American rearming of Japan on March 21, 1951. Churches throughout the country began to fly the national flag during Sunday services. Such patriotic demonstrations would have been unimaginable in the old days.

The freezing of Chinese assets by the U.S. government on December 16, 1950, which cut off support to the Christian organisations, was a further fillip to the drive among churches and Christian organisations for economic independence. Many organisations immediately announced that from the beginning of 1951 they would no longer accept U.S. or other foreign support.

In April 1951, 151 Christian delegates from various parts of China gathered in Peking for a conference called by the People's Government. All churches and Christian organisations were represented and for the first time in the history of Christianity in China a genuine unity was achieved. There was alert understanding and full support for Lu Ting-yi, Vice-Chairman of the Government's Cultural and Educational Commission, when he addressed the meeting and pointed out how American imperialism had tried to use Christianity as a tool in its plot for world conquest and aggression in China. By the end of the conference a new determination by

the delegates to promote the Reform Movement was manifest.

During the early stages of the Reform Movement, responsible Christian leaders were mainly pre-occupied with the question of economic independence. Today, however, they realise that the most crucial problem concerns the liquidation of imperialist influence, especially that of the United States, within the Chinese Christian Church.

The first widespread attack on this problem was made when a large rally of twelve thousand people was held in Shanghai in June 1951, at which Christians came together to compare the experiences they had had with the agents of imperialism in missionary and church circles. The speakers gave detailed accounts of their experiences with foreign missionaries. Accusations were made against a long list of people, foremost of whom was Frank W. Price, trusted American adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, who used the Chinese Church and its activities in the rural districts to uphold the rotten Kuomintang regime and provide information to the American government. Sherwood Eddy, E. C. Lobenstine, Charles Boynton, Victor Hayward, the two Methodist Bishops—Ralph Ward and Carlton Lacy—and Ralph Mortensen were among those mentioned. Running-dogs like W. Y. Chen, a Chiang tool, S. C. Leung, a worshipper at the altar of "American might", Y. Y. Tsu, Ku Jen-en and others were exposed. The common crime of those named, foreign as well as Chinese, was that they used Christianity as a tool to promote the interests of American imperialism.

The Shanghai rally touched off a series of similar meetings throughout the country; and as a result the eyes of many Christians were opened. These meetings were all the more impressive because it is not easy for a Chinese Christian to come to the point where he feels he can honestly accuse another person, especially one who himself professes to be a Christian. "Judge not, that ye be not judged" is a teaching of Jesus which every Christian has learned. But they also know that Jesus himself accused the Scribes and Pharisees in the strongest terms. (See *Mathew* 23) Awakened Chinese Christians now realise that accusation is merely a condemnation of evil in harmony with Christian teaching. They are fully conscious of the need for a house-cleaning in the churches and Christian organisations of China.

The Chinese Christian Reform Movement has been able to gain momentum in a comparatively short space of time because Chinese Christians have seen with their own eyes the defeat of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism in their country. First and foremost, they see that China has a clean government for the first time in her history. They have been convinced by the great achievements of this government during the past two years; the establishment of economic stability, the immense progress in construction and reconstruction, the improvement in the life of the peasants after land reform, the recovery of industry and the prosperity of the cities. In short, Chinese Christians have seen a new page in Chinese history, a page which they

themselves are helping to write and of which they are indeed proud.

Religious Liberty

Immediately before and after liberation, missionaries, especially American missionaries, tried to spread terror by telling Christians that the Communists would wipe out Christianity. But at the first meeting of the People's Political Consultative Conference in September 1949, in which five Christian delegates participated, freedom of religion was written into the *Common Programme*. Since that time churches and Christian organisations whose outlook does not conflict with the *Common Programme* have enjoyed and will continue to enjoy all the freedoms that they have been guaranteed.

Not only has the Government adhered strictly to the principle of religious liberty, but it has done its utmost to help churches and Christian organisations to carry out their programme of reform and to tide them over financial difficulties until they can stand on their own feet. For instance, among a set of regulations passed in July 1951 was one providing that churches and buildings directly used by Christian organisations, and independent of U.S. financial support, be exempt from land tax.

While the Communists do not believe in religion, the Government takes the stand that if religion serves the people and is not against the people, it should not be discriminated against and should be regarded as a full member of the united front in building the New China. Imperialist propaganda concerning Communist enmity towards religion is a deliberate falsification of fact.

Looking Ahead

The Christian Reform Movement in China has just begun. The elaborate framework of imperialist control—the missions, their money, their personnel and the whole paraphernalia of missionary enterprise—has been dismantled by the churches and the Christian organisations with full support from the Government. There is still the difficult job ahead of rooting out imperialist influence hiding in the heads of Christians, in literature, hymns and even methods of work in Christian organisations.

But the way is clear. Through the "Three-Self Movement" (self-government, self-support, and self-propagation) the Christian Reform Movement will first eliminate imperialist influence from Christianity, and then build a church which will truly and fully express the aspirations of Chinese Christians. It will be a Church in which love for religion will be combined with love for our country, in which Chinese Christians will dig deep into the riches of the Gospel and let themselves become the medium through which this Gospel will shine in love and service to the people.

CORRECTION: In the last issue, Vol. IV No. 10, on page 5 column 2 the years of the Sung dynasty should read 960-1280 A.D. On page 16 column 2, fourth line from the bottom, "and Sung (960-1368 A.D.) periods" should read "and Sung and Yuan (960-1368 A.D.) periods."

CULTURAL Why They Love 'The White-Haired Girl'



The legend of the white-haired girl started about 1938 somewhere in the liberated area of northwest Hopei. Peasants said that although a certain village had been freed by the 8th Route Army, the work of emancipation made slow progress there. It was difficult to get the villagers to change their old ways because not only they but many of the village cadres themselves believed in the existence of a white-haired spirit. Twice a month they placed sacrificial cakes for her in a temple.

On one occasion, the whole village went to the temple instead of coming to a meeting set for that same day. A visiting district cadre determined to sift the mystery. Watching in the temple that night he and a comrade surprised and pursued the "spirit". When they ran her to earth in a cave, they found not a spirit but a sobbing, grey-haired girl. She told them her story—the story of the *White-Haired Girl*, summarised in our pictorial.

Did Hsi Erh actually exist? No one knows. But she is as real as all true legends are. Nobody knows who first told the tale. But it was told and retold, added to and embellished. It spread through all the liberated areas, shaping itself in the meantime. Literary workers in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border region turned it into reportage, stories and poems. No one could hear this story and remain unmoved.

In 1944 it reached Yen-an. The Lu Hsun Art Academy workers led by the critic Chow Yang remoulded it, emphasising its dramatic unity. The district cadre who saves Hsi Erh, for instance, becomes the youth who loved her and then joined the People's Army after being forced to flee from the landlord's gunmen. The climax, which the folk tale lacked, was composed around the final "accusation meet-

ing" with its vigorous final chorale. The central theme is brought out in bold relief. As one of the choruses puts it: "The old society turned men into devils, the new society turns devils into men!"

The stage version of the story was developed into an opera with music based on popular folk ballads. First performed at Yen-an in April, 1944, the *White-Haired Girl* was an immediate success. Guided by the people, the producers made further improvements. In later productions the action has been more closely knit (it still runs for nearly four hours) and the music is now fully orchestrated. But this constant process of artistic refinement has been profoundly motivated. It has enriched the original folk tale, made it acceptable to the more demanding urban audiences but without sacrificing its great simplicity so completely typical of the people's art. This is true too of the film version.

It is characteristic that people go again and again to see both opera and film. The songs and music are today among the best known in China. At the play, the audience listens in rapt attention. By the time the climax comes they form an inseparable part of the accusation meeting, completely identified with Hsi Erh in her burning denunciation of the landlord tyrant. At the cinema, the whole hall murmurs as the public—most of whom have already seen the play or know the story intimately through books or radio—follow each episode with a keen sense of participation. Men weep unashamedly at Hsi Erh's sorrows.

Creation of the People

What is the secret of this popularity? The answer undoubtedly is that this play is so eminently a product of the Chinese people themselves. It is a collective work in the fullest meaning of the word. Like the Greek epic, *Nasr-ed-Din*, *Tyl Eulenspiegel*, *Robin Hood* or other such products of the people's art, it is of their very flesh and blood. The people speak to themselves. They are the authors, the actors and audience.

There is not a single word, note or movement that is not the product of collective efforts. These songs and melodies, this tale of bitter wrongs, of pure romantic love and of goodness and justice triumphant seems to epitomise the story of a thousand years of feudal exploitation broken by the rising of the people. In one way or another nearly every spectator finds himself mirrored in this play. The peasants and all those having ties with the land—and they are the overwhelming majority of the people—see here the story of their own fate, their own emancipation and they gain in social consciousness and strength.

The popularity of the *White-Haired Girl* has also gone abroad. As film or play it has been enthusiastically received in Prague, Berlin and Moscow. The film won a special prize at the Karlovy Vary Film Festival. Its authenticity and power overcome the barriers of language. This is a tribute to its artistry. The film has achieved a high technical and artistic level. It has a noble simplicity of metaphor. The heart of the audience is intensely stirred, for instance, at the journey "over mountains and rivers" of the young peasant seeking the aid of the People's Army. Without descending to sentimental banalities, in such moments as when Hsi Erh cuts out her New Year pattern of kissing ducks, it expresses the guileless emotions of healthy young people. As in life, tragedy is mingled with relieving moments of humour.

This is an art that mobilises man for action. It brings home with poignant vividness the social struggle in the village. It shows the man-made nature of idols, the power of mass solidarity in overcoming the dead weight of the past. Encouraged by the *White-Haired Girl* which has been widely presented in areas preparing for land reform, peasants go back with fresh determination to make an end of feudal bondage. This is a work of revolutionary propaganda of great power because it speaks the language of the masses, makes manifest some of the deepest and strongest emotions of our times.

On the eve of Hsi Erh's marriage. She has made a scissor-cut of a pair of loving ducks and is singing happily



Meanwhile the landlord forces her father to put his finger print on a deed selling Hsi Erh to pay his debts



Thus begins

The White-Haired Girl

A Story of Feudal Exploitation in the Chinese Countryside and Its Overthrow by the People

Helpless and filled with remorse, the father kills himself at the landlord's door where his daughter finds him next morning

Armed with the deed, the landlord's bullies drag Hsi Erh from her father's body into the landlord's house where she is turned into a slave





The landlord tries to seduce Hsi Erh with gifts of fine clothes, later brutally rapes her



His mother subjects her to count

Living in a mountain cave Hsi Erh's hair turns white from her bitter suffering. The legend of a white-haired goddess spreads through the villages



Tracking down the mystery of the white-haired goddess, he finds Hsi Erh in the cave

Hsi Erh plays the leading part at the m





less acts of meanness and cruelty



Learning of the plot to kill her, she flees. Her pursuers, finding her shoe by the river, believe she has drowned herself



Hsi Erh's betrothed, who was also forced to flee by the landlord, returns with the liberating Eight Route Army

These illustrations are stills from the Northeast Film Studio's 1951 production

ss meeting to denounce the landlord tyrant



Hsi Erh restored to health and happiness in the people's China

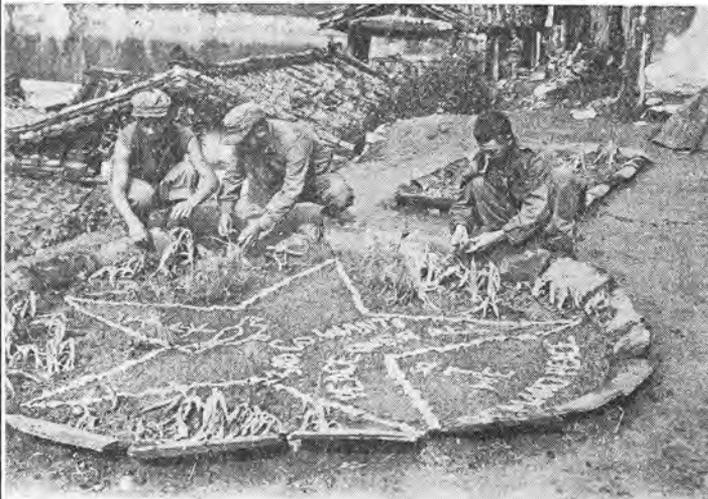


P.O.W. LIFE IN KOREA

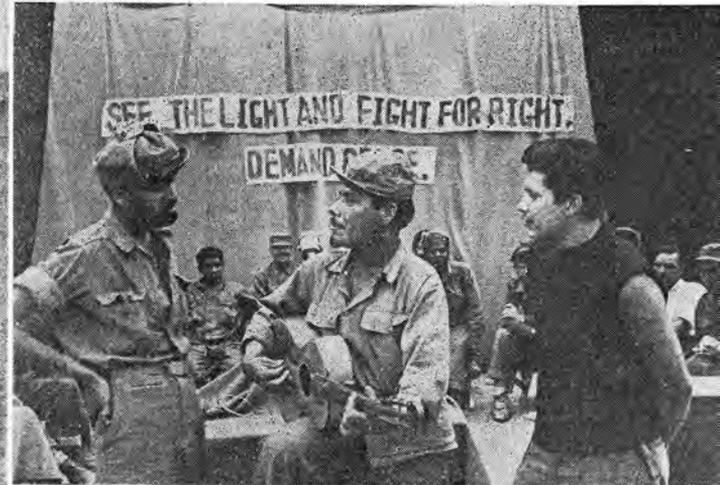
American, British and other prisoners in the P.O.W. camps of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers are treated not as enemies but as civilians in uniform in need of education and, if necessary, rest and medical care. All want the U.S. aggressive war in Korea to end so that they can go home. Many, now realizing that it is the U.S. imperialists who are their enemy, have become active participants in the world peace movement.



A private of the U.S. 7th Division gets his issue of daily necessities at a P.O.W. camp



A "peace star" in a garden of peace in one of the camps



Amateur entertainers put on a show at a camp concert



In the hot summer, P.O.W.'s swim or fish in the cool Korean streams



No "Jim Crow" in these camps! — winners of a P.O.W. sports event

Another U.S. Lie Debunked

On November 14, James Hanley, head of the U.S. 8th Army Judge Advocate's Section in Korea, issued an absurd and scandalous statement accusing Koreans and Chinese of the "massacre" of American prisoners of war in Korea (See editorial on page 4). On November 19 the spokesman of the headquarters of the Chinese people's volunteers issued a statement detailing the true facts about the treatment of American P.O.W's, which we print below.

It is well known that since their entry into Korea, our people's volunteers, like the Korean People's Army, have always strictly carried out a correct policy towards prisoners of war. Our units' lenient treatment of the prisoners has become an outstanding example of revolutionary humanitarianism for the treatment of prisoners in international wars. Our units do not kill or insult enemy officers or men, regardless of nationality and race, who lay down their arms and stop fighting; they do not confiscate their personal property. They give medical care to all the wounded. In our P.O.W. camps all the prisoners live a peaceful and happy life. Giving special attention to the prisoners' habits, our units supply them with extra food above what the volunteer fighters have themselves, including meat and sugar. Last winter, despite the difficult transport situation, we supplied the prisoners with winter clothing. They then received very good summer wear last summer. At the end of September this year, the prisoners in the volunteers' P.O.W. camps donned new winter clothing, while the enemy troops were still wearing summer uniforms as Van Fleet drove them into the so-called "autumn offensive". Moreover, the prisoners live a good cultural life. They read books, stage their own performances, play ball games, and enjoy various other forms of recreation. In one camp, the prisoners have held several large-scale basketball and other matches.

A number of P.O.W's were very weak at the time of their capture. Some had already contracted diseases. Especially great is the number of disease-ridden American captives. The American aggressor government and the governments of its satellites are entirely responsible for this, because: firstly, the soldiers, who have been driven from their homeland by the aggressors to fight in distant Korea have become seriously weaker and their health has been affected over the long period of their aggressive war. Secondly, the aggressors encourage their officers and soldiers to go to brothels and generally to indulge their sensual appetites in an attempt to keep up their ebbing morale. This causes serious injury to their health, infecting them with diseases that are hard to cure. Our units have done their best to cure these sick captives. But among them have been some whose lives could not be saved because of their excessively injured health and the serious state of their illness. The governments of the American aggressors and their satellite nations must bear full responsibility for this.

The revolutionary humanitarian policy towards prisoners and the practical measures taken by the Chinese people's volunteers to give them good treatment is known to the people all over the world. It is also known to the American people and to the soldiers of both America and its lackey nations on the Korean front. The disgusting slanders put out by Hanley, head of the Judge Advocate's Section of the U.S. 8th Army, regarding alleged massacres of P.O.W's by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers are not worth refuting. He said that the commander of the "23rd Regiment of the 31st Division" of the Chinese people's volunteers had issued orders for the execution of captured members of the U.S. Marines. In fact, no such unit exists among our volunteers. These disgusting slanders by the enemy are closely connected with the American side's deliberate dragging out and obstruction of the armistice negotiations. The enemy is also trying to use them to deceive their increasingly war-weary soldiers into continuing to throw their lives away for the Wall Street warmongers.

Enemy P.O.W's have throughout received lenient treatment from our units in accordance with the spirit of revolutionary humanitarianism. The real murderers of American P.O.W's are none other than the American aggressors themselves. From February this year to the present, American aircraft have time and again bombed and strafed the P.O.W. camps which our units have set up far into North Korea where there are no military targets. The first raid occurred on February 19 at 2:30 p.m., the second on March 17, the third on April 2, the fourth on April 22 at 1 p.m. and the latest on October 13 at 10 p.m. In these five raids, many P.O.W's of the American and satellite forces were either killed or wounded. These acts of inhumanity on the part of the American aggressors have caused the utmost indignation among all P.O.W's in the P.O.W. camps.

Contrary to the American fabrication, it is in fact the bloodthirsty American warmongers who massacre and maltreat P.O.W's whom they capture. It is the American troops which time and again have carried out atrocities and maltreatment against captured members of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers. In August, 1,000 war prisoners from Korea and Viet-Nam were taken away in a British ship by the American-British aggressors for use in tests of atomic explosions. For this inhuman crime the American-British aggressors must be held fully responsible.

G.I. CARRIES

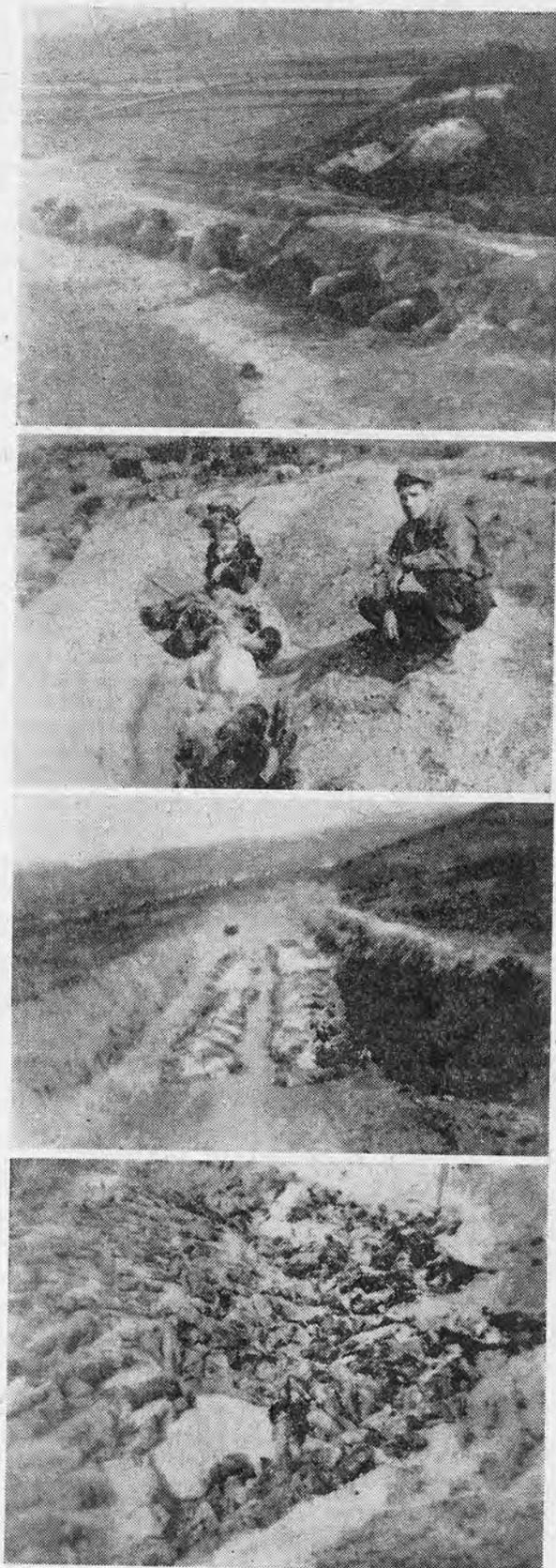
The pictures shown on these two pages are gruesome evidence of the mass murder of defenceless Korean men, women and children by the Americans and their henchmen fighting under the United Nations flag. They were among a set of ten found in the wallet of an American soldier killed in battle and given to a Chinese war correspondent at the front by a deputation of Chinese volunteers. The volunteers requested that they be shown to people all over the world, so that the true facts about the crimes being perpetrated in Korea may be universally known.

The first picture shows an open ditch at the foot of a hill, full of murdered Korean peasants. They are lying curled up with their heads on their chests. In some, the traditional white clothes of the Korean peasants are clearly discernible. Others are naked. From a second ditch behind the first, some heads are seen sticking up above the rim. By the side of the nearby mound is another common grave with bodies strewn around.

The second picture shows a rough road on the side of a higher hill. On either side is a ditch filled with bodies while an American soldier poses for his photograph nearby. The soldier's shadow strikes the headless body of a Korean woman, her hands tied, the lower part of her body buried in the earth.

The next picture shows a larger ditch, evidently dug with an excavator. There are two rows of bodies packed closely side by side. Fifty corpses can be counted before the perspective blurs out at the far end. From the way this ditch is dug, it seems quite possible that it is only the top layer of a much deeper grave.

A whole mass of bodies with their hands tied behind their backs, heads missing, limbs torn off or shattered, are seen lying in confusion in the next two pictures. Bloodstains are still clearly visible on many of the maimed and murdered bodies. The black hair of women, round faces of little children and the bony faces of old men are the visible remains of peasants, housewives, school children or little tots, grandfathers and grandmothers, who once lived and worked peacefully in their own



MURDER PICTURES

villages but were done to death by foreign invaders and their henchmen.

The last three pictures all show the American murderers, colleagues of the dead owner of the pictures. In two, they are posing, smug and unconcerned, in front of dead bodies strewn on the ground. Their bearing is little different from that of German or Japanese fascist executioners. In the last picture the front of a Dodge vehicle appears bearing the number 25—65.

Aggressive wars always produce crimes unimagined in their horror and cruelty, and turn the men who fight them into savage beasts. The war in Korea is no exception. The pictures found on the dead body of this American are similar to those found on many German and Japanese fascists in World War II. The same arrogant attitude of superiority that made it possible for Ilse Koch to use human skin for lampshades made this man gloat over pictures of the cold-blooded murder of hundreds of innocent men, women and children, and carry them in his wallet as souvenirs.

What a lie this makes of President Truman's unctuous declaration in San Francisco on October 17, 1950 that: "Our sole purpose in Korea is to establish peace and independence." What mockery his statement on December 5 of the same year that: "Our problem and our objective is to build a world order based on freedom and justice," and his heartless boast ten days later that: "Our fighting men in Korea have set an example that should inspire us all."

These photographs captured on one of Truman's "heroes" and mountains of other evidence regarding mass murder, destruction and pillage—both systematic and indiscriminate—throughout the American war of aggression against Korea, are ringing testimony of the kind of "peace and independence", "freedom and justice" that Truman and his supporters are trying to impose. They must inspire the strongest protests from all just, peace-loving people throughout the world. The future for Truman and his generals can only be defeat; but the war criminals must also be brought to account and punished.



HSINKANG —

China's New Northern Port

Yeh Chou

A magnificent gateway to northern China is being built 50 kilometres from Tientsin, North China's largest industrial city. The new artificial harbour just outside Taku Port in Pohai Bay will be one of the world's largest sheltered ports with a total expanse of 18 square kilometres enclosed by breakwaters. Here in the deep waters of the man-made anchorage, ocean-going vessels up to 10,000 tons carrying the trade of China and the friendly countries of the world will be able to discharge their vital cargoes directly onto trains.

Hsinkang, or "New Harbour" as the project is called, will not only meet the needs of China's expanding foreign trade; by the end of next year when the first stage of this immense project is completed the freight charges saved will be 160 billion yuan per million tons. At present only vessels of three thousand tons can sail up the shallow Haiho river which connects Tientsin with the sea. All larger vessels have to anchor a few miles off Taku and have their cargoes taken off by lighters and towed up the long journey to Tientsin.

I visited Hsinkang just two months after the decision to build this latest of New China's breath-taking projects had been made by the government. Here from the ruins of Kuomintang sabotage are rising new wharves, warehouses and railway lines. When they fled, the Kuomintang traitors sank the ships in the port, burnt buildings, and destroyed shipyard machines.

The tasks which faced the Chinese engineers appeared insuperable. There were hardly any experienced Chinese harbour engineers because before liberation only foreign engineers were employed on harbour work, who had fled away with their KMT rulers.

The plan of the People's Government called for a herculean effort. Navigable channels have to be made deeper, and many miles of sea turned into land. The construction of the harbour and its long breakwaters require large supplies of granite, cement, iron and steel. All this means a great deal of careful investigation, planning and organisation. Detailed marine surveys and soundings have to be made to determine the nature, direction and speed of the wind, currents and other tidal phenomena.

To clear the channel 12,700,000 cubic metres of earth are to be removed from the sea-bed. This will be used to reclaim four square kilometres from the sea as the site for the new wharves and other buildings. Millions of tons of granite have to be dropped into the sea to form the rubble mound foundations for the breakwaters. When I was there already 1,300,000 tons had been laid on the sea-bed.

To give you some idea of the size of this job, it required 15,000 freight-car loads to dump this amount into the sea.

But the workers and engineers are by no means awed by the task which they have undertaken; not only have they started on the job but they have completed the 1951 plan one and a half months ahead of schedule. New records are being made every day. Deputy-director Chou Lun, of the Hsinkang Engineering Bureau, showed me a bundle of daily reports. "Not only have we beaten the records of the KMT and the Japanese but our new records today will be too conservative for our use tomorrow. That's how we are progressing in our work."

Chou Lun told me that the Japanese had feverishly tried to construct a harbour on this same site. They planned to use it to serve as a collecting and despatch point for the huge quantities of North China's rich grain, cotton, groundnuts, coal, salt and other resources which they hoped to plunder from the Chinese people and send to Japan. But before they could complete even a small section of their plan, they were forced to surrender in 1945.

After the war the Americans thought to continue where the Japanese left off. They planned to use the harbour as a naval base but the Liberation Army driving swiftly and victoriously southward drove them and their Kuomintang henchmen out of Taku and China. And so the American project too was abandoned while it was still in the planning stage.

Today, New China's confident workers led by such Communists as director Chou Lun are really making that harbour dreamed of by the Japanese and American invaders. But this is a harbour with this difference—it is a harbour not for war but for the promotion of peaceful trade with the rest of the world.

It is the combination of the wisdom of the masses with the strong leadership of people like Chou Lun who fully rely on the masses, that many miraculous achievements have been accomplished in China today—and the Hsinkang project is no exception.

After a 50 minute interview with director Chou I went down to the project to have a talk with the workers. I met Sze Ching-kuei, a young worker with a healthy, sun-tanned face. He was the first to challenge the other workers to overcome their difficulties through emulation. Sze is leader of a dredger's crew. Immediately after the "mobilisation" meeting at which the plans for 1951 and 1952 were announced, Sze's brigade called a meeting to discuss how they could fulfil their part of the plan.

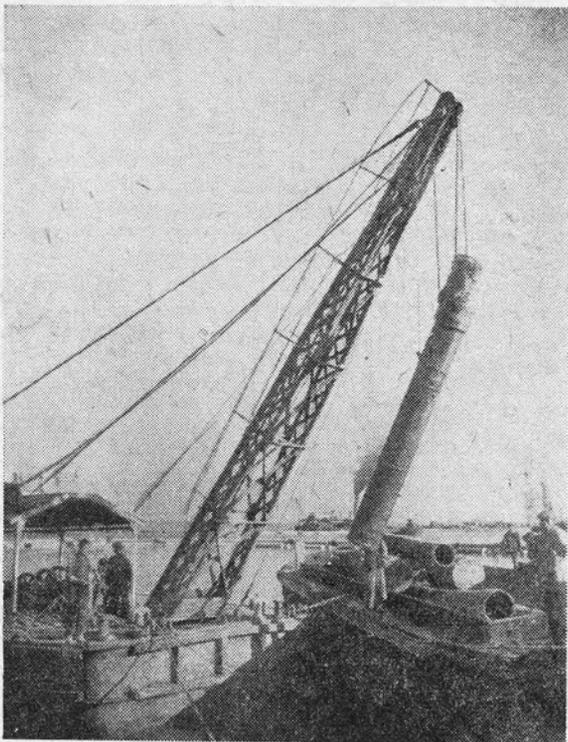
They decided to challenge other brigades to a competition to speed up the dredging.

According to past records, a single dredger of the type employed can only scoop up some 300 cubic metres of sludge per hour. But the workers pledged themselves to raise this to 350 cubic metres per hour. However, as they went along they found that they could improve on their methods still more. They exchanged experiences with other competing brigades and soon new records were being made. Instead of the 350 cubic metre target set, dredger brigades began to touch the formerly undreamed figure of 570 cubic metres per hour! This was the record at the time of my visit, only two weeks after the competition began!

A popular movement to smash the old records quickly spread through the shipyard, to embrace every workshop, worker and engineer. Further improvements were made during the enthusiastic competitions that followed. Here are two examples.

Giant-sized discharge pipes were required for the dredgers to speed up excavation of the channel. It would take too long to have these pipes ordered from Shanghai or Mukden. The workers decided to make the pipes themselves out of the steel plates and scrap iron left lying in disorder by the fleeing Kuomintang. At first, it took two days for six men to make a single length of pipe but ten days later the workers were producing 12 lengths a day.

The next example is the adaptation of old landing craft for laying the foundations for the break-



Installing a discharge pipe for the dredgers in Hsinkang

waters. Formerly, it took one hundred men three hours to drop 250 tons of granite to form the rubble foundations. But the workers suggested to engineer Chen Cheng-yi that he could adapt landing craft to do the job instead and avoid the burdensome process of picking up the stones and dropping them one by one into the sea. Now these adapted craft, brain child of the workers, loaded with granite, pitch their cargo into the sea in only a few minutes.

Improvements are made literally every day. Several labour heroes and models have been elected by their fellow workers and awarded prizes by the administration.

Of course, improvements in the work and speed of execution are not only due to the workers. Big contributions to improving methods of work are brought to Hsinkang by advanced Soviet technique and rich experiences in this type of construction. Engineers and technicians on the job are taught how to do away with outdated bourgeois technology. To give but one example. It was planned to extend one of the wharves so as to enable it to receive vessels of 10,000 tons. According to the standard bourgeois engineering text books such a project would require strengthening of the concrete foundations. This would run into billions of yuan. A Soviet expert made a careful survey and discovered that the foundations would be sufficient to support the increased tonnage. Thus not only unnecessary cost was cut out but the work was completed according to schedule.

Nowadays, the creativeness and ingenuity of the liberated workers no longer surprise us, but I wanted to know what the workers thought of it themselves.

"Why not? Aren't we building our Motherland and working for ourselves?" was the reply of Sze Ching-kuei when I asked him why the workers had become so creative.

"We used to be looked down upon and lived like dogs in the past, but now we have a good life. We are the real masters of our country now. It's impossible for anyone not to be moved by all these changes. We've every incentive now to use our brains as well as our brawn."

At Hsinkang there are many people like Sze who are conscious of their free and happy life and are filled with energy and enthusiasm for the building of a richer present and future.

At lunch time, in one of the new bright canteens for the workers I met an old diver Feng Tai. He has been 30 years a worker under the sea but during the Anti-Japanese War he rowed a sampan for a living rather than serve the Japanese. He is now a labour model, because of the excellent training he has given to many young divers.

"Pork, eggs, vegetables and soup—help yourself," he said to me in a fatherly tone as he passed me a steaming plateful and a hot bread roll.

"Tell me more about how you got the title of labour model," I asked him.

"Our country needs divers, comrade. The lads are keen. Only they lack experience. Just give

(Continued on bottom of page 28)

The Yis May Ride in Their Towns Again

Wang Chi

Far back in the folds of the Ta Liang mountains in Southwest China, a free and happy life has begun for the half million Yi people, one of China's national minorities, for many centuries cheerless dwellers of Sikang province's rugged highlands.

Passing through Chaokioh, a county seat nestling in the Ta Liang mountains, I found myself in the street rubbing shoulders with the handsome Yis from the uplands who had come down to the town for a fair. They wore beautifully tasselled woolen cloaks which reached to the knees. Beneath, they wore shirts (mostly of blue) with wide sleeves. As they walked along, the wide, loose trousers which they wore looked rather like skirts. The Yis are a strikingly good-looking people with aquiline noses and curly hair. Their faces are hairless with the beard plucked to the roots.

I was fortunate enough to have an hour's talk with Wachiamuki, the well known Yi leader. He is a plainly dressed, frank person of 36 years of age—the type of man you feel you have known for years even after a few minutes with him. Talking in the slow tempo typical of the Yis, he told me of the change that had taken place in the lives of his people.

"First of all," he began, "we Yi people are now treated as brothers by all the other Chinese people. Last winter, the Central People's Government sent a special goodwill mission from Peking to us here in the Ta Liang mountains. The mission visited every home and chatted with all our people. They also brought us movie projection teams, cultural troupes, medical personnel and all sorts of gifts that we needed badly, such as towels, buttons, needles and thread.

"A few months ago, a well-equipped hospital was set up here. Everyone can have free medical treatment now. State-owned trading companies supply us with things like salt and cloth which we need badly and at very low prices. In return, they pay us well for our cowhides, sheepskins and pig bristles."

Wachiamuki took a little book from the desk and showed it to me. It was a newly published primer in the Latinised Yi language. He said:

"The new written language is easy to use. You can learn to read and write it in only a few months. We are training teachers to teach it and by the

HSINKANG—China's New Northern Port

them a little advice now and then and a bit of encouragement and they're all right. Patience and make your explanation clear—that's what you've got to have and the lads do the rest themselves." He stopped to take a bite at the roll.

"I'm 60. Ask my missus how she used to live in the past and you'll know why I work so hard to train young divers for our country now. I used to spend all my wages on food and still that wasn't enough to fill our stomachs. Now I spend only a quarter of my pay on food, and look at what we are getting to eat now! As for our house—look over there and compare that with the windowless mud hut we used to live in!" He pointed out of the window.

Opposite I saw a row of new, attractive looking houses built of red brick. These were the new homes for the workers.

The administration has moved many workers out of animal-like hovels. But this is not all by any means in the way of new amenities. The chairman of the harbour trade union showed me with pride the new canteens, bathrooms and the clubhouse. The union has already organised dramatic troupes and a band. On Saturday evenings and on other rest days the workers and their families relax with films, plays, concerts and dances.

It is the job of the trade union to see that the cultural level of the workers is raised. Five days a week, the workers attend evening school. Today many of the workers who could not write their

names are now able to write letters and even short pieces for the newspapers. Everyday, during the recess the workers form small groups to read the newspapers. This is followed by lively discussions on current events.

Technical training is in charge of a special committee which supervises classes in mathematics, physics and other theoretical subjects, as well as practical vocational training. The young workers especially are learning rapidly. Under the old system they had to serve an apprenticeship of three years in the workshops but now through careful guidance by skilled craftsmen they are acquiring the right technique in a few months. An outstanding example of this swift assimilation of knowledge is the case of the 18-year old girl Li Shu-hsia who became a skilled lathe turner in two months.

The political consciousness, energy, keenness to learn, and loyal devotion to the leadership of the Communist Party so marked in Hsinking is representative of all such projects in China today. They explain the rapid rate of progress and the great changes that are taking place in China. As I left Hsinking, now filled with the sound and the music of work, I took a last glance at the view of the horizon broken by the steamers anchored near and far. The remains of Taku Fort, destroyed by imperialist forces in 1900, caught my eye. But the fort is no longer lonely and forsaken; in the waters over which it used to stand, a silent and ineffective guard, is growing Hsinking—the workers' answer to the dying challenge of imperialism.

beginning of winter we shall have as many teachers as we need for the primary schools we are preparing to open."

Wachiamuki led his people in the struggle against their Kuomintang oppressors. He is now Chairman of the Autonomous Regional Government set up by the Yi people to exercise the power of self government granted by the basic law of the people's China.

The Yis were driven from the fertile plains more than a thousand years ago probably by the Han or Tang emperors. From then on they had been ostracised and treated as an "inferior" race. Emperors made them pay tribute. Warlords and the Kuomintang squeezed money out of them by every possible means. But in those long, bitter years there was one happy event that shone in their memories—a ray of light from the future.

In the summer of 1935 some prisoners, mostly innocent old men who had been seized by the Kuomintang as hostages against any revolt the Yi people might organise, returned to their people. They told how they had been released by some strange soldiers with a red star on their caps. Each one of them had been given an amount of much treasured grain and salt before he had been sent home. That was how the Yi people first heard of the Communist-led Red Army which was then passing through their territory in its epic Long March to northwest China. Before that, the people had never known of soldiers who did not loot or destroy, let alone give things to them. Besides, these soldiers attacked their oppressors and freed their beloved men from the jails. In Chaokioh I found Yis born in that never-to-be-forgotten year who had been named by their grateful parents after the Red Army or the Communist Party.

Fifteen years later, in the spring of 1950 the Communists returned with the Liberation Army to keep their promise to free their Yi friends from oppression. They found the people eking out a bare existence with primitive farm methods in barren hillside fields. Most never had enough to eat. None knew of modern medicine. Their written language was an inadequate assortment of symbols. And, in addition, the territory suffered from endless feuds between tribes and clans instigated by the rulers of the old days.

The End of Tribal Strife

Wachiamuki told me how the people's government cadres went among his people patiently explaining to the tribes why there should be peace among them. The tribes gradually came to realise that the old rulers had conspired to keep them constantly fighting one another so that the people could find no time or energy to organise revolts against their oppressors. They also recalled how the corrupt 'courts' used to exact high fees and bribes from them for settling these numerous instigated disputes.



Some young people of the Yi minority doing a traditional national dance.

After much preliminary work the cadres successfully organised a meeting of 270 representatives from the various tribes and clans.

"Just think what a breath-taking event it was for so many old foes to meet!" Wachiamuki said. "Everyone was uneasy at the start. But all of us soon got over it. The meeting was a success and it ended with the signing of a 'unity pact'."

He took out from his drawer a photograph showing two sturdy men in Yi tribal costume. He explained: "These representatives from two tribes fought each other for no one knows how long. But they swore to be friends, exchanged cups of wine and posed for this picture after the meeting."

It is a striking fact that in Ta Liang mountains rifles, which used to cost five hundred taels of silver apiece, have now dropped to only one hundred taels and even then there are no buyers.

The Yis are proud of their own government and, sure of the protection it gives them, are turning to modern ploughshares instead. Formerly they had to pay taxes for using a highway or visiting a county town. On my way through Yuehsi county I saw masons busy at work over one of the gateways of the walled county seat. They were chiselling off an inscribed set of traffic regulations which had been imposed on the hapless people by the old rulers. One of these read: "No Yi on horseback shall enter this gate." Another, "The Yis are forbidden to walk in groups on the streets or carry on activities in groups of more than three persons!"

It used to be said in Sikang that the Yi are a people who seldom smile. It may have been true in the past. But today I saw cheerful faces everywhere. The Yis have cause to be happy; it is the first time in their history that they have found a government with a policy of putting all national groups in China on an equal footing. The Yis may ride into their county towns again.

North China on Display

Our Special Correspondent

North China put its economic achievements on display at its trade exhibition in Tientsin, the biggest ever held in China. Seventeen pavilions on a 42-hectare site were filled with products of agriculture and industry, both produce that North China has long been noted for and things produced for the first time in this part of the country under the inspiration of the liberation—modern high-speed lathes and coal cutters, tractors, 100 H.P. diesel oil engines, automobiles, trolley buses, new heavy and light industrial goods, textile looms, precision tools, scientific instruments, new agricultural implements—the sinews of China's drive for industrialisation and prosperity, assurance of still greater things to come.

Brilliantly fulfilling its very practical objectives the exhibition has given over a million visitors a vivid object lesson in the political and economic aims of New China. It has made clear the main directions of efforts in industry and agriculture designed to make the country truly independent and rich.

With over thirteen thousand exhibits and models, supported by pictures and graphs, this exhibition not only showed the products of the north but was a mine of information in general on New China. Undoubtedly the most powerful impression left was of the immense natural resources that the people now own and which, thanks to the victory of the revolution, can for the first time be co-ordinated into a truly democratic national economy for the benefit of the Chinese people and of the other peace-loving peoples of the world.

A huge map of China with neon-lighted routes shows how the cotton of North China is brought to the machinery of Tientsin, to Mukden, Tsingtao or Shanghai to produce the clothes the people need. It charts the course of the vast grain crops of the Northeast which supplement the food needs of the cotton, tobacco or hemp growing areas. Another animated map shows how surpluses of raw materials are collected by the state trading organisations and turned either directly into consumer goods or are exported in return for the machines and other raw materials the country needs. One whole pavilion is devoted to the spread of communications linking the whole country. Every hall shows the great and growing exchange of goods between the towns and countryside, between area and area, the whole moving in the direction of a vast, well-organised plan of co-operative effort.

This exhibition was also a devastating answer to the American imperialists and their so-called blockade of People's China. It showed how that "blockade" has made still closer the unexampled national unity and particularly worker-peasant unity and has been turned by the people into a further stimulus for their creative initiative and the speeding up of their drive for complete economic independence. Exhibits here show how Tientsin's paper mills have developed the use of certain grasses that



One of the 17 pavilions housing the North China trade exhibition

grow along the Yellow river in Northwest China into an abundant source of raw material. Tientsin factories now get their caustic soda supplies from Suiyuan province. Gunny sacks, previously imported, are now being made from domestic fibres. China used to import some 30,000 tons of tobacco a year; now she is exporting tobacco. Exhibition stands show scores of new uses for native products. It is clear that by this "blockade" the U.S. is cutting off Uncle Sam's nose and those of U.S. satellites—to spite their faces.

Popular Exposition

One of the characteristic features of this exhibition was its unique layout showing in popular terms how the people's economy works.

The three full days which this correspondent spent in the various crowded pavilions were only just enough to get fully acquainted with the material displayed. The theme of cotton, for instance, is treated both in general and in detail, from the economic, political and agrotechnical aspects. From illustrations and charts we learn of the uses of cotton and the need and possibility of cotton self-sufficiency. We see how 75 per cent of the cotton used in China in 1946 was bought by the Kuomintang quislings from their American masters. We see how after the land reform and assurances of a huge home market and good prices, cotton production in North China alone rose by 50 per cent over pre-war levels.

The records of model peasants are prominently publicised at the exhibition. Shansi peasant Chu Yao-li, one of the most noted of them all, for instance, harvested 460 kilogrammes of cotton per *mou* in 1951 while the average yield per *mou* in North China is still only 45.9 kilogrammes. If all of Chu's fellow cultivators raise their cotton output to one-fifth of his record (about 100 kilogrammes) the total production in North China will be more than doubled. Pictures and diagrams show how he did it under the encouragement of the People's Government. This is a stand that is always surrounded by eager peasant visitors. Neighbouring stands show them the latest scientific methods used to get even higher yields: seed selection and treatment, how Soviet experience can be utilised, pest control, improved fertilizers, and so on. The end result of such efforts on the part of China's skilful, emancipated peasants is that the country has this year achieved basic self-

sufficiency in cotton, the producer is increasingly well-to-do, the whole nation benefits and this victory—as a final cartoon shows—is a smack in the eye for the imperialist warmongers!

Similar exhibits show the impressive achievements in grain production. As North China was liberated earlier than most other parts of the country, cereal crops have already reached the pre-war level. Graphs here show that if we take production as 100 in 1947 when the Kuomintang still dominated the country, then in 1950 wheat output rose to 107.5; millet to 118.1; Indian corn to 150.7 and potatoes to 250.2 all with bigger increases to come this year.

Similar gains are shown for industrial crops like jute, tobacco, sugar beets and all kinds of oil-bearing plants. The export of ground-nuts in 1950, for instance, was 11 times the pre-war 1936 level and 17½ times the pre-liberation 1947 level.

In the field of industrial production similar rapid progress has been made in North China both in state and private enterprises as shown in the following data from the exhibition:

Output of Major Industrial Products in State Factories

Description	Highest Production Recorded	Actual Production in 1950	Estimated Production in 1951
Coal	100	85.7	118.2
Electric Power	100	125.2	146.8
Pig Iron	100	190.6	393.0
Steel Ingots	100	445.0	832.0
Steel Products	100	448.0	772.0

The exhibition has been a great trading mart. In the record-breaking 1,560,000,000 yuan worth of transactions, for which the exhibition took a modest commission ranging from half to one per cent, all the native products produced in North China for 1951 were disposed of and the backlog of orders will take up part of 1952's production. In this trading, state and public enterprises and the co-ops did 91.57 per cent in buying and 84.42 per cent in selling. Private enterprises accounted for 8.43 per cent and 15.58 per cent respectively. The young co-operatives proved to be surprisingly big sellers, handling 31.69 per cent of the total sale. Data show that 60 per cent of the products disposed of came from the countryside and 40 per cent from the cities. Thus this trading served as a useful guide to production possibilities and consumer needs, a particularly important point in view of the previous lack of reliable statistics for the economic planning organs of North China.

The exhibition itself was a remarkable demonstration of the organising talent of Tientsin. Covering the whole area of the former Tientsin race course, it was built up from scratch in a record two months. Of the 17 pavilions, four are large permanent structures that will be turned into museums. All the rest were skilfully and economically made out of temporary materials, chiefly *kaoliang* mats, bamboo and prefabricated windows. The halls were joined by chrysanthemum-lined paths of cement flagstones and interspersed with many refreshment booths, summer houses for smokers and rest rooms.

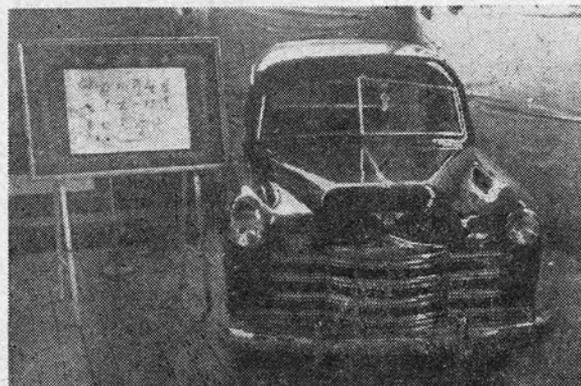
At one time more than 4,000 builders were on the job in round-the-clock shifts. Experienced workers who had constructed the Shanghai exhibi-

tion came to help. Over 100 students from the Peking Art Academy spent two months preparing the many beautiful graphs, dioramas, posters and signs.

The whole organisation was efficiently handled by the Ministry for North China Affairs. It was staffed by some 5,000 people, mostly government cadres who volunteered to work for the duration without pay and without weekend breaks. Many workers, employees and Tientsin housewives mobilised themselves and trained for two weeks as special commentators to give explanations on each exhibit and to answer questions—an especially important aid to the many visitors who have only had a chance to learn to read since liberation.

Festive Tientsin

The 45 days of the exhibition gave a festive air to the whole of Tientsin as well as a big fillip to its prestige and prosperity. Gaily dressed waist-drum dancers greeted the arrival of visitors' trains. Welcome signs were displayed in the streets and stations. The million visitors included workers from neighbouring cities, representatives from other administrative areas, students and cadres from Peking, merchants and industrialists and 11,000 peasants in groups who were specially invited from North China villages and as far afield as Inner Mongolia. Peasant visitors, many of them production heroes, were specially catered for. They crowded round the new farm implements and the exhibits showing the latest scientific methods of water conservancy and afforestation that are revolutionising the techniques of Chinese farming. Their arrival was a big event in Tientsin. Householders provided hospitality and 5,000 rooms for their entertainment. For many of them it was their first visit to a great city and it was made a memorable occasion for them, as a practical demonstration of the new relations between town and countryside, of the unshakeable friendship and alliance between the working class and peasantry. From the exhibition they were taken to the factories to meet the workers and labour heroes who made these industrial goods and tools that are transforming their lives. Here at Tientsin's great exhibition they saw more clearly than ever the way their life could be improved. They saw on exhibition the concrete meaning of the New Democracy led by the working class.



The first passenger car made entirely in China. It is a 32 h.p. station wagon which runs sixteen miles to the gallon

The Wedding Day

Ma Feng

Tien Chun-sheng is the very level-headed secretary of the Clear Water village group of the Youth League, but he woke up no less than four times during the night: in the morning he was to go to the district office to get his marriage certificate. He got up long before daybreak, breakfasted, did his morning chores, put on new clothes and started off as if he were late for an appointment. When he left the village, the sun had climbed up from behind the distant hills.

Tien Chun-sheng's betrothed was Yang Shiao-ching, twenty years old and younger than he by three years, the daughter of Yang Wang-yu, the labour hero of Willow Forest village. The two villages were twenty li apart, and so Chun-sheng and Shiao-ching had never seen each other until last New Year, when they got acquainted at the All-District Drama Contest and immediately fell in love. Since then, they had exchanged letters regularly, and in no time their love matured.

The elders of the two families were happy when they heard the news. As it happened, Chun-sheng's father knew Old Man Yang. Seven or eight years ago, when they could not pay their rent, both were tied up with strong ropes and put in the local jail by their respective landlords. There they stayed together for over half a month. They had never expected that now in the new society they would be happily related by marriage. That was why each pressed the other to have the wedding held as early as possible. But despite all their efforts during the past year, the marriage had not yet taken place.

It was decided at first to hold the wedding immediately after the summer harvest, and so the Tien family busily set about making preparations. They repaired the house, sewed new sheets and quilts and the like. Everything was ready and a date was set when Shiao-ching suddenly sent them a letter and requested that the wedding be postponed.

Posthaste Chun-sheng went to ask her the reason. Shiao-ching said to him, "The *hsien* government has opened a training class in maternity and child welfare, and both the village and district authorities have approved of my joining it. What do you think of it?"

Chun-sheng did not dissuade her, but said, smiling, "Since you are to learn something of such deep service to the people, how could I hinder your future career? I agree with you!"

So the wedding was postponed, and the two old men had to hide their disappointment.

When Shiao-ching returned from the training class, it was already winter, and Old Man Tien and his wife once more pressed their son to seize the opportunity and have the wedding take place immediately. When Chun-sheng went to discuss it with Shiao-ching, she said to him, "How anxious you are! I have just come back from the training

course and we've done nothing as yet to get maternity work really going in the village. If we busy ourselves so with our own personal affairs, we should be giving a bad example to the masses. I think we should talk this matter over after the lunar New Year...."

Chun-sheng didn't wait for her to finish. He apologised, "I am too individualistic! I absolutely agree with you!"

But as soon as the lunar New Year was over, preparations for the spring ploughing began. The New Year was marked out as the year of the great production movement, and it was the main task of the Youth League to lead the young people in making the movement a success. As group secretary of the Youth League and also leader of a mutual-aid team, Chun-sheng mobilised the masses to select good seed, to buy new farm tools, to dig wells and plant trees. He had so many things to do from morning till night that he had no thoughts left with which to think of his own marriage. Only his mother sometimes grumbled a word or two: "How can it be put off endlessly, you silly boy!"

When the spring farming was over and the time for reaping wheat was still fifteen or twenty days away, the old couple again began to press their son, and so Chun-sheng went to Willow Forest village and discussed the matter seriously with Shiao-ching. They talked about it for half a day.

"Isn't it better to wait a month or so until the wheat harvest is over?" said Shiao-ching at first. "What's the hurry?" But unable to resist Chun-sheng's persuasion, she said smilingly at last, "See how eager you are!... All right, I'll do as you say!" Thus the matter was agreed upon, and they arranged to meet at the district office the very next day, rain or shine.

Out of the village, Tien Chun-sheng took the main road. On both sides, there were orderly rows of young trees. He himself had led the young people to plant them on the spring festival day. How high they would be in ten years' time, he thought to himself.

At the bend of the road, he saw that one of a dozen newly planted willow saplings was about to fall. It had evidently been hit by a passing cart. He hurried his steps, set it upright and then pounded the earth around it hard with his feet. Seeing these trees, he felt a glow of warmth in his heart, for he had brought them from Willow Forest village himself. At the time, Shiao-ching had said to him smiling, "You have to guarantee their growing up!" and he had gaily replied, "These branches are cut from your trees. I'm sure they are willing to come and live in my village!" This made Shiao-ching blush and burst into laughter.

How Shiao-ching liked to laugh! The sound of her laughter was as loud and clear as the ringing

of bells. Chun-sheng had never seen her annoyed, and she seemed to be happiness personified without a shadow of sorrow in her heart. On her round, rosy face were a pair of big, shining eyes. Whenever Chun-sheng saw these eyes, he would recall to his mind the head-lights of a motor car that never failed to light up one's heart in the dark night.

Shiao-ching is probably on her way to the district office by now, thought Chun-sheng as he walked along. Before noon he would meet her and then both of them would put their thumb seals on the marriage certificate.... When he thought of their future happy life, he could not refrain from smiling secretly.

Just then, he heard before him the work cry of *ai-yu-huo*. He lifted his head. Bugged down in a muddy pit was a rubber-wheeled cart fully loaded with wooden cases and bulging gunny sacks that were piled high one upon another like a small mound. Desperately the driver waved his whip and shouted, and though the animals sweated profusely and snorted as violently as a pair of bellows, still the cart moved not a bit. Chun-sheng went up and helped the driver pull and push for quite some time, but it was useless. The driver reviled the animals and snapped his whip angrily in the air. But instead of doing his best the shaft mule just bent his fore-legs and lay down in the mire. This greatly annoyed the driver. He threw away his whip and squated dejectedly at the roadside.

"Where are you taking these things to?" asked Chun-sheng, rubbing the dirt off his hands.

"These are gifts for the troops from the district office," replied the driver with evident anxiety, wiping off the sweat on his forehead with his sleeve. "Every district must have them delivered today, so that they can be loaded on the train for Korea this afternoon, and the station is still eighty *li* from here! Ah, what an unlucky thing this is!"

On hearing that the big pile of goods were presents sent by the masses to comfort the volunteers in Korea Chun-sheng knew that no delay would be permissible. Among these things were those contributed by his family and a comfort letter written by himself and also the two embroidered bags presented by Shiao-ching. So he went up to the cart, inspected it and said, "It rained torrents here day before yesterday. You see, the wheels have stuck fast in the mud and the cart is heavy. I think we'll first have to unload these things, and then pull up the cart and load them back again. Come on, I'll help you!"

"Yes, that seems the only way." The driver cast a glance at Chun-sheng and then said anxiously: "But without other helpers, we'll be very slow. Have you anything important to do?"

Chun-sheng did not forget his appointment with Shiao-ching, yet he said, "Never mind; untie the ropes right away, or you'll be late," and he climbed on the cart and took down the cases and sacks, thinking at the same time that these presents were more important than his marriage, because they represented the love of the three hundred thousand people of his district. They could not miss the train.

At this moment, two young women came along. "Hello there! Do please come and give us a hand!" Chun-sheng called to them. "These are gifts we are sending to the volunteers!"

Seeing how things were and knowing that their presents too were among the gifts, the two women hastened to help unloading.... Several other men came up and Chun-sheng again called them to help. Working with a will the whole crowd unloaded all the things on the cart, and then with great difficulty, pulled the empty cart out of the muddy pit. Then they again helped load the gifts on and fastened them firmly. It was nearing mid-day by the time they finished, and the driver, uttering a sigh of relief, said smilingly, "I have bridged a gap. If it were not for your help, I would surely not have been able to carry out this important mission!" Then he turned to ask Chun-sheng, "Which village do you come from? Many thanks for your help!"

"Don't mind the thanks," said Chun-sheng, wiping the sweat from off his forehead. "Or you'll be late!"

The driver cracked his whip and the cart rolled towards the north. Chun-sheng resumed his way to the district office. There were still fifteen *li* separating

him from the Town of the People's Meeting where the district office was, and so he strode along at a great pace. At the bottom of his heart was a heavy load of anxiety. The sun seemed to move faster than usual. Shiao-ching must have been waiting for a long time now at the district office, he thought. She was probably wondering why he tarried and in her heart was upbraiding him. If only he could grow a pair of wings and fly to the district office in a moment!

He walked as fast as a trotting horse. The sun poured its hot rays down on him, adding to the fire of his heart. Soon the Beneficent river appeared before him. Its channel had been newly dug only last year and its yellow dike looked like a low wall. Chun-sheng knew that he had now walked twenty *li*. If he stood on the bridge, he would be able to see the town from a distance. Thinking of Shiao-ching, he quickened his steps. In half the time it takes to burn an incense stick, he thought, he would be meeting Shiao-ching, and the shining red marriage certificate would be put into his hands.

As he climbed up the dike and approached the bridge, a man suddenly appeared running wildly



from the opposite direction, followed by two others, who were shouting loudly, "Don't let him go! A Kuomintang traitor! A special agent!"

Chun-sheng startled, jumped forward with his arms outstretched to bar the way across the bridge. On the other side, the man, his escape cut off, wheeled around and ran south along the dike. Chun-sheng gave chase.

It was noon by then, and the peasants working in the fields had all gone home. The enemy agent with the empty fields before him ran on desperately. Chun-sheng gathered all his strength, and followed him doggedly. When the rascal turned round and threw something at him and shouted, "Look out for that grenade!" Chun-sheng took no heed of it, but continued his close pursuit. The sweat trickled down his forehead into his eyes and made them smart, but he wiped it off with his sleeve and kept on running. After five or six li he was panting but it seemed that he was catching up with the special agent. At first they were ten paces apart, then five or six, closer, closer... But suddenly he missed a step, fell down and off slipped one of his shoes. Without stopping to put it on, he jumped to his feet again and continued the chase, yelling, whenever he could catch breath: "Stop him! A special agent! Catch the special agent!"

Some distance away a few farm workers had lingered in the fields and they, hoes in hand, now joined the chase. A moment later, a shepherd, hearing the outcry, came running from the opposite direction, brandishing a spade. Hemmed in on three sides, the special agent took a running leap up the dike, and when Chun-sheng mounted it after him, he had already plunged into the river. The water was only waist-deep. As he waded through it, flailing his arms and panting, he called back over his shoulder: "We were never enemies in the past. You have no grudge against me.... And yet you, you... What's it to you, brother?"

Chun-sheng looked back and saw that the rest of the farmers were still far away. The special agent had already reached the middle of the river. There was no time to lose. Reckless of consequences, he plunged into the water. With a stroke or two, he overtook the renegade and came to grips with him. The special agent bit Chun-sheng's ear, and forced him under the water. Chun-sheng cried out with the pain, and took in a mouthful of water. There was a stinging sensation in his nose and the pain seemed to pierce his brain. But he managed to catch hold of the special agent's hand and held on like grim death. Just then, the rest of the men and the shepherd ran up and climbed the dike. They all jumped into the river and in no time had the special agent caught.

When Chun-sheng was helped up to the bank, he was wet to the skin and looked like a drowned chicken. For a few moments all he could do was to sit on the ground drawing big breaths one after another. His ear was cut and blood and water trickled down his neck. The white shirt he had put on for the wedding was soiled with a big bloodstain that grew bigger every minute. His bare left foot was gashed in many places. It pained him as if it

was being pricked with a needle. His clothes were mud-caked and drenched by the water. When the special agent was tied up, the crowd turned to inquire about his wounds. "Nothing to worry about," replied Chun-sheng, shaking his head. Then he asked them where they were living and how the special agent had escaped from them. The two original chasers told him that they came from Clear Water village; that just as they had finished watering their fields, they saw the special agent cutting the telephone wires, and so they chased after him.

While the crowd was planning to deliver the special agent to the district office, Chun-sheng began thinking of his own affairs. He was remorseful about keeping Shiao-ching waiting for him at the district office, but what could he have done? "All right, you deliver this son of a turtle. I have something else to do," he spoke rather ramblingly, got up to his feet all of a sudden and then to the surprise of the crowd went away without another word.

Having found his lost shoe on the way, he ran as fast as he could to the Town of the People's Meeting. By the time he arrived breathless, his clothes had dried and the blood was no longer flowing from his ear. When he reached the district office, his first question was, "Has Yang Shiao-ching, a girl of the Willow Forest village, been here?"

"Yang Shiao-ching?" said the district office man with some surprise. "She has never been here! But how ever did you get into such a state?"

On hearing this, Chun-sheng felt suddenly angry. He turned and walked out. He had thought for sure that Shiao-ching would have been there and would be impatiently waiting. That she had never been there was what he had not expected. Was it possible that something else had turned up and that the marriage would be put off again? But just as he got out of the district office, he saw Shiao-ching coming along the road her face shining from the heat and hurry she was in.

"You must have been impatient," she said with a smile. "I got up early this morning, but just as I was planning to set off, a woman began to have a baby, and so I had to go and take care of her. I was afraid that you would be getting impatient, so I hurried here as fast as I could. But how ever did you get your clothes soiled so?... Aiya, the blood!..."

Chun-sheng's annoyance evaporated immediately when he heard that she had been delayed because of service to the people, and he hastened to admit smilingly, "I have just arrived too!" Then he began to tell the story of how he caught the special agent on the way. The district office men, who had come to the door, crowded around him and listened attentively.

In the midst of the telling, the special agent himself was brought to the office. The crowd of men who brought him, seeing the affectionate way Chun-sheng stood together with a girl, began to understand why he had run away so fast. Shiao-ching could not suppress her ardent love and she moved to his side and held him by the hand. For a moment she could not speak a word, but her big eyes plainly whispered, "How splendid you are!"

'U.N.' Troops Were Ordered to Shoot P.O.W's

An American soldier tells his wife of atrocities by the so-called U.N. forces in Korea

On November 25, Radio Peking broadcast the message of Otho G. Bell, R.A. 18276618 of the H and S Company, Second Engineers Combat Battalion, Second Division, of the U.S. army invading Korea, to his wife Jewell G. Bell, at Route 5, Box 494, Olympia, Washington. Bell's message which we print below makes it clear that American atrocities in Korea are not mere escapades by drunken or sex-crazy soldiery but are ordered by the highest military and political authorities of the so-called U.N. forces.

Dear Darling,

I am glad the Chinese volunteers and Korean People's Army have given me the opportunity to speak to you through Radio Peking.

Darling, I received the letter you wrote me on the 30th of June and my heart was filled with joy when I heard that we had a baby girl, and to know that you were alright.

Darling, don't you worry about me for I am alright and in good health and doing fine.

The Chinese and Korean people are taking good care of me. They have given me winter clothing and shelter and plenty of good food. They have also treated me very kindly and given me good medical care. So please take good care of yourself and the baby for I will return home to both of you when this war is over.

Before I was captured I saw many inhuman things done by our own men. For example there was a town that was completely destroyed by our men using such weapons as machine-guns, twin forties and other automatic weapons. There were over 200 innocent people killed and burned to death. After it was over there were children left among the ruins crying for their fathers and mothers that were dead. This happened on the 29th of September 1950, the place I can't recall because I wasn't too familiar with the names of the Korean villages, towns and cities.

While occupying an area between two villages north of Merryang on the 15th of October 1950, our men were ordered to search all civilians that were passing through. The orders were to strip all clothing from men, women and children and search them for weapons. The women were embarrassed when they were told to undress in front of onlooking G.I's. After they were searched, they would put on their clothes and kicked on down the road.

Another tragic scene that could be seen along almost every road is little children lying dead in their mothers' arms.

Our men were also ordered not to take one or two prisoners alive. But to shoot them, because we didn't have time to transfer back to the rear.

On the 30th of November 1950, I saw 200 Chinese and Korean prisoners shot in cold blood by South Korean troops between Sunchon and Kunori.

Before I was captured, all the Chinese and



Inhuman destruction by the American invaders has left countless numbers of Korean women and children living in villages reduced to rubble

Korean prisoners were put inside a barbed wire cage out in the open air. It was winter and all the prisoners were shivering because it was cold.

I was told before I was captured that the Chinese and Koreans would shoot me if I was taken prisoner. On December 1, 1950 at 03:30 p.m. when I was taken prisoner, I was completely surprised when five Chinese volunteers came towards me and shook hands with me. I was cold and hungry and the Chinese took me to a warm house and gave me my supper which consisted of beef and potatoes. The Chinese assured me that I would never be harmed. I have been a prisoner for more than 10 months and I haven't been harmed in any way whatsoever.

The reason the Chinese came to Korea was to protect their homeland from invasion. If people at home in America would just stop and think for a moment just what are U.S. troops doing in Korea and find all the right answers, they would never allow their sons, husbands and loved ones to come 5,000 miles away from home to kill and slaughter innocent people—men, women and children.

So all the people back home should unite together and stop all this bloodshed in Korea immediately.

The Chinese and Korean people want world peace. So let's have peace by pulling our boys out of Korea and let the Korean people settle their own problems.

So, Darling, tell all the people to unite and fight for world peace along with millions of other peace-loving people in the world. The sooner this war is over, the sooner I'll be home again with you. Then again peace will rule the world and people will live a happy life. So Darling I'll say goodbye for now and hope that I'll be home soon.

I remain as ever your loving husband
OTHO G. BELL.

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's Statement On the U.S.S.R. Peace Proposal

November 17, 1951

On November 8, Mr. A. Y. Vyshinsky, head of the delegation of the Soviet Union to the sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, on the instruction of the Soviet government submitted a four-point peace proposal to the General Assembly. I am authorised by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to express full agreement with this four-point peace proposal of the Soviet government.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China considers that the four-point peace proposal of the Soviet government is the most effective and reasonable proposal for removing the menace of another world war and strengthening international peace and security. By contrast, the proposal of the United States, Britain and France, disclosed in President Truman's broadcast speech of November 7 and United States Secretary of State Acheson's speech of November 8, represents a treacherous policy and is designed to cover up their intensification of war preparations with empty talk of so-called arms reduction. In this way, two completely different lines of world politics present themselves clearly at the sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly. One is the political line of defending peace, which the Soviet Union is leading; the other is the political line of instigating war, which the United States is leading. The Government of the People's Republic of China resolutely supports the line of defending peace and resolutely opposes the line of instigating war.

The Chinese people support the United Nations Charter. The Chinese people consider that the United Nations should be an organisation for the defence of peace and not one for instigating war. The United Nations, currently under the manipulation of the United States government, has adopted many illegal and shameless decisions of an aggressive nature and has repeatedly slandered the People's Republic of China and barred her from



**Chou En-lai, Premier and Foreign
Minister of the Central People's
Government**

membership. Because of this it has violated the principle of consolidating international peace and security and has more and more become a tool catering to the demands of the American aggressor. At the same time, because the United States government has been forcibly utilising the flag of the United Nations to wage open aggressive war in Korea, the United Nations has, moreover, been most shamefully defiled. In these circumstances, the sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly can re-establish the standing of the United Nations only by firmly rejecting the United States government's political line of instigating war and adopting in its entirety the Soviet government's political line of defending peace.

After the termination of the Second World War, the United States government, prompted by its insane desire to dominate the world, and not hesitating to act as an enemy of the people throughout the world, took over fascist Germany's plan of aggression in Europe and fascist Japan's plan of aggression in Asia, and combined and developed the aggressive plans of the two fascist countries, Germany and Japan, into the most vicious programme for aggressive war. The invasion of Korea, the invasion and occupation of China's Taiwan, the conclusion of the unilateral "peace treaty" with Japan, the militarisation of Japan, the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral "security pacts" in the Pacific, the extension of the North Atlantic Pact aggressive bloc, the arming of Western Germany, the pursuing of aggressive plans in the Middle East, the embarkation on large-scale armament, the establishment of military bases everywhere and the large-scale manufacture of atom bombs, and so on — all these are the components of this most vicious programme for aggressive war.

Seeking to remove the menace resulting from the preparations by the imperialist camp headed by the United States for a new war and seeking to strengthen international peace and security, the Cen-

tral People's Government of the People's Republic of China likewise holds that the North Atlantic aggressive bloc and the aggressive blocs similar to the North Atlantic bloc, which the United States is attempting to form in the Pacific area and in the Middle East, are all incompatible with membership of the United Nations, that the actions of certain countries headed by the United States in establishing military bases in foreign territory are also incompatible with membership of the United Nations and that, therefore, the sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly should denounce them. The Government of the People's Republic of China is strongly of the conviction that a world conference with the participation of the governments of all countries to examine the question of reducing armaments, the banning of atomic weapons together with international control to supervise the execution of such a ban will, first of all, help to remove international tension, and thus facilitate the attainment of world peace.

The Korean question is one of utmost concern to the people of the world today. The aggression of the United States and its satellite countries against the Korean people, conducted with a stolen United Nations flag, is an unjust war. The war of resistance waged by the Korean Democratic People's Republic against the aggression of the United States government and its satellite countries is a just war. The Chinese people ardently love peace and, at the same time, ardently love justice. We do not encroach upon other countries, but we will never tolerate imperialist aggression against our country. When the forces of the United States occupied China's Taiwan, invaded the Korean Democratic People's Republic and pushed to the borders of Northeast China, the Chinese could not but rise up and offer resistance. Even at that moment, the people and government of China continued to maintain, as they had done at the beginning of the United States aggression on Korea, that the Korean question should be settled by peaceful means.

The Chinese people's advocacy of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question has throughout been identical with that of the Soviet people. Consequently, when Mr. Malik, delegate of the Soviet Union to the United Nations, proposed on June 23 this year that the two belligerents negotiate an armistice, and that the troops of both sides withdraw from the 38th Parallel as the first step toward a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, it was the Chinese and Korean people who first welcomed this proposal, and expressed readiness for a speedy armistice agreement on a fair and reasonable basis in order to strive further for a peaceful settlement of the Korean and other Far Eastern questions. Four months have elapsed since the Korean armistice negotiations began on July 10. Their failure to arrive at an agreement can certainly not be attributed to the absence of a realistic basis for such an agreement on the Korean battlefield, and even less to the absence of fair and reasonable armistice proposals on the part of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers; but it results from obstruction and sabotage and absence of sincerity in the armistice negotia-

tions on the part of the United States government. For domestic and international reasons, the United States government has tried to drag out the negotiations as long as possible and even wreck them in order to maintain world tension, to facilitate its treacherous plan for the expansion of war preparations. The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China fully endorses the proposal for the settlement of the Korean question placed before the sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly by the government of the Soviet Union, and deems it possible to arrive at an armistice agreement as the first step toward the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, provided the United States is willing to settle this question on a fair and reasonable basis and stops its shameless tactics of sabotaging and obstructing the negotiations; otherwise agreement is impossible.

No problems of international importance today can be solved without the participation of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. Therefore, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is in full accord with the Soviet government in its proposal, put forward in the sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, for a Five-Power Peace Pact between the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France. If a Five-Power Peace Pact is concluded, and draws in all other peace-loving nations, this will greatly assist the peaceful settlement of the many important and complicated problems in the present international situation.

It must be pointed out that the ruling class in many capitalist countries, especially the United States, in its greed for super profits from the armaments drive, daily tells lies to the people of those countries, saying there is no realistic basis for any world peace. The Chinese people hold that the facts are completely contrary to this sort of lie, that world war is not inevitable and that there is certainly a real basis for peace. In the past 34 years, the peaceful foreign policy which the Soviet government has consistently pursued for a peaceful co-existence between the socialist and capitalist countries is the most realistic basis for world peace. In the past two years, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, on the principle of peaceful co-existence, has established normal diplomatic relations—on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty—with many countries which are fundamentally different from New China in their social systems, thus strengthening world peace and especially peace in Asia. The Chinese people not only demand peace, but also deeply believe that their political and economic strength and the strength of their national defences are capable of reinforcing the ranks of peace-loving peoples throughout the world and the defence of peace.

It is the profound belief of the Chinese people that with the unity of the two great allies—China and the Soviet Union, the unity of all the People's Democracies, the unity of all peace-loving nations and peoples throughout the world, peace can triumph over war.



CURRENT CHINA

November 11—25, 1951



More Goods, More Economy

In response to a call made by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, during the third session of the National Committee of the P.P.C.C., workers in state enterprises throughout the country have enthusiastically launched a movement for increased production and economy to strengthen national construction and to support the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea.

State enterprises in many parts of China have already accumulated large capital sums through increased production and savings in operational costs. In the Northeast, capital equivalent in value to 6,800,000 tons of grain has already been accumulated this year by this means.

In Peking, 210,000,000,000 yuan has been saved in 20 enterprises alone, and in Tientsin, 414,000,000,000 yuan in 32 enterprises.

State enterprises in East China have set themselves a target of saving 3,500,000,000,000 yuan within a year.

New Record Coal Output

The use of mechanised coal-cutting methods in Chinese mines has boosted coal output to a record high. In Tatung colliery, Chahar province, where coal cutting was completely mechanised this spring, output up to November 7 was 284.2 per cent greater than last year's. Compared with 1950, average productivity this year has been more than doubled, while production costs were about 13 per cent less than anticipated.

In the Fengfeng colliery, Hopei province, where pneumatic drills have become standard equipment, production schedules have also been overfulfilled. In one of the pits, annual production targets were completed 76 days in advance.

World Peace Council Resolutions Supported

The China Peace Committee in a statement issued on November 16, expressed firm support for the resolutions passed at the second session of the World Peace Council recently held in Vienna. It called on the Chinese people to increase production, practise economy and continue support for the Chinese volunteers in Korea as their contribution to the fight for the realisation of the resolutions.

The full texts of the WPC resolutions were frontpaged by leading newspapers throughout China.

Speedier Trains

On November 21, new railway time tables were announced according to which the average speed of passenger trains has been raised by 2.3 kilometres and freight trains by 2.4 kilometres per hour. This means that the journey by passenger train between Peking and Manchouli will be shortened by 7 hours 46 minutes, that between Peking and Hankow by 4 hours 13 minutes, and the Shanghai-Canton journey by 3 hours 32 minutes.

New Roads in SW China

Road repairs and construction are going ahead full speed in Southwest China. The government spent almost twice as much on highway building in the area this year as in 1950. All the main roads, in bad condition before liberation, have now been opened to traffic. By the end of this year, some 5,000 kilometres of new highways and secondary roads will be completed. These highways play an important role in raising the living standards of the local population.

East China Peasants Prosper

Improved farm implements and cultivation methods, the use of insecticides, the prevailing labour enthusiasm, and government aid with fertilisers, improved seeds, etc., have increased the prosperity of peasants in East China immeasurably. A Hsinhua despatch on November 23 stated that the food crop yield this year was almost 17% higher than last year, although a large acreage formerly sown to food crops was planted with cotton.

This autumn, a greater acreage was sown to wheat. In the Sungkiang region of South Kiangsu, for example, the wheat acreage was increased by 50 per cent, while in some individual localities the increased acreage was as much as 200 per cent. Increased use of fertiliser and improved seeds was indicated by the fact that in Shantung province alone, peasants bought about 65,650,000 kilogrammes of bean cake and 19,500,000 kilogrammes of ammonium sulphate from the co-operatives and state trading companies. In Anhwei province, peasants used 3,245,000 kilogrammes of improved seeds.

Housing Shanghai's Workers

Construction of new apartment houses in one of Shanghai's working class districts has been completed. This is part of the housing programme of the municipal people's government. Well-ventilated, with modern sanitation, running water and other amenities, these attractive three-storey brick and timber houses will now be occupied by workers paying much lower rents than they did for the dilapidated privately-owned tenements that occupied this ground until last July.

New construction and renovation of old houses on a large scale are being carried out in other parts of the city.

The Korean Negotiations

On November 27, the delegations of both sides to the Korean cease-fire talks ratified the agreement made by their respective sub-committees relating to Item 2 of the agenda—the fixing of a military demarcation line and establishment of a demilitarised zone. The delegations also agreed to the military demarcation line drawn up earlier that morning by their sub-committees.

That a measure of agreement has now been reached is no credit to the U.N. delegation which has put forward one fantastic demand after another and has resorted to every conceivable means to obstruct the progress of the negotiations. Thus, in August, the U.N. delegation countered the reasonable and just proposal of the Korean-Chinese delegation that the 38th Parallel be the demarcation line with a totally unwarranted demand that the line be drawn deep in North Korea to give the American invaders twelve thousand square kilometres of North Korean territory. When this claim was refused by the Korean-Chinese delegation, the American command resorted to murderous violations of the agreed neutral zone thus causing the suspension of talks on August 23.

When the negotiations were resumed on October 25, the American delegates had the audacity to ask for Kaisung, now in the hands of the people's forces, in order to strengthen their military position. But they had to beat a hasty retreat when the unreasonableness of this demand was exposed.

By contrast, the Korean-Chinese delegation pressed for early agreement on Item 2 of the agenda as agreed upon on July 26. The agenda states clearly that the fixing of a military demarcation line is a basic condition for ending hostilities in Korea. The American delegates, not daring to openly repudiate the wording of Item 2, sought to obstruct the talks by proposing that the sub-committee proceed to other items. It was the pressure of world opinion and the disastrous failure of Van Fleet's "limited offensives" that forced the tricky American negotiators to come to an agreement, even if reluctantly.

The delegations will now proceed to discuss Item 3 of the agenda: "Making practical arrangements for the carrying out of the cease-fire and armistice within the confines of Korea, including the composition, powers and functions of the machinery for supervising the carrying out of the cease-fire and armistice terms."

The Korean-Chinese delegation has proposed five principles as a basis for discussion of the item:

1. All armed forces of both sides, including armed personnel of regular and irregular units of the ground, naval and air forces should cease hostile actions as of the date of the signing of the armistice agreement.
2. All armed forces of both sides should withdraw from the demilitarised zone within three days after the signing of the armistice agreement.
3. With the military demarcation line as the dividing line, all armed forces of both sides should withdraw from the rear areas, and coastal islands and waters of the other side within five days after the signing of the armistice agreement. In order to maintain order and security, each side will have full right to take all necessary actions against such armed personnel who fail without any reason to withdraw within the specified period.
4. All armed forces of both sides are forbidden to enter the demilitarised zone or to carry out any armed actions against this area.
5. An armistice commission should be established consisting of an equal number of members designated by each side who will be jointly responsible for making concrete arrangements and supervising the enforcement of the armistice agreement.



Salute to Mao Tse-tung

JAIJON BOABA, PUNJAB, INDIA

Thank you for sending the portrait of Mao Tse-tung. I have saluted it and shown it to my friends. They much appreciated it. One of them said: "This is the gift of that great land in which the Chinese nation is building a completely new society on the ashes of Chiang's Kuomintang. Long live Mao Tse-tung!"

We are greatly interested in China. One day I was sitting in my village library and a reader told me that the path taken by the Chinese people is the path that should be adopted by all the oppressed peoples. We are very closely studying the development of your Motherland.

Long live the ties between the Chinese and Indian peoples! AVTAR SINGH.

Light on Baffling Events

TOKYO, JAPAN

I was delighted because the latest *People's China* came just when the "peace treaty" and the military alliance between the U.S.A. and Japan were concluded. These events baffled us.

The Japanese started the war in China and did damage to the Chinese people for no reason. Then, the bigger powers stepped in, took the side of the Chinese and beat the Japanese. Now that Japan is beaten, the Japanese tie themselves to the U.S.-led powers and are again willing to send troops to China—this time in the interest of those powers.

With regard to the last war, called the "Great East Asia War", the Japanese now express their regrets but, curiously enough, they are only extended to the Americans to whom we did little damage and not to the Asiatics to whom we did real damage. And we do not stand up against the resumption of the old dirty business of "leading Asia".

Believe me that there are many people in Japan who feel regrets about the present course of events.

SHUNSUKE TSURUMI

Against Rearming Japan

SEAMPORE, INDIA

We, the people of India, will not accept the rearmament of Japan which means the death of the peace-loving peoples of Asia. To rearm Japan according to the plan of the shameless imperialists means to repeat the history of atrocities, rape, arson, etc. again in Asia. The Indian people will not tolerate fascist Japan violating Asia again.

BISWANATH CHATTERJEE.



A knife-cut from north Hopei

by Meng Hua-feng

A decoration for a wallnewspaper calling for increased production
to aid the donation campaign for the people's volunteers in Korea