

PEOPLE'S CHINA



WITH MAO TSE-TUNG AND CHU TEH

—Hsu Sung-lin

13
1953

PEOPLE'S CHINA

A FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE

Editor: Liu Tsun-chi

CHRONICLES the life of the Chinese people and reports their progress in building a New Democratic society;

DESCRIBES the new trends in Chinese art, literature, science, education and other aspects of the people's cultural life;

SEEKS to strengthen the friendship between the people of China and those of other lands in the cause of peace.

No. 13, 1953

CONTENTS

July 1

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| In Honour of Chu Yuan | 3 |
| The Rosenberg Murder | 3 |
| The Consolidation of Party Organisations | An Tze-wen 5 |
| Safety in Industry | Chiang Tao 11 |
| With Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh | Hsu Sung-lin 14 |
| Press and Public Opinion Condemn the Forcible Detention of North Korean P.O.W's | 18 |
| Friendship With the Chinese People | 23 |
| A Worker-Inventor | Hsu Chih 25 |
| China Counts Her Population | Yen Chien-yu 29 |
| Shadow Theatre | Yang Chen 31 |
| Korean War Orphans in China | Our Correspondent 33 |
| China Joins the World Youth Festival | Our Correspondent 35 |

PICTORIAL PAGES:

Summer Days on Lake Tai; A People's Friendship; A Workers' Sanatorium

19-22

IN THE NEWS

38

DOCUMENT:

Marshal Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai's Letter to General Mark Clark on the Forcible Detention of 25,000 Captured Personnel of the Korean People's Army

37

BACK PAGE:

On Guard in Korea—A Chinese People's Volunteer

SUPPLEMENT:

Decisions on Mutual Aid and Co-operation in Agricultural Production Adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

COVER PICTURE:

A bird's-eye view of the Tachishan and Hsiao-chishan Hills from Lake Tai and the East China Sanatorium for Workers

Entered as first-class printed matter at the General Post Office of China

Published by the FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, 26 Kuo Hui Chieh, Peking, China.



CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

In Honour of Chu Yuan

ON June 15, as they have done every year for the last 2230 years, the Chinese people commemorated Chu Yuan, the first of their great poets. But this year is different. In response to the call of the World Peace Council for a livelier cultural exchange in the cause of world friendship and peace, people throughout the world will commemorate Chu Yuan together with Francois Rabelais, Copernicus and Jose Marti as an outstanding contributor to the world's cultural heritage.

Born a noble in an age of ruthless feudal tyranny and oppression of the people, Chu Yuan fought to the death against the misrule of the court and corrupt politicians. He called for a way of life that aimed to bring peace and happiness to the people. His life ended tragically, but he has lived on in the hearts of the people as an ardent patriot, an eloquent champion of truth and justice. These qualities gave immortal vitality to his poetry which is remarkable for its realism and popular quality.

Chu Yuan began a new period in the history of Chinese literature. With originality, soaring imagination and beauty of language he elevated the folk poetry of China to a new level.

The poets of succeeding generations made brilliant achievements along the path he pioneered with his creative genius.

From the classics to Lu Hsun, pioneer of modern Chinese literature, the exponents of the grand tradition of realism and popular character mark the crests of the waves in the majestic flow of Chinese literature. Among these great ones, Chu Yuan holds a pre-eminent place, a giant of his own and of all other times.

Chu Yuan's contribution to the culture of China is of universal significance. He is commemorated this year by all progressive mankind as one among the giants of world culture who, like those four great ones who were commemorated last year—Hugo, Leonardo, Gogol, Avicenna—so mightily advanced the life of man.

As part of the exchange of cultural riches organised among the peoples by the World Peace Council, knowledge of Chu Yuan and his works will deepen understanding of the great ideals which inspire the Chinese people with love of peace, national independence and freedom, and friendship and co-operation among the nations.

The Rosenberg Murder

ON June 19, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg died in the electric chair after being sentenced to death for "conspiracy" to sell atomic secrets at a trial that was one of the most shameful travesties of justice in American history.

When an American court announced the conviction of the young couple in 1951, the decision aroused the horror and indignation of all those who had a sense of justice and compassion. A heroic struggle to save the Rosenbergs arose and grew to gigantic proportions, not only in the United States but in other parts

of the world. In China, popular organisations, legal, scientific and religious circles made vigorous protests against the unprecedented action of the court.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Rosenbergs were innocent. Eminent scientists such as Dr. Einstein and Dr. Urey of the United States and leading jurists of many countries have thoroughly exposed the spurious nature of the so-called evidence produced by the U.S. Department of Justice. The U.S. Supreme Court itself was divided: the dissenting Justices

doubted the legality of the action of the lower courts.

To the millions of voices of protest were added those of the Pope and the President of the French National Assembly. Yet in this deliberate scheme to murder two innocent persons, President Eisenhower played his part to the end.

The killing of the Rosenbergs is a coldly calculated attempt to frighten away from the growing movement for peace and defence of liberty the millions of ordinary Americans who have grown increasingly uneasy over the drive towards war and fascism that is so evident in post-war America. The Rosenbergs were chosen precisely because they were a typical American family. They were a quiet, unobtrusive couple with two children who went about their business just like any other Mr. and Mrs. America. But they were chosen to die. Their murder was to intimidate ordinary

Americans, to serve the warning: accept the McCarthy brand of "Americanism," or resist at your peril! This explains the indecent haste with which the Supreme Court met in the last few days of the shameful drama to put the legal seal on the murder; the revolting offer of the U.S. administration to the Rosenbergs that their lives would be spared if they would collaborate in the spy scare.

But if the barbarism of the ruling class is revolting, the calm courage of the other America, the real America, stands out like a beacon in the writings of the Rosenbergs from the death cell. "We are innocent," they wrote to Eisenhower. "To forsake the truth is to pay too high a price even for the priceless gift of life—for life thus purchased, we could not live in dignity and self-respect." By refusing to bow to the forces of fascism and war, the Rosenbergs came to the very forefront of the struggle for truth, justice and peace.

The Rosenbergs are dead. The ruling class has shown by the murder that they are afraid of truth. But the truth has not died with the Rosenbergs; the vast demonstrations and protests after the execution make this clear. The fate of the Rosenbergs has shown what resolution and courage is needed to carry on the struggle for truth and justice in present-day America. Those who would turn America into a fascist state will not easily stop their victimisation, imprisonment and killing of those who prefer the America of peace, democracy and freedom.

The lesson of the Rosenberg case is that the ruling class in the United States is still reluctant to relax international tension and end its "cold war." The movement for peace and democracy has to be strengthened still more until it is powerful enough to stop such crimes and finally halt those who scheme for war and stop at nothing to achieve their ends.



The Victim

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

The Consolidation of Party Organisations

An Tze-wen

July 1, 1953 is the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. On this occasion we print the following article written specially for "People's China" by the Deputy-Director of the Organisation Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

THE Communist Party of China is the political party of the Chinese working class, created on the basis of the revolutionary theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and on the model of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of China, guiding the Chinese people in a long and stubborn struggle, led the revolution to victory. Today, the Communist Party is guiding the Chinese people in the construction of their country. There are now 6,100,000 members in the Party. The Communist Party of China and its leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung enjoy the highest prestige among the Chinese people.

In all its activities, the Communist Party of China is guided by the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung which combine Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution. It is Chairman Mao Tse-tung who has shown the correct way of building up our Party in conformity with the concrete conditions of Chinese society.

In dealing with the building of the Party, Chairman Mao Tse-tung pays great attention both to ideological and political questions and to organisational questions.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung regards the history of the revolutionary struggle of our Party as a constantly developing process of applying the general truths of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Chairman Mao Tse-tung points out that the process of building the Party is closely linked with the carrying out of the Party's political line.

At the second plenary session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in March, 1949, convoked on the eve

of the nation-wide victory of the revolution, Chairman Mao Tse-tung warned all members of the Party:

In view of our victory there may appear within our Party such phenomena as conceit, pride, self-complacency and lack of desire to advance, aspiration only for personal welfare and pleasures, lack of desire to further struggle against difficulties and lead a frugal life.

In view of our victory the people will be grateful to us. The bourgeoisie will flatter us. The enemy cannot defeat us, this has already been proved. But weak-willed people in our ranks may succumb to the flattery of the bourgeoisie. There may be such Communists, who had never before bowed to an armed enemy and who in the struggle against the enemy had proved worthy of being called a hero, but who now will not be able to resist those who attack them with "sugar-coated bullets," and will succumb to them. We must guard ourselves against this.

This warning of Chairman Mao Tse-tung played a decisive role in the consolidation of the Party organisations in the new period—on the eve of the nation-wide victory of the revolution and after it.

As a result of the nation-wide victory of the revolution, the centre of gravity of Party work shifted to the cities and consequently there developed considerably wider contacts between members of the Party and bourgeois elements. Under these new conditions the Party was subjected to constant attacks from law-breaking elements of the bourgeoisie who used the "method of infiltration" (i.e., they sent their relatives and other agents, masquerading as progressive elements, into Party, government and economic organisations) and the "method of corruption" (i.e., corruption of Party members and cadres by means of flattery, subornation and bribes in order to demoralise

them, detach them from the proletarian ranks and then use them in their own interests). Weak-willed members of the Party failed to resist the attacks of these people, who enticed them and tempted them with the "fascinations" of bourgeois life. As a result of all this, a certain part of the members of our Party, Party cadres and certain Party organisations succumbed to the influence of degenerated bourgeois ideology and styles of work.

The "San Fan" Movement

In accordance with a decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, a movement to eliminate corruption, waste and bureaucracy—the *san fan* movement—was launched in 1952 in all Party and government institutions, in economic organisations, in mass organisations as well as in the People's Liberation Army. The aim of the movement was to purify our Party organisations and overcome these dangerous tendencies in order to defeat the attacks of the law-breaking elements of the bourgeoisie and strengthen the leading role played in the state by the proletariat. This movement was combined with the work aimed at consolidating Party organisations and was regarded as an extremely important and effective measure to put the ranks of the Party in order. All members of the Party were carefully checked during the *san fan* movement. At the same time, the Party undertook the education of its members in the standards set for Communists. Party members were re-registered; all obscure questions regarding them were clarified, and the appropriate measures taken.

In the course of this movement, all those found guilty of corruption and all those degenerated elements, who had forsaken their proletarian position, were ousted from the Party; those members of the Party who had been found guilty of serious offences of bureaucracy in their work or who, complacent about their past merits, refused to develop themselves further, as well as those who had lapsed into passivity and failed to carry out their responsibilities, were dismissed from leading posts, while a number of them were also ousted from the Party. A large number of politically developed and efficient cadres were promoted to leading posts in this period. As a result of the *san fan* movement,

rank-and-file Party members and cadres learned to distinguish between the proletarian and bourgeois ideologies, the general political level of Party members was considerably raised, while the Party took a big step forward in ridding itself of alien elements.

Thus, the *san fan* movement proved to be one of the most important stages of the successful struggle waged by the Party for the consolidation of its organisations after the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Growth of the Party

As a result of the constant growth of the Communist Party's prestige among the masses and also because of the intensification of the political activities of the hundreds of millions of working people in the course of the various Party-led campaigns and movements—such as the movement to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, land reform, suppression of counter-revolutionary elements, rehabilitation and development of the national economy—in which millions of activists from the people became acquainted with the policy and practical activity of our Party, the urge to join our Party has grown among the best representatives of the working people. At the same time, the Party, aiming at extending and strengthening its ties with the working masses and at consolidating its leadership of the masses, had to expand the existing Party organisations and create new ones both in the cities and in the newly liberated areas and other localities. Therefore, on the eve of the victory of the revolution and after it, there was a rapid increase of Party membership, and by the spring of 1951, it had grown in two years by more than 2,700,000 members.

But due to the fact that the leading organs of the Party did not exercise proper control and supervision, the work done in connection with the admission into the Party of new members was carried out unsatisfactorily and even with serious mistakes in many places. Certain Party organisations lowered their standards for those joining the Party, did not make careful examinations of their past history and their political characteristics, and did not properly educate those joining the Party in the meaning of Communism, the significance of the Party and the responsibilities of Party members. They admitted new members into



Democratic discussion

Woodcut by Shih Lu

the Party without a plan approved by a superior organ, and submitted no reports whatever to anyone. As a result of this there were many people admitted into various Party organisations who lacked the qualities required of a Communist, who were weak politically and even backward ideologically. Taking advantage of this, alien elements penetrated into some of our Party organisations. All this created a serious threat to our Party organisations.

Many Party organisations in the towns and villages of the old liberated areas played a big role in the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression and in the Liberation War. However, under war conditions, educational work among members of these Party organisations was completely inadequate, and little attention was paid to the consolidation of the Party organisations. As a result, many questions requiring urgent solutions arose in these organisations. They contained politically alien elements, violators of state laws and discipline, degenerated and rotten elements, who serious-

ly hurt the people's interests. Ideologically, some members of these organisations still retained capitalist views, and because of this they were not active in carrying out the Party's policy regarding the organisation of peasants' mutual aid and co-operation. They attempted to develop their economy in a capitalist way which is based on the exploitation of man by man. These tendencies exerted a corrupting influence on rural Party organisations and hampered the consistent realisation of the Party's policy in the villages.

For these reasons in March, 1951, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China convened the first national conference on questions of organisational work in the Party at which it was decided to launch a movement for the rectification of work in all basic Party organisations and ensure that this movement was properly led and prepared.

The Rectification Movement

This rectification movement has now been completed in all the basic Party organisations in government institutions. It has also in the

main been completed in Party organisations in industrial enterprises and educational institutions. As far as the villages are concerned, the work which started there last year, after the necessary cadres had been trained, model test areas created and other preparatory measures had been carried out, is still in progress.

The rectification movement has proceeded as follows:

At first, all Party members study the programme and constitution of the Communist Party, paying especially serious attention to acquainting themselves with the prospects of building a Communist society, and raising their qualifications as Party members. On the basis of this educational work, all members are carefully checked and re-registered.

This rectification movement is carried out with the conscious and active participation of all members of the Party. It is combined with the work of reviewing the work done by Party members and their ideological development, and with criticism and self-criticism. Each Party member undergoes a check-up which shows whether his practical activity qualifies him to be a Communist. If a member of the Party organisation qualifies, he is recommended to continue to improve himself and constantly raise his level. If a member of the Party organisation is only partly qualified or unqualified, he is asked to promise to raise his level and re-educate himself. Those Communists who have serious shortcomings are asked to promise to overcome them. The passive or insufficiently active members of the Party are told that it is necessary for them to become active in their work. Those who are insufficiently advanced politically, or who have erroneous views, are helped to raise their political consciousness and correct their erroneous views. Briefly, our Party pays much attention to and makes every effort to promote education, re-education and the raising of the level of Communists so that they acquire the qualifications required of a member of the Party. If a Party member refuses to acquire Party education, refuses fully to carry out or carries out only formally the responsibilities placed on him by the Party, or makes no effort to or fails to re-educate himself and to raise his level, he cannot be a member

of the Party and is asked to resign from it. But even after such members have left the Party, our Party continues to educate them through various political and mass organisations. The Party's policy towards such people aims at making them leave the Party voluntarily without the feeling of having been slighted.

Expulsion of Alien Elements

The Party carries out a completely different line towards the various alien elements who have infiltrated into the Party. The following are expelled unconditionally from the Party—if the facts against them have been proved and their expulsion has been decided upon by a general meeting of the members of a basic organisation and confirmed by a superior organ:

1. Elements of an alien class;
2. Persons who were formerly members of reactionary parties or reactionary religious sects and who did not sever organisational or ideological ties with them;
3. Persons seriously suspected of being enemies of the Party;
4. Speculators;
5. Persons who had formerly betrayed the cause of the Party and revolution, as well as persons who had capitulated to the enemy, who had not undergone a lengthy check-up and who had no merits, but who, unnoticed, had infiltrated into the Party;
6. Dishonest persons hiding serious offences of their political past or deceiving the Party;
7. Persons who had seriously violated state laws and discipline;
8. Degenerated, incorrigibly corrupt elements.

The results of the rectification movement show that the overwhelming majority of the members of the Communist Party of China have the qualifications required of a Communist. About 90 per cent of the Party members have been found qualified, and only 10 per cent have been found lacking these qualifications. Of these 10 per cent, between 3 and 5 per cent are alien elements of all sorts who have been ousted from the Party. Between 5 and 7 per cent are people who, after explanations, admitted lacking the qualifications required of a Communist and have voluntarily resigned, as well as the passive, backward ele-

Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Vol. III

Volume III of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung** was published in China on April 10. It is a collection of works written between March, 1941 and August, 1945 when final victory was achieved in the Anti-Japanese War.

The volume includes such important works as: *Preface and Postscript to "Rural Survey"*; *Reform Our Study; On the Anti-Fascist International United Front; Rectify the Party's Style in Work; Oppose the Party Paku;*** *Addresses at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art; The Turning Point in World War II; Economic and Financial Problems During the Anti-Japanese War; Some Problems of the Method of Leadership; Spread in the Base Areas the Campaign for Rent Reduction, for Production, and for the Army to Support the Government and Love the People; Let Us Get Organised; Our Study and the Current Situation; We Must Learn to Do Economic Work; On Coalition Government; A Fool Moves Mountains; On the Army's Production for Self-Support and on the Importance of the Great Campaigns of Production and Rectification of the Style in Work and On the Danger of the Hurley Policy.*

* Available in Chinese only.

** The *paku* essay was a conventional and very mannered style of writing prescribed under the examination system of the imperial court in feudal China between the 15th and 19th centuries. Each *paku* essay is composed of eight (*pa*) parts (*ku*) according to a rigid formula. Chairman Mao Tse-tung uses this phrase to characterise the stilted and formalistic style of writing and talking practised by certain Party members.

ments who have lost their Communist character and who have been advised to resign.

As a result of the rectification movement, the basic Party organisations have been rid of alien elements. The political consciousness of Party members has grown; their style of work has improved and the ties between the Party and the masses have been strengthened.

The rectification movement in the Party organisations has helped to overcome bourgeois attitudes retained by certain Communists in the rural areas. The latter now have a clear idea of how our agricultural economy should develop, and this has led to rapid development of agricultural mutual aid and agricultural producers' co-operatives.

The rectification movement was completed in approximately half of all the basic Party organisations in the rural areas before the spring sowing this year. This work will be fully completed in a number of organisations this winter, and in other organisations in the spring of 1954.

War Against Bureaucracy

The *san fan* movement and the rectification movement have dealt a serious blow to

bureaucracy in the work of the Party organisations and government institutions. This evil, however, is still widespread in these organisations and institutions. The question of eliminating such a form of bureaucracy as lack of contact between leaders and their subordinates and personnel in institutions under their direction was basically solved in the course of the *san fan* movement. As far as concerns such forms of bureaucracy as lack of knowledge by the leaders of the difficulties experienced by the masses, lack of knowledge of local conditions, simultaneous assignment to the lower organisations of numerous tasks without checking on their fulfilment, these still exist. The *san fan* movement was directed mainly against waste and corruption. The struggle against bureaucracy demands a much longer period, since the bureaucracy that exists now in China has deep historical roots and a broad economic foundation, and cannot be eliminated at one blow. At the same time many county, district and *hsiang* cadres permit "commandism" in their work and violate state laws and discipline. These people carry out almost every measure as a command, adopting all sorts of measures of compulsion to make the masses

fulfil various tasks. They permit themselves to rudely insult and beat up people; they hamper free-choice in marriages and even protect counter-revolutionary elements. All this seriously damages the interests of the masses and severs the ties that the Party and government have with the masses.

"Commandism" and violation of laws and discipline in the basic Party organisations are closely connected with bureaucratic styles of work in the senior leading organs. For this reason the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued a directive in January this year calling for a struggle against bureaucracy, "commandism," and violation of laws and discipline. This directive stresses that it is first of all necessary this year to do the following: improve the work of dealing with letters from the people; organise and check work properly; improve educational work among the cadres; further expand criticism and self-criticism through the press; closely combine all these measures with the rectification movement in the Party, with the election campaign and other campaigns; expose all cases of bureaucracy, "commandism" and violation of laws and discipline, and resolutely struggle against them. This struggle has already been launched. Party members and the broad masses of people warmly support this Party directive.

Leading Party and government organs and the newspapers and magazines receive many letters in which the people expose cases of bureaucracy, "commandism" and violation of state laws and discipline. For instance, following the publication of the decision of the East China Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the expulsion from the Party of Huang Yi-feng, former director of the Communications Department of the East China Military and Administrative Committee, for persistently clamping down criticism, the leading Party and government organs of East China received 6,000 letters from the people in 20 days, while the *Shanghai Liberation Daily* received up to 300 letters a day from the city's population.

Party Consolidation

The Communist Party of China is making every effort to consolidate its unity, democratic

centralism and Party discipline. It does not tolerate a formal and unconscientious attitude towards state laws and Party discipline. Party discipline is equally obligatory for all Party members. If a member of the Party violates discipline, he is punished no matter how important his position may be, no matter how long he has been a member of the Party or what may be his merits.

In the course of this struggle another step will be made in cleaning up and consolidating our Party organisations.

Admission of new Party members is another important condition of the consolidation of our Party organisations. In the past, the centre of gravity of our work was in the villages, and for this reason, peasants form the majority of our Party membership. At present, attention is mainly directed at creating Party organisations in industrial enterprises, at increasing Party membership by admitting more industrial workers. While this is being done, the admission of new Party members in the villages of the old liberated areas has been temporarily stopped, and in the newly liberated areas, it has been limited. All these measures help to properly adjust the social constitution of the Party membership.

It is necessary to point out that lately all Party members without exception have been carefully studying the report made by G. M. Malenkov at the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with particular attention to the study of the third part of the report—"The Party." This study has greatly raised the political and ideological level of the members of the Communist Party of China.

Studying the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of China from the very first day of its existence has unswervingly and constantly struggled to acquire the high qualifications required of Communists, and to consolidate the Party organisations. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung personally are firmly carrying out this principle. In the future we must continue to struggle to raise still further the qualifications required of Party members, to consolidate the Party organisations still more.

Safety in Industry

Chiang Tao

Vice-Director of the Department of Labour Protection, All-China Federation of Trade Unions

IN the old days, there was a saying among the imperialists: "Time and human life are cheap in China." It was here where time and human life were so "cheap" that they worked hand in glove with the feudal forces and bureaucratic bourgeoisie to exploit the Chinese working people ruthlessly.

The working people toiled under incredibly bad conditions for semi-starvation wages. There was not the slightest protection for their health and life. Factories and mines were generally lacking in even a minimum of safety devices and health facilities. Accidents leading to injuries and deaths occurred frequently. For instance, during the Japanese occupation, one gas explosion at the Hokang Colliery in Northeast China killed 1,200 miners. The corpses of the workers were thrown into a mass grave.

Women and children were considered even cheaper objects of ruthless exploitation. Take the tin mine at Koku, Yunnan Province, for example. Large numbers of twelve or thirteen-year-olds were compelled to work in low shafts, devoid of any ventilation or lighting. They were kept in chains. Those who were caught trying to escape were blinded so that they would have to slave the rest of their lives in the mine. In consequence, the death rate was fantastically high. It was estimated that every ten thousand tons of tin produced cost several hundred or even a thousand young lives.

In the textile industry, women and children had to stand on their feet for twelve hours a day in mills devoid of safety devices. Accidents, deaths and sickness were common. Miscarriages were frequent among expectant mothers.

With the victory of the revolution, the working class has been elevated from a status of slavery worse than beasts of burden to that of master of the country and of its own destiny. The policy and principles governing labour protection have been formally incorporated in the Common Programme, the fundamental law of the state. The workers—the creators of the nation's wealth—at last enjoy the respect and admiration of society. The time and lives of the working people are now the most treasured assets of the country.

Today, the labouring people work for their country, knowing that they work in their own interest. Hence the keen enthusiasm for production emulation campaigns.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out:

Simultaneously with the increase in production and the practice of economy ... we must pay attention to the safety and health of the workers and employees, and to indispensable welfare measures. We would be wrong to pay attention only to the former and forget or neglect the latter.

This concern for the interests of the working people as expressed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung is part and parcel of the organisation of production in New China.

Liberation Brought Labour Protection

Capitalist ideas which stress the importance of the machine and ignore men, and one-sided views which emphasise production and neglect the workers' safety have all come under heavy criticism and been gradually eradicated. Protection of, and respect for, labour have been established as part of the new moral code.

The Central People's Government has enacted 119 decrees, rules and regulations concerning labour protection, industrial safety and sanitation. Special organisations have been set up by the people's governments of all levels to supervise the implementation of these decrees. Labour protection organisations in charge of the improvement of safety devices, health centres, and organs for the dissemination of new techniques of safety in industrial production have been set up in the administrative departments of all industrial and mining enterprises. Moreover, the trade union organisations have been vested with broad powers by the state to supervise, jointly with representatives elected directly by the workers, the implementation of the decrees on labour protection and safety devices.

The People's Government has instituted a nation-wide check-up on industrial safety and sanitation in all industries and mines. Safety and health investigation groups were formed in various enterprises, in collaboration with trade union labour protection committees, to mobilise the workers for a check-up on their machines, tools and place of work in order to discover flaws that needed to be discussed and improved forthwith. The government, industrial establishments and mines have appropriated large sums of money for improved safety devices and health facilities. The railways alone spent more than 100,000 million yuan for this purpose during the three post-liberation years.

Safety in Mines

In the mines, remarkable improvements have been made in the ventilation systems, so as to prevent accidents through gas explosions. At present, highly mechanised ventilation equipment has been installed in 90 per cent of the total number of shafts in China's mines—three times the pre-liberation figure. In most of the pits, ample fresh air is supplied at the rate of three cubic metres per worker per minute, whereas prior to the liberation the rate was only one cubic metre. As the temperature maintained in the pits is always below 25 degrees Centigrade, not only are underground working conditions improved, but many accidents due to the concentration of gas can now be prevented. New safety devices have also

been introduced in the transport system of the mines, greatly reducing casualties.

In the steel and chemical industries, working conditions have also been fundamentally improved with the installation of devices like protective plates, water-spray and air-shower systems to reduce high temperature radiation, and also of equipment to prevent the diffusion of powder, dust and steam. In the three years after liberation, 9,469 improved devices have been introduced in the factories and mines of the Anshan Steel Company to safeguard workers from bodily injury. The Company has solved 892 problems relating to the control of dust, smoke, heat and poisons. As a result, casualty figures have fallen sharply. Compared with the 1950 figure, cases of serious injury in 1952 decreased by as much as 87.8 per cent, and the number of deaths by 62.2 per cent.

More Safety—More Production

As a result of improvements in working conditions, not only have figures for injuries, sickness and death been reduced, but the workers' political consciousness and enthusiasm for production have been raised to unexampled heights, and all the while their labour productivity steadily increases. Labour productivity among the miners is now 88 per cent above the pre-liberation level. In 1952, the labour productivity of workers in the chemical industry increased 76.7 per cent as compared with 1950. The state has grown in wealth, and the workers' living standards have gone up. This bears out the fact that the development of production and labour protection are not only not contradictory but are in fact complementary.

The workers in industrial and mining enterprises have displayed a high sense of responsibility and enthusiasm for bettering working conditions. In Northeast China, for instance, 210,000 problems regarding working conditions were brought to light in 1951, and 70 per cent of these were solved by the workers themselves.

To promote and encourage safety in production, the People's Government takes disciplinary measures or legal proceedings against the administrative personnel of enterprises who, overlooking the improvement of working conditions, have been responsible for workers suf-

fering injuries. By way of encouragement, commendations and material rewards are given those enterprises which have made improvements in working conditions and eliminated serious accidents. For instance, the Tsiaotso Colliery in Honan Province set a record of safe production without a single death in 1952. New living quarters for the workers, a dining hall, baths, a pensioners' home, a sanatorium and nursery were built by the Colliery. As a result, it won the title of "model in safe production." The Government has granted a total of 300 million yuan as prizes to a large number of workshops, teams and individuals in the chemical industry for their achievements in safe production.

A nation-wide movement for safe production is now under way. This movement was initiated by Shih Yu-hai, a coal miner in the Anhsi Colliery in Northeast China, and his work team. By successfully working for five years without a single accident, Shih Yu-hai and his mates created a record which inspired more than 2,000 other teams to launch a competition for safe production. Of these, 450 had no accidents involving death or serious injury in the following year. Shih Yu-hai has been awarded the honoured title of "forerunner of the nation-wide movement for safety in production."

Eight-Hour Day

Reasonable adjustment of working hours is also an important measure towards safeguarding workers' health. Most state-owned industries and mines now enforce an eight-hour working day. Moreover, workers are now entitled to a day off per week. In hazardous industries the working day is even less than eight hours. For instance, workers in some branches of the chemical industry now only work a six-hour day.

The People's Government pays great attention to special protection for women and



Safety covers were installed on transmission belts to prevent accidents at the Chingfeng Cotton Mill, Wusih, Kiangsu Province, immediately after the promulgation of the Labour Protection Regulations

young workers below the age of eighteen. Women workers are entitled to a total of fifty-six days of maternity leave with full pay before and after confinement. Many enterprises have set up facilities for pre-natal examination of expectant mothers, reducing the intensity of their work and transferring them to lighter jobs. Accommodation facilities in nurseries have increased eight times throughout the country as compared with the pre-liberation period. Thus working mothers are freed from care and worry about their children. In the chemical industries the employment of pregnant workers, breast-feeding mothers and young workers is forbidden in work detrimental to their health; nor are they allowed to work on night shifts or over-time.

In preparation for the launching of China's first five-year plan this year, the Ministry of Labour convened the second session of the All-China Conference for Labour Protection in December, 1952. This conference summed up the experiences gained during the past three years and laid down the guiding principles and tasks for improved labour protection in the future. It is by such means as this that favourable conditions are being created for safety in production, which is of such importance for the success of our large-scale economic development.

With Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh

Hsu Sung-lin

During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War in China (1927-1936), the author served at the general headquarters of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. For two years and nine months from January, 1930 to September, 1932, he lived, worked and fought together with Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh. At one time in that period, they belonged to the same Party group. The author describes the earliest formative days of the Red Army when its operations were a skilful war of manoeuvre against the Kuomintang troops. Hsu Sung-lin now heads the Arms Department of the Service of Supplies, Hunan Military Area.

IN 1930, Comrade Chu Teh was the commander of the Red Fourth Army and Comrade Mao Tse-tung was its political commissar. Still without a regular uniform, the Red Army men wore red armllets on their left sleeves. They were short of ammunition. Each fighter had at most fifty bullets, and some of them had only a handful. Every bullet was treasured. For lack of cartridge-belts, bullets were kept in knapsacks and pockets. And the rifles were of poor quality, many being of an old type produced in Fukien Province. Without rifles, many still cut a formidable figure armed with red-tasseled spears or with a sword at their back. Most of the fighters wore sandals without socks.

With the personal instruction and leadership of Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh, our fighters displayed exceptional valour and a noble spirit of self-sacrifice. Once an order to launch an offensive was given, they would attack like tigers and put the enemy out of action in a couple of hours.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung

Comrade Mao Tse-tung was then quite thin. On his daily visit to the camp, he would immediately confer with Comrade Chu Teh and the chief-of-staff on problems concerning military operations and marches. Sitting on a table, chair or a rock, he used to write down orders in person. At nights, he would pace his

room, where a military map pinned with miniature red and white flags hung on the wall, deliberating operation plans, sometimes alone, sometimes together with Comrade Chu Teh. He would never go to bed until plans were worked out and tasks were settled.

Whenever newspapers came from outside the revolutionary base, he would read them over and over again from beginning to end and clip the important items. Sometimes he would sit up all night to finish reading his newspaper. While on horseback, he would spend his time reading or thinking over plans, or he would take a rest with half-closed eyes to make up for his lack of sleep at night. Together with Comrade Chu Teh, he would map out plans for each battle and discuss and study them in concrete detail before the various commanding officers were summoned to endorse them through consultation. Their well-laid plans invariably led to victories. When the situation turned unfavourable, they would promptly order their troops to shift their ground and search for a more favourable moment and place to take further action.

Second Counter-Encirclement Campaign

In May, 1931, when the second counter-encirclement campaign began, the general headquarters was once moved to Chiaotoukou, Tungku County, Kiangsi Province. Comrades

Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh went to take a rest in a small road-side hut. Five minutes later, it was reported that the enemy was approaching and was only about a kilometre away. I went to reconnoitre with some orderlies, and Comrade Chu Teh followed. We had walked less than half a kilometre when we met with a large column of enemy troops. We had only about fifty rifles with which to protect the general headquarters in the retreat. Comrade Chu Teh, however, said, "Never mind, they'll never overtake us." Then he and Comrade Mao Tse-tung made off with their forces in two separate directions up a high mountain.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung and General Chu Teh studying their plan of campaign during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression

In the second counter-encirclement campaign, the enemy force was 200,000 strong while the Red Army consisted of little more than 20,000 men. Comrade Mao Tse-tung mustered the main force of the Red Army to engage the scattered groups of the enemy and won three battles in three consecutive days. Over ten thousand rifles were captured. Having located our main force in the junction of the three counties of Ningtu, Yungfeng and Hsingkuo, Kiangsi Province, the enemy, in an attempt to completely encircle us, concentrated all of their troops in an area with a perimeter of seven and a half kilometres. Nevertheless, thanks to the leadership of Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh, we succeeded by a rapid movement at night in breaking through the enemy encirclement through a gap only two and a half kilometres wide. Next day, the enemy closed in, only to find the Red Army gone.

For over ten days during this counter-encirclement campaign from the sixteenth to the end of May in 1931, Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh had very little sleep. Every night they put their heads together over operational plans. They endured innumerable hardships. It was summer and Kiangsi Province abounded in vicious mosquitoes. Neither Comrades Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh nor any of the Red Army cadres had mosquito nets. At nights,

they would burn husks and grass in the house so as to drive away the mosquitoes with the smoke. So the rooms were always full of smoke. They didn't even have fans. So they used towels or palm leaves to flay the mosquitoes with. Wakened up by mosquitoes at night, sometimes all they could do was to get up and keep moving. Once in a while, they were lucky enough to buy some anti-mosquito incense. This state of affairs lasted four months from May to August.

In winter, when the Red Army camped out, our two leading comrades, thinly clad, often shivered with cold while they worked till mid-night. When it rained on the march, they still had to wear their drenched clothes.

A Hard Life

In July, 1931, during the third counter-encirclement campaign, the enemy forces had increased in number; the Red Army had to work and fight even harder in a much more complex situation. It marched at night and hid in the mountains during the daytime. Enemy planes bombed and strafed at the sight of any target. Comrade Mao Tse-tung and all the rank-and-file fighters camouflaged themselves by wearing leaves on their heads.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung had only a very thin and worn-out cotton-padded quilt. When

he went to sleep at night, a heap of hay beneath his head served as a pillow, or sometimes just a brick or a flat stone. He had only two patched suits. Some cadres offered to make a new suit for him, but he refused. He lived the same hard and simple life as the rank-and-file fighters.

Life was hard during the three encirclement campaigns. Comrades of the general headquarters lived on coarse grain. They considered themselves lucky when they could buy some vegetables to eat with rice. Otherwise they would eat bamboo shoots, wild vegetables or rice ground into powder. Sometimes all they had was water boiled with a few grains of rice in it. Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh ate the same things as the rest of us.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung always carried a map with him. Whenever the scouts returned, he would take out his map and study it together with Comrade Chu Teh. After analysing the enemy situation, they would immediately start making their new arrangements. There was no rear area during the three counter-encirclement campaigns. Every campaign was personally directed by Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh. When Comrades Peng Teh-huai and Lin Piao were commanding the troops at the frontline, Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh would be issuing their directions from headquarters about one kilometre away from the front. Cadres in charge of military affairs constantly sent back reports on the frontline situation. Comrade Mao Tse-tung personally wrote his orders for the frontline. He and Comrade Chu Teh would often have to lie down to escape the enemy fire. When our troops took the offensive, they two would watch the fighting from a hill-top.

Relations Between Army and People

The Red Army was not only a fighting unit but also a "working team" which mobilised the masses and helped the poor peasants and farmhands to carry out the land reform. During every engagement the people came in groups to carry stretchers, ammunition and food, and escort war prisoners. The hearts of the army and the people were truly united. Wherever the general headquarters encamped, it immediately called a mass rally. When Comrade Mao Tse-tung spoke at such meetings, the peasants were often moved profoundly.

Both Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Chu Teh showed the greatest concern for the well-being of the fighters and the people. At one time, I happened to be assigned to the same Party group with them. At every group meeting, they never failed to inquire about relations between the army and the people. They gave serious and appropriate criticism to those who had committed mistakes in their work. They would carefully analyse and solve problems which we brought to them.

Comrade Chu Teh

Comrade Chu Teh had a black mule. He would immediately get off his mule whenever he saw any cadre, fighter or orderly too fatigued or sick to walk, and let him ride it. If the man refused the offer, he would patiently insist that he do so, and not forget to remind him to be careful lest he fall off. Sometimes, when no vegetables could be bought, some cadres and fighters would start nagging at those in charge of food, but Comrade Chu Teh would immediately tell them, "Those in charge of food are busy all day long. We shouldn't bother too much about it if they can't get vegetables for us. The reactionaries are to blame for our hard life. Since we comrades are all working for the cause of the revolution, we should live in unity and harmony and be considerate of one another."

When I was with Comrade Chu Teh, he patiently undertook to educate me and told me to learn to read and write, and to study how things should be done properly. He said, "If you don't study Chinese you will never be able to read orders. And then how can you work? So when you come across any character which you don't understand, you may ask the staff officer, or ask me." He also said, "In addressing the comrades at roll call, you must stick to the main point. You mustn't talk more than thirty minutes. The comrades are dead-tired from the march, so don't talk too much." He also said, "Party members must set a good example for others. Whether at work, in fighting, or on the march, we mustn't separate ourselves from the masses. In order to fulfil our tasks, we must use our brains while at work. If we commit a mistake this time, we mustn't repeat it next time."

Red Army's Counter-Encirclement Campaigns

IN 1930, the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army throughout the country grew to about 60,000 men, of whom over 30,000 were in the Central Area in Kiangsi Province. In 1930 and a little later, revolutionary bases were extended to Fukien, Anhwei, Honan, Shensi, Kansu and other provinces as well as to Hainan Island. The rapid development of the Chinese Red Army was a tremendous shock to Chiang Kai-shek.

Towards the end of 1930, Chiang Kai-shek sent seven divisions, totalling about 100,000 men, in an encirclement campaign against the Red Army in the Central Area (in Kiangsi Province). The result was that one and a half divisions were wiped out by the Red Army, and Chiang Kai-shek's field commander was captured. In February, 1931, Chiang Kai-shek sent 200,000 men in a second encirclement campaign against the Red Army in the Central Area. It was again crushed. Over 30,000 men and over 20,000 small arms were captured by the Red Army. In July of the same year, Chiang Kai-shek started the third campaign. Himself commanding and accompanied by British, Japanese and German military advisers, he led 300,000 men, and penetrated from three directions deep into the bases of the Red Army in the Central Area. But again the attack was crushed.

From June, 1932 to February, 1933, Chiang Kai-shek employed 90 divisions totalling 500,000 men in the fourth "all-out" encirclement campaign against the Red Army. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's strategy, the Red Army again won great victories in this counter-encirclement campaign. But in October, 1933, Chiang Kai-shek unleashed the fifth encirclement campaign against the Red Army, with a force of 1,000,000 men; 500,000 troops attacked the Central Red Army. During this campaign, the Red Army failed to smash the enemy's encirclement.

In October, 1934, the Central Red Army withdrew from bases in Kiangsi Province and undertook the 8,000-mile Long March to Northwest China.

Comrade Chu Teh was very prudent in his work. Every time he came to a camping ground, he would inquire in person how strong the cordon was, where the units in charge could be located, and how far off they were. When a guide was found, he would talk personally with him. First he would ask him about his family's economic condition: how much land he tilled, whether it was his own land or another's, and whether it was enough for him to live on. Then he would ask where each road would lead to, how strong the landlords' armed forces in the locality were He would never consider the work done until he had thoroughly grasped the local situation. On his arrival at camp he would every time hang up his map, pin his little red and white flags in position, and ponder over it again and again.

Comrade Chu Teh was fond of sports. He would join in whatever games people were

playing, whether it was basketball, volleyball or table tennis. If there happened to be a school near the camp, he would go there to play on the parallel bars and do high jumps, making at least four or five jumps. Because he often did physical exercises, he was physically strong. Everyday he got up earlier than most other comrades, cheerful and in high spirits. He was also fond of playing chess. The cadres, fighters, cooks and so on all liked to play with him. A good chess player, he foresaw the effect of every move. However, when he saw that his partner was about to lose, he often turned his winning game into a losing one to the great delight of both.

No matter how unfavourable and difficult the situation was, Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Chu Teh were always cheerful in spirit. Comrade Mao Tse-tung often said, "The revolution will triumph throughout the whole country." Looking back upon it now, I see how true was his foresight.

The Forcible Detention of North Korean P.O.W's

WITHIN only ten days of the signing of the agreement at Panmunjom on the prisoner repatriation question, the American Command connived with the Syngman Rhee clique to retain by force prisoners of war in violation of the agreement. On June 18, 19 and 20 over 26,000 of the captured personnel of the Korean People's Army were forced out of the camps at Nonsan, Masan, Pusan and other places.

This action to prevent the prisoners from exercising their right to repatriation led to a letter of protest from Marshal Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai on June 19. Addressed to General Mark Clark the letter said that the U.S. side "must bear the serious responsibility for this incident." The letter asked:

Is the U.N. Command able to control the South Korean government and army? If not, does the armistice in Korea include the Syngman Rhee clique? If it is not included, what assurance is there for the implementation of the armistice agreement on the part of South Korea? If it is included, then your side must be responsible for recovering immediately all the 25,952 prisoners of war who are "at liberty," that is, those who are "released" and retained under coercion and to be pressganged into the South Korean army, and your side must give assurance that similar incidents absolutely will not recur in the future.

Nodong Sinmun, organ of the Korean Party of Labour, wrote: "We will never tolerate the forcible detention of P.O.W's.... Does Eisenhower want an early armistice in Korea which the people throughout the world keenly expect, or does he want the wrecking of the signed agreement and extended war?"

In Peking, the *People's Daily* pointed out that the action of the Rhee clique had resulted in precisely what the Korean-Chinese side had all along opposed—the forcible detention of prisoners.

The *People's Daily* continued:

This side consistently maintained the just attitude that the P.O.W's must be repatriated in accordance with the Geneva Convention and humanitarian principles. The Chinese and

Korean Governments ...had proposed that after the armistice agreement comes into force, all prisoners of war not directly repatriated should be handed over to a neutral state to ensure a just settlement of the question of their repatriation. It was on the basis of this proposal that the Korean armistice negotiations were resumed; and it was also on this basis that agreement has at last been reached on the P.O.W. question.

U.S. military headquarters, the paper said, not only did not prevent the forced detention of prisoners "but on the contrary have exerted every effort to encourage the Rhee gang to wreck the agreement." The Americans now had "the responsibility to recover all the P.O.W's... on whom the Rhee gang have laid forcible hands."

Press and public opinion all over the world vigorously condemn this latest attempt to wreck the truce negotiations. The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld said that the action was in flagrant contradiction of the United Nations stand. A spokesman for the conference of Indian diplomats meeting in Switzerland said that it was "a deliberate attempt to sabotage the armistice agreement."

Many papers accused the American authorities of complicity in the plot. The London *Daily Worker* recalled that the correspondent of the conservative paper *Observer* had earlier written from Korea that Rhee might release those prisoners who were in charge of South Korean guards. "Yet," the *Daily Worker* said, "so far from any steps being taken to restrain him, it is obvious that he was encouraged by American elements." The *Statesman* of India wrote that the "replacement of South Korean guards by Americans only after the prisoners had gone suggests more than ordinary ineptitude."

The British and French Governments have sent notes to the Syngman Rhee clique strongly protesting against this "treacherous" action which, as the French note states, "threatens to prevent the stopping of bloodshed and compromise the restoration of peace."



A famous beauty spot—The Chia Lien Pavilion

A view of Yuan Tou
Chu (Tortoise Head Islet)

At the East China Workers' Sanatorium

Summer Days On Lake Tai

More than 300 kilometres in circumference, Lake Tai with its many islets is a famous East China holiday resort. Several sanatoria have been opened here for the working people





A Korean People's Armyman and a Chinese people's volunteer
—symbolic of the unity of the peoples in repelling aggression

A Korean mother cares for a wounded volunteer



A PEOPLE'S FIGHT

Three years ago on June 25, 1950, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army forces, spearheaded by the Syngman Rhee forces, launched a brutal invasion against the Korean people.

Rallying in defence of peace, the Chinese people and the Korean people in their fight to repel the invaders. In the course of their struggle against the aggression, the two peoples have formed a firm friendship.



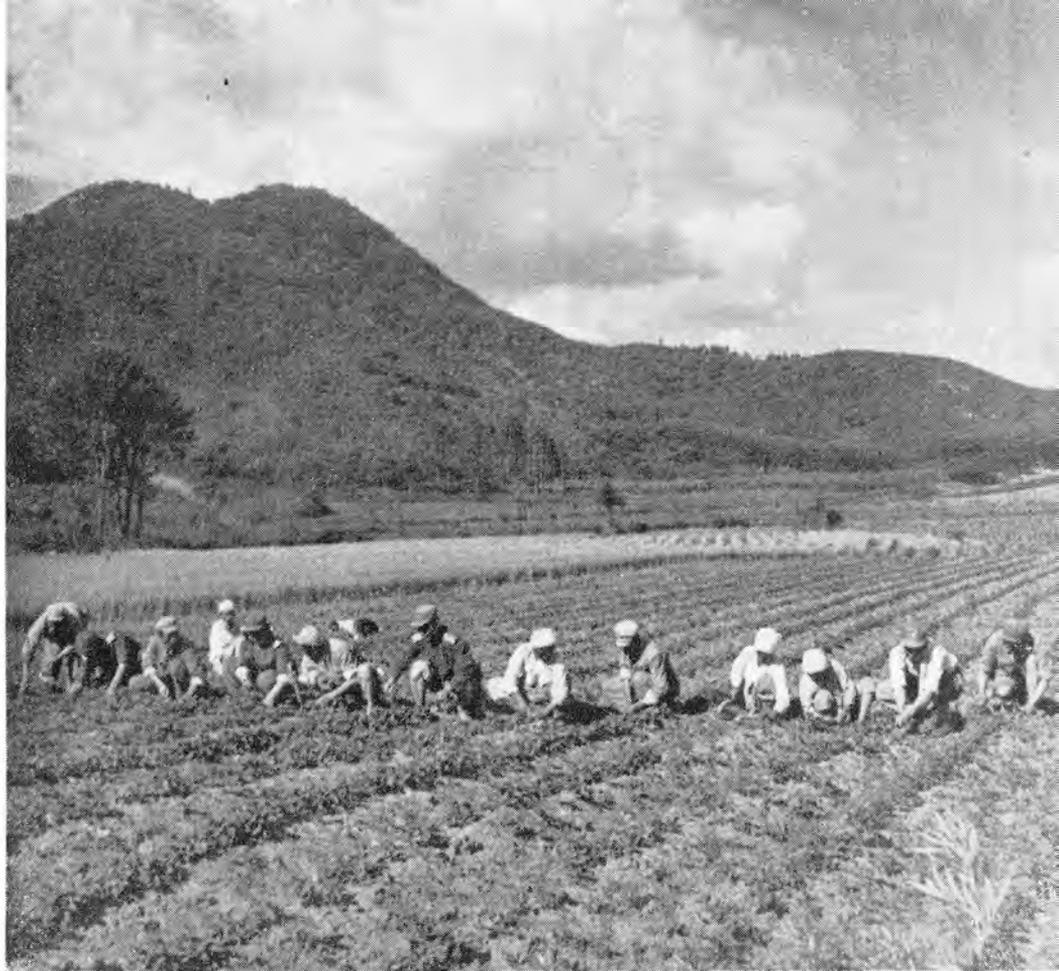
Korean peasants present a banner of friendship and gratitude to the Chinese people's volunteers

Chinese people's volunteers give a party to Korean peasants near their camp

RIENDSHIP

, the United States
a Rhee puppet troops,
North Korea.

and freedom, on
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Chinese people's volunteers,
together with Korean People's
Armymen, help Korean pea-
sants clear a field of weeds



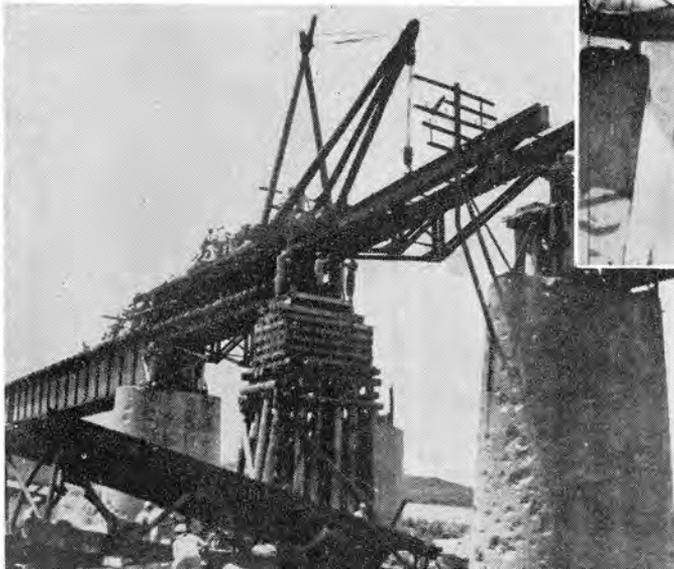
Korean children honour
one who gave his life for
them—a Chinese people's
volunteer



expressive of
nit of the C.P.V.



Railway workers of the
C.P.V. repairing a bridge
destroyed by the invaders



A bird's-eye view
of the sanatorium



In a corner of the
sanatorium's park



A Workers' Sanatorium

The No. 2 Southwest Workers' Sanatorium in Nanwanchuan (Southern Warm Springs), a famous health resort and beauty spot ten miles south of Chungking

Worker-vacationers at the hot spring
swimming pool



Boating on the nearby Huachi River



Friendship With the Chinese People

Recently, a cultural delegation from Finland led by Mrs. Sylvi Kekkonen, wife of the Prime Minister of Finland, and another from Sweden, led by Karl-Erik Mellqvist, agriculturist, visited China on the invitation of the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Below we print a statement issued by the Finnish Delegation and extracts from a statement made by the Swedish Delegation on the eve of their departure for their respective countries.

The Chinese People Desire Peace

ON the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Finnish Cultural Delegation has visited China for six weeks and travelled thousands of kilometres in all directions. Everywhere we have been met with the heartiest friendliness and hospitality. For this we express our most sincere gratitude to Chairman Mao, to the People's Government, to the Institute of Foreign Affairs and to everybody who has given us valuable assistance during our journey.

From innumerable details and facts, we have been able to see for ourselves the enormous changes that the winning of independence and freedom has brought to the Chinese people. We have witnessed the tempestuous march forward both in the cultural as well as the economic field. With deep emotion we have noticed the sincere friendship and respect which

the Chinese people feel towards our far-away country and people. Everywhere we have seen proofs of how the Chinese people, in undertaking peaceful construction, desire peace and friendship between all the people of the world and strive with all their might to safeguard world peace.

We wish good health to the great leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao, so that he may lead the Chinese people for many, many years still to come forward to their own benefit and the happiness of all mankind. We wish the 500 million cultured Chinese people the best success in their noble aspirations. Long live eternal friendship between the Chinese and the Finnish peoples! Long live the great cause of world peace!

—Finnish Cultural Delegation

June 5, 1953

Strong Will to Reconstruct

DURING our journey we have visited buildings and museums, which have brought in recollection the extremely old and characteristic culture which is the property of the Chinese people. During decades of civil war and stagnation, much of all this has gone to ruin. The People's Republic is carefully looking after the old culture treasures to maintain them for the coming generation.

It is, however, foremost the new that is going on in China which has been the centre of our interest. We have visited factories of various kinds and in different parts of the country. We have met peasants and heard about their living conditions; we have seen how they

live and work. We also have had the opportunity of seeing new dwelling apartments, various institutions for children, evening schools for grown-ups, universities, rest homes, hospitals and so on. By strolling around in the different cities, we have got impressions of street-life and business-life. Moreover, we have had information from prominent representatives of various branches of the social life of China. At every information hour like this, we have had the opportunity to ask questions and to discuss.

Besides studies pursued in common or in groups, we have had opportunities especially to pay attention to things which are connected



Members of the Swedish Cultural Delegation admire one of the treasures of Peking's Summer Palace

with our respective professions or special interests. One of us thus has met representatives of the Christian Churches in China and has participated in services in different cities. Another one has studied the judicial system, a third one the progress of the architecture, a fourth one has studied public health and medical treatment, a fifth one agricultural research. Other questions that have been paid special attention to are the situation of women and children, the conditions of the authors, music, theatre and art, and the contributions of the press.

Only four years have passed since the liberation. According to information from everywhere and according to our own understanding, the condition of the country at that time was particularly bad. Since then a reconstructing work of an overwhelming kind has taken place. Many new factories are bearing witness to the rapid and systematic industrialising which is going on. Dwelling-houses, schools and meeting-halls to fill the requirements of culture have been built. A health movement which can already show excellent results is going on. Universities, which train technicians and academicians of all kinds, either have been reorganised or have been created and have been given excellent working conditions. The fight against illiteracy has

been carried on with such an intensity that a great part of the grown-up population has already learned or is up to learning reading and writing. Not the least important thing to mention is that the living standard, judging from all reports, is steadily on its way upwards. The land reform which has given the earlier very poor and often quite landless peasants land of their own has been of great importance. A strong will to reconstruct is evidenced everywhere, which has led to that the people seems to do their utmost to realise the five-year plan that has been started from the beginning of this year.

As far as we can judge from statements by the most different circles of population, the present regime and its first representative, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, are enjoying great authority and are embraced with love and confidence. This was among other things confirmed at the parade on the first of May in Peking, which was a mighty experience.

A powerful propaganda for peace is using all possibilities by speech, writing and pictures to make alive the enormous importance of peace and international understanding and collaboration to the peoples and nations of China and of the whole world.

Everywhere we have been received with great cordiality, and expectations have often been voiced in support of further friendship and a widened cultural exchange between Sweden and the People's Republic of China. At the end of our journey, we wholeheartedly wish to join in these expectations. We are convinced that increased knowledge about other countries and peoples is of importance in the struggle for peace and friendship between all people, which must be a mutual matter of interest to all people. To the best of our ability we want to give our compatriots information about the impressions we have gathered and tell them about our experiences in China.

—Swedish Cultural Delegation

June 9, 1953

A Worker-Inventor

Hsu Chih



Chang Ming-shan

Drawing by Su Hui

ON the fourteenth of September, 1952, a new device was put to the test in the bar mill of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in Northeast China. It was an invention of special significance: the inventor was an ordinary worker who had not long since learnt to write his name.

Everything was ready. Many more people than usual were gathered in the mill. The managers of the plant stood with Yen Ming, the head of the bar mill and secretary of the Communist Party branch, and several engineers. The most skilled workers and technicians of the mill were stationed at various key posts.

The fourth in our series of articles on Anshan, China's Steel City, by our special correspondent.

Chang Ming-shan, the inventor himself, was by the last outlet of the rolling mill. . . .

The test billet of steel—an oblong block some 10 inches square, 4 feet long—was taken from the furnace. An iron plate chimed abruptly as it was fed, flaming and orange-red, into the roughing mill. Out it came—slimmer and longer now—and lurched into the finishing mill. It entered the hole of the first roller, emerged still slimmer and longer, slithered into and out of the second hole—slimmer still now, and like a red snake—thrust itself into the “reverse repeater”—the very thing under test—which should twist it around towards the third hole. Everyone in the shop tensed.

There was a grinding clatter. The billet refused to enter the hole, and coiled in violent contortions on the metal floor of the workshop.

Chang Ming-shan stood in mute disappointment. Failure after two and a half years of effort! Each moment of this test was costing the country thousands of yuan and now—failure! The machine ground to a stop. Yen Ming, the Party secretary, came to Chang Ming-shan and said to him in a matter-of-fact way: “Don't worry! Let's adjust the repeater. It'll work.” Chang Ming-shan joined the group of workers hurrying with the necessary readjustments. . . .

The iron plate clanged again. Another billet was on its way. It entered the roughing mill, curled its way into the repeater and thrust into and out of the third hole—now it was a thin bar of glowing steel—and headed straight for the shearer's section. The crowd burst into

cheers. The Party secretary rushed to Chang Ming-shan and gave him a delighted hug, "It's great what you've done for the bar mill!"

Lu Chang-kuan, a worker, forced his way through the excited crowd and wrung Chang Ming-shan's hand: "With your invention, I'll be able to live ten years longer!"

The Value of the Repeater

Thanks to Chang Ming-shan's invention, the output of the bar mill will be raised by 40 per cent; the cost of steel per ton will be 80,000 yuan cheaper; the mill will last ten years longer; and a sum of over 200,000 million yuan per annum will be saved for the state, enough to lay over 200 kilometres of railway track. What was the cost of the repeater itself? Only three million yuan.

This invention is a typical instance of the initiative New China's workers are showing in countless ways. Chang Ming-shan had succeeded where some of the best technicians of capitalist countries had tried before and failed. "This is an invention that will win international recognition," observed one Soviet expert.

But what is more important is the fact that this invention helped in the automatising of the rolling mill processes, thereby ending many occupational diseases, decreasing the number of accidents and giving the workers a longer span of life. It was the spark that set going a great wave of creative initiative throughout the bar mill, throughout Anshan and the Northeast. And this is something incalculable, for in the new society, of all valuables, the most valuable is Man and his creative skill.

The Nightmare Past

In the past, working conditions in the bar mill were the worst among all the shops of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. It had been built by the Japanese imperialists some twenty years ago. Most of its processes depended on sheer physical effort. The work was heavy and risky. Safety measures were non-existent. Accidents were frequent.

Conditions at the finishing mill were worst of all. It was there that the catchers worked. As the white-hot billets, glowing at 1,000 degrees Centigrade, emerged from each succeed-

ing hole of the rolling mill, the catchers seized them with their tongs and swung them deftly around and back into the next hole. The scorching, flaring billets were like snakes of fire. Every minute each worker had to handle five billets. They did not even have time to straighten their backs or take a good long breath. The strain was so intense that they could work only ten-minute stretches. His stint up, a catcher would run out into the open for a breath of fresh air. Many would fall flat on their backs and pant for breath. Such occupational diseases as cramps were common. It was a rare month, week or even shift when no catcher got burnt. If anyone failed to catch a billet, the "fire snake" would swoop around in a deadly writhe as the worker jumped for his life. More than once during the puppet "Manchukuo" days, a billet had jumped and caught a worker in a loop, crushing and burning him to death. No one knows how many victims there were. The workers had a song:

The bar mill is a living hell.

The catchers live on the verge of death.

After liberation, nearly 350 safety and welfare measures were introduced to the mill. The catchers were served specially nourishing foods: milk and chicken, extra meat and fish. Much had been done to lighten their labour with the installation of safety measures, but the bars still had to be caught and directed by the old hand method. As the finishing mill was so dependent on physical toil, its output fluctuated and there was a great deal of scrap.

Worker-Inventor

Forty-two-year-old Chang Ming-shan of the spare parts section has twenty-four years of experience in the plant as a fitter. The sight of the sweating catchers always made him think: "What a terrible thing the Japs have left us. We should find a way out."

Then he remembered that, two years before the liberation, the Japanese once tried to design an automatic "repeater," but failed. He sorted out the discarded "repeater" from the scrap iron heap and suggested that experiments be continued on it. That was in November, 1949. The Company approved his request. After several experiments on many billets had failed, the shop foreman grew impatient, saying

Festival of Bairam

The Festival of Bairam, or Id al-Fitr, which marks the end of the fasting month of Ramadan, was gaily celebrated by Muslims in China. In Peking services were held at more than 60 mosques on June 14 in observance of this festival. Among the 1,000 Muslims attending the service at the 510-year-old mosque of Tungssu Pailou was N. A. M. Raza, Pakistani Ambassador to China. Ahaisha, Vice-Director of the General Office of the Commission of Nationalities Affairs, Ma Yu-huai, Vice-Chairman of the Islamic Association of China, and more than 30 national minority delegates to the 2nd All-China Youth Congress were also present.

In Lanchow and Linsia, Muslim centres in Northwest China, more than 50,000 Muslims of various nationalities observed the festival.

In Tihua, Sinkiang Province, the city's 46 mosques were crowded with Uighurs, Huis, Kazakhs, Khalkhas, Uzbeks, Tartars, Tadjiks and Muslims of other nationalities attending services. After the services, people in their holiday best crowded the streets, congratulating each other and paying visits to their friends and relatives. Many called at the residence of Burhan, Chairman of the Islamic Association of China, and of the Provincial People's Government, and the residence of Saifudin, Vice-Chairman of the Provincial People's Government. The celebration gathering held at the Provincial People's Government offices were attended by leading officials, akhuns from every mosque and representatives of various local government and Party organisations.

Muslims working in government institutions and factories were granted special leave of absence to celebrate the festival.

that Chang was holding up production. He was discouraged and had to put aside his experiment for the time being.

But he refused to give up. He had joined the Chinese Communist Party in March, 1950. He was filled with a consciousness of the enormous effort of the Party, its titanic heroism in liberating the workers. Now it was working to get the wheels of industry turning smoothly in the new China. A Party member could not bow to difficulties. What could his contribution be? He carefully studied the workings of the rolling mill again; made countless designs. He grew lean with deep thought. When he was more or less confident of the form of the improved "repeater," he started to make models out of old scraps of metal. He persisted in his experiments for two years.

In October, 1951, Chang once more submitted his proposal to the Company administration. It fell into the hands of a bureaucrat who passed it on to an engineer for his consideration. This engineer, however, was a man of the old school, conservative and contemptuous of the workers.

In an interview with Chang he muttered: "I can't find such a thing in any of the technical books published either in America or England. Are you sure of it?"

"Experiments would be unnecessary if I had complete confidence in it," Chang thought to himself, but he only said: "How can I be sure of it?" However, he continued his attempts to perfect the repeater by himself.

It was not until June, 1952 that he brought his proposal up for the third time. This time it came directly before the newly appointed manager of the bar mill, Yen Ming, who was also secretary of the Party branch.

The Moving Force

Yen Ming, now a famed manager, is just twenty-eight years old. He only had two years of regular schooling during his childhood. He was messenger of a county Party branch secretariat five years ago, and saw a big factory for the first time when, a year later, he was transferred to the Anshan Iron and Steel Com-

pany. In view of his brilliant record in Party work, he was appointed concurrently manager of the bar mill in April, 1952. This was after the big movement against waste, corruption and bureaucracy—the *san fan* (three-anti) movement—had either reformed the bureaucrats or put them out of office.

The bar mill was not in good shape then. For two months it had failed to reach its production targets. Moreover, there was far too much scrap. At a meeting of the Party branch committee called to improve the situation, discussion showed that previous methods of piece-meal patching had been unable to solve the problems of the bar mill. Yen Ming proposed that cadres be sent right down to the work places to mobilise the masses and collectively find ways and means to cure the serious ills of the shop once and for all. Yen Ming received the immediate support of the Party branch committee.

A strong group of cadres led by Yen Ming was assigned to the workshops. The mass of workers were mobilised for a rationalisation campaign. Over 100 rationalisation proposals were received during May and June. They included Chang Ming-shan's "repeater." Looking it over, Yen Ming recognised its worth and gave Chang every encouragement. The Party branch committee determined to back Chang's initiative and ensured him all possible assistance. Released from production work in July, Chang devoted all his time and energy to his invention. In August he succeeded in making his first full-scale "repeater." Once again the conservative engineer, thinking it would only be a waste of time, advised against giving the "repeater" a test. Yen Ming, however, sought the advice of a Soviet expert, who supported the test and helped Chang Ming-shan make further improvements. The date of the test was finally fixed.

The success of Chang's "repeater" sparked the enthusiasm and initiative of every worker in the mill. The Party branch committee launched a campaign with the slogan: "Learn from Chang Ming-shan and promote automatization and mechanisation." This resulted in a spate of new proposals. A strong technical group was formed, headed by Chang Ming-shan and Wu Liang-ya, a model tech-

nician, both of whom enjoy high prestige among the workers. Every rationalisation proposal was given sympathetic consideration. With this able leadership a well-organised mass movement was soon under way.

Innovations and inventions were in the air. Han Chang-hsin's year-long dream of inventing an automatic turn-table was finally realised. One after another, inventions of automatic devices were perfected: a vertical repeater, an automatic pusher, an automatic cooling bed, the electric automatic guide, the automatic wire rod reeler, the automatic rolling bar, etc. Today, the bar mill has been completely transformed. Now the foreman presses a switch and the red-hot billet is automatically expelled from the furnace, passes through one pair of heavy rollers after another until the finished steel bar is cut and carried off on a conveyor for stacking. Productivity has shot ahead. Chang Ming-shan has been honoured as a distinguished labour hero and rewarded for his initiative.

A New Road

In the spring of 1953, the bar mill held a meeting to which it invited all workers and cadres of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. The healthy, smiling faces of the bar mill workers welcomed the visitors. Everywhere they saw red boards of honour inscribed with white characters showing the inventors' names together with a brief story of the invention.

Chang's experience showed how old, semi-mechanical, semi-handicraft machines could be renovated and modernised. It gave fresh impetus to the movement for mechanisation and automatization. New inventions of automatic devices were registered in many mills and workshops of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, from the refinery and casting sections down to the mine. The movement spread through the whole Northeast, creating incalculable wealth for the industrialisation of New China.

It is in such ways that the workers of China show that they understand what is meant by "the leadership of the working class," and the "creation of capital for China's industrialisation through increased production and the practice of economy."

China Counts Her Population

Yen Chien-yu

CHINA is now holding her first nation-wide census. This will prepare the ground for the coming elections to the people's assemblies—the All-China People's Congress and the local people's congresses. Taking the census in the country with the biggest population in the world is a tremendous undertaking. More than one million persons are being mobilised to do the job of counting the inhabitants of a vast area of over nine and a half million square kilometres.

Previous Estimates

Records of the population were kept as far back as 2200 B. C. when Emperor Yu of the Hsia Dynasty made the first calculation of the country's population. The Emperor's officials reported 13 million people. Ever since then succeeding dynasties made various estimates, but no exact figures were ever available. The popular notion that there are 400 million Chinese is based on the estimate made by the Manchu government around 1840. A census in its modern sense was started in 1908 by the Manchu government as a preparatory step to-

wards the introduction of a constitutional monarchy. But the work was never completed. The 1911 Revolution swept away the Manchu Dynasty.

The Chiang Kai-shek regime made an attempt at taking the census in 1928, but, with the ineptitude that marked everything the Kuomintang government did, counts were made in only a few provinces. The figure announced in 1931 of 474,787,386 was therefore at best only a rough estimate.

One of the main reasons for the failure of past authorities to take the census was the fact that the people were against it. The people knew that registration meant only one thing: that the ruling classes would be better able to tax, conscript and otherwise exploit the people. But today conditions have entirely changed. Whereas in the past the census-taker was seen as the advance guard of the tax collector and the pressgang, the people meet him today as someone who is bringing them the assurance that they will elect their own deputies to the representative congresses and the government of the country.

People's Own Job

Census-taking is today the job of the people themselves. The one million persons who will take the census are composed of government employees, staff from the various popular organisations, school teachers and students. All are working under the census bureaux, which are in their turn supervised by the electoral committees. Instead of officials who in the old days were secret police agents the people will find among the census-takers their neighbours, friends, sons and daughters. Instead of corrupt bureaucrats, the people will meet at the registration offices members of the special committees elected by themselves. It is these committees that will decide on the eligibility of all those aged eighteen and over to receive elector's certificates.

The taking of the census which was scheduled to start in May and finish in October corresponds with the time-table of the elections at the basic level (*hsiang*, towns, municipal

districts and municipalities without districts). Government regulations make the taking of the census both simple and convenient to the people. Special consideration is given to the fact that the period May-October is the busiest part of the year for peasants, who constitute some 80 per cent of the population. Each district will therefore decide on its own time-table for census-taking. Only the head of the family need go to the registration office to register. For thinly populated villages and municipalities with a specially dense population, the census bureaux may send out visiting groups to make door-to-door calls so that those in the villages will not have to trudge a long way to the registration office and those in the municipalities will not have to queue up in the waiting rooms.

For the sake of accuracy, the standard time has been set at midnight, June 30, 1953. Registrations made earlier will be checked up at standard time to see if any changes have occurred. For instance, babies born just before standard time will be entered in the register. Counts made later than the standard time will be registered in accordance with the conditions existing on June 30. Thus a baby born after June 30 will not be registered.

Registration Details

The registration form calls for only four details: name, sex, age and nationality. The new Electoral Law provides that all citizens of eighteen years and over have the right to vote and to stand for election to the people's congresses. Women, emancipated as a result of the liberation, have equal electoral rights with men.

The item on nationality is especially important in China, which is a multi-national country. It is estimated that there are some sixty national minorities totalling one-fourteenth of the population. The Kuomintang's policy of racial discrimination and genocide kept many minority people from revealing their true nationality. But since the liberation the situation has been entirely changed. Many minorities now have their own autonomous governments. The Law provides that one-seventh of the seats in the All-China

People's Congress will be allocated to the national minorities; special provisions are made for their representation in the local congresses in areas where they are in a minority.

The present census will enable the People's Government to know more about the distribution and number of the national minorities; it will help in their economic and cultural development.

Vital Statistics

The data collected this year will be of immense significance in many other ways. It will enable national construction plans to be drawn up more effectively. For instance, the details on the distribution of the population will help to improve planning for the production of consumer goods and the circulation of goods in general.

Some of the preliminary statistics which have been compiled, such as those made in the nation-wide land reform, suggest that the population of China is bigger than previously assumed. The present census will tell us exactly how big it is; it will also provide the basis for knowing the rate of growth of the population.

In New China the growth of industrial and agricultural production, the constantly rising living standard of the people and improving health and sanitation provide the encouragement for population growth. The rapid development of the country is providing more food and rising prosperity for China's millions. When the second census is taken, it will no doubt show a welcome rise in the population.

The national census is a step forward in the consolidation of the people's democratic state power, won only after long years of self-sacrificing revolutionary struggles waged by the people against their oppressors. In districts where the population has been counted, electors have already been issued their elector's certificates. The people frame and hang these symbols of their hard-won rights on the wall. They call them "treasures that even a cartload of gold could not buy."

Shadow Theatre

Yang Chen

A SQUARE of white cloth stretched between four sticks of bamboo, two of them stuck upright in the earth five feet apart; gay embroidered curtains framing the screen and black curtains on either side hiding players and musicians; a large trunk of "props"; a lantern to throw the shadows on the screen...this is the equipment of the shadow theatre.

The little company sets up its screen in a village. The band makes a mighty din. Crashing cymbals, pounding drum, sweet flute and violin call the peasants to the shadow drama. Children squat in front on earthen "stalls"; oldsters bring their wooden benches. Young

people perch on nearby trees, a leafy "gallery." Night falls. The bright lantern throws dancing shadows on the screen. They seem, in their stylised attitudes, as real as human figures. They strut and rant, cry, seem to heave their shoulders as they sob or catch their breath in anger. They sing, dance and act the famous folk tales and dramas amid appropriate scenery and "effects." They do amazing acrobatics and "transformation" scenes. A pig, Pigsy in the *Pilgrimage to the West*, turns into a camel. Fairy princesses travel through the air on magic clouds. There is no marvel that the shadow theatre cannot simulate.



Monkey Sun Wukong fighting Princess Iron Fan—a scene from the shadow show "Pilgrimage to the West"

The shadow theatre has a thousand years of history behind it. The figures are skilfully cut with scissors or knife out of donkey-skin parchment. Embroideries and hair, the leaves of trees and ferns are indicated by delicately cut tracery. The bodies are supported on thin fillets of bamboo held in the operator's hand. The movable hands and limbs are manipulated by thin threads. The parchment is tinted with rich colours which have a rare translucence when thrown on the screen.

The plays of the shadow theatre include most of the fairy and folk tales familiar to the people of all China. *The Tale of the White Snake* (See *People's China*, No. 7, 1953) is the story of a fairy white snake transformed into a beautiful girl. She falls in love with and marries a young man and struggles hard against a bigoted recluse to retain the love of her husband. Worsted in the struggle, she is imprisoned under a pagoda. Many years later, her true love triumphs, the pagoda is destroyed, and she is freed. This play is one of the favourites of the shadow theatre.

Ever popular too are the many episodes of the *Pilgrimage to the West*, the adventures of the famous Monkey Sun Wu-kung, and the monk Tripitaka, who went to fetch the Buddhist scriptures from India. The peasants have heard these tales countless times, but there has yet to be a shadow theatre performance that ended with less audience than it started with.

Where the shadow theatre originated is no longer known. But as time went on, it spread through the whole country. On its travels it took on local colour and now differs in various areas. But it can be divided roughly into two main schools: the northern and southern.

Two Schools

The southern school, especially popular in Fukien Province, has a history that can be traced back to the Sung Dynasty (A.D. 960-1279). At that time its plays were mostly based on religious stories derived from Buddhism. Later it adapted folk tales more familiar to its audiences. Its figures are larger than those of the northern school and its music more soft, like the flowing waters of the beautiful rivers of South China.

The smaller figures of the northern shadow theatre, about a foot high, are more lively, and their audiences delight in stories of virile acrobatic heroes of the people. Its music is more robust than that of the southern school.

During the early 19th century, the northern school enjoyed great popularity in imperial Peking. At that time (as is the practice today) about eight people formed a company. One or two manipulated the dolls, as many as eight of which might appear in one scene. Two others sang and declaimed, the rest provided the music on drums and cymbals, *erh hu* (Chinese violin) and flute. They gave performances in tea houses or in the nearby villages, at the bazars at Hsi Tan or at the Bridge of Heaven—the amusement centre of the working people of Peking. Only a few coppers were charged for a whole evening's entertainment. The capital once had more than 30 shadow theatres attracting thousands of people every evening.

As the imperialist invaders, the warlord and Kuomintang regimes threw the country into increasing chaos and misery, the shadow theatre almost disappeared. Finally, Lu Ching-ta's company was the only one left. Lu Ching-ta recalls the old days: "Our audiences grew smaller and smaller. The working folk were so poor they couldn't even pay the small fee for the shadow show. The policemen, however, came again and again to squeeze us for 'taxes.'" Then some gangsters came and smashed up the whole thing because it could pay them no more "protection money." Not even a single shadow theatre could exist in Kuomintang Peking. Lu became a pedicab driver and the rest of his company returned to their villages and farms. The shadow theatre declined in other areas as well.

Liberation brought new life to the arts of the people. The Ministry of Culture of the Central People's Government recognises the shadow theatre as one of the best-loved folk arts particularly among the peasants. It takes its forms of people and things from the scissors-cuts of the peasant women; its colors from the gaily coloured clay toys of the country fair; its decorative motifs from the treasure house of folk designs. It has synthesised these art elements with action, poetry, song and music. The Theatre Section of the Ministry of Culture

is now collecting all available materials to revive and develop this art form. Much information has already been received from the many provinces in which the shadow theatre is reviving vigorously in many places.

It was reborn in Peking. One rainy evening after liberation, three unexpected visitors came to Lu Ching-ta's house. They were two professors of the Central Academy of Fine Arts, and a writer from the Peking Federation of Writers and Artists. They looked with admiration at Lu's shadow figures and immediately invited him to work at the Central Academy of Fine Arts, as a people's artist. Lu was amazed by this unexpected visit. In a few days he was in a studio at the Academy recreating his shadow figures among an eager group of professors and students. He in turn has received valuable advice from them particularly in regard to characters of modern life. He gathered his company together again, and soon they had started a run in a small theatre

at the Tung An market on one of Peking's busiest streets. Shortly after, a second shadow theatre opened in the capital—a company on tour from the Northeast.

Lu has a new critical attitude towards his work now. He has carefully discarded the retrograde tendencies in his old plays and has tried out some new sketches on modern themes: the great campaign for better health and cleanliness, the land reform....

Recently Professor Chang Jen-hsia of the Central Academy of Fine Arts, a lover of folk tales, wrote a special shadow play for Lu's new company—*The Dragon Princess and the Wooden Flute*. It is a fairy tale of how a poor peasant, through his labour and simple folk music, wins the love of a dragon princess. Lu and his colleagues were deeply moved not only by this story, but by the fact that for the first time in history a distinguished scholar of China has written a play for their truly popular art.

KOREAN WAR ORPHANS IN CHINA

Our Correspondent

The Chinese people have set up many kindergartens for the 20,000 Korean war orphans in this country. Our correspondent describes the Lung Chia Pao No. 1 Korean Kindergarten situated in Chiutai County, Kirin Province.

THE No. 1 Korean Kindergarten has 132 war orphans and 32 Korean teachers and nurses. They are housed in a comfortable building with a big playground.

The children are brought up as Koreans. Education, songs, games and even the food served are Korean.

Watching the happy rosy-cheeked children at play on the roundabout, swings and slides in this quiet and peaceful kindergarten, one is reminded of the time when they and many thousands like them played in carefree schools and kindergartens on their native soil—before that day in June, 1950, when the invaders



Korean orphans in Peichen County, Liaohsi Province, Northeast China, welcome Party secretary Che Ping-chên and county chairman Fang Huan-chang who pay them regular visits

crashed into their republic and smashed their homes and schools into rubble.

Many of their playmates are dead now or so badly burnt by napalm that they are unrecognisable. Their parents are dead; they were wiped out not long ago by bombs, flaming napalm, falling masonry, rape, mass massacre. . . . Listen to the story of seven-year-old Li Hai-tsa, a little girl.

When Li Hai-tsa was discovered, her rescuers found her clinging weakly to her dead mother, whose legs had been blown off by a bomb. Nearby they found Li's little friend, who had been playing with her, crawling helplessly in the street, her face covered with blood streaming from the sockets where once childish eyes shone with the light of life. Li Hai-tsa was rushed to hospital, for one of her arms had been torn off by a bomb and the stump was bleeding profusely.

There are many Li Hai-tsa's here at this kindergarten, and the stories of their terrible experience should be told to those who speak lightly of war—let them realise the horror and cruelty of war to mothers and children. Here in an atmosphere of kindness, the hearts of these children are being nursed back to life

again. When they speak you profoundly realise how deep their hatred is of the enemy who bombed without mercy, and how proud they are of their country.

"When will I be able to go back to my native land?" they frequently ask. Those who are big enough to remember like to draw pictures of their beautiful country in their drawing books. One of the things that gives them endless delight is the singing of a bird that is found in these parts—it seems they have a species like it in Korea. The children love the bird and believe that it followed them from Korea.

While in China the children are building up a close friendship with the Chinese people.

Children living in Lung Chia Pao came to the kindergarten and planted trees and flowers in the garden. Letters, drawings, toys and other gifts are being sent by children from all over China, from Peking and from as far away as Chungking. The kindergarten's organ was presented by Tsai Pen-lun, head of the district administration. When he heard that the orphans needed an organ, he had personally taken the train to Changchun and bought one for them.

There are frequent visitors to the kindergarten who are anxious to see what they can do to help the children of the Korean people. Though the kindergarten is well provided for, still the visitors insist on bringing little presents like toys and eggs. During the International Children's Day celebrations, a Chinese delegation led by Kang Ke-ching, director of the Woman and Child Welfare Department of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, paid a visit to the kindergarten, bringing with them toys, musical instruments, photographs and sweets. It is visits of this kind that show the bonds that tie the Korean and Chinese people together in friendship—a friendship that has become more precious in the three years of war in the defence of peace.

China Joins the World Youth Festival



Our Correspondent

MORE than 400 Chinese youth will leave Peking this week for Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, to join hands with youth from all over the world in the Fourth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship. The group includes many of the best sons and daughters of China: youthful workers and peasants, record-breakers in peaceful construction, students and young artists, led by Hu Yao-pang, Secretary of the China New Democratic Youth League. It includes Lu Ming, combat hero of the first rank. Son of a poor peasant, he belongs to that wonderful band of youth who volunteered and

have fought for peace and freedom against the invading troops in Korea. He shot down five U.S. Sabre jets from the Korean skies within twenty-two days. Young Tan Chang-chu comes from the steel city of Anshan, the foreman of the shift which holds a national record of making one heat of steel in 6 hours and 9 minutes. There are a girl tractor-driver from Inner Mongolia and a model girl team-leader of an agricultural mutual-aid team in North-east China, and many others.

China will also be represented by a 30-member delegation at the Third World Youth Congress to be held in Bucharest. The delegation was elected by the Second All-China Youth Congress held at the beginning of June in Peking and attended by 551 representatives of all walks of life from all over the country.



Youth delegates who attended the 2nd All-China Youth Congress listening to delegate Lu Ming, a combat hero of the C.P.V. air force, telling of his experiences

The World Youth Festivals are a high point of international interest among the young people of China. In 1947, when the first Festival was held in Prague, a large part of China was still under reactionary rule, and the War of Liberation was at its height. Nevertheless, a youth delegation, overcoming immense difficulties, made its way from the liberated areas of China to reach the Festival. New China sent large delegations to both the second and third Festivals and brought back the most inspiring memories of the growing unity of the world's younger generation against

war and for a full, free life of culture and of peaceful creative labour.

"Young people, unite! Forward in the protection of peace and friendship among the peoples and for a better future!" When this call came from Bucharest for the Fourth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship, Chinese youth responded with wholehearted enthusiasm. The call is fully in tune with their resolve as their country moves forward to the successful completion of the first year of its large-scale planned economic construction.

Large Artistic Troupe

The Chinese youth delegation to the Festival is accompanied by a large artistic group. In Peking during the last few months, more than 200 young artists have been busy preparing a programme of singing, dancing, classical Chinese opera, acrobatics, string orchestral numbers and others for the Festival. A chorus of more than sixty people will sing Chinese folk and popular songs as well as Rumanian songs. Soloist Huang Hung was a worker at the bench only a year ago. Her lovely voice and expressive singing have already won her great popularity among the Chinese youth.

This year's programme includes many new dances. *Tea-pickers* describes the life of China's famous tea gardens. Full of the vigour of youth, it expresses the love of the young girls for their free labour today. In the *Lion Dance* from Hopei Province, four folk artists masquerade as two lions playing with a ball—a symbol of happiness and prosperity. This dance has been popular among the peasants of China for centuries. These and many other dances were "discovered" during the First All-China Folk Music and Dance Festival held in April this year in Peking. There will also be the famous *Dance of Red Silk*, the *Tibetan Dance*, the *Dance of the Lotus* and others.

Monkey Throws Heaven Into Disorder will be performed in classical Peking Opera style with Li Shao-chun in the role of Monkey Sun

Wu-kung. His interpretation of this episode in the popular Ming Dynasty story of how the Monk Tripitaka, with the help of Monkey, fetched the Buddhist scriptures from India, earned him a prize in last year's All-China National Theatre Festival. A troupe of China's famed acrobats and jugglers also accompanies the delegation.

Sports Representatives

China is also sending a 78-member youth sports delegation to participate in the International Friendly Sport Meetings of the Youth to be held simultaneously with the Festival.

It comprises both men's and women's basketball and volleyball teams, six swimmers and six track and field athletes. Selected from among the winners at national sports meets, collegiate and school games, these sportsmen—thirty of them are girls—are eagerly looking forward to meeting and competing with their sportsmen friends from other lands.

"You make lots of friends at the games," says China's outstanding swimmer Wu Chuan-yu. "You come to like the fellow swimming in the next lane when you talk with him about things we all love—sports, home, peace and all the grand things of our life today. It is such friendship that we want to build a beautiful future together!"

Although only 400 are going to Bucharest, young workers, miners, peasants and students everywhere in China have wished to contribute their share to the Festival. Students of the Geological Institute in Peking have made a relief map of New China as a gift to the Festival. More than 100 photos showing the achievements of the Chinese youth working on the national construction fronts, and their joyful new life have been collected and will be exhibited during the Festival.

Document

Marshal Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai's Letter To General Mark Clark on the Forcible Detention of 25,000 Captured Personnel of the Korean People's Army

To General Mark W. Clark,
Commander-in-Chief,
United Nations Command:

We have received the letter of June 18, 1953, from General Harrison of your side to General Nam Il of our side.

In the letter, your side stated that 25,000 captured personnel of the Korean People's Army, detained in prisoner-of-war camps numbers five, six, seven and nine of your side, "broke out" of and "escaped" from the prisoner-of-war camps on June 18, under the secret planning in advance and careful co-ordination at top levels in the South Korean government and with the aid of the South Korean security units and outside assistance. Yet Syngman Rhee of South Korea formally admitted that these prisoners of war were "released" on his order by the South Korean security units.

Only ten days ago, both sides had just signed the agreement on the question of the repatriation of prisoners of war; yet the South Korean government and army directly controlled by your side already flagrantly and openly violated this agreement, in coercing the 25,000 prisoners of war, who constitute more than half of the total number of the prisoners of war not for direct repatriation into leaving the prisoner-of-war camps, under the so-called order of "release" and through the action of the secret agents and security units from inside co-ordinated with the outside, and in indicating openly that they were prepared to pressgang these prisoners of war into the South Korean army so as to achieve the aim of forcibly retaining prisoners of war. Moreover, this situation is still further developing. On June 19, another 1,813 prisoners of war were forced to leave the prisoner-of-war camps. Therefore, we cannot but consider the nature of this incident as extremely serious.

For some time, the Syngman Rhee clique of South Korea has been clamouring for "opposing an armistice in Korea," "advancing to the north and unifying the whole nation" and "releasing all the Korean prisoners of war who 'refuse' repatriation." Your side is not unaware of such a question. Yet your side did not adopt any actual measures to prevent and stop the occurrence of this incident. This proves that your side deliberately connived at the

Syngman Rhee clique in carrying out its long-premeditated scheme of violating the agreement on prisoners of war and obstructing the realisation of an armistice. We consider that your side must bear the serious responsibility for this incident.

Our side has long ago and repeatedly called the attention of your side to the fact that the so-called "preventing the forced repatriation of prisoners of war" which your side has propagandised all along is completely fabricated and would not occur at all; on the contrary, the possibility of forcible retention of prisoners of war does exist and is increasing all the time, which is what our side shall resolutely oppose. This incident of "releasing" and coercing the prisoners of war by Syngman Rhee, which has now occurred, proves that the forcible retention of prisoners of war, which our side is against, has further become an unquestionable fact. The wrong stand and the attitude of connivance which your side has taken up all along on this question could not but have caused the occurrence of this incident and affected the implementation of the Armistice Agreement ready to be signed.

In view of the extremely serious consequences of this incident, we cannot but put the following questions to your side: Is the United Nations Command able to control the South Korean government and army? If not, does the armistice in Korea include the Syngman Rhee clique? If it is not included, what assurance is there for the implementation of the Armistice Agreement on the part of South Korea? If it is included, then your side must be responsible for recovering immediately all the 25,952 prisoners of war who are "at liberty," that is, those who are "released" and retained under coercion and to be pressganged into the South Korean army, and your side must give assurance that similar incidents absolutely will not recur in the future.

We are awaiting the reply of your side.

KIM IL SUNG,
Marshal, Supreme Commander of the
Korean People's Army

PENG TEH-HUAI,
Commander of the Chinese People's
Volunteers.

June 19, 1953.

July 1, 1953



Elections

With the census—which began in May and will end this October—now completed in many parts of the country, some *hsiang* (administrative units composed of several villages) have begun the election of deputies to the *hsiang* people's congresses. This marks the beginning of the nation-wide elections to the popular assemblies of the basic level—people's congresses of *hsiang*, small towns, municipal districts and municipalities without districts.

In Szechuan Province, more than 90% of the electors in Kungnung *hsiang*, Neikiang County, went to the polls. Of the 49 deputies elected in Shuanglung *hsiang*, Kiangtsin County, there are 32 former poor peasants and farmhands, 11 middle peasants, 3 small merchants, 1 worker, 1 handicraftsman and 1 school teacher. More than 20% of the deputies of both *hsiang* are women.

Registration of electors has been largely completed in other areas. Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shantung, Hunan, Szechuan, Yunnan, Heilungkiang are among the provinces which report that their work is nearing completion. In the next few weeks, 5,000 *hsiang* in Shantung Province will go to the polls. In Yunnan Province, Ahchi *hsiang* (Yiliang County), a national minority district, will be one of the first in the province to elect deputies.

Preparations for the elections are evoking great interest among the people who were denied the most elementary rights during the Kuomintang regime. Newspapers, radio stations, amateur dramatic troupes and other publicity media have

been fully mobilised to help in the work. The peasants of Tungan *hsiang*, Hanghsien County (Chekiang Province) wore their holiday clothes when they went to the electoral committee to register for the elections. This typifies the people's joy at the elections.

Chu Yuan Anniversary

The 2230th anniversary of the death of Chu Yuan, one of China's greatest poets, was widely commemorated on June 15. The anniversary was also observed in many countries throughout the world where meetings and exhibitions were held in response to the call of the World Peace Council to commemorate this writer who had made so rich a contribution to the common treasury of human culture.

Press and radio paid tribute to the poet's patriotism. "His vigorous, living verse brought about a revolution in China's poetry, and he has exerted a deep and permanent influence on the development of Chinese literature," wrote Kuo Mo-jo, the eminent author and poet, in an article published in the *People's Daily*. As part of the commemoration, Kuo Mo-jo's drama on the life of Chu Yuan is being staged in Peking, and an exhibition on the art and culture of the Chu Kingdom (847-222 B.C.) has opened at Peking's Historical Museum. Articles used in Chu Yuan's time in an extraordinarily good state of preservation are exhibited. They include wine vessels, musical instruments, bronze mirrors and drawings on silk.

Meetings in Peking

The China Democratic League recently concluded its 7th plenary session in Peking. After reviewing

its work since the last plenary session held in 1950, the session discussed and mapped out its current tasks in national construction. The League pledged to devote its best effort in consolidating and expanding the people's united front in China, to help its members study Marxism-Leninism and learn Soviet scientific technique more diligently. The main contribution of members of the C.D.L. in national construction will be in the field of culture and education.

Founded in 1941 the League is composed chiefly of intellectuals, especially petty-bourgeois intellectuals. Its chairman Chang Lan has been Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government since its formation in 1949. Shen Chun-ju, one of its vice-chairmen, is President of the Supreme People's Court. Several others of its leaders also hold posts in the Government.

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The 2nd All-China Youth Congress, called by the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth, met in Peking from June 10-15 to outline the tasks of youth in the period of China's industrialisation. Attending the Congress were 551 delegates from all parts of the country, and from various nationalities, classes, professions, democratic parties and religious bodies.

In his report to the Congress, Liao Cheng-chih, President of the A.C.F.D.Y., said: "The fundamental task in this period is to unite and educate the broad masses of the youth, consistently raise the level of their political consciousness and their sense of organisation and, with the China New Democratic Youth League as the nucleus, strive with all our might alongside the whole Chinese people to fulfil the national construction plan."

A resolution was adopted to affiliate the A.C.F.D.Y. to the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. It was decided to send a delegation to the 3rd World Youth Congress to be held in Bucharest this coming August.

Delegates of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and from the U.S.S.R., the People's Democracies, and other Asian,

Martyrs in Defence of Peace

The news of the murder on June 19 of the innocent Rosenbergs by the U.S. Government was received with indignation and protest by the Chinese people.

The press carried editorials and interviews with prominent persons condemning the crime. "That the U.S. Government should murder two peaceful citizens on an empty pretext at a moment when the world is striving for peace and international security is not merely a threat to the American people," the *People's Daily* wrote, "it is a provocation against world peace." The paper concluded: "The American people will draw strength from the Rosenbergs' heroism to strengthen their fight for peace and democracy."

Yuan Shui-po, one of China's leading poets, paid tribute to the two martyrs in the cause of world peace with a poem which appeared in the *People's Daily* on June 21, entitled: *Salute the Heroic Fighters!*

European and Pacific countries were also present at the Congress.

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The 4th plenary session of the 3rd Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, one of the democratic parties in China, held its meeting in Peking on June 16.

The Chairman of the C.A.P.D., Ma Hsu-lun, in his opening speech said that the fulfilment of national tasks, and in particular, participation in national construction and consolidation and expansion of the people's democratic united front, would be the principal tasks of the Association this year.

Ma Hsu-lun is also Minister of Education. The C.A.P.D. was founded in 1946 by a group of intellectuals. Its membership is primarily composed of middle and primary school teachers.

Power Plants

Several large new steam power plants are being built in many parts of China. One in Northwest China and another in Southwest China are nearing completion and will be commissioned this year. Work continues on another in the Northeast. Others are being built in Taiyuan, Shansi Province's industrial centre, and in Tihua, Sinkiang Province, an area with many national minorities. In Central-South China, an automatic power plant is being built in Chengchow, junction of the Peking-Hankow and

Lunghai Railways. Hydroelectric plants are under construction in Szechuan, Yunnan, Chekiang and Fukien Provinces.

Cooler Workshop

A huge sum has been allocated to provide cooler working conditions in all textile mills this summer. The average summer workshop temperature will be brought down to around 86 degrees F. in every textile mill within 3-5 years. Before liberation, the workshop temperatures in the textile mills used to reach above 110 degrees F.

Holiday-Makers in Lushan

Lushan Mountain, the famous Kiangsi beauty spot, is attracting an increasing number of holiday-makers. Cool Lushan, more than 1,500 metres above sea level, is one of China's finest summer resorts. For centuries it was a preserve of the privileged ruling class, but liberation restored it to the people. Last year more than 8,000 model workers, combat heroes, government employees and students spent their summer holidays there.

Lushan Mountain has magnificent waterfalls and pine woods. It is the site of many ancient stone buildings with sculptures and paintings dating back to the 5th century but mostly of the Sung Dynasty (A.D. 960-1279). Southwest of Kuling, one of Lushan's highest peaks, a huge park has been laid out with 400 varieties of plants including 7,000 peach trees.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

June 8

An agreement on the Terms of Reference for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission is signed by both sides to the Korean armistice negotiations in Panmunjom.

June 9

The 1953 plan of the Sino-Rumanian Cultural Co-operation Agreement is signed in Bucharest.

June 14

India, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland and Poland have officially replied to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs expressing willingness to participate in the work of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, reports Hsinhua News Agency.

June 17

The Syngman Rhee puppet army moves from P.O.W. camps 25,000 Korean P.O.W.'s who, according to the agreement signed on June 8, should be handed over to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

June 19

Marshal Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai address a letter to General Mark Clark relating to the forcible removal from P.O.W. camps and detention of Korean P.O.W.'s by Syngman Rhee.

CORRECTIONS: In our last issue, No. 12, page 12, 1st column, the second sentence of the second paragraph from the bottom should read: "Last year's grain harvest of more than 160 million tons topped the highest prewar level by 16.9 per cent."

In the same issue, page 32, last sentence of the 3rd paragraph in the box on the Buddhist Association in China should read: "Hutukotu Chinmeichitsun was elected one of the seven vice-presidents."

First sentence of the main caption in the center spread in the pictorial section "In China's Villages Today" of the same issue should read: "By raising grain output from a low of 75 per cent of the prewar level to 16.9 per cent above that yield in 1952, China has made big achievements in solving its food problem."



On Guard in Korea—A Chinese People's Volunteer

Woodcut by Ku Yuan