

# People's 人民中国 China

August 16, 1951

## TASKS OF OUR PEOPLE'S ARMY

Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh

## WHY THE CHINESE VOLUNTEERS ARE INVINCIBLE

Gen. Peng Teh-huai

## SCIENCE SERVES THE PEOPLE

Li Ssu-kuang

# 4

VOL. IV

### Editorials:

- 1) *Peace-makers and War-makers at Kaisung*
- 2) *Peace by Deeds—Let the U.S. Reply*

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## CONTENTS

August 16, 1951

### EDITORIALS

- Peace-makers and War-makers at Kaisung..... 3  
 Peace by Deeds—Let the U.S. Reply..... 4

### ARTICLES

- The Tasks of the PLA..... *Chu Teh* 5  
 Why the Chinese People's Volunteers Are Invincible... *Peng Teh-huai* 7  
 Science Serves the People..... *Li Ssu-kuang* 9  
 Thirty Years of the Communist Party of China—III... *Hu Chiao-mu* 14

### PICTORIALS

- Heroic Fighting Korea..... 17  
 Harnessing the Huai River..... 18  
 Korea—For Peace..... 20  
 The Battle of Pinghsingkuan, in Sept., 1937  
*Oil Painting by Chin Lang and Tsao Sze-ming* 36

### FEATURES

- The Huai River Battle..... *Yeh Tseng-ke* 21  
 Winter and Spring..... *Wei Wei* 24  
 The People's Air Force Wipes Out Locusts..... *Hsing Hsueh* 26

### CULTURAL FRONT

- Cultural Life on the Huai River..... 28

### CURRENT CHINA

- July 26—August 10..... 34

### SUPPLEMENT

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## Peace-Makers and War-Makers at Kaisung

Ever since July 10 when the two belligerents began negotiations for an armistice in Korea, the whole world has been looking to Kaisung, asking: When will peace be restored at last to the Korean people?

But from the very first day of negotiations, two contrasted stands were taken at the conference table. General Nam Il, head of the Korean and Chinese Delegation, has consistently emphasised the achievement of peace "to satisfy the demands of the broad masses of the people." The American admiral who speaks for the U.N. Delegation packed explosives into his words. His bellicose opening statement "...it is understood, of course, that hostilities will continue in all areas except in those neutral zones agreed upon..." set the tone of the American stand. His words heralded an intensified American bombing of undefended towns and villages that has continued throughout the talks.

The Americans have fabricated one pretext after another to obstruct the talks. First, they engineered the press coverage incident to stay away from the conference. Next, they delayed the talks by suddenly demanding that Kaisung be a neutral zone. When these pretexts were removed by the conciliatory attitude of the Korean and Chinese Delegation, the Americans then stalled the talks by insisting that the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops be taken off the agenda. Once again, to keep the negotiations in being so that peace might be brought back to battle-scarred Korea, the Korean and Chinese Delegation proposed a compromise agreeing to defer till a further conference the discussion of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea—the only way to a genuinely peaceful solution of the Korean question. This important question now has a natural place in "proposals to the governments of the various countries concerned on both sides"—Item 5 of the agreed agenda.

In making all these concessions, the Korean and Chinese Delegation has demonstrated before the whole world its sincere desire for peace. If the Kaisung negotiations were not wrecked at the first stage by the provocative, and at times intolerable, tactics of the American delegates, it is solely due to the just and impeccable stand taken by the Korean and Chinese Delegation. The world's peace-loving people acclaim these efforts for peace. They denounce the American manoeuvres.

If the American delegates were obstructive and irresponsible at the procedural stage of the Kaisung negotiations, they made little attempt to conceal their aggressive character when questions of substance came to be discussed.

On the question of fixing a military demarcation line for the establishment of a demilitarised zone between the two opposing forces, the American delegates not only rejected the just and reasonable proposal that this demarcation line be drawn

along the 38th Parallel. They had the effrontery to demand that it be drawn somewhere between the Yalu River and the forward positions held by the American forces—in other words, deep into North Korea!

What are the "arguments" for this preposterous demand? First, the Americans claim that as they have "independent superiority in air and naval power," they must be "compensated" if their air and naval forces are to withdraw from North Korea following the cease-fire agreement. Secondly, they claim that for the safety of their troops they must have advantageous terrain to build up "defences" against "attack."

The absurdity of the first claim hardly needs stressing. Even Reuters' Tokyo correspondent ridiculed it as "the first time in history when a belligerent demands territory on the basis of its air and naval strength." But what makes this U.S. argument all the more absurd and criminally cynical is that this so-called superiority, for which compensation is demanded, is almost exclusively directed against defenceless Korean women and children.

The second argument shows just how sincere the Americans are about restoring peace to Korea. What interests them is not an armistice agreement to end the war, but vantage points on which to build up what they call "defence lines." Since the end of World War II, the American imperialists have been building such "defence lines" (read aggressive bases) on the territories of countries in Asia and Europe thousands of miles from their own borders.

As to the third argument that the 38th Parallel is a "political line," everyone knows that the 38th Parallel became a dividing line only for a military purpose. It was designated as the demarcation line north and south of which the Soviet Army and the U.S. armed forces would receive the surrendering Japanese forces at the end of the last world war. It was never intended as a political line dissecting Korea into two. There is a sinister ring about this talk of the 38th Parallel being a "political question."

To make the 38th Parallel the military demarcation line is both just and reasonable as the Korean and Chinese Delegation has repeatedly pointed out. In the first place, it is the original military dividing line from which the Syngman Rhee troops launched their attack on North Korea. Secondly, the reason why the Chinese people organised volunteer formations to aid the Korean people was precisely because, in spite of repeated warnings, the aggressive American forces stormed their way across the 38th Parallel. Thirdly, the present Kaisung negotiations were based on Malik's proposal that "the belligerents should negotiate a cease-fire and armistice with the mutual withdrawal of troops from the 38th Parallel." Lastly, it conforms to military realities as the two belligerent armies have at present reached a balance in its vicinity. These are unchallengeable reasons

and entirely acceptable to all peace-loving people who desire an end to the war and restoration of peace in Korea.

Although the American delegates are back at the Kaisung conference after having boycotted it again on the most flimsy pretext, they continue to follow a line which is completely opposed to that pursued by the delegates of the Korean and Chinese people's forces. This is the difference between the policies of war-makers and of peace-makers.

When the Korean and Chinese peoples took up arms to resist the American aggression, it was to defend their own Motherlands as well as world peace. We have always advocated a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We enthusiastically endorsed Malik's proposal because having already dealt telling blows against the aggressor in the past year's fighting, we believe that the restoration of peace in Korea cannot be long delayed.

The fact that the American imperialists appear to want an armistice agreement in Korea is some-

## ***Peace by Deeds---Let the U.S. Reply***

United States aggression in Korea continues. The mass bombing of innocent peoples is actually being stepped up. The U.S. imperialists are seeking every possible pretext to wreck the cease-fire talks at Kaisung. At such a time, the letter from President Nikolai Shvernik to President Truman and the resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. despatched with it, bring new inspiring strength to the defence of peace against U.S. threats of global war.

In proposing a Five-Power Pact to limit world armaments and prohibit atomic weapons altogether, the Soviet message expresses the mounting demand of the peoples of the whole world for genuine security and lasting peace. It coincides with the interests of the overwhelming majority of mankind, since only a handful of monopoly capitalists seek benefits from war. It is an acid test for U.S. government, which has so often and so hypocritically bragged of its "peace intentions."

The promotion and defence of peace has been a cornerstone of the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. ever since it was founded. The Soviet government has constantly and consistently proposed concrete measures to ensure security and avert war. Within the U.S.S.R. itself, such gigantic constructions as the Volga, Dnieper and Amu Darya electric power systems have proved that the Soviet people want peace and devote their energies to preparing for a flourishing, peaceful life. This is why the Soviet Union enjoys love and support everywhere.

The actions of the Truman government, on the other hand, have constantly and consistently pointed to war. United States military expenditures have already reached a level 20 times greater than that before World War II. Few statements by high U.S. officials omit the A-bomb or the H-bomb. The U.S. government boasts incessantly of the terrific destruction it is bringing, and is capable of bringing, to mankind. It has accumulated military bases all over the world, ignoring the interests and resistance of the peoples on whose soil the bases have been set.

thing beyond their control. They have been roundly defeated by the people's forces in Korea and their satellites are reluctant to go down the abyss of destruction with them. In addition they have been under the heavy pressure of the ever-growing demand for peace of the American people and the peoples throughout the world.

But they fear peace. That is why the American delegates at the Kaisung conference have employed such tricks to delay its progress. The American ruling circles need international tension to get their war budgets passed and to railroad through the coming San Francisco Conference their separate peace treaty with Japan—another step in their policy of war and world domination.

In the circumstances, we shall not predict the outcome of the Kaisung negotiations. But, as General Peng Teh-huai pointed out in his speech on People's Army Day, "if the other side is not sincerely for peace and deliberately raises groundless demands, thereby breaking off the peace negotiations, the war situation will not be to their advantage."

To the monopoly-capitalist ruling class of the U.S., war appears to be a "paying proposition." Only peace is "dangerous." That is why the monopolist U.S. press lauds war and moans with fear and despair whenever peace "threatens to spread."

The *Wall Street Journal*, in a typical article last February 20, said that war scares and consequent fear of "shortages" were keeping the rickety American market alive. Then it began to worry: "What if the buying public decides global shooting is not in sight and decides to take a breather?" What better illustration that the monopolists coin their profits from blood!

On May 30, the *New York Herald Tribune*, organ of the Rockefeller interests, reproduced an editorial from *Kansas City Star*. "If it comes to the worst and we have peace in Korea, we still might find the consolation of a war threat somewhere else." This "consoling" thought was printed under the title "The Terror of Peace."

It is not surprising, therefore, that the latest peace proposal from the Soviet Union, which fills the people with hope, comes as a thunderbolt to the Wall Street monopoly capitalists who rule the U.S.A. It faces with them with the alternative either of coming out nakedly as enemies of peace and mankind or of abandoning their drive for world domination even at the expense of the third global war in a single lifetime.

The peoples of the world want peace. In China, 343 million people signed the demand for a Five-Power Peace Pact. Elsewhere in the world, including the U.S., other hundreds of millions have gone on record backing the same demand. This is because no sane person who does not profit from the destruction of human life can refuse or hesitate to back an effective and realistic move for peace.

The American people, like all peoples, want peace, not war. Let us see what the U.S. government wants.

Let it prove it by deeds.

# THE TASKS OF THE PLA

—Commemorating the 24th Anniversary of the People's Liberation Army—  
**Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh**



**Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh delivers his Army Day address. Seated (from right to left) on the rostrum are Vice-Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Li Chi-shen, Premier Chou En-lai, Shen Chun-ju and Chen Shu-tung, Vice-Chairmen of the PPCC National Committee**

Twenty-four years have passed since the Nanchang Uprising on August 1, 1927. During these 20-odd years, the Chinese people, relying on their own army, have fought their internal and external enemies and advanced the cause of their national independence and people's democracy. They have finally overthrown the rule of imperialism and of the reactionary forces in China, liberated the entire mainland, and finally won the great victory of the people's revolutionary war. The small force that started the uprising has now grown into a mighty army. This is the result of the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China and of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, of the sacrifices made by innumerable revolutionary martyrs, of the heroic struggles waged by all comrades, of the enthusiastic support and the joint effort of the various revolutionary classes and people of the various nationalities in China and of the sympathetic support of our Soviet friends and progressive people throughout the world. The great victory of the Chinese people's revolutionary war and the growth and development of the Chinese People's Liberation Army are, indeed, worthy of our whole-hearted acclaim.

The People's Liberation War is victorious, but there are still grave tasks ahead. The enemies of the Chinese people, the remnants of the Chiang Kai-shek gang and American imperialism, are still in occupation of our Taiwan and have not abandoned their schemes of launching espionage and bandit

activities against China and making armed landings along the coast. American imperialism has not only directed its armed forces in a violent and outrageous seizure of our Taiwan and invaded our neighbour Korea, but has once even pushed to the banks of the Yalu River. The American air force has continued, right up to the present moment, to carry out incessant provocations in our Northeast. The American and British imperialists have torn up international agreements, are preparing to conclude a unilateral peace with Japan and have unwarrantably deprived the People's Republic of China of its right to participate in the drawing up of a peace treaty.

The American invaders are actively rearming Japan and plotting permanent occupation of Japan and the southern part of Korea. American imperialism has repeatedly and publicly declared that it will continue its hostility towards the Chinese people and also its efforts to undermine the New Democratic China.

At the present time, the two sides in the Korean war are conducting armistice negotiations. It is, of course, our constant hope that an armistice can be brought about and that there will be a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We are ardent lovers of peace, we demand peace throughout Asia and the world. But we must not forget that up to the present the imperialist countries do not yet want peace. Both in Asia and in Europe, American imperialism is actively preparing a new aggressive world war, and is conducting aggression in Korea and China's Taiwan. We must strive to strengthen the fighting power of the PLA, consolidate our national defences and struggle to recover Taiwan and defend our Motherland.

We Chinese have already gained rich experience in the political and military struggle against imperialism and internal reaction. We must go on adding to this experience. One fundamental lesson that we have learned is that we must rely on the strength of the people to deal in a powerful armed struggle with armed aggression and armed counter-revolution in our country. So long as there are armed aggressors and armed counter-revolutionaries, our people's armed forces cannot for a moment relax in their duty of protecting the interests of the people.

The Chinese PLA must build up its various arms, strengthen itself in modern technical equipment and strengthen its combat training and its fighting power, so as to undertake the historic task of defending the Motherland and opposing imperialist aggression.

Commanders, fighters and other personnel holding posts in the PLA must thoroughly grasp the

true nature of imperialism and maintain the utmost vigilance against it. They must have boundless enthusiasm in defending the Motherland and the rights and interests of the people. They must, with the highest revolutionary heroism, be ready to lay down their lives for the just cause of the people, and show the spirit of resolute militancy which recognises no insurmountable difficulties and is determined to overcome all difficulties. They must at all times firmly maintain an indomitable fighting spirit.

This requires that the whole army continue to conduct profound political training among officers and men, and ceaselessly raise the level of their political consciousness. The high morale and excellent political quality of the PLA are always a basic factor in defeating any enemy.

Our troops now have a certain amount of modern equipment, and have built up various arms. We shall continue to strengthen these arms. The PLA is transforming itself from the past purely ground force, depending in the main on infantry in fighting, into land, naval and air forces with various kinds of modern technical equipment and capable of waging warfare with the co-ordination of various arms to resist enemy invasion. This is a great and historic transformation in the annals of our army's growth. In order to carry out

this transformation successfully, our troops must actively study technique and raise their technical level. Commanders at all levels must learn to master the new equipment and new arms and use them well. An enthusiastic campaign for technical study and for raising technical levels should be developed throughout the army. The experience of the Chinese people's volunteers proves that the people's forces of China can swiftly carry through such a transformation.

By carrying forward its glorious tradition, absorbing the highly-advanced military science of the Soviet Union, basing itself on its own grand tradition and on the firm foundation of its healthy political and military schooling and experience in army building and in war, the Chinese PLA will undoubtedly continue to add to the strength of our great Motherland's national defences and of the defence of the cause of peace. All army comrades will, I hope, unanimously exert their utmost efforts under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and with the support of the masses of the people.

Long live the Chinese PLA!

Long live the organiser and leader of the Chinese PLA—the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

## Korean Epic: the Story of an Ack-Ack Unit

Not far from Chulwon in Korea, a small group of anti-aircraft artillery volunteers had been anxiously waiting for some time for the chance to have a go at the American planes that had been bombing a nearby valley time and again.

"Look," cried one of them one morning as their chance came. Four American jets were heading in their direction. All the men were ready. Loud bursts of fire saluted the planes, one of which was sent crashing down, leaving a black streak behind.

Thus began one of the numerous ground-air battles that are daily occurrences in Korea.

The three remaining planes which had fled returned with four others. They took turns attacking the volunteers.

One volunteer was wounded in the right eye. His face twitched with pain. But during the subsequent break when a comrade was dressing his wound, he said curtly: "Don't cover the left eye!" With that single remark he fought on.

Machine-gun bullets perforated three holes in the hand of another volunteer. Gritting his teeth, he kept firing back using his one good hand. Four fellow fighters beside him were burned in the face and hands by

an enemy napalm bomb. He smiled sympathetically at them but none gave way to the pain.

Soon the position was enveloped in flames. At that moment a first-aid unit came to their rescue. The newcomers fought the fire and attended the wounded with the same bravery and selflessness the fighters had shown. One of the first-aid men was also wounded. But this did not stop him from discharging his duties.

By the time the American aircraft dived and strafed for the fourth time, several volunteers were already wounded. Seized with hatred and anger, all those who could move strained every nerve to concentrate their fire on the leading plane. It tilted and crashed into the distant paddyfield.

The sky by now was a blanket of artillery bursts. Soon another plane was downed. This proved too much for the American airmen who headed immediately for home.

The half-hour battle ended with three American planes downed and two damaged. The volunteer whose right eye had been injured remained on the spot with his comrades fighting to the victorious end.

—Special Correspondent in Korea

# Why the Chinese People's Volunteers Are Invincible

**Peng Teh-huai**

*Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea*

In October 1950, the United States, disregarding the repeated warnings of the Chinese people and the desires of the peoples of China and the whole world for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, ordered its invasion forces in Korea to cross the 38th Parallel and storm its way forward to the Yalu and Tumen Rivers on our borders with Korea. When its invasion troops occupied Chosan, they bombarded the territory of China, killing and wounding peace-loving Chinese people. The United States also sent its invading air force in Korea to bomb and strafe cities and villages on our northeastern border. This shows that the armed forces of the United States not only barbarously invaded our neighbour, Korea, and arbitrarily occupied the Chinese territory of Taiwan, but also gravely threatened the security of the northeastern border of our mainland. The Chinese people could not possibly tolerate this outrageous, aggressive activity of the imperialists and therefore they rose up in their millions to resist America, help Korea, protect their homes and safeguard their Motherland. They formed the powerful Chinese people's volunteer force to go to Korea and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army.

In the nine months since their entry into Korea, the Chinese people's volunteers have fought side by side with the Korean People's Army against the armed interventionist troops and have experienced some bitter and difficult battles. In five big campaigns, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers have won important victories, annihilated more than 270,000 enemy troops, recovered the considerable territory of North Korea and laid the foundations for victory in the anti-aggression war in Korea.

In the fighting all volunteer commanders and fighters have displayed incomparable heroism and tenacity and an astonishing spirit of endurance. In attack, they advance gallantly across mountains and rivers despite the fiercest enemy gunfire and ignore fatigue and hardships. In defence, they hold their positions firmly and calmly from beginning to end and annihilate the enemy in large numbers no matter how hard the enemy's planes and guns bombard



**Gen. Peng Teh-huai**

them. Under the most unfavourable conditions, they face dangers unafraid and never give in. Even when only a single man is left, he still does not abandon his position. Many heroic wounded comrades persist in fighting on and stubbornly refuse to leave the front line. Before succumbing to their wounds, many martyrs, who have laid down their lives heroically, encourage their comrades to advance gallantly and strive for victory by wiping out the aggressor forces.

Volunteer commanders and fighters have fought for days and nights on end in temperatures of 30 degrees below zero, on lofty mountains coated knee-deep with snow. They have waded icy rivers in face of enemy fire to attack and occupy the enemy's positions. They have withstood hunger and starvation to fulfil their combat tasks with resolution.

Everybody knows that the American troops possess good modern equipment and large numbers of aeroplanes, tanks and artillery pieces, while the Chinese people's volunteers have no tanks and previously had no air force. They have only a small amount of artillery and light infantry weapons. Yet they have not been defeated by the enemy. On the contrary, they have defeated the enemy. The reason for this is primarily that they are fighting a just war against aggression. The Chinese people can never forget the continual aggression by American imperialism against China. The Chinese people cannot forget the collusion between the American reactionaries and the forces of Japanese militarism in the past and at the present time. They cannot forget the collusion between the American reactionaries and the Chiang Kai-shek brigands in the past and at the present time. That is why we can never tolerate their occupation of Taiwan, or their rearming of Japan, and in particular their occupation of China's close neighbour, Korea, to follow in the footsteps of Japanese imperialism and invade North-east China. Ardent love for our Motherland and deep hatred for the aggressors combine to create the unparalleled determination and heroism shown by the Chinese people's volunteers.

Secondly, the Chinese people's volunteers are imbued with a high political consciousness and a great spirit of patriotism and internationalism. The

entire body of volunteer commanders and fighters not only love their Motherland warmly, but also put their heart and soul into helping the Korean people in their anti-aggression war. They know full well that the cause of the Korean people's liberation is inseparable from that of their own liberation and that to help the Korean people's anti-aggression struggle is the same as protecting their own Motherland. They are thus able to join in complete unity with the Korean people and their army and fight heroically and selflessly to defeat the common enemy.

Thirdly, the Chinese people, as a result of their experiences in the protracted armed struggle against their enemies both at home and abroad, have fully acquired the ability to defeat a better-armed enemy with inferior weapons. They have accumulated rich experience in overcoming all battle difficulties and in gradually gaining in strength; on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, they have also mastered the guiding military principles for annihilating the enemy and gaining victory. Adapting themselves to the actual conditions on the Korean battlefield, the Chinese people's volunteers have gained their victories by bringing this valuable experience into full play. Now, to defeat these new aggressors who differ from all our past enemies, we are mastering modern arms and learning to use them. We believe the time is not far off when we will have learned and mastered the use of these weapons. Thus from now on the Chinese people's volunteers are still more certain of defeating the aggressive forces of the imperialist countries.

Fourthly, the Chinese people's volunteers have the full support of the Chinese people. China is a big country with plentiful reserves and a large population. She has abundant manpower and rich resources. The Chinese people have overthrown the reactionary rule of their domestic and foreign enemies and built up a new type of state of the People's Democratic Dictatorship under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. All forms of construction are going ahead vigorously in China, the political consciousness of the people is rising rapidly and the movement to resist America, aid Korea, protect their homes and safeguard their Motherland has spread ever wider and deeper among the people of the whole country.

The Chinese people are therefore able to support the fighting of their volunteers in Korea with all the necessary manpower, materials and finance. The donation campaign for modern arms, which is now developing, is a further revelation of the patriotic enthusiasm and great strength of the Chinese people. This strength is the greatest guarantee of victory by the volunteers over the enemy.

Fifthly, the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the Korean Nodong Dang, the Korean People's Army and the Korean people have given very great assistance to the Chinese people's volunteers. The love of the Korean people towards the Chinese people's volunteers is truly moving in its warmth.

They regard the volunteers as members of their own families. Though they have suffered heavy calamities and great losses from the burning, looting and slaughter of American imperialism, yet they

assist the volunteers with all their might in the fighting. The unity in arms between the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers is unbreakable, and splendid victories have been achieved in each of the engagements on the Korean battlefield through the concerted efforts and co-ordination between the fighting forces of the Chinese and the Korean peoples.

Sixthly, the Chinese people's volunteers have won the support and encouragement of all peace-loving people throughout the world. We are not alone; all peace-loving people throughout the world are our friends, and this factor will ensure for us final victory.

These are the fundamental reasons why the Chinese people's volunteers are invincible. This represents our superiority, in a comparison between the forces on both sides of the Korean battlefield, and this superiority is a permanent and decisive factor. Of course, we still have many shortcomings at present in the matter of modern weapons, and the enemy for the time being has superiority in this respect. But as we have said above, the situation in this respect, too, will change and is changing. The Chinese people's volunteers have begun to build up a people's artillery and air force of considerable strength. As we build up and use these mechanised forces, our fighting power will be powerfully strengthened, and we shall gain still greater victories. And, at the same time, that superiority which we already possess can never be acquired by the opposite side.

At the present time the Delegation of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers is conducting peace negotiations with the Delegation of the United Nations Forces in Kaisung. Undoubtedly, if both sides withdraw from the 38th Parallel, and, on the basis of the 38th Parallel, establish a demilitarised zone, and sincerely carry out the other armistice terms, and provide guarantees for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea within a certain time, then a peaceful settlement of the Korean question will be possible. But if the other side is not sincerely for peace and deliberately raises groundless demands, thereby breaking off the peace negotiations, the war situation will not be to their advantage.

The longer the war lasts, the more the American soldiers will realise that they should not be fighting for the Wall Street monopoly capitalists, and should not be giving up their lives for nothing in an aggressive war. World public opinion will see more clearly who is insisting on war and who does not want peace. This constitutes a fatal danger to the aggressive war plans of the United States.

Events in the past nine months have proved that the longer we fight the stronger we become. The Chinese people's volunteers in the nine months of fighting on the Korean battlefield have come out stronger than before, and have grown into a mighty force, invincible in the defence of the Motherland and the defence of world peace. The volunteers will continue to stand in the forefront in the fight against aggression and will not slacken their efforts in the struggle for the security of their Motherland and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.



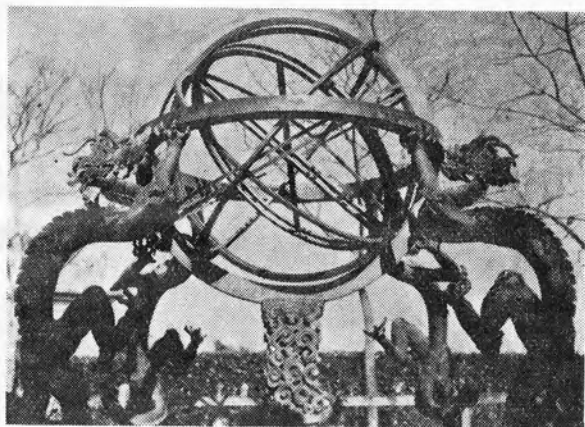
# SCIENCE SERVES THE PEOPLE

Li Ssu-kuang

*Vice-President of the Academia Sinica and a Noted Geologist*

Among the most significant of the far-reaching changes brought about by the great Chinese liberation movement is the changed attitude of the people towards science. How far the scientific outlook now pervades every phase of life in China today is indicated by the current popular use of the phrase, "That's unscientific," in criticising any ill-thought out action or opinion.

As the most recent estimates show, upwards of 80 per cent of the Chinese people are engaged in agricultural production. Formerly, a large majority of them were denied even the most elementary means of subsistence. The basic cause of the state of untold misery to which this vast part of humanity was reduced was not over-population or natural calamities, droughts or floods—all of which can be dealt with by science—but feudal social conditions



**An ancient Chinese astronomical instrument—  
an astrolabe—used to determine the movements  
of the heavenly bodies**

aggravated by the influence of foreign imperialist exploitation. The key to the solution of this problem therefore is land reform. And this the people's revolution is magnificently accomplishing, having already completed it in an area inhabited by a rural population of over 290 millions.

The nation-wide distribution of the tillable land among the tillers immediately results in a greater absolute harvest yield. This total increase of agricultural produce equitably distributed among the producers, means, in turn, a greater rural demand for consumer goods which must be supplied by the industrial areas. The resulting improvement of living standards among the agricultural as well as industrial population powerfully stimulates the further development of industrial technique and the demands for the amenities of life including ways and means to lift the cultural level of the masses. In these circumstances the demand for more

scientific knowledge and greater scientific efforts is inevitable.

That all this is so, is borne out by statistics, particularly those obtained from Northeast and North China, where the liberation movement is more advanced and the land reform has been carried out with great vigour in the course of the last few years. But this is only a part, though an extremely important part, of the truth. There is another factor, which has contributed to the present great demand for science. Those who have followed the history of the Chinese people's revolution should have no difficulty in realising that the triumph of this mighty movement is no miracle or accident. Rather it may actually be regarded as a scientific achievement rendered possible only by the searching intelligence and indefatigable energy of our great leader, Mao Tse-tung, who has never tired of pointing out the practical implications of the principles he has so clearly propounded in his work *On Practice* (See Supplement to Vol. III, No. 11), and by the unremitting efforts of the awakening masses looking to those principles for guidance in action.

In this situation that has arisen with the victory of the Chinese people's revolution, it will be readily understood that science is no longer looked upon as an esoteric activity reserved for the leisure class, but as a public enterprise to be shared by all the people, who instead of being reticent as formerly, now conscious of what they need, raise their voice in positive demands in every walk of life. It can be said that now in every sphere of life, the people will take nothing which is mechanically imposed upon them. They are determined to make their own choice in matters of policy, a choice which demands knowledge and a scientific outlook.

This new attitude among the masses of the people has profoundly affected scientific workers. Scientists now no longer consider themselves the slaves of scientific enterprises, but as masters who are to make science serve the needs of the people. This new task is of course accompanied by certain difficulties. The aggressive foreign imperialists and their agents have done all they could to frustrate and threaten the new developments in China which benefit the masses. Their truculent attempts have however only served to strengthen the solidarity of the Chinese people in general, and in particular confirm the conviction of Chinese scientific workers that they will achieve final success in the reconstruction and safeguarding of their own country and, jointly with their colleagues in other lands, be able to defend the peace of the world.

The following is a brief account of what is being done along the lines indicated.

Under present circumstances, it is clear that any sound plan for the promotion of scientific activity

must function along two complementary levels. Specialists must be trained to meet the demands of the rising industries and suitable scientific knowledge must be disseminated among the various communities which so urgently need it. The old dilapidated scientific faculties, with a few part-time teachers and a half dozen students, are of course hopelessly inadequate. Definite plans have been made to divide many university courses into two grades, one lasting four years, and the other only two years. For the senior grade of men, the requirement is much the same as for those who attend normal university courses. For the junior grade of men the courses are, however, so planned as to enable them to participate, after their graduation, in practical work in certain assigned fields. Plans are being made for them to continue their studies after a period of practical work. In this way they will be given the opportunity to do a normal university course by instalments in such a way as suits their individual requirements. Such a scheme, moreover, will be of special advantage to students from families of the working class.

Supplementary technical or vocational schools of different types and grades and special short-term training classes are provided at various centres to train young men, generally middle-school graduates, in large numbers. Such schools and classes also offer special privileges to young workers from factories, mines, and other industrial or scientific organisations with which they are usually connected. Many hundreds of young geologists, for instance, have been trained in the course of the last two years in such schools attached to geological surveys or to the geological departments in the universities. They assist the more experienced workers either in reconnaissance work or by conducting boring operations.

To promote and disseminate scientific knowledge among the people, the Ministry of Culture has considerably expanded the scope of the work of the Science Popularisation Bureau whose programmes include exhibitions, popular lectures (some 2,000 in number in the present year), pamphlets and periodicals, scientific lantern slide shows, etc. To co-operate with and supplement these government activities, an organisation named the All-China Association for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge has been formed by the scientific workers themselves. It has a membership of about 5,000 and groups of them are always ready to perform any special services that are needed. Other scientific bodies also take part in the work. The Academia Sinica has arranged a course of scientific lectures on various subjects by recognised authorities. These are generally attended by large audiences, upwards of 800 persons. The topics are of a specialised nature, for example, "Contributions of Soviet Mathematicians to Well-known Problems in Mathematics," "Hydrogenation," "Our Fight Against Insects," and so on, so the audience is more or less selected. At the same time another course of lectures is also being given, either by members of the Academia Sinica or by university professors invited by it, especially for the middle school teachers in the metropolitan area. These lectures cover various selected topics in mathema-

tics, physics, chemistry and biology. The audience generally numbers two to three hundred. Lecturers are usually bombarded with questions, and a lively discussion invariably followed.

Similar, though perhaps more technical, but less advanced, lectures are also being given in various industrial centres, mines and workshops. They are largely devoted to the immediate interests of the local population and the working class, such as the ones "On Steel Making," given in the Kiangnan Dockyard, Shanghai; "On Machine Tools," given in the Sin An Electrical Engineering Works, also in Shanghai; "On Radar," given in Wuhan and "On Boilers and Combustion," given in Hangchow. Some of these lectures, delivered in April, ran in series, with a total audience of over 5,000.

Several of the successful scientific exhibitions are worthy of mention. The Ministry of Public Health last year arranged a series of exhibits on the subjects of physiology and hygiene and also material concerning certain prevalent regional diseases, together with effective methods of coping with such diseases. These exhibitions were visited by hundreds of thousands of appreciative visitors. The Ministry of Fuel Industry recently sponsored an exhibition of modern techniques in coal mining. It had a threefold purpose: to increase coal output and increase efficiency of production; to improve safety and health measures for the coal miners; and to acquaint the public with the facts about coal and coal derivatives and their uses. The National Palace Museum in Peking sponsored an exhibition showing the life of primitive communities which was of great historical, ethnographical and anthropological interest.

In spite of the pressure on their space, the leading dailies often devote their columns to scientific matters. Public attention is often directed to the latest achievements and also to the almost forgotten achievements of ancient Chinese science. Great interest was recently aroused by a description of the construction of the delicate seismometre by Chang Heng (78-139 A.D.) in the Han Dynasty. There have also been important articles discussing the efficacy and necessary caution needed in tissue serum therapy and the vernalisation of certain kinds of grains long practiced by farmers of North China but so far unknown to science.

#### Reorganisation of Scientific Institutions

The scientific institutions which existed in China before liberation were ill-planned though numerous. A preliminary survey shows that there were about 190 organisations among which 32 were concerned with engineering technology, 112 with agriculture, 17 with geology, and 11 with pharmacology. A large proportion of these organisations were attached to colleges and some to productive enterprises. A few leading institutions belonged to the former Academia Sinica and the Peiping National Academy.

As a rule, however, each of these organisations was self-centred and was not much interested in mutual co-operation, even where co-operation was clearly needed. Sectarianism, disunity and personal ambition were among the principal hindrances to real, scientific work, hindrances stemming from the

retrograde outlook of the past and the unhealthy influence of imperialist-fostered outlooks.

No less potent was another influence which had strangled scientific development in bygone days. This was the general tendency for able scientists to detach themselves from the practical application of science and devote themselves to theoretical speculation. They took refuge in science when they found social and political conditions intolerable. In order to eradicate such negative tendencies and mobilise science and scientists to solve the outstanding problems of practical importance to the life of the people, particular care has been taken in the reorganisation of scientific institutions. Certain institutions of a similar nature have been amalgamated into a single institution while certain sections of others have been given an independent institutional status. New ones have also been created where necessary. The former Institute of Meteorology has been, for instance, enlarged into an Institute of Geophysics and Meteorology and includes departments for geophysical survey and seismological research. A practical scheme has been devised to ensure close co-operation between the meteorological department of the Institute and the government Weather Bureau. The newly-organised Geological Committee embraces four formerly separate institutions, namely: the former Geological Survey of Nanking, the Geological Survey of Peking, the Geological Institute of Nanking and the Bureau of Mineral Exploration. These four bodies have now been transformed into two allied institutions, namely: the Institute of Geology and the Institute of Palaeontology of the Academia Sinica. Working in close co-operation with these two institutions, a Bureau for Mineral Survey has been established to prospect for minerals. The former Institute of Physics has been divided into two institutions, namely: The Institute of Modern Physics and the Institute of Applied Physics. Similarly, the former Institute of Chemistry has been divided into the Institute of Physical Chemistry and the Institute of Organic Chemistry which includes a special research department for pharmacology. Since the Academia Sinica has been given the task of leading scientific activities throughout the country, it is perhaps of interest to enumerate the institutions operating under its jurisdiction:

- (A) Physio-Mathematical Science Group:
1. Institute of Mathematics
  2. Institute of Modern Physics
  3. Institute of Applied Physics
  4. Tzuchinshan (Purple Mountain) Observatory
  5. Institute of Physical Chemistry
  6. Institute of Organic Chemistry
  - 6a. Laboratory of Materia Medica
  7. Technological Laboratory



One of the organisations under the Academia Sinica—the Institute of Social Research

- (B) Biological Science Group:
1. Institute of Physiology and Biochemistry
  2. Institute of Experimental Biology
  - 2a. Laboratory of Plant Physiology
  - 2b. Laboratory of Development Physiology
  - 2c. Laboratory of Entomology
  3. Institute of Hydrobiology
  - 3a. Taihu Lake Fresh-Water Biological Laboratory
  - 3b. Tsingtao Marine Biological Laboratory
  4. Institute of Systematic Botany
  5. Fungi Culture Centre
  6. Zoological Specimens Committee
- (C) Earth Science Group:
1. Institute of Geophysics and Meteorology
  2. Institute of Geology
  - 2a. Laboratory of Pedology
  3. Institute of Palaeontology
  - 3a. Laboratory of Cenozoic Research and Vertebrate Palaeontology
- (D) Social Science Group:
1. Institute of Modern History
  2. Institute of Archaeology
  3. Institute of Linguistics and Philology
  4. Institute of Social Research
  5. Institute of Psychology

These institutions are located in various parts of the country and to some of them are attached experimental stations, observatories and other research establishments such as aquariums and botanical gardens distributed in suitable places. Besides these, some of the leading universities also maintain research institutions of a special nature partly for the training of post-graduate students and partly to undertake research projects either on behalf of productive enterprises or in co-operation with the relevant institutions of the Academia Sinica.

Chinese scientists who fought against the corrupt influences of the former reactionary regimes founded the Chinese Federation of Scientific Workers in 1945

with branches in various parts of the country. This organisation gradually became more and more influential among scientific workers and formed a strong core to lead the liberation movement among them. Convinced of the general truth that the final solution of any scientific problem can never be considered entirely apart from the current political and economic situation, the scientific workers selected their own delegates to represent them in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on the one hand, and on the other, organised, after a series of conferences, the All-China Federation of Scientific Societies.

### Scientific Research

While it is true that the greatest efforts were put into the task of reorganising the scientific institutions in the course of the last year, scientific research work has been by no means neglected. Although we cannot yet say that extensive research projects have actually been launched, many problems connected with the technical aspects of industrial development and health service, etc. have been attacked with all our material resources and scientific manpower. It is thus clear that problems of practical importance had to receive first attention. Special emphasis is being laid upon the search for collection and testing of various kinds of raw materials produced in the country with a view to their fullest utilisation. Among the tangible results may be mentioned the discovery of certain species of *Taraxacum*, *Ficus* and other latex-yielding plants and the successful preparation of insecticides and fungicides out of organo-mercuric compounds. Preliminary successes are also reported from the several departments of the Institute of Organic Chemistry and the Institute of Physiology and Biochemistry in the extracting of crystalline substances of therapeutical value from various kinds of herbs long known to Chinese medicine, e.g., berberine, some ephedrine derivatives with a molecular structure approaching that of chloromycetin, and so forth.

The study of parasites in fresh-water fish in the Yangtse Estuary has revealed the feasibility of certain schemes for the improvement of production in the fresh-water fishing industry. Likewise, ecological studies in remote parts of Southwest China are likely to lead to the development of methods for protecting the rare, surviving species and also of reviving the forests of the deforested areas. In the recently-established Experimental Station for Genetics and Plant Breeding a large area is devoted to the testing of various traditional methods used by the peasants in North China to treat the seeds of their crops and to check the claimed results with those obtained by methods along Michurin lines.

The solution of numerous other minor problems by the various institutions concerned such as the preparation of aluminium salts for the manufacture of penicillin, the preparation of gelatinous material for the manufacture of graphite filaments and rheostats, the extraction of cobalt from low-grade ores found in Chekiang and Yunnan Provinces, the preparation of nodular graphite cast iron possessing a superior strength and properties favourable to mechanical treatment and the determination of the catalytic value of active silica, silicate earth,

vanadium oxides, bentonitic material and so on and so forth have all contributed much to the solution of current industrial problems.

In the field of physics, special attention has been paid at the present stage to the fundamentals needed for research projects involving low temperature techniques and those dealing with nuclear activity, especially the binding energies of light nuclei and cosmic rays. Similarly in the fields of physiology and biochemistry special stress has been laid on devising certain delicate methods of analysis, such as ultra-microanalyses of potassium and sodium, separation of nicotinic acid, nicotinic acid amide and pyridine dicarboxylic acid, often used, the former, in neuro-muscular physiological, and the latter, in certain aspects of biochemical research.

The theoretical aspect of scientific research has by no means been neglected. This is shown by the publication of a large number of papers by various organisations, much more, in fact, than were published before liberation, and by the large percentage of these papers that are of a theoretical nature. Most of these papers which are also available in a western language can be found in the *Science Record*, the *Journal of the Chinese Mathematical Society*, the *Chinese Journal of Physics*, the *Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society*, *Sinensia* (New Series), the *Chinese Journal of Experimental Biology*, *Annales Entomologici Sinici*, *Palaeontological Novitates*, the *Bulletin of the Geological Society of China*, the *Bulletin of the Soil Science Society of China*, the *Journal of the Chinese Geophysical Society* and a number of others.

### Scientific Exploration and Excavation

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs has issued special directives for the preservation of remains of scientific, cultural and historical value. No one is allowed to carry out excavation work without the permission of the competent authorities in order to avoid the danger of damage to the source material of science. A number of sites have already been discovered which contain a wealth of such valuable material and parties of geologists, archaeologists, ethnographers and philologists have been sent out to investigate various fields, including remote regions of the Northwest, Southwest and Northeast to study specific problems and collect indispensable data.

This year 83 parties are at work in geological and palaeontological explorations. Each party is scheduled to spend some six months or more in the field. While they are mainly charged with locating and evaluating mineral deposits in the various areas, they are at the same time given the task of unravelling the geological structure and history of the regions they survey. Nor is their work limited to the exploration of mineral deposits. Detailed surveys of the physio-topographic conditions of key areas required by railway construction and river conservancy work are also undertaken by them. The success of the project for controlling the Huai River—a feat the People's Government has determined to accomplish within three to five years—is largely dependent upon the successful choice of dam-building sites by the geologists working in the Hoshan Mountains. Similarly the planning of the principal railway lines across the mountainous regions in

West China is largely determined by the findings of the various geological parties at work in this area. Parties of geographers are working in conjunction with the geologists, particularly in connection with the development of the railway systems and the projects for the Huai and Yellow River conservancy works.

In certain areas geological and geographical investigation is so planned that it proceeds side by side with the systematic study of the local fauna and flora and of the dominant types of agricultural produce. A special effort has been made to gather philological, ethnographical and demographical data from among the minorities inhabiting the north-western and south-western regions. It is a matter of paramount importance from the point of view of the great liberation movement of the Chinese people that these minority groups, who were so unhappily maltreated by the former reactionary governments, should now rise and enjoy their full rights. For this reason any studies serving their interests receive the most earnest attention of the scientists concerned. Projects are under way to introduce practicable written languages for those of the minorities who have never possessed one, to combat certain endemic diseases that plague some of the minorities and to help others to overcome age-old superstitions.

Parties of specialists have been dispatched to carry out excavations in certain localities where important archaeological and historical sites have been uncovered or where the presence of a wealth of anthropological and palaeontological material is indicated. Over 400 men are engaged in the excavation of the well-known Huihsien sites in Pingyuan Province (formerly northern Honan), and a number of finds including early iron ware for productive purposes, pottery, bronzes, gold and jade ornaments, etc. of the Yin Dynasty (1766-1123 B.C.) down to the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-219 A.D.) have been unearthed and brought to the Institute of Archaeology for careful study. The excavation of the Chowkoutin deposits where the Peking Man was discovered was

interrupted during the Japanese occupation but has been resumed recently on a fairly large scale. Besides these well-known sites there are a few others which are on the programme for excavation in the current year. Among these may be mentioned the Tzeyang deposits in the Red Basin of Szechuan, where remains of primitive man are reported in the terrace deposit together with large quantities of fossilised animal bones. Another deposit on our programme is the nest of fossilised eggs in the Red Basin of Laiyang in eastern Shantung in association with gigantic skeletons of an Upper Cretaceous dinosaur. The fragments of the eggs which were discovered by a party of professors and students of the Shantung University show that they are distinct from the famous dinosaur eggs found in Mongolia some years ago.

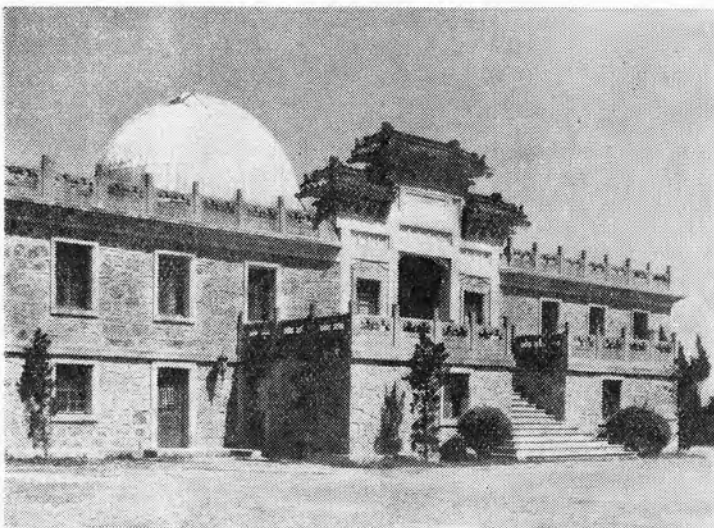
It should be noted that research workers are in every case encouraged to adopt collective methods of research. Senior team members are not only required to direct the work but are frequently requested to lead group discussions on many vital problems. In this way the enthusiasm of the junior members of the group is kindled, and their initiative receives practical direction.

Behind any assertion of a perverted sense of possession, even of an idea, there always looms the dark shadow of some self-seeking interest. This, under capitalism, is considered a useful incentive, but for a society in which individual accomplishment is clearly recognised as a product of collective social experience and effort, the development of a new moral and ethical standard is of vital importance in transcending and superceding the narrow-minded, and indeed often degraded habits of thinking prevalent in the old society. In short, individualism must be replaced by collectivism.

#### Science for the People

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that in carrying out the programmes briefly described above in science teaching and scientific research, we have firmly adhered to the fundamental policy laid down in Article 43 of the *Common Programme of the People's Political Consultative Conference*, and that the spirit and words of that article have not only determined our actions in the past but will continue to guide our policies and actions in the future. It will be further seen in the foregoing account that science in China is now no longer regarded as an activity accessible only to a privileged few, nor as an instrument in the desperate drive of private enterprise for profits in utter disregard of the interests of the toiling millions, but is regarded as a service to the people. And men of science, we repeat, are considered to be not only those who serve science, they must also make science serve man. The value of this service cannot be considered as something inherent in science itself. It must be determined by the use to which science is put.

(Continued on page 33)



The Tzuchinshan (Purple Mountain) Observatory in Nanking

# Thirty Years of the Communist Party of China

## III—The War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression

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On July 7, 1937, the Japanese army of invasion attacked the Chinese garrison troops stationed at Lukouchiao, south of Peking. The garrison heroically resisted the attack. On August 13, the Japanese invasion army attacked Shanghai again and the Shanghai garrison troops also put up resistance. Then the entire nation entered the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. After reaching an agreement with the Kuomintang Government, the Chinese Red Army and the guerrilla forces which it had left behind in the various provinces of South China were reorganised successively into the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army and left for the North China and East China fronts to take part in the War of Resistance.

At that time, the basic political conditions relevant to the War of Resistance were as follows:

Abroad, there were three different kinds of forces: Japan, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States. Japanese imperialism was fiercely aggressive. The Japanese policy of conquering the whole of China aroused the resistance of all Chinese patriots. Japan not only invaded China but also time and again provoked war with the Soviet Union, attempting surprise attacks on the Soviet Union.

At the same time, Japan tried to utilise such gestures to obtain concessions from the British and American imperialist elements who were carrying out an anti-Soviet policy. But Japan's aggression against China robbed Britain and the United States of their imperialist interests in China and threatened their imperialist interests throughout the whole of Southeast Asia and in the Pacific. Therefore, there thus existed contradictions between Japan and Britain and the United States and these contradictions led to the outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941. During the war the revolutionary forces of the Japanese people opposed Japanese imperialism and helped the Chinese people. But they were too weak to exert any serious influence.

The Soviet Union resolutely carried out a policy of supporting China in the War of Resistance to

The first and second parts of this outline history of the Chinese Communist Party which appeared in the two preceding issues, deal with the founding of the Party and the First and Second Revolutionary Civil Wars. The fourth part will deal with the Third Revolutionary Civil War, the establishment of the People's Republic and the period of economic rehabilitation.

Japanese Aggression. In August 1937, the Soviet Union had signed a treaty of non-aggression with China and also extended financial and military aid. Furthermore, the Soviet Union resolutely carried out a policy of peace and vigilantly avoided the traps laid by the British and American imperialists, who wished to "watch the tigers fighting from a safe place." After destroying Hitlerite Germany in 1945, the Soviet Union lost no time in declaring war on Japan. Facts have shown that the policy of the Soviet Union was absolutely correct because it conformed with the interests of the Soviet Union as well as with the interests of the people of China and of the world.

Britain and the United States at that time differed not only from Japan but even more so from the Soviet Union. The British and American imperialists were unwilling to let Japan grab their interests in the East. But in the first place, they hoped to turn the war against the Soviet Union, so that they could "watch the tigers fighting from a safe place"; secondly, they were afraid that the growth of the Chinese people's strength would endanger their interests; thirdly, they were busy coping with the tense situation brought about by Hitler in the West, and did all they could to moderate the conflicts between themselves and Japan in the East for fear that Japan might attack them. Consequently, before the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941, Britain and the United States kept trying to compromise with Japan or hoped that Japan and China would both be ruined in the war. After the outbreak of the Pacific War, and particularly after having gained the upper hand in the Pacific, the United States demanded that China launch an active counter-offensive against Japan. The purpose of American imperialism, however, was to utilise the situation as a means of gaining monopoly control over China and suppressing the revolutionary forces of the Chinese people, so as to convert China into an American colony. The counter-revolutionary, two-faced policy of the British and American imperialists made it necessary for the Chinese people to adopt a revolutionary two-sided policy towards them—that is, to unite with them in opposing Japanese aggression on the one hand and to guard against and oppose conspiracies against the Chinese people on the other.

Within China, there were three different kinds of forces: the people, the KMT and the traitors. The people were resolutely opposed to Japan. The working class

was the leader and the peasantry the main force of the War of Resistance. The urban petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie and even certain sections of the landlord class and especially the enlightened gentry who stemmed from the landlord class joined in fighting against Japan. Therefore, the people's anti-Japanese united front was extremely broad. The traitors clung tenaciously to Japan and helped Japan to invade China and oppress the Chinese people. Japan had made great efforts to buy off the most reactionary sections of the big landlords, big bourgeoisie and other offscourings as traitors, and the long-term reactionary policy of the KMT had also encouraged the activities of the traitors. Shortly after the outbreak of the War of Resistance, the Wang Ching-wei clique of the KMT went over to the Japanese. But, after all, the number of traitors was very small. The entire people throughout the country were unanimously opposed to the traitors and even the KMT reactionaries had to oppose them in words.

The problem lay with the KMT. The main body of the KMT, the Chiang Kai-shek clique which represented the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, was in the main a clique of compradors of Britain and the United States. During many years of its reactionary rule it stubbornly opposed the people, opposed fighting against Japan and devoted all its efforts to its attempts to wipe out the Communist Party.

Chiang Kai-shek took up resistance to Japan for the following reasons. Firstly, the pressure of the people left him no choice but to resist Japan, for otherwise the whole Chinese people and many organised anti-Japanese forces would have risen up to fight Japan of their own accord and in that case he would have been unable to maintain his rule. Secondly, the Japanese imperialist invasion of the whole of China directly threatened his regime and the property of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. Thus contradictions between Chiang Kai-shek and Japanese imperialism had now become irreconcilable. Thirdly, there existed contradictions between Anglo-American imperialism and Japanese imperialism. At that time although Britain and the United States did not want to offend Japan themselves, they wanted to see China fighting Japan so as to pin Japan down. These were the reasons why the Chiang Kai-shek clique displayed its counter-revolutionary, dual character in the War of Resistance. On the one hand, Chiang Kai-shek wanted to fight against Japan and wanted other forces to fight actively against Japan. In the early years of the war, he displayed a measure of enthusiasm in fighting against Japan and hoped to gain a quick victory. On the other hand, he was opposed to the people and continued to oppress them. He was unwilling to let the people arise and fight against Japan, and was particularly unwilling to allow the Communist Party and other forces opposed to Japan to mobilise the people to fight against Japan. He wanted to monopolise the leadership of the War of Resistance, but he refused to carry out any of the genuine democratic reforms which were necessary to the fight against Japan. He tried his best to curb any development of the people's strength and particularly

any development of the strength of the Communist Party. He secretly planned the elimination at the hands of the Japanese militarists of the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army and other anti-Japanese forces in the War of Resistance, so as to preserve his own strength. To this end, he ordered the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army to undertake the hardest fighting at the fronts and in the enemy's rear.

He did not believe that China's own strength could be relied on to win victory in the War of Resistance. Hence, he did not, nor was he willing to, rely on the strength of the Chinese people but pinned his hopes on foreign aid. He hoped that he could quickly stimulate Britain and the United States into intervening against Japan, that Britain and the United States and particularly the United States, would do the fighting for him. But subsequent events showed that Britain and the United States were slow in intervening against Japan and repeatedly compromised with Japan.



After penetrating into the enemy's rear, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army, instead of being annihilated by the Japanese army, became welded together with the broad masses of the people in the enemy's rear, scored victory after victory and developed great strength.

The forces of the entire Chinese people arrayed against Japan broke through the limits imposed by Chiang Kai-shek and greatly developed. In contrast, most of his own troops were wiped out and suffered great losses in the War of Resistance and his prestige declined rapidly. All this could not but make him embittered and fearful. Thereafter, he carried out a policy of passive resistance to Japan and active opposition to the Communist Party and the people. He evaded battles and looked on while others fought. He preserved and accumulated his own armed force and waited to reap the spoils of victory after others had defeated Japan when he would use the armed force he had preserved and accumulated to eliminate the forces of the Communist Party and of the people. This was the fundamental position and policy of Chiang Kai-shek in the War of Resistance. This position and policy were fully endorsed and supported by American imperialism although they aroused dissatisfaction on the part of American public opinion in the last stages of the War of Resistance. Thus Chiang Kai-shek differed not only from the traitors but also from the people fighting against Japan. The people fighting against Japan demanded unity of all the forces throughout the country which could be united and first of all that the forces of the people be mobilised to carry on the War of Resistance. Therefore, it was necessary on the one hand to unite with Chiang Kai-shek to a certain extent, in order to enable the army under his command to fight against Japan, and on the other to

conduct a determined struggle against Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary policy in order to preserve and mobilise the people's forces to struggle for victory, so that the people's forces might not be weakened and be overwhelmed by, but could themselves overwhelm, the conspiracy of Chiang Kai-shek and his masters, the American imperialists. It was, therefore, quite obvious that the Communist Party of China, representing the interests of the people who were fighting against Japan, had to insist on the principle of preserving its own independence and initiative in forming a united front with the KMT.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a correct appraisal of the complicated political conditions in the War of Resistance. After the outbreak of the War of Resistance, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the disputes between the Communist Party and the KMT, the disputes between the proletariat and the big landlords and big bourgeoisie participating in the War of Resistance (the Chiang Kai-shek clique) were no longer disputes as to whether the War of Resistance should be carried on but how to achieve victory. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that there existed two opposite lines in the War of Resistance—the line of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie represented by Chiang Kai-shek and the line of the proletariat and the whole Chinese people represented by the Communist Party. The War would certainly be lost if the “partial war” policy of Chiang Kai-shek's KMT were carried out—the policy that the War of Resistance should be fought by the KMT Government alone, without the participation of the whole Chinese people. Only by carrying out the line of people's war or the “all-out war” policy could victory be won.

In August 1937, at a conference held at Lochuan, near Yen-an, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the proposal of Comrade Mao Tse-tung adopted the famous *Ten-Point Programme for National Salvation and Resistance to Japan* as the guide to the Party in leading the Chinese people throughout the country to fight for victory in the War of Resistance and to oppose the reactionary double-dealing policy of Chiang Kai-shek. The Lochuan Conference decided that independent guerilla warfare should be initiated to the utmost extent in the enemy's rear, that guerilla warfare should shoulder the strategic tasks of fighting in co-ordination with the frontline battlefields, opening up battlefields in the enemy's rear and establishing anti-Japanese bases in the enemy's rear, and that anti-Japanese mass movements should be initiated to the fullest possible extent in all KMT-occupied areas. The Lochuan Conference decided to fight for the people's own political and economic rights to facilitate the mobilisation of the people throughout the country in the War of Resistance. It also decided that the fundamental policy to be followed in solving the peasant problem during the War of Resistance should be to reduce rents and interest.

The controversy over the two lines in the War of Resistance was also sharply reflected within the Party. Some comrades represented by Wang Ming

(Chen Shao-yu) who had committed serious “Left” errors during the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War now criticised and opposed the Party line from a Right-opportunist standpoint. Furthermore, violating Party discipline, they arbitrarily carried out their Right-opportunist line in the work for which they were responsible. Seeing that the Communist Party and its military forces were temporarily weak, and that the KMT was superficially strong, they drew the erroneous conclusion that victory in the War of Resistance must depend upon the KMT, that it would inevitably be a victory for the KMT and not a victory for the people, that the KMT could become the leader of the War of Resistance but the Communist Party could not. They treated the role of Communist-led guerilla warfare in the War of Resistance lightly and nursed the illusion of gaining a quick victory by relying upon the KMT army. They repudiated the revolutionary policy of preserving independence and initiative in the united front, repudiated the revolutionary policy of “unity side by side with struggle and unity through struggle.” They ignored the differences in principle between the Communist Party and the KMT in the War of Resistance and demanded that the Communists make concessions to the anti-popular policy of the KMT by confining their activities within the scope permitted by Chiang Kai-shek's KMT and demanded that the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army be completely integrated with the KMT army in order to achieve “unity in command, in organisation, in equipment, in discipline, in planning and in operations.”

They were opposed to the all-out mobilisation of the masses in the struggle and to the expansion of the Liberated Areas and people's armed forces in the Japanese-occupied areas. They feared that such actions would “frighten away” Chiang Kai-shek's KMT from the anti-Japanese front. They arbitrarily issued many declarations, decisions and articles expressing wrong opinions without the consent of the Central Committee and rejected the correct directives of the Central Committee. These erroneous ideas and actions influenced the Party's work for which Comrade Wang Ming was responsible in Wuhan in 1938 and the work of Comrade Hsiang Ying in the New Fourth Army before the “Southern Anhwei Incident” in January 1941. As a result, they hampered the development of the people's War of Resistance in the Yangtse River area and led to the defeat of the New Fourth Army in the “Southern Anhwei Incident.” Quite obviously, the views of the Rightist elements suited the interests of Chiang Kai-shek and damaged the interests of the proletariat and the people fighting against Japan. This was the revival in a new situation of the Right opportunism of Chen Tu-hsiu during the First Revolutionary Civil War. Comrade Mao Tse-tung carried out a determined struggle against such erroneous ideas with the result that they were overcome in practical work before they caused greater harm.

In order to clarify thoroughly the erroneous conceptions that existed inside and outside the Party

(Continued on page 29)





Anti-aircraft units of the KPA have taken heavy toll of the U.S. air pirates



Korea's young womanhood plays a glorious role as auxiliaries of the KPA

## Heroic Fighting Korea

In August six years ago the Korean people were liberated by the Soviet Army after 40 years of colonial slavery. Led by General Kim Il Sung they made rapid strides in the peaceful construction of their country. But American imperialism, with plans for world domination, fought against the development of an independent Korea. After landing in South Korea in September, 1950 and using the traitor Syngman Rhee clique to occupy South Korea up to the 38th Parallel, the Americans finally launched the invasion of North Korea on June 25, 1950 in an attempt to dominate the whole peninsula.

The Korean people, with freedom written on their banners, have for 13 and a half months fought victoriously against this new attempt to subjugate their Motherland.



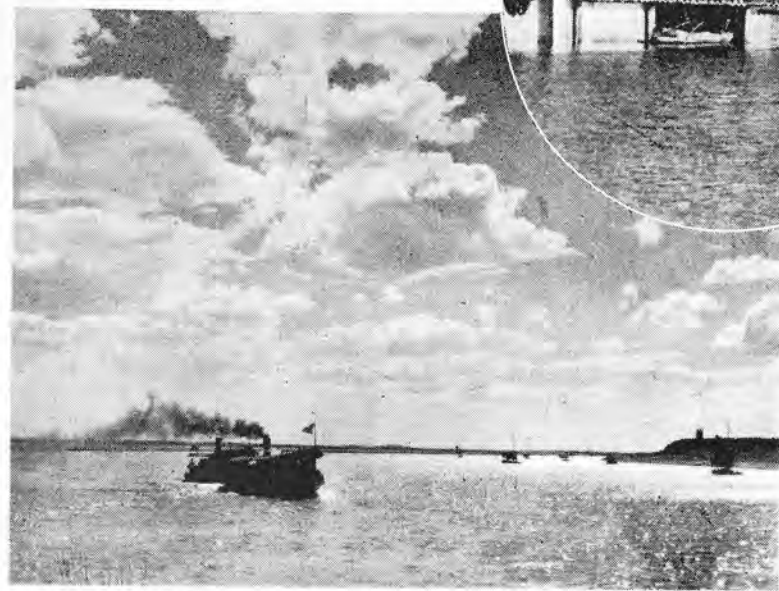
General Kim Il Sung, leader of the Korean people and Supreme Commander of the KPA

KPA signalers, men and women, keep front and rear in close contact



A KPA tank unit surges forward to smash the enemy





**Ships on the busy Huai River carry food and supplies to the sites where work on dykes, dams and river channels will put an end to such tragic scenes as that shown in the inset—a flooded village**

## Harnessing

The Huai River in the East C  
truction through floods, is now b  
Three million peasant flood-fight  
which will take three to five year  
was completed July, this year.

Here is an indication of the  
ment one metre wide and one  
shifted—approximately 200 millio  
five times. The completion of th  
will bring prosperity to 55 mil  
one-seventh of China's arable lan

Every means is used to speed the project. Work is mechanised when possible. A light railway helps to move away excavated earth

At the Shihmantan Reservoir thousands metres of earth and 55,850 cubic met





Work on the Jenhochi Dam on the Huai River in Anhwei Province, one of the biggest projects

## the Huai River

China area, long a source of death and des-  
 being harnessed to become a source of life.  
 ers are engaged on this tremendous project,  
 s to accomplish. The first phase of the work

labour involved. If built into an embank-  
 metre high, the total amount of earth  
 on cubic metres—would encircle the globe  
 is complex and massive engineering project  
 lion people and assure safe harvests for  
 ad.



A river fighter is honoured for a new production record

of workers moved 717,000 cubic  
 res of stone mainly by hand

A powerful dredge clears silt at  
 another point on the Huai River



# Korea—For Peace

In their battle against U.S. aggression, the Korean people and their victorious comrades-in-arms—the Chinese people's volunteers—have stirred the freedom-loving world with their glorious stand for peace, for the democratic rights of the people and real international friendship.



Korean delegate Pak Ben Ai warmly welcomed at the Warsaw Peace Congress

Peasants in a Seoul suburb sign for world peace in the nation-wide campaign



Korean peasants celebrate the completion of land reform with music and folk dancing



A Chinese volunteer chats with a Korean friend by means of their common written language



Men of the KPA and Chinese people's volunteers march side by side to victory



# THE HUAI RIVER BATTLE

Yeh Tseng-ke

The treacherous Huai River, cutting across the three provinces of Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu, is being tamed by an army of three million river fighters, liberated peasants from the Huai Valley. The three-fold battle—between man and nature, between the most modern conceptions of water conservancy provided by Soviet experience as against the conservative ideas of old-fashioned engineers, and the fight against time to finish the project before the flood season began in mid-July—has been won. The struggle to bring life, prosperity and security to nearly 60 million peasants and safe harvests to over one-seventh of China's arable lands began in November 1950. By July 1951, the first stage of the three-to-five-year project had been successfully completed.

Last summer when the Huai River flooded, the people's government rushed emergency aid to the area where the threat of flood has hung over millions of peasants for a thousand years. Chairman Mao's famous directive, "The Huai River Must Be Harnessed!" spread across the land. Immediately, peasants, workers, technicians, engineers and government ministries responded whole-heartedly to his call. Work began on the first stage of the project in November 1950.

A perennial scourge, according to incomplete historical data, in the course of more than 2,000 years (from 246 B.C. to 1948), the Huai river has been the cause of 979 major floods. In the period from 1855 to 1948, there were 14 major floods in the Huai River Valley. As late as 1950, less than one year after the liberation of the entire Huai Valley, a serious flood caused by unusually heavy rainfall inundated 43,500,000 *mou* of land in varying degrees.

Flood has been an annual occurrence along the 1,100-kilometre Huai River since 1938 when the Chiang Kai-shek regime deliberately destroyed the Yellow River dyke at Hwayuankow in Honan Province in a futile attempt to hold the Japanese invaders in North China so that they would go on fighting

the Communist-led forces there. As a result, the mud-laden Yellow River flood forced its way into the Huai, silted up its main course and tributaries and caused extremely serious floods. Although the Yellow River was brought back to its old course in 1947, the flood menace in this area continued because the whole drainage system had been disrupted.

## Geography of Huai Basin

The geography of the Huai Basin provides an explanation for the region's natural tendency towards flooding. The Huai River which rises in the Tungpaishan Mountains in Honan Province (see map) has a valley extending over an area of about 210,000 square kilometres. From these treeless mountains, bare of undergrowth, a heavy torrential downpour flows over the vast plains during the rainy seasons. The silted up river beds of the Huai and its many tributaries cannot carry away the accumulated waters fast enough and floods result.

There are three main features of the Basin: there are too many tributaries close to one another in the Huai River Valley with 29 sizeable rivers in the two provinces of Honan and Anhwei flowing directly into the Huai. The Huai rises in the rainy season in these two adjoining provinces simultaneously with all its tributaries. Serious flooding results as the Huai rises and overflows. Furthermore, the Huai River has a limited capacity. The gradual inclination of its river bed and four narrow passes\* along the course of the river which block the smooth flowing of water, contribute to its flooding. In addition, no mountain range or high land separates the Huai and the Yellow Rivers so that when the Yellow River floods, its flood waters contribute to the Huai's flooding. All these factors, together with the new relationship which developed between the Huai and the Yellow Rivers as a result of the 1938 dyke breaching, made flooding a certainty while the seriousness of the floods depended

on how heavy the rainfall was.

To summarise the geographical factors contributing to constant floods in the Huai River Valley in the past, they were: no natural or artificial system regulating the flow of water in the upper reaches; the middle reaches cannot contain an excess of waters; no adequate drainage system in the lower reaches. Added to these geographical factors was the vital fact that not until the Central People's Government, was established less than two years ago did the Chinese people have a government which cared for the welfare of the people and could successfully take up the problem of flood prevention.

## Scope of Project

The bold and imaginative plan of the people's government to correct nature's blunders as well as the negligence and destruction of reactionary regimes of the past is based on two principles. First, to build reservoirs on the Huai's upper reaches and at the same time to facilitate the outflow on the lower reaches. Though floods have been frequent occurrences in the Huai Valley, paradoxically enough, droughts have always set in when the peasants were most in need of water for irrigation. Therefore, the problem was not simply to empty the water into the sea but to store it in the upper reaches in such a way that while floods on the lower reaches are forestalled, a supply of water is always available in dry seasons. Second, while the primary objective of the project is the prevention of floods, this is being supplemented by extending facilities for irrigation and navigation.

When the entire project is completed, besides eliminating the flood menace in the Huai River Valley once and for all, irrigation facilities will be extended to between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 *mou* of cropland and another 1,000 kilometres of navigable waterways will

\* These are the Hsiashankou Pass in Fengtai County, the Chingshan Pass in Huaiyuan County, the Railway Bridge at Pengpu and the Foushan Pass in Wuho County.

be opened up. The first phase of the gigantic project already completed was primarily aimed at flood prevention. During eight and a half months, millions of peasant fighters built reinforced concrete dams, sluice gates, storage reservoirs and culverts, built or repaired great dyke systems along 1,800 kilometres of the river and its tributaries and dredged silt along 770 kilometres of river bed. Ditches were dug along the entire river basin to drain off the water. Approximately 200,000,000 cubic metres of earthwork were moved and 56 reinforced construction projects of various size completed.

The work already accomplished will ensure that in the Huai River Valley as a whole, given normal rainfall, there will be no floods. With extremely heavy rainfall, there will be only minor floods. In Honan where the construction of reservoirs and the readjustment of river systems require a comparatively longer period of time, while the threat of floods has not been completely eliminated, if they do occur, their devastating effect will be greatly mitigated. In North Anhwei even if the flood waters should rise as high as they did last year, the likelihood of dyke breaches along the main rivers and their tributaries has been very considerably lessened.

#### Work on Upper, Middle and Lower Reaches

On the upper reaches which flow through the hilly region of the Huai River Valley, 16 reservoirs are to be constructed. One, the Shihmantan Reservoir (see map), has already been completed and two more will be finished before the year is out. Big dams are being built in this region, too, to regulate the river flow according to the needs of the season. As 16 reservoirs capable of storing 3,100,000,000 cubic metres of water fall short of the actual requirements for the complete elimination of the Huai River's flood threats, four lakes or water detention basins have been dug for water conservation purposes. Altogether, before the high water season begins this year, these projects will have a total storage capacity of nearly two billion cubic metres, which will hold in a large part of the flow.

Lower down on the middle reaches, the main construction projects have been directed at the task

of storing flood water. A gigantic flood-regulating system has been installed at Jenhochi, Houchiu County. Here tens of thousands of peasants and skilled workers have erected long movable dams across the Huai River itself to check most of the excessive flow from the upper reaches and to contain 7.2 billion cubic metres of water in a series of hitherto disused lakes.

Jenhochi is a most crucial section of the Huai for it is through this area that most of the river's main tributaries from the upper basin force their way. The river bed down river from Chengyangkuan was, however, capable of holding only half of the 13,000 cubic metres per second maximum flow from the upper reaches during the high water season—i.e., a maximum of 6,500 cubic metres per second. The project at Jenhochi is, therefore, designed to deal with this key problem in harnessing the Huai. It also provides an impressive example of the scale and intricacy of the water conservancy work now in progress.

The Jenhochi project consists of three main parts—a new fixed deep channel capable of holding a water flow of 3,500 cubic metres per second, a long massive movable dam, with a number of large sluice gates, across the broadened river bed formed by flanking dykes thus providing an emergency channel and a smaller connecting dam with sluice gates at the entrance of Chenghsi Lake (see map). When the water flow is less than 3,500 cubic metres per second, the water flows down normally through the fixed channel. When the flow accelerates to between 3,500 to 6,500 cubic metres per second, the gates of the large movable dam will be opened to allow the water to pass through the dam's gates and flow down the wide emergency channel formed by the newly built dykes. In the event of the flow exceeding 6,500 cubic metres per second, the entrance to Chenghsi Lake will be opened and the excess water will thus be allowed to flow into the lake. Should the water level in the lower reaches also rise above danger level, then the large movable-river dam will be closed or partially closed and all the excess flood water from the upper reaches will be diverted and stored in Chenghsi Lake and adjoining

storage lakes. In this way, the section of the Huai River channel down river from Chengyangkuan will be protected against a flow of more than 6,500 cubic metres per second and the danger of flood caused by excessive amounts of water from the Jenhochi area will be ended.

Engineering works on the lower reaches from the Hungtse Lake south to the sea (via the Grand Canal and the Yangtse River) this year centred on renovating the river course flowing into the Yangtse, strengthening the dykes along the Grand Canal and restoring necessary dams and locks. Millions of cubic metres of earth have been thrown up to fortify the Grand Canal dykes. The work on this section will safeguard a million hectares of good farm land east of the dykes in Kiangsu Province.

Another important part of this year's project was the renovation and dredging of river beds, mainly along the tributaries in the North Anhwei plains. The years of flooding by the Yellow River had damaged many of the Huai's tributaries and ruined the drainage system along them. Large-scale dredging this spring, especially on the Sui and Hsifei Rivers in Anhwei (see map), and the excavation of thousands of kilometres of large and small drainage ditches all over this area have largely solved the problem of poor drainage. Peasants in the region enjoyed a good summer wheat harvest for the first time in years while prospects for the autumn crop are favourable.

#### Overcoming All Difficulties

The difficulties involved in a project of this scope were, of course, very great. The lack of experience in enormous modern technical works, meant starting from root. By all previous standards of work, the first phase of the project should have taken years instead of months. The help of the Soviet expert with his knowledge of advanced Soviet technique played a great part in overcoming these difficulties. He showed how with Soviet methods drilling could be completed quickly instead of spending years in geological drillings of the foundations of each reservoir. To those engineers who thought that moun-

tains of concrete were needed for the construction of dams, the Soviet expert showed how concrete could at certain points be replaced by properly designed earthworks.

Formerly in China no water conservancy project could be undertaken without sizeable imports of machinery and materials from the U.S. and Britain. But the many concrete mixers, (formerly obtained only by imports from the U.S.) used on the project were all made by the workers of New China. Great steel gates for huge movable dams were never made in China before, but Shanghai workers and technicians took the problem in hand and within 10 days the designs were ready. Over 10,000 workers competed with each other to handle the job of fulfilling the order and within two months the entire 1,300 tons of gates, and machinery were on their way to the site. Even so the work could not have been completed in time without the new technical methods

sands of kilometres of the river and tributaries, and at times has provided accommodation and meals for as many as 2,200,000 people on the project. It brings them education in the form of literacy, discussion classes and entertainment. Post offices, medical stations, dramatic troupes and film projection units are all active at the river front. And "in the rear" more than one million peasants have been working on transport, while in their home villages the women and those able-bodied men not fighting at the river keep agricultural production going with mutual-aid teams and co-operatives to lead them.

The enthusiasm of the peasants runs high. They take full advantage of the new opportunities they get for learning. They are keen to try their new skill in writing. Letters flow back and forth between the river fighters and their families and frequently challenges are exchanged as happened between a

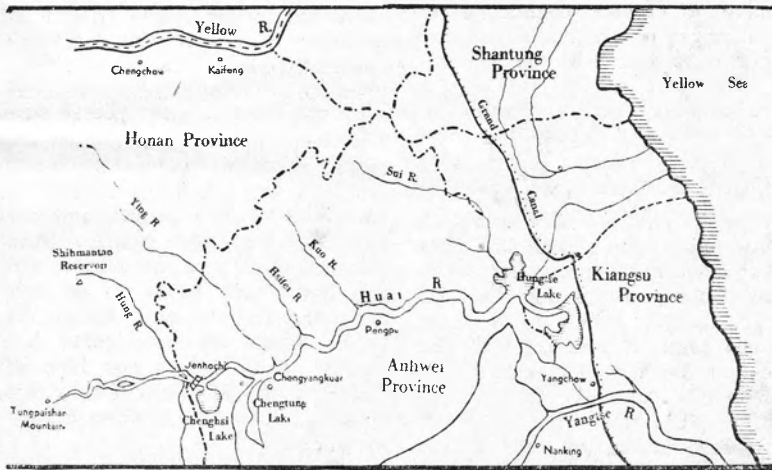
**Reasons for Success**

Fu Tso-yi, Minister of Water Conservancy, in a recent report on the Huai River gave several reasons for the success of this year's project. First, the universal heightening of the peasants' political consciousness after liberation. Formerly peasants were engaged in water conservancy work but without enthusiasm, for all the benefits went to the landlords. Sometimes the peasants were forced to work without any pay. But now they know they are working in their own interests and they put forth their best efforts. Through group discussions and emulation drives there is constant improvement in technique and labour organisation. The Minister of Water Conservancy, mentions how he himself saw the efficiency of workers digging and transporting mud and earth rise from 1.5 cubic metres to five cubic metres and even as high as 18 cubic metres per man per work day.

Another main factor is the staunch leadership provided among the masses by the Communist Party and all levels of the people's government. Chairman Mao's determination to harness the Huai River inspires everyone. As a result of their work which has spread to every village in the countryside, the Communist Party and the people's government have formed indissoluble ties with the masses of the people.

With such leadership and the confidence and enthusiasm of millions of volunteer flood fighters, no problem was insoluble. For example, by using locomotives, trucks, junks, steamers and sampans, everything that would move on land or water, the colossal task of transporting supplies from every part of the country—machines, rail tracks, stone, cement, bamboo, grain and timber—was fulfilled ahead of schedule. The Minister points out that in fact only the Communist Party and the people's government could organise and lead such a massive and complex project and prove competent for the task.

The first stage of the battle with the Huai River has been won. The time is not far off when the once treacherous Huai will become an instrument serving the people in the area and its economic utility will be exploited to the fullest extent.



A Sketch Map of the Huai River Valley

which the fighters on the job created to take the place of old, traditional and unscientific methods. For example, the time for laying concrete in one case was cut by the workers to a seventh of the former time.

Smashing their way through all difficulties, the Huai River fighters work like an army. They have an organisation with general headquarters at Pengpu that reaches into the far corners of the land for necessary materials, keeps constant control on the work along thou-

young couple from Linpi County, Honan Province. The young husband at the river front challenged his wife by letter to win the title of "model peasant" while he undertook to become a "hero of the river." The peasants show their enthusiasm by smashing records day after day on the river front and, no matter how hard they have worked during their shifts, they insist on carrying extra loads to earn money for contributions to the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea.

From the Korean Front

## Winter and Spring

Wei Wei

Spring, the season of fresh life and vitality, has come to the Korean battle fronts where the forces of light and darkness are locked in combat. All through the winter the Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean People's Army have been fighting shoulder to shoulder against their last, most redoubtable and stubborn enemy—a moribund American imperialism. And they have defeated it; rent the skin of this "paper tiger" and disposed of the legend of the "invincibility" of American technique. This time, that has brought hardships as well as victories to the people, has been the herald of even greater successes. It has been a fruitful winter presaging a yet more brilliant and verdant spring.

\* \* \*

It is not long since I was sitting one evening chatting with a regimental commander in a tiny room. Cool breezes from the window brought the smell of the spring earth.

"You ask what we have gained from the war during the winter? Why, a great deal!" he exclaimed animatedly. Pointing to the electrically operated carbines hung on the wall, he went on, "Take, first, what is most obvious. The Americans used carbines of this new type for the first time in this Korean war, but since the very first day of contact, they have been delivered continuously into our hands. We have put captured enemy artillery alongside of our own. We are constantly improving and increasing our fighting material. We are battling the enemy more and more with their own weapons. We are mastering the use of new weapons."

"I feel this is a particular gain: that our fighting experience is being enriched in this war against enemies armed with the most up-to-date equipment." He was very emphatic on this point. "Perhaps, with me, this is especially true. I am the youngest of all the cadres in our regiments. So my mind has been working overtime for months. I have been immersed in the study of practical modern warfare. Now

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*The following is a translation of an article from a correspondent on the Korean front that was published on May 7, this year, in the Peking People's Daily. This and other articles have since made the name of Wei Wei well known in New China where readers have particularly commented on the lyricism and heroism expressed in these reports.*

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I feel that I have really made some progress; that I have learnt even more than I did at military school during the past few years, and that what I have learned is more a part of me. As a commander, therefore, I have a greater confidence in myself based on a better knowledge of our fighters and of the military art. This is an invaluable gain. To a commander, it gives an even greater sense of satisfaction than that of the peasant when he sees the barnfuls of harvested grain."

When he came to this point, all of a sudden he raised his full-throated voice to press home the point. "Do you see that the last few campaigns have trained us in various points of military art? The first and the second trained us in the mobile annihilation of the enemy; the third in attacking fortified positions, and the fourth in repulsing the counter-attacking enemy. The superiority of our tactics has surprised the enemy. Now it will surprise them even more."

His face shone with an unusual sort of smile; the smile of a commander at the victorious conclusion of a battle. He went on: "Part of what we have gained is concrete and visible, such as carbines and howitzers; part is abstract, and this is the stuff of

human thoughts and human will. But these abstract things can be slighted at your peril; for when the cannon roar, you will find their strength astonishing! They are one of the major factors that determine the outcome of a war, the question of victory or defeat.

"I feel that every one of our volunteers has learnt two important lessons. One is a 'lesson in Determination' and the other a 'lesson in Confidence.' No sooner did our comrades cross the Yalu River than they started their 'lessons in Determination,' lessons which the American imperialists wrote with bombs and incendiary shells and in the blood of the Korean people. When we cross the river and see with our own eyes the ruins of houses and the bodies of the murdered, every single one of us not only sees what the American imperialists look like but recognise what their very bones are made of. The mere mention of the American imperialists rouses the hatred of the volunteers. We realise to the full the situation that faces the Korean people and the threat to our own country. And this makes us love our Motherland the more and have the greater sympathy for suffering Korea. It is this lesson we have learnt that enables us to endure any kind of suffering and hardship if they are necessary to annihilate these bloody invaders.

"Besides this, under the determined leadership of our com-





manders, we have gained the victory in four campaigns. This was our 'lesson in Confidence': it taught us that the American imperialists and their accomplices can be completely defeated, despite all their vaunted equipment and 'superiority' in the air and at sea.

"In the past we have won victory over these enemies when they were much better equipped than ourselves; with our equipment and tactics steadily improving, there is not the slightest doubt that we will win greater victories in the future. We will bury these American invasion troops and their accomplices on the Korean peninsula."

He was solemn-faced as he ended, and there was a short pause.

"I feel that we have made yet another gain," he said. "The friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples is growing more intimate, more profound and more unshakable. This friendship is not to be described with ordinary words. It cannot be split asunder

by any force. Such a close feeling between the peoples of two different countries is something unexampled in history. This is another thing that will bring our enemies to destruction and give us victory..."

Just as we were coming to the end of our interview, a forceful and grave voice was heard at the door saying, "Report!"

The regimental commander straightened up and answered, "Come in." The oil cloth screen was pushed aside and a messenger entered with two letters. The commander opened them at once. While reading them over, he couldn't help muttering to himself smilingly, "Two more, two more!"

I waited for his explanation.

"Requests for permission to undertake the task of leading the attack in the next campaign." And he put the two notes aside with many others on the desk.

\* \* \*

Spring is here; the desks of the

commanders of the people's forces everywhere are covered with similar requests. They are requests for combat on an even larger scale; they are requests for greater victories; they are the requests of spring. Go and visit, if you will, the various companies! The warriors are busy sharpening bayonets, polishing surrendered guns, mending battle-worn clothes. Some use the window sills for writing new pledges of exemplary battle conduct. Others sit alone on hillsides while filling application blanks for Communist Party or Youth League membership....All these are expressive of the fact that spring, that is so full of life and vitality, has come to the battle-front where the forces of light are battling the darkness. It is a spring that the people of our Motherland and the people of Korea will greet in hope and confidence. To our enemies it will be a terrible spring. If winter is so fruitful, can spring be without glory!

## Economic Progress in Northeast China

Northeast China made economic progress in industry, agriculture, transport and trade in the first quarter of 1951. This news was published in a recent report of the Economic Planning Committee of the Northeast People's Government.

The budget showed a favourable balance in this quarter with the speedy turnover of both industrial and commercial capital and increased income from urban taxes. Revenue was 9.4 per cent over the plan while expenditure only reached 74 per cent of the budgeted amount.

Industrial output in this quarter increased by 32.7 per cent in value compared with the corresponding period of 1950. Thirty-two out of 47 main industrial products outstripped their production targets. These included coal, coke, gasoline, iron ore, steel ingots, machine tools, motors, transformers, cement, paper, rubber tires, cotton goods and gunny bags.

In agriculture, 29,750 tons of selected cotton seed, 1,360 tons of jute seed and large amounts of insecticide were loaned to peasants in order to raise both the quantity and quality of industrial crops.

The volume of state trade rose by 68.5 per cent compared with that of the corresponding period of 1950. The sales plan for industrial equipment alone was overfulfilled by 19.4 per cent, thus speeding up the turnover of industrial capital. The purchase plan of surplus grain was overfulfilled by 27 per cent in the quarter. Co-operatives played an important role in assisting the state economy to promote rural-urban trade. The total amount of retail trade handled by co-operatives exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1950 by 38.1 per cent and the total purchase of agricultural by-products, by 69.8 per cent.

The total tonnage of freight transport on railways increased by 1.8 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1950. Highway transported freight increased by 11.8 per cent compared with that of the last quarter of 1950. Coastal shipping expanded enormously and there was a 20-fold increase in maritime freight tonnage in the first quarter of this year compared with that of the first quarter of 1950.

Commodity prices remained stable during the quarter. The price index in March showed only an 0.9 per cent rise over December 1950. Prices of agricultural products increased by 10.1 per cent while prices of industrial products dropped by 1.5 per cent, thus readjusting the irrational discrepancy that had existed between agricultural and industrial products.

# The People's Air Force Wipes Out Locusts

Hsing Hsueh

The airfield specially prepared for the event was crowded with more than 1,000 people. Among them were the leading cadres of the county government, representatives of the county's All-Circles' Representative Conference, then in session, and hundreds of peasants from nearby suburbs. They were waiting for four planes of the People's Air Force coming from Peking—special, powerful reinforcements to help them exterminate the pestilential locusts. As the planes came into sight, the shouts of welcome and applause from the people competed with the roar of the engines. After smooth landings were made, the crowd rushed forward to welcome the pilots.

Ni Peng-sheng, a county labour hero, spoke at the meeting of welcome: "The People's Government has already helped us get rid of three of the county's four scourges—bandits, despots and flood. And now today, Chairman Mao has sent aeroplanes to eliminate our fourth scourge—locusts!"

A hundred or so kilometres south of Tientsin lies Huanghwa County, a damp plain on the Chili Gulf. The land here, overgrown with reeds and grass, barren in parts, is unsuitable for farming though there are carefully cultivated farms only a short distance away. The damp, soft soil and the special varieties of grass that grow here make it a good breeding ground for locusts. It is one of their largest and most favoured North China haunts and the peasants hereabouts have suffered from many locust plagues in the past.

Huanghwa County peasants especially have many bitter memories of locust destruction. There had been no one to help them then. The KMT officials in the district had either been indifferent to the problem or cheated the people. Once, in 1933, when the locusts had eaten up nearly all the crops, *pao chia* heads collected a special tax from each house, saying that they were going to use the money to buy pigs' heads to sue for "heaven's mercy." They made the people

burn incense and kowtow, beat gongs and drums, to drive the locusts to "eat rice in the southern provinces," as they put it. The result was that the locusts ruined the crops and the *pao chia* heads and their KMT cronies fattened on the people's money.

Wang Hsing-lin, a 63-year-old peasant, who had experienced seven locust disasters, still has vivid memories of the 1944 locusts' invasion, the most serious in Huanghwa's recent history. On that occasion the locusts flew continuously for three days and nights, obscuring the sunlight and darkening the day. They ate up everything in sight, razed the fields so that not even a single blade of grass escaped. They overran the peasants' cottages, devoured the paper windows, penetrated inside and chewed the noses and ears of sleeping infants causing death to not a few. One baby who survived the locusts' bite is still known throughout the county by the name, "Locust Leftover."

## The Locusts Swarm

Since 1944, weather conditions have been against the locusts which thrive when there is little rain. In the last few years rain has been plentiful and the locust eggs have all been drowned. But this year was unusually dry and the hoppers were tremendous when they emerged from the earth in May. Soon they had covered hundreds of *mou* of land. Within a few days, they were swarming over thousands of *mou* and as dense and thick as a hive of bees on the move. Still they increased until there were as many as 20 to 30 hoppers to a square foot of earth. Not only were they covering the earth but they were beginning to grow wings!

As soon as they realised the situation, the peasants, with the guidance and help of the county government, immediately organised anti-locust teams. Thousands of peasants joined the campaign. As it progressed, rows of emergency shelters began to dot the plain. Red banners and flags waved over the landscape marking

the successes achieved by various teams.

Already at daybreak the peasants of Huanghwa County could be seen in large and small groups, hurrying to their assigned positions. At the given signal the battle began. The teams encircled the pest-infested spots. Then slowly narrowing the circles, they smote the hoppers with broomsticks and spades. Some groups were armed with hand-sprayers and insecticide powder supplied by the Central People's Government. As the circles grew smaller and smaller, other teams formed outer rings to mop up stray hoppers. Dead hoppers by the thousands covered the earth. Heap upon heap of them were burnt or buried in trenches dug by the locust-killers.

Despite all the peasants' determination and energy, however, the pests were not wiped out. No sooner would the members of one group happily announce a victory than another group would call out for help. Wily insects dodged the peasants by moving from place to place in massed ranks that broke through by sheer weight of numbers.

The local people's government took immediate action in response to the peasants' new report. It notified Peking of the situation and the Central People's Government gave the order assigning the People's Air Force to help the peasants wipe out the locust menace.

Locusts had in fact been discovered in nine provinces, particularly in areas near lakes, the sea coast, in wasteland and reed covered wildernesses not easily accessible to men on foot. The pests in some areas were already beginning to chew the young shoots of green vegetables and threaten the corn and *kaoliang*.

The People's Air Force took to the air against these ancient enemies of the people. This is actually the first time in China's history that aeroplanes have been used to help agricultural production, though the People's Air Force is already experienced in serving

the people in many ways. Only this spring its planes bombed the ice dams on the Yellow River in Suiyuan Province, thereby preventing what might have been a serious flood. It has also recently completed a big assignment of transporting fry from Hankow to Chungking to help the drive to restock inland waters with fish. But in its new role as locust-killer, it had neither experience nor the necessary equipment. There wasn't a single plane fitted with the proper dusting apparatus. The men of the Air Force set about solving these problems.

#### Soviet Aid

Leading cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture, noted entomologists, including Comrade Li Shih-chin, Acting Director of the Bureau of Entomology and Phytopathology, two highly experienced Soviet experts, Comrade F. Z. Lutsenko, formerly the Ukraine Republic's Minister of Agriculture, and Comrade K. P. Maraktanov, an expert in agricultural engineering, students of the Hopei Agricultural College and personnel of the People's Air Force worked out a plan together. A low-flying military trainer was adapted experimentally, fitted with dusting equipment and all the necessary accessories. By June 8, this first plane completed its test flights satisfactorily. Three days later the whole squad of locust-fighting planes was ready to take off from Peking.

In Huanghwa County the news that the air force was coming to kill the locusts created a tremendous stir. For days it was the one subject of conversation. What a difference between the people's air force and those flying bandits of the American-supplied Chiang Kai-shek air force! The KMT aeroplanes had served only a few high ranking KMT officers, transported their concubines, pet dogs, gold bars and perfumes. To the people it had brought destruction. Only last year it had bombed Shanghai, killing and wounding thousands, wrecking plants and houses. But here were the falcons of the people, guarding the borders of the country, ready to aid in every emergency!

On the evening of the day of the planes' arrival, pilots and peasants sat and exchanged experiences. As the pilots were not familiar

with the area they asked the peasants to co-operate with them in a land-air battle against locusts. The peasants explained that certain locust-infested areas were very difficult for them to reach because they were densely covered with very tall reeds. Plans were worked out as to how and where the planes could best be used.

Early the next morning, as the first rays of the morning sun were beginning to shine on the dewy plain, the planes took off. When the first plane had circled and located the infested areas, it flew low and a thick smoky cloud from its tail dusted the earth with insecticide. As soon as it finished its work, it returned to the airfield and a second plane took its place. Besides the signalers and others working in co-operation with the air force, thousands of locust-fighters paused from their work to watch. Happy shouts and cheers hailed each plane. But soon the sun was up, and the morning dew had dried. The planes one by one flew back to the improvised airstrip, their work for the moment ended. The best time for dusting is at dawn or twilight. The atmospheric conditions then are such that as the insecticide is released, it falls to the earth quickly and acts most effectively.

Surveys made late that afternoon showed that 80 to 90 per cent of the locusts in the dusted areas had been poisoned by the air-spread insecticide powder. The peasants themselves dealt with the small pockets of survivors.

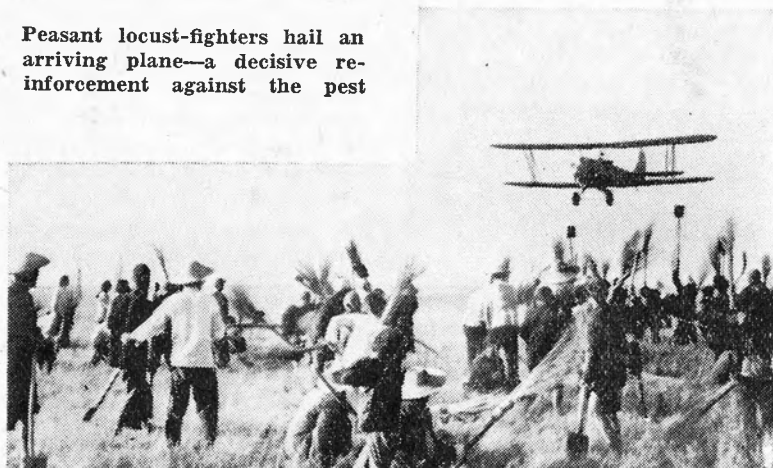
The pilots soon became experts at their new work. The first time

it had taken each plane 26 minutes and 52 seconds to complete the operation of loading, dusting and landing. Working six hours a day, at that rate a plane could dust 800 *mou* of land. But before long, they had cut the time for each sortie to 16 minutes and 14 seconds.

At sundown peasants, experts and pilots would gather to discuss the day's operations. They kept close touch with each other throughout the campaign. The peasants with their rich store of local experience were able to offer many suggestions. Close ties of friendship developed between the peasants and the airmen who were showered with many kindnesses. One day when Chen Ying, one of the pilots, came out of the river after bathing, he found his clothes on the bank where he had left them—but washed and drying in the sun, with a clean shirt and a pair of trousers to wear until they were ready.

Good organisation on the part of the peasants, excellent co-operation between them and the People's Air Force and the effective insecticides and modern methods used by the air force have annihilated the locusts in Huanghwa County. By June 26, over 230,000 *mou* of locust-infested areas had been freed of pests in that county alone. The threat of a locust plague now no longer exists. Millions of *mou* planted to cotton and other autumn crops have been saved from destruction. This resounding victory over the locust pest further guarantees that the great drive of the emancipated peasants to increase agricultural production will succeed. They have powerful protectors against their enemies.

Peasant locust-fighters hail an arriving plane—a decisive reinforcement against the pest





The sound of the gong is still crashing and rending the evening air along the seemingly endless stretches of the giant but smooth-sided Huai River dykes. Methodically but quickly one peasant after another downs his tools. Groups of three, five or ten gather together. It's time for a half-hour rest.

One group is singing a "drum verse," and the singers sway their bodies with the gay rhythm. I find that it's a ditty about how their squad improvised a method of pile driving which won them the red banner that is flying beside them in the dusty summer breeze.

On my way along the dyke I pass several other groups but they never so much as turn their heads. They are engrossed in drawing on the dyke surface big, uneven strokes that slowly form the name of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They also write their own names and even short phrases from their text book—"Work is a matter of honour and glory!", "Unite and rise together!"

A vast panorama stretches around—a miraculous transformation from what I saw barely two and half months ago. Giant defences have been raised against flood. The foundations have been laid for the control of this turbulent river—and this indomitable army composed of upwards of 80 per cent of illiterate peasants has at the same time built a great reservoir of knowledge.

When this huge army of builders first joined battle with the river, they worked hard, all the time feeling the pressure of time, the approach of the flood season. But after a space as they raised up impregnable defences against their old enemy, they saw a secure prospect of expanses of green crops, a happy family life. "But," said a young peasant to me, with brawny arms and muscles that looked like cords of steel: "We felt that something was missing." This something was their natural desire to understand this work of theirs in its entirety, to read about it, to express their thoughts and feelings

about it in folk art as peasants through the ages have always done about their work and dreams.

The raising of these dykes and dams was reflected in the raising of new cultural values. Cadres, engineers and all those who had some schooling before, threw themselves with a will into this new task—to help the peasants of the Huai River raise their cultural level, and in the first place launch a frontal attack on that other age-old enemy—illiteracy. In the first weeks of their study campaign they divided up their advanced cadres among groups of selected peasants. These were taught more written characters, singing and *yangko* dancing. Newspaper reading circles were formed. These new "cultural instructors" then passed on their knowledge to others, at the same time carrying on their own studies. In this way, by the end of the first month, all those willing to learn were "at school."

#### Everyone is Learning

They had many other initial difficulties to overcome—mainly a shortage of study materials. But there was no lack of the will to succeed. Now every peasant on this sector is learning and taking part in some sort of cultural activity.

Government and public organisations rallied to their aid. The chain of Hsinhua Bookstore rushed hundreds of thousands of primers to the river front. The problem of paper was solved. Smooth expanses of excavated ground and even the surface of the dykes and walls of the thousands of earthwork structures along the whole 1,800 kilometres of the Huai have been used as blackboards and writing "paper." For pencils, they took sharpened slivers of bamboo.

One peasant instructor told me that this mass education has more than helped to wipe out the illiteracy of seven out of every nine persons who joined the "schools." In two and half months the best students have mastered 250-300 characters and three or five of the most popular songs about Chairman Mao Tse-tung. All of them have come to understand the significance

of the movement against U.S. aggression and to aid Korea.

At least half of them now read the *Northern Anhwei Masses*, a daily written in clearcut, popular style. They can write simple letters home. Some groups publish their own blackboard news-bulletins, with very little help from the advanced "students." The bulletins record the achievements of individuals and teams taking part in the keen emulation campaign. Every flood fighter wants to "get into the bulletin" either by beating one of the standing records and becoming part of the news, or by being the best correspondent in chalking up the news, bye-line and all.

There is never a lack of other cultural activities. The state film company and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association have brought film shows and exhibitions to the Huai River project workers. Along a 200-kilometre stretch in northern Anhwei, 35 showings of films were given to 750,000 of these flood fighters. They saw such outstanding films as *Daughters of China*, *The Fall of Berlin*, as well as newsreels about China and the Korean front. A cultural troupe of 150 artists from the Central Academy of Dramatic Arts has been touring the area for the last two months.

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The night comes on. The wick in the shelter's oil lamp is burning low. Old peasant Sun Ke-chin is still doing his exercises, writing down again and again the characters which he learned today. Sun had a hard life. Three times he has been buffeted by the Huai River. Once he lost his land and he paid his debts more than twice over to the landlord simply because he could not read and was deceived. Today, he says with confidence: "Those things can never happen again. There will be floods no more. The landlords and usurers are gone and now I can write. I sent a letter to my wife back home in the village the other day." With a smile, he adds: "I hope to write a really good one to Chairman Mao soon."

THIRTY YEARS OF THE C.P.C.*(Continued from page 16)*

concerning the War of Resistance, Comrade Mao Tse-tung wrote *On Protracted War* in May 1938. In this book, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a comprehensive analysis of the political and military situations in China and Japan and pointed out that China's War of Resistance was assured of ultimate victory. He also pointed out that the war could only be a protracted war, that there could be no quick victory and that it was necessary to adopt the policy of a people's war, if the war was to be won.

In October 1938, an enlarged sixth plenary session of the Central Committee elected by the Sixth Party Congress was held at Yen-an. This meeting endorsed the line of the Central Political Bureau, headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, concerning the War of Resistance and the anti-Japanese national united front.

The plenary session criticised the erroneous policy of appeasement on the question of the united front and decided that the entire Party should organise the people's armed struggle against Japan without restrictions and independently. It decided that the principal work of the Party should be in the war areas and in the enemy's rear, and criticised the wrong ideas of placing hopes for victory in the War of Resistance upon the KMT army and of cherishing the illusion of entrusting the people's destiny to the legal movement under the reactionary KMT rule.

The actual development of the War of Resistance proved that Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China were correct. Although Chiang Kai-shek's army resisted the Japanese army in the first stage of the War of Resistance, it was swiftly defeated as a result of Chiang Kai-shek's political and military mistakes. By October 1938, his army had no alternative but to withdraw from Canton and Wuhan. From that time onward, Chiang Kai-shek concentrated the main forces of his army in the southwest and northwest of China with Chungking and Sian as centres in order to avoid fighting the Japanese army. In contrast, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, armed the people in North, East, Central and South China, developed powerful guerilla warfare against Japan and established many democratic anti-Japanese bases.

By the time of the third anniversary of the War of Resistance in 1940, the people's army which was fighting against Japan under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party had grown to about 500,000, as compared with somewhat more than 40,000 three years earlier. It was engaging half of all the Japanese troops in China. In three years of fighting, it recaptured 150 county towns. The population of the Liberated Areas and the guerilla areas increased to about 100,000,000. The membership of the Communist Party grew to 800,000 as compared with 40,000 three years earlier. At all war fronts from Liaoning

to Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan to Kwangtung and Hainan Island, there were people's anti-Japanese armed forces led by members of the Communist Party. The War of Resistance had become a great, genuine national revolution.

After the occupation of Wuhan and Canton by the Japanese invaders, the tremendous development of guerilla war in the enemy's rear threw the war into a stalemate, and the Japanese invaders could not advance any further. Because they were exposed to attack by powerful guerilla forces in their rear, they could not but turn back to attack the guerillas. The Japanese invaders decided to bring their main pressure to bear on their rear areas. They stopped their frontal strategic offensive and used political means to induce Chiang Kai-shek's KMT to capitulate. At this time the Communist Party of China raised the slogans: "Persist in the War of Resistance, oppose capitulation; persist in unity, oppose splits; persist in progress, oppose retrogression," and led the whole people throughout the country to struggle against the reactionary tendencies of Chiang Kai-shek's KMT. The danger of capitulation by Chiang Kai-shek reached its peak in September 1939, when the war broke out between fascist Germany and Britain and France. At that time, the United States and Britain were all the more eager to seek a compromise with Japan by sacrificing China so that Japan might not join with Hitler in opposing Britain and the United States. To force China to surrender, they had to intensify their opposition to the Communist Party which was persistently carrying on the War of Resistance. In these circumstances, from the end of 1939 to the beginning of 1940, Chiang Kai-shek's KMT began the first anti-Communist campaign. The reactionary army of the KMT attacked the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region which was under the leadership of the Communist Party, and captured five county towns, attacked the anti-Japanese "Dare-to-Die" Corps led by the Communists in western Shansi and attacked the Eighth Route Army led by the Communist Party in the southeast part of Shansi. The Eighth Route Army resolutely repulsed the KMT attacks although they coincided with attacks by the Japanese.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people were confronted by serious struggles. It was very clear that in China which was being subjected to Japanese invasion, whoever could win the War of Resistance would win victory throughout the nation. Since the Communist Party of China had proved itself to be the real leader in the war against Japan, it had to explain to the whole people all its views regarding the Chinese revolution and the building up of a new China, so as to deprive the KMT reactionaries and all their followers completely of moral weapons while providing adequate moral weapons to the Chinese working class and revolutionary people. This task was undertaken by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in his book *New Democracy* which was published in January 1940. Taking as its starting point Chinese history and world history, *New Democracy* explained that, following the great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, the leadership of the Chinese revolution must of necessity belong to the Chinese working class; that the Chinese

revolution must be divided into two stages—the New Democratic stage and the Socialist stage—and the future of New Democracy under the leadership of the working class will most certainly be Socialism; that during the period of the New Democratic revolution, the Party must adopt New Democratic political, economic, and cultural programmes which are different from those of both capitalism and Socialism. The publication of *New Democracy* greatly furthered the ideological unity of the Party and of all the revolutionary people of China. It greatly helped to unify the policies of the people's Liberated Areas everywhere. Therefore, it greatly strengthened the Chinese revolution.

To expand and consolidate the anti-Japanese national united front still further, the Party, having overcome the Right deviations, adopted a series of measures to correct certain "Left" deviations which began to occur during the struggle against the attacks launched by the KMT on the Chinese Communist Party and people. The Party held the opinion that in the period of the War of Resistance, because the enemy of the nation had penetrated deeply into our country, the contradictions between the two nations were still the main ones. So long as the KMT did not capitulate to the Japanese invaders, it was necessary and also possible not to break with the KMT and to carry on our struggle against the KMT reactionaries within the limits of not causing a rupture. As to the middle bourgeoisie and the enlightened gentry, more attention should be paid to achieving unity with them. Hence, the Party mapped out the general policy of "developing the progressive forces, winning over the intermediate forces and isolating the diehards," and the guiding principle that the struggle against the KMT reactionaries should be "justifiable, advantageous, and prudent." Moreover, the "three-threes representative system," namely, the system whereby the Communists (representing the working class and the poor peasants), the progressive elements (representing the petty bourgeoisie), and the intermediate elements (representing the middle bourgeoisie and enlightened gentry) each occupied one-third of the government posts, was introduced into the government administration in all the Liberated Areas.

To weaken the forces of the Chinese Communist Party Chiang Kai-shek started a second anti-Communist campaign in January 1941. He arbitrarily ordered the Headquarters of the New Fourth Army and a section of that army numbering more than 10,000 which had hitherto been stationed in southern Anhwei Province, to move to the north bank of the Yangtze River. On January 7, while on the march, the New Fourth Army was encircled and assailed by more than 80,000 KMT troops and suffered tremendous losses. The Commander of the Army, Yeh Ting, was taken prisoner and the Vice-Commander, Hsiang Ying, was killed in battle. Having carried out this plot, Chiang Kai-shek immediately abolished the designation of the New Fourth Army and ordered attacks on other sections of the New Fourth Army. This incident was known as the Southern Anhwei Incident. The Communist Party of China sharply rebutted Chiang Kai-shek's "order" for the abolition

of the New Fourth Army and smashed the KMT's offensives in thoroughly prepared actions. Moreover, the main body of the New Fourth Army became more consolidated than it had been before the Incident and the army developed still more strongly in the East China areas.

Thanks to the tremendous efforts made by the Chinese Communist Party in the united front, both before and after the Incident, Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist policy did not succeed in isolating the Communist Party, but on the contrary it served to bring about his own isolation by awakening and educating many people who formerly harboured illusions about him.

However, the Southern Anhwei Incident marked only the beginning of the Chinese people's difficulties. As early as the beginning of 1941, Japan had concentrated more than 60 per cent of its aggressive forces on the fronts in the Liberated Areas which were located in the enemy's rear, and intensified large-scale "mopping-up" campaigns against the Liberated Areas carrying out the policy of "burn-all, kill-all and loot-all." The bulk of the KMT troops left behind the Japanese lines surrendered to the enemy and became puppet troops. Over 90 per cent of these puppet troops were employed under the command of the Japanese invaders in attacking the Liberated Areas. Chiang Kai-shek had secretly ordered many of his troops to surrender to the Japanese invaders and then under the command of the Japanese to turn against the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army.

In June 1941, fascist Germany attacked the Soviet Union. The Japanese invaders attacked the United States and Britain in the Pacific in the winter of the same year. The gains made by the fascist camp in the initial stages of the war further encouraged the KMT reactionaries in their dirty efforts to surrender to the enemy, to collaborate with the enemy, to encircle the Liberated Areas, and to attack the Communists and the people.



At the same time the KMT reactionaries adopted every means to undermine the strength of the Communist Party and of the people. In such circumstances, the Liberated Areas together with their populations and troops all diminished in size and encountered great financial difficulties. The Party had to make still more strenuous efforts to overcome such difficulties. It led all the government offices, schools and troops in the Liberated Areas to strive to be self-supporting by engaging in production and it carried out the policy of reducing the number and raising the quality of troops and of simplifying government administration, in order to lighten the burden on the people. At the same time, emphasis was laid on leading the people to organise themselves to develop agricultural production, in order to provide relief in case of natural

calamities. Side by side with the campaign to develop production, the Party led the peasants to carry out a large-scale movement to reduce rents and interest. The people's militia in the Liberated Areas was greatly developed in order to fight the enemy in the new situation. In addition to carrying out "counter-mopping-up" struggles, the army and the people of the Liberated Areas despatched armed work teams to penetrate deep into the rear of the enemy to lead struggles for the restoration and expansion of the Liberated Areas. As a result of such efforts, all difficulties were overcome. The Liberated Areas were further consolidated and, from 1943 onward, were steadily expanded.

Our Party seized on this period, when there were comparatively few changes in the situation, to conduct education in Marxism-Leninism throughout the Party. It had been extremely difficult to undertake such education on a large scale at times when the war and the revolution were developing swiftly or were undergoing rapid changes. The Party adopted the method of rectifying erroneous styles in Party work, studies and writing to lead the cadres and Party members to recognise and overcome petty bourgeois ideas and styles of work which were prevalent in the Party under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism and especially tendencies to subjectivism and sectarianism and their form of expression—stereotyped Party jargon. Comrade Mao Tse-tung's lectures on *Reform Our Studies, Rectification of the Party's Styles of Work, Oppose Stereotyped Party Jargon*, and *Addresses at the Yen-an Round Table Conference on Literature and Art*, and Comrade Liu Shao-chi's lectures on *How to Be a Good Communist*, and *On Inner-Party Struggle* played a very important role in this study campaign. This study campaign wiped out the evil influences exercised by doctrinaireism inside the Party since 1931. It helped a large number of new Party members of petty bourgeois intellectual origin to get rid of their former petty bourgeois standpoint and adopt the standpoint of the proletariat. As a result, it helped the Party to take a big stride forward ideologically and become more united than ever before.

While the Communist Party of China was thus advancing through difficulties and hard struggle, the KMT regime was heading day after day towards the uttermost depths of corruption. The KMT taking advantage of its political position, and particularly of the War of Resistance, the inflation and so forth, amassed vast wealth, took control of China's finances, commerce, industry and agriculture, engaged in wild plunder, and speedily developed feudal, comprador, and military monopoly capital, namely, "bureaucratic capital," headed by the four big families of Chiang Kai-shek, T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung and Chen Li-fu.

This "bureaucratic capital" of the KMT sharply conflicted with the interests of the working class, the peasantry, the urban petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie in the KMT-occupied areas. Because of their extremely miserable living conditions and their lack of political freedom during the war against Japan, the people were loud in their

complaints and popular uprisings occurred in many places. Notwithstanding his own corruption and isolation, Chiang Kai-shek, in 1943, still vociferously alleged that the Communist Party disrupted "unity" and moved large numbers of troops to assail the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region. This was the KMT's third anti-Communist campaign. However, he was forced to halt this campaign because it was exposed and openly denounced in advance by the Communist Party of China and opposed by the people throughout the country. Obviously, at the time Chiang Kai-shek still thought that he could rely upon the several million troops which he had kept in the rear throughout the war. He did not yet recognise the fact that his reactionary policy had long before demoralised his own troops. This fact was fully revealed in 1944 when the Japanese launched their new offensive.

The year 1944 was a year of the victorious development of the world anti-fascist war, a year of the imminent collapse of the Hitlerite gang under the attacks of the heroic Soviet Army, but was also a year of another disastrous rout for the KMT troops in the face of a new Japanese offensive. Japan's position in the Pacific was becoming more and more difficult. Japan urgently needed to open up the lines of communication from Peking to Canton and Nanning. For this purpose, it launched a new offensive against the front battlelines in March 1944. As the KMT troops fled in utter confusion, the Japanese invaders were able to occupy, in the short space of eight months, the greater parts of the provinces of Honan, Hunan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, and a part of Kweichow Province and caused enormous damage to the people.

The whole nation, encouraged by the great victories in the world anti-fascist war, in which the Soviet Union was the mainstay, and by the victorious development on the battlefields of the Chinese people's Liberated Areas, could no longer tolerate the reactionary rule of the KMT. In the KMT-controlled areas, people's democratic struggles and the activities of the democratic parties and groups steadily mounted. To reorganise the KMT government into a democratic coalition government became the unanimous demand of all patriotic people.

The struggle of the Chinese people for democracy, however, encountered a new form of foreign intervention. The tottering KMT regime, bitterly hated by the people, received support from American imperialism, which by then had already gained the upper hand in the Pacific. In September 1944, at the People's Political Council meeting called by the KMT in Chungking, the representative of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Lin Po-chu, demanded the immediate convening of an emergency conference on national affairs as well as the abolition of the KMT dictatorship, and the establishment of a democratic coalition government. The KMT reactionaries, secretly backed up by the American imperialists, obstinately rejected these demands of the Communist Party of China and of other democratic parties and groups.

Before the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941, the American imperialists had made every effort to

reach a compromise with Japan at the expense of China. Now they wanted to take advantage of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression to extend their influence further in China, with the aim of taking the place of Japan after the war in monopolising China's markets and turning China into a colony of the United States. For this reason they tried very hard to prop up the reactionary rule of the KMT. On the one hand, the American imperialists sent a large number of officers to train and equip Chiang Kai-shek's troops, and detailed many experts to infiltrate into the Chiang Kai-shek government. On the other hand, they played the "honest broker" by "mediating" between the KMT and the Communist Party of China. But it did not take long for the American imperialists to reveal the truth that their position was the same as that of Chiang Kai-shek. Both the American representatives and Chiang Kai-shek tried the device of "inviting" certain Communists to participate in the reactionary KMT government to "achieve" its "unification" and "democratisation" and thus liquidate the demand for the reconstruction of that government into a democratic coalition government. Moreover, they attempted to use this trick to destroy the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army and the Liberated Areas. When the Chinese Communist Party rejected this vicious proposal of the United States and Chiang Kai-shek, the latter went so far as to propose the formation of a three-man committee, including an American, to "reorganise" the troops of the Liberated Areas. At the same time American representative Patrick J. Hurley threateningly declared that the United States would only co-operate with Chiang Kai-shek, and not with the Communist Party of China. Of course, the threats and deception of American imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek could not shake the firm will of the Chinese people in their demand for independence and democracy. Nor could they check the advancing cause of the liberation of the Chinese people.

The Communist Party of China called its Seventh Party Congress in Yanan on April 24, 1945, which was attended by 544 delegates and 208 consultative delegates representing 1,210,000 Party members. The Congress heard and unanimously adopted Comrade Mao Tse-tung's political report *On Coalition Government*, Comrade Chu Teh's military report *On the Battlefronts in the Liberated Areas* and Comrade Liu Shao-chi's organisational report *On the Party*. It adopted a new Party Constitution and elected a new Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

The Communist Party of China showed unprecedented solidarity and unity at its Seventh Party Congress. This solidarity and unity were in the main brought about by the victorious development of the Chinese revolution under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Party since the Tsunyi Conference in January 1935. The campaign launched throughout the Party in 1942 for the rectification of erroneous styles of work, the discussions which were held among Party cadres prior to the Seventh Party Congress on the historical experiences of the Party and the *Decisions on a Number of Historical Questions* adopted at the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Committee

electd by the Sixth Party Congress, had all played an important and active part in strengthening unity within the Party. The Seventh Party Congress unanimously adopted the General Programme of the Party and the Party's general and concrete programmes for the period of New Democratic Revolution. The Seventh Party Congress correctly analysed the current world and domestic situations and called upon the whole Party and the people throughout the country to struggle for final victory in the War of Resistance and for the establishment of a democratic coalition government. In order to prepare for the nation-wide victory, the Congress especially urged the whole Party to give timely attention to strengthening the work in the cities, above all among the working class. The Congress pointed out that the Chinese people, under the direct leadership of the Communist Party of China, had already created 19 Liberated Areas during the war with a total population of 95,500,000, a People's Liberation Army of 910,000 men (including the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army and other anti-Japanese people's troops) and a people's militia of 2,200,000 men who were simultaneously engaged in production.



After 1944, the People's Liberation Army had turned to a partial counter-offensive. From September 1937 to March 1945, it fought more than 115,000 major or minor engagements against the enemy and killed or wounded 960,000 and captured 280,000 Japanese and puppet troops, forced 100,000 Japanese and puppet

troops to surrender or to cross over. A majority of China's leading cities, lines of communication and coastlines were besieged or controlled by the People's Liberation Army. Victory in the War of Resistance and in the cause of democracy could be ensured by relying on the mighty People's Liberation Army and on the unity of the people of the whole nation. But because of the existence of the reactionary forces both at home and abroad, the Congress at the same time urged that the whole nation should be keenly vigilant against the danger of a new nation-wide civil war and of imperialist intervention.

After the Seventh Party Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the counter-offensive launched by the People's Liberation Army against the Japanese invaders made rapid progress. On August 8, the Soviet Union declared war against Japan, thus bringing China's War of Resistance to its final stage. The Soviet Army quickly annihilated the Japanese Kwantung Army and liberated Northeast China. The People's Liberation Army fighting in co-ordination with the Soviet Army energetically wiped out the Japanese and puppet troops, and liberated a large number of medium-sized and small cities which were previously occupied by the Japanese invaders. On August 14, Japan announced its unconditional surrender. After the Japanese surrender, the United



States and Chiang Kai-shek ordered the Japanese and puppet troops to continue to "maintain local order" and to resist the People's Liberation Army units that had encircled the Japanese invaders, and to wait for the arrival of the KMT troops, which at that time were still far in the rear, to accept the Japanese surrender. The American land, air and naval forces in the meantime tried by every means to move KMT troops to take over the big cities and major communication lines occupied by the Japanese invaders. With the collaboration of the American army, the Japanese army of invasion and puppet troops, Chiang Kai-shek again gained a "dominant" position throughout the country after the conclusion of the War of Resistance.

The experience of the Chinese people's War of Resistance was the experience of a backward, big country fighting an imperialist power, the experience of the union, under the leadership of the Communist Party, of the proletariat, the peasantry, the urban petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie and even a part of the landlord class and of the comprador bourgeoisie, to resist aggression. The Communist Party of China correctly analysed this complex situation and correctly employed the political and military experiences gained during the two previous revolutionary civil wars from 1924 to 1936 and was able to adopt a correct political and military line, to rectify the deviations within the Party in time, beat back the reactionary groups at home, and to win a great victory, thus laying solid foundations for nation-wide victory in the subsequent people's democratic revolution. The War of Resistance to Japanese

Aggression proved that under the correct leadership of the proletariat, imperialist aggression could be defeated by relying on the united struggle of the masses of the people, on the people's united front and on the people's war. This is a truth of extreme importance to the Chinese people and to the peoples in the colonial countries of the world. The War of Resistance also proved that the Anglo-American imperialists always adopt a hostile attitude towards the peoples in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, and that only the Soviet Union is the faithful supporter of the world's oppressed peoples. The aid given by the Soviet Union was of decisive significance for the victory of the peoples all over the world in their struggle against imperialism. This is a truth of equal importance to the Chinese people and to the peoples of the colonial countries all over the world.

(To be continued)

**CORRECTIONS:** The editor calls the attention of our readers to the following corrections of typographical errors made in recent issues:

Vol. IV, No. 3, "Thirty Years of the Communist Party of China" by Hu Chiao-mu. On page 16, col. 1, line 54, the line should read: "regarded the various cliques in the KMT and the middle groups as equally counter-revolutionary;..."

Vol. IV, No. 1, "How the Chinese People Defeated the Japanese Fascist Aggressors" by Nieh Jung-chen. On page 22, column 2, line 21, the line should read: "(The 10-point Programme proposed: (1) 'Down with Japanese imperialism'..."

Vol. IV, No. 3, Supplement. On page 9, line 10, the line should read: "Should you continue to insist that restrictions are necessary for our personal safety..."

## SCIENCE SERVES THE PEOPLE

(Continued from page 13)

The All-China Federation of Scientific Societies has therefore decided to expose in the first issue of its official journal, *Natural Science* (publication date: June, 1951), various evil designs, for example, the aggressive use of atomic weapons, which could not be carried out without the co-operation of scientists and the passive consent of the people, no matter how strong the desire of financial magnates or of the corrupt cliques in the ruling classes of capitalist countries to use science to their own advantage. Through this organisation scientists in China have voiced again and again their strong protest against the complaisance of scientists in other parts of the world in permitting themselves to be led onto the dangerous paths of self-destruction.

With a view to facilitating mutual understanding and promoting scientific co-operation, the Academia Sinica, the All-China Federation of Scientific Societies, and various scientific institutions within the latter organisation have made special arrangements for the exchange of scientific information with their opposite numbers in many parts of the world, for the exchange of scientific material including valuable geological, palaeontological, botanical and zoological specimens, and for the exchange of scientific publications such as periodicals, symposia, etc. written in languages other than our own in spite of the technical difficulties that inevitably arise in connection with the preparation of such publications.

Suitable delegates have also been sent to scientific conferences held in various parts of the world such as the celebrations of the 250th anniversary of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin; the conference of the Hungarian Mathematical Society in Budapest; the Symposium on the Origin and Distribution of Cultivated Plants of Southeastern Asia in New Delhi, India; the conference of the World Federation of Scientific Workers in Prague, etc. A scheme for the exchange of lecturers and visiting scientists and experts with friendly nations, including friendly individuals who reside in countries where free normal communication with China is barred, has been arranged and is being further elaborated. In this connection there have been received many expressions of gratitude from various industrial quarters particularly addressed to those experts who have come from a number of institutions in the Soviet Union and who have come so far at no small sacrifice to themselves and their normal work. This marks a new era of international co-operation. It is only possible where there is perfect mutual understanding and confidence and where the collaborators concerned are jointly engaged in the pursuit of a common ideal. Only in such a spirit of mutual confidence can we hope to find a true scientific basis on which a really world-wide organisation for scientific co-operation can effectively operate; and only on that basis can we be sure of approaching the realisation of a lasting world peace—the first essential condition—for truly fruitful scientific labours.

# CURRENT CHINA

July 26—Aug. 10, 1951

## Korean Front

**Cease-Fire Talks:** The Kaisung armistice talks on July 26 began discussions on the question of fixing a military demarcation line as the basis of a demilitarised zone. The Korean and Chinese Delegation proposed that the 38th Parallel be fixed as the demarcation line (See Supplement). The American delegates, refusing to accept this reasonable proposal, demanded that the line be drawn deep in North Korea.

According to the American proposal, the demarcation line would be so fixed so as to add some 3,200 sq. kms. to the present U.S.-controlled area while the people's forces would have to withdraw 38 to 68 kms. from their present front-lines, giving up altogether more than 12,000 sq. kms. Authoritative Korean and Chinese spokesmen have stated that the Korean and Chinese peoples would never agree to such an unreasonable demand.

For five days from August 5 to 9 the American delegates refused to come to the Kaisung meeting, using the pretext of an incident in which some of our guards strayed inadvertently into the area of the meeting. Following an exchange of notes the meetings were resumed on August 10.

Meanwhile, U.S. forces on August 7 twice violated the July 14 cease-fire talks agreement by strafing from the air on the Pyongyang-Kaisung highway a supply lorry of our delegation identified with white flags and cloth and firing at unarmed personnel at Panmunjon in the Kaisung neutral zone. General Nam Il on August 9 and 10 lodged protests against these violations.

**U.S. Atrocities and Violations:** Despite the armistice talks the American aggressors are continuing their daily bombing and strafing of peaceful Korean towns and villages as well as their naval bombardment of the Korean coastal areas, killing and wounding countless civilians. On July 30, for

example, 100 American planes raided Pyongyang. On June 27, in flagrant violation of international law, Syngman Rhee puppet troops north of Hwachun used gas shells against Height 734 held by the 5th Company of a Chinese people's volunteer unit.

From July 17 to August 3, altogether 80 American planes made 39 intrusions into China's territorial air in the Northeast.

**Enemy Casualties:** Meanwhile the American invaders and their Syngman Rhee puppet troops attacking along almost the entire front have met with heavy losses. Between July 11 to 31, over 8,400 enemy troops were wiped out and 174 enemy planes shot down.

## Peking-Puchow Rail Link

Through traffic from Peking to Puchow, Shansi Province, was resumed for the first time in six years in early August. The reopening of traffic between Taiyuan and Tatung will further stimulate the interflow of goods in N. China.

## State Mines Top Plan

State-owned mines in China have overfulfilled their schedule for the first half of 1951 by 5.32 per cent, according to the Aug. 6 issue of the *Peking People's Daily*. In this period improved safety measures reduced fatal accidents by 72.2 per cent and other accidents by 60.6 per cent compared with the same period last year.

## Better Irrigation

Vast irrigation works constructed throughout the country in the first half of 1951 are benefiting 3,500,000 hectares of farmland. In Sinkiang alone, besides the Hungyen Dam near Tihua, 18 new canals have been built. In the cotton-producing area in Hopei, peasants, aided by government loans, sank 17,000 wells. In the Yangtse Valley and elsewhere in the south, over half a million small reservoirs and other irrigation works were built in this period.

## Visit to Revolutionary Bases

A government delegation left Peking on August 1 for a visit to the old revolutionary bases extending from Hupeh to Hainan Island. During their tour, the delegates will honour with special gifts the families of PLA men, disabled war veterans and revolutionary martyrs.

## Hainan Land Reform

The southern island of Hainan is carrying through the land reform. In Kiungshan County alone, 110,000 peasants have received land since April. Peasants' associations have been organised in all villages and the whole population is participating enthusiastically in the patriotic movement to increase production.

## Students' Congress Meets

The 15th All-China Students' Congress ended in Peking on July 26. In the light of the needs of national construction and defence, the congress defined the central tasks of the student movement in China as the development of patriotism, the acquirement of knowledge and the promotion of health.

## U.S.-Subsidised Christian Bodies

Government regulations governing U.S.-subsidised Christian organisations in China issued on July 24, stipulate that all Chinese Christian churches and organisations must immediately sever relations with the U.S. and U.S.-financed missions. Self-supporting medical or welfare institutions operated by Christian churches or bodies may continue their work. With the exception of schools of religion, all universities, middle and primary schools must disassociate themselves from churches which formerly operated them. Buildings used as churches or offices by Chinese Christian churches and the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. which are already self-supporting, will be exempt from real estate tax.

## Youth Delegation in Berlin

Feng Wen-pin, head of the Chinese Youth Delegation to the 3rd World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace, spoke at the opening ceremony in Berlin on August 5. Recordings of the ceremony were broadcast on a national hook-up over Radio Peking.

## Chinese Film Acclaimed

*The Steeled Fighters* has been awarded a "Peace Prize" at the International Film Festival in Czechoslovakia. N. K. Semenov, head of the Soviet Delegation, hailed it as a forceful and realistic presentation of New China's revolutionary fighters. The cinema version of the famous opera, *The White-haired Girl*, a portrayal of peasant revolt against feudal exploitation, topped the special commendation list.

## Visas for Overseas Chinese

Temporary government regulations on the entry and exit of overseas Chinese were published on August 2. The new regulations grant entry and exit to all overseas Chinese carrying passports or other identification cards. On arrival at the frontier Chinese returning from countries with which China has no diplomatic relations must apply for special permits. Overseas Chinese going to such countries must secure exit permits before they leave.

## More Deportations from Malaya

The British colonial government in Malaya has illegally deported 750 more overseas Chinese. This is the ninth group of overseas Chinese deported from Malaya in recent months. Upon arrival in Canton on July 22, the group was warmly welcomed by people of all circles as well as officials in charge of overseas Chinese affairs.

## Japanese Criminals in Taiwan

On the order of the U.S. Far East Command, notorious Japanese war criminals now head the Supreme Advisory Committee for Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan. Among them is Hiroshi Nemoto, with 1,500 former Japanese officers and "military experts" under his command. He is in charge of training Chiang's remnant troops.

## Chinese People Celebrate Army Day

On August 1 the nation celebrated the 24th anniversary of the Nanchang Uprising and the founding of the victorious Chinese People's Liberation Army. In all the celebrations the keynote was the very close ties between the PLA and the people. In the cities, villages and at distant army posts on the nation's frontiers, people gathered for rallies and meetings to honour the great army of people's fighters which, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, has brought liberation and victory to New China.

In the cities, parks were decorated with gay banners. Cinemas and theatres showing films and plays portraying the various exploits of the PLA heroes invited the armymen to free performances. Workers and students invited soldiers to special parties.

In Peking, Vice-Chairmen Liu Shao-chi, Li Chi-shen and Chang Lan, Premier Chou En-lai and other leading figures of the government, the PLA, democratic parties and people's organisations were present at a special meeting to hear Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh speak on the present tasks of the PLA. (see page 4) Elsewhere in the capital, workers and students gathered to hear combat heroes tell of their army life, and a new opera, *The Long March*, held its premiere on August 1.

In Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, birthplace of the PLA—where 24 years ago, on August 1, the new people's forces rose up against the KMT bandit troops—the people celebrated the anniversary with special enthusiasm. A spacious stadium capable of seating 90,000 people had been constructed for the occasion. At Juichin, centre of the revolutionary bases during the Second Revolutionary Civil War, 10,000 citizens attended a memorial meeting and witnessed the ceremony of laying wreaths on a monument to the revolutionary martyrs.

Honouring Army Day, workers and peasants increased their efforts in patriotic emulation drives and stepped up their contributions to the fund to purchase heavy equipment for the Chinese volunteers in Korea. Throughout the country, dependents and families of PLA men, disabled soldiers and revolutionary martyrs were honoured with visits and gifts from the people. Government delegations made special visits to these families in the old revolutionary bases.

For days before and after Army Day, the press carried special articles and memoirs written by famous PLA commanders and heroes. These described the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and of Chairman Mao and the indefatigable will of the PLA heroes throughout the 24 years when the PLA grew from small guerilla groups into a great, modern army, five million strong.

During the past few weeks, men from all branches of the army wrote letters to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh. Expressing their determination to work still harder to build a modernised national defence army and to safeguard world peace, these letters vividly described the enthusiasm of PLA men in studying Chairman Mao's theories on military strategy and mastering modern techniques in warfare.

Army Day was also the occasion for renewed expressions of international solidarity between China and friendly foreign countries. A special congratulatory message was sent to Chairman Mao Tse-tung by Generalissimo Stalin. Other messages were received from the Commanders-in-Chief and ministers of defence of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies.

經中國人民郵政登記認為第一類新聞紙類  
及北京郵政管理局登記執照第一三三號

## People's China



The Battle of Pingshinguan where the heroic Communist-led Eighth Route Army annihilated the crack forces of the Japanese invaders in September, 1937 during the Anti-Japanese War (1937—45)

*Oil painting by Chin Lang and Tsao Sze-ming*