

People's 人民中国 China

August 16

**FOR THE TRIUMPH OF THE SPIRIT OF
NEGOTIATION OVER DECISIONS
IMPOSED BY FORCE**

Kuo Mo-jo

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE CHINESE
PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY**

Chu Teh

NEW RECORDS FOR THE RAILWAYS

Chow Hsueh-sheng

**CHINA'S MASSES ENTER THE WORLD
OF SPORT**

Jung Kao-tang

16

1952

*The Party Organisation—
Soul of the Factory*



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Korean Liberation and the Cause of Peace

August 15 marks the seventh anniversary of the liberation of Korea by the Soviet army. On that day in 1945, the Korean people north of the 38th Parallel were freed to begin their engrossing task of building a happy, peaceful life and developing in international friendship. The Korean Democratic People's Republic carried through fundamental reforms which rapidly improved the material and cultural life of the masses. The people's Korea came to the front ranks of the advance of the Asian peoples.

But meanwhile, south of the Parallel, the American imperialists and their puppet Syngman Rhee regime re-established all the bitter exploitation and horror of colonial rule. The very existence of a peaceable and flourishing North Korea was intolerable to these reactionaries. It was in order to seize all Korea's resources and prepare it as a base for aggression against China and the Soviet Union; to create a war atmosphere as a pretext to intensify their exploitation and domination of their satellites; to abate their own crisis and prepare to unleash a third world war that the U.S. warmongers launched their aggression against the Korean People's Republic.

The past two years have exposed ever more clearly to the peoples the nature of the conflict. The American imperialists' "humanitarian regard" for the Korean people has been demonstrated by their bestial atrocities against civilians and war prisoners, the use of napalm and gas, and now the ultimate crime of germ warfare for the mass murder of whole peoples. Cynicism and perfidy have rarely been better exemplified than by the U.S. negotiators masquerading as the "U.N." at Panmunjom.

The Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers, in waging their immortal struggle, have demonstrated the strength of peoples fighting in a just cause against ruthless aggression. They have inflicted crushing defeats on the invaders and now keep them immobile across the 38th Parallel. Confident and unshakeable in their desire for peace, they have firmly thwarted every attempt of the U.S. aggressors to provoke extensions of the conflict. Today, as before, they stand for a peaceful, lasting settlement of the Korean issue, as one of the most urgent tasks in maintaining peace in the Far East and the world.

It is for this reason that they have consistently advanced fair and reasonable proposals at the armistice negotiations and have frustrated the many ridiculous schemes of the American side such as the fantastic demand

for 12,000 square kilometres of North Korea to compensate for so-called U.S. air superiority. Now, after all other issues have been cleared away, they will frustrate the U.S. scheme to forcibly retain Korean and Chinese P.O.W.'s in violation of the Geneva Conventions.

THE liberated Korean and Chinese peoples know the reality of colonial enslavement, whether of the Japanese fascist or Wall Street-Pentagon brand. They also know the reality of national freedom and democracy. This knowledge makes them unconquerable opponents of imperialist aggression, selfless defenders of the cause of peace and friendship between nations.

The American warmongers are becoming increasingly reckless and desperate. This is shown by their resort to germ warfare, their provocative bombing of peaceful installations on the Yalu river, their threats to extend their indiscriminate bombing of Korean cities. Now they are attempting to turn their A.N.Z.U.S. and other war alliances in the Pacific into a duplicate of their N.A.T.O. aggressive bloc in Europe. They are inviting the fascist cannibals of Japan to embrace the relatives of their victims in Australia and New Zealand.

Revolted by these maniacal antics, the peoples are displaying the keenest interest in the coming Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. They are pushing vigorously ahead with preparations in many countries to make it a weighty contribution to the cause of peace.

In the call to this conference, the conveners, coming from twenty countries, have said: "Human reason and international justice will undoubtedly triumph over the brute force of aggression and war!"

The massive support of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific who have freed themselves from colonial slavery or who are now struggling for freedom, of their countless friends within the capitalist countries and the whole world camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union ensures both the success of this conference of peace and the final failure of all such conferences for war as that recently held in Honolulu by the U.S. warmongers and their satellites. If any further proof of this is needed, one has only to look at the record in Korea where the forces of the Korean people and the Chinese people's volunteers have already shown what is in store for the American claimants to world domination if they continue their reckless plots.

Rally the Peoples of the World for the Triumph of the Spirit of Negotiation Over Decisions Imposed by Force

Kuo Mo-jo

Chairman of the China Peace Committee and a Vice-Chairman of the Executive Bureau of the World Peace Council

1. The Unusual World Situation

U.S. imperialism has become increasingly frantic in carrying out its policy of world aggression.

The U.S. government has worked out a four-year plan of armaments expansion in which direct military expenditure will be increased to 250,000 million dollars in the next four years. Together with indirect military expenditure, this will comprise 80 per cent of the total budget.

The U.S. government, at the height of its armaments expansion and war preparations, is intensifying its fostering of the Japanese and West German puppet governments and speedily reviving the militarists and fascists as its tools for world aggression simultaneously from the East and West.

A unilateral "peace treaty" with Japan and a so-called U.S.-Japanese "Bilateral Security Pact" were concluded on September 8 last year in San Francisco without the participation of China, the U.S.S.R., India and Burma. Again, an "Administrative Agreement" was signed between the U.S. and Japan on February 28 this year. According to this "treaty" and "agreement," the U.S. can station its troops permanently in Japan, and Japan has been formally turned into an American military base for aggression against Asia.

On April 28, the U.S. government announced the coming into effect of the "treaty" and "agreement" forcibly imposed on the Japanese people, and unilaterally proclaimed the dissolution of the "Far Eastern Commission" and the "Allied Council for Japan" which had been formed by all belligerent nations following Japan's surrender.

Following this, the Yoshida puppet government and the Chiang Kai-shek bandits, under the manipulation of the U.S. government, con-

cluded a so-called "peace treaty," bent on hostility to the Chinese people.

Such is the present situation in the Far East in which the U.S. is fostering the aggressive forces of Japan.

Similar steps have been taken in the West for fostering the aggressive forces of West Germany.

A so-called "General Treaty" was signed in Bonn on May 26 between the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany. It is identical in character with the San Francisco unilateral "peace treaty." It is a war treaty which entirely violates the Potsdam Agreement, and it was made for the purpose of dividing Germany, fostering the remnants of the West German nazis and turning Germany into a second Korea. The treaty has had only its first reading in the Bonn parliament; it still requires a second and third reading, and the people of Germany are concentrating all their efforts to stop its passage.

Moreover, a "European Defence Community" Treaty between France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg and West Germany was signed on May 27 in Paris under U.S. pressure. It is an extension of the North Atlantic Pact, aimed at building up a "European Army," to be commanded by the Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Pact, with forces fostered in West Germany as its backbone. The most brazen clause in this treaty stipulates for the manufacture of atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons and their use for war purposes.

From all this swashbuckling we can see that they are trying to turn not only Germany but all Europe into a second Korea.

The Korean war, on which the eyes of the whole world are turned, is another factor constituting the present unusual world situation.

It is two years since the outbreak of the Korean war, and the armistice talks have been dragged out for a whole year.

A report to a joint meeting of the China Peace Committee and its Peking branch on July 26, 1952.

Half a year ago, in the course of the talks, the U.S. aggressors began the large-scale use of bacteriological weapons. This criminal act has shocked the entire world. At the end of June, the U.S. aggressors went further and bombed hydroelectric power plants, peaceful installations on the Yalu river.

A greater reaction was evoked in the capitalist countries over the bombing of the Yalu river power plants than over bacteriological warfare. Many responsible government

officials and members of parliament in those countries greatly feared that it would lead to a third world war. World public opinion was greatly agitated.

This was how, in the first half of 1952, the U.S. government and its generals vigorously conducted their "Frenzied March of World Aggression."

Thus the world situation is unusually and specially tense.

2. Broader Foundations for the Cause of Peace

Under this specially tense atmosphere, people of goodwill feel that peace seems to be in a very precarious situation, that peace seems to be in such a state that it needs some stimulant.

But we must understand that this tense situation is deliberately created by the U.S. government and its generals. George C. Marshall has said that they wanted to create a tense international situation lasting for ten years that would enable them to continue their armaments expansion and war preparations. American big business could thus squeeze excessive military profits over a long period, feeding itself on blood sucked from others. But the U.S. government and its generals did not expect that their "Frenzied March of World Aggression" would provoke growing apprehension and opposition among the peoples of the world.

While the U.S. government and its generals are desperately engaged in armaments expansion and war preparations, menacing both the welfare and lives of the people in the countries concerned, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other New Democracies, to which they are hostile, are eagerly carrying out peaceful construction to promote the people's well-being. People all over the world admire such recent outstanding achievements as the completion of the new Volga-Don canal in the Soviet Union and the successes on the Huai river project and the water detention project on the Chingkiang section of the Yangtse river in China.

and small industrial and commercial circles, and even some big capitalists, find their economic activity has been dislocated, and they are compelled to seek new outlets. However, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other People's Democracies of the peace camp have opened the door to them on the principle of mutual benefit and equality in trade. The International Economic Conference held in Moscow last April owed its outstanding achievements to such a combination of circumstances.

The contrast between the two camps stands out even more sharply in the Korean war. On the one hand, we have intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, employment of bacteriological and chemical weapons in defiance of humanitarian principles, large-scale massacre of peaceful residents, wanton destruction of peaceful cities and construction, savage killing of prisoners of war and a constant attempt to extend the war; on the other, heroic and unswerving efforts to defend one's homeland, to help one's neighbour, to check the extension of war and secure peace in Asia and the rest of the world. It is a contrast between unprecedentedly lofty friendship and unprecedentedly savage crimes.

With these contrasts before them, the peoples of the world increasingly recognise the true character of the U.S. government and its generals.

The U.S. government and its generals often bandy about fine words such as "peace," "humanitarianism" and "liberty." Their pretext is that "the world is suffering from Communist aggression"; that their armaments expansion and war preparations, their blockade and embargoes are for "defence," to "consolidate peace, respect humanitarianism and defend liberty." But the crimes they are furiously committing run completely counter to their words.

The truth about the U.S. government and its generals is that they have "said all that is nice and done everything evil."

Step by step, people have come to recognise the truth about the U.S. They have felt it

necessary to save peace and to find a practical way out for themselves. All this has been of assistance to the peace movement and has laid broader foundations for the cause of peace.

3. The Proceedings of the Special Session and Their Significance

The third session of the World Peace Council was convened under these circumstances. The first session was held in the latter part of February, 1951, and the second session early in November last year. There was an interval of eight months between the two sessions. As far as the proceedings are concerned, the third session should have been merely a regular session. However, because the current situation is extraordinary, the third session was therefore called "a special session" or "an extraordinary session."

It was originally planned to convene this session in the capital of Finland, Helsinki. But to meet the needs of the current situation, particularly that of Germany, it was held in Berlin instead.

The meeting was in session for six days from July 1 to 6 and fifty-nine states participated. Among the sixty-seven council member states, fifty-five council member states, totalling 102 delegates, participated. There were numerous specially-invited delegates. The executive bureau sent out 218 invitations. One hundred and thirty-eight specially-invited delegates attended the session. This was more than the number of council members present. Among these specially-invited delegates were many capitalists of various countries who had been somewhat removed from the peace movement. Another reason why the third session could be called a "special session" was because many specially-invited delegates were present, and the session was very broadly representative in character.

The subjects for discussion at the meeting were divided into three sections. The first was the peaceful settlement of the German and Japanese questions, the second was the Korean question, which included that of bacteriological warfare, and the third was the convocation of a peace congress of the peoples for peace which included the questions of disarmament and the conclusion of a peace pact. Speeches of delegates present at the meeting centred on these three major subjects. This indicated an improvement in the form of the meeting. In past sessions, the delegates present did not speak

on definite central questions but each spoke on his own point.

At the meeting, delegates eagerly presented their views. Apart from the opening statement by President Frederic Joliot-Curie, the closing speech by Vice-President Pietro Nenni, and the speeches of welcome by Professor Walter Friedrich, chairman of the German Peace Committee, and Friedrich Ebert, Lord Mayor of Berlin, 102 persons spoke, including fifty-four council members and forty-two specially-invited delegates. Nearly all the states represented at the meeting had an opportunity to speak.

Among the speeches, the opening statement of President Joliot-Curie had a decisive effect in giving a lead to the session. The great Soviet author Ilya Ehrenburg's "Talk to the American People," "What I Saw and Heard in Korea" by Yves Farge, president of the French National Peace Committee, and the Chinese delegate's "A General Guide to the Korean Question" were enthusiastically welcomed. In addition, Soviet delegate A. E. Korneichuk's "Report Concerning Disarmament" and the Chinese delegate's "Report Concerning Bacteriological Warfare" were also praised. These two reports were generally considered as being rich in content, realistic and scientific. These important speeches contributed to summarising the views on the various subjects for discussion and to introducing the resolutions.

The session was divided into three sub-committees to draw up resolutions in accordance with the three central questions for discussion. They discussed and drafted the resolutions separately. The discussions held at the sub-committee meetings were judicious and detailed. Some sub-committees held over ten meetings. Draft documents were completely revised three or four times before they were accepted. In addition to the three sub-committees, there was a steering group composed of the leaders of the executive bureau. The draft resolutions produced by the three sub-committees were submitted for final revision to this group before they were submitted to

the session for passage. In this manner, the following five resolutions were passed:

(1) Address to the Governments of the Four Great Powers and to the Peoples of the World Regarding the German Question;

(2) Resolution on the Struggle Against Japanese Remilitarisation, For a Democratic Japan;

(3) Resolution on the Cessation of the War in Korea;

(4) Reiteration of the Call of the Oslo Conference of the Executive Bureau to Peoples Throughout the World, "Appeal Against Bacteriological Warfare";

(5) Call for a Peace Congress of the Peoples.



Kuo Mo-jo addressing the special session of the World Peace Council in Berlin

4. Achievements of the Special Session

The special session has made achievements.

First and foremost, we can readily see that it fully comprehended the delicate international situation and broadened the basis of the peace movement. It won over many specially-invited delegates, most of whom had been far removed from the peace movement.

The next is that these delegates, despite their different views and convictions, reached a unanimous view on the steps to save peace after enthusiastic discussion at the session and the sub-committee meetings. The five important resolutions were in all cases passed by unanimous vote with no one opposing and no one abstaining.

The third thing is that the five important resolutions all deal with the questions with which people throughout the world are most concerned. All the measures decided on pointed to the crux of the question. In a straightforward and just and reasonable manner, plans for settling questions were drawn up. We are confident that these resolutions fully conform to the demand of the peoples throughout the world. Let us examine them one by one.

In connection with the German question, the session demanded the immediate convocation, in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement, of a conference of the Four Powers, the U.S.A., Britain, France and the U.S.S.R. The German people should be allowed to effect their unity independently through free elections and

form a government which would conclude a genuine peace treaty with all states concerned and abrogate the unilateral Bonn-Paris Treaty. After the conclusion of the peace treaty, foreign occupation troops should be withdrawn. This is a just and reasonable measure welcomed by the German people and is what the peoples of the world want.

Regarding the Japanese question, the session likewise demanded that the Potsdam Declaration and Agreement be observed so that the Japanese people may have full sovereignty and democratic and peaceful development. Japan should sign a genuine peace treaty with all states concerned to replace the San Francisco unilateral "peace treaty" and the "treaty" and "agreement" which followed in its wake. After the conclusion of a genuine peace treaty, foreign occupation troops should be withdrawn. This is a just and reasonable measure welcomed by the Japanese people and is what the peoples of the world want.

With regard to the Korean question, apart from condemning American crimes, the session demanded "immediate cessation of hostilities through an armistice based on respect for international law and custom." To achieve this objective, the session demanded "abandonment of the unjustified American demands in the matter of war-prisoner repatriation." After the cessation of hostilities, there should be "withdrawal of foreign troops," and "establish-

ment of lasting peace in Korea," and "respect for the freely expressed will of the Korean people." Up to now, American troops are still using bacteriological weapons in Korea and China. This is a question touching the dignity of all mankind. Therefore, "ratification and observance by all countries of the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, prohibiting bacteriological warfare" was demanded. This is a just and reasonable measure welcomed by the Korean people and is what the peoples of the world want.

Despite the fact that the use of bacteriological warfare has enraged peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world, the U.S. government and its generals have not shown the least sign of altering their course. The U.S. government not only refused to ratify the Geneva Protocol but also made express provisions in its manipulated so-called "European Defence Community" Treaty for the production of atomic energy, chemical and bacteriological weapons and for their use as weapons of war. This is a treacherous attack on civilisation.

5. Outlook for the Peace Congress of the Peoples

The new term, "Peace Congress of the Peoples," was decided upon by discussion.

Why was this new term used instead of "Third World Peace Congress"? In April, 1949, the First World Peace Congress was held in Paris and Prague. In November, 1950, the Second World Peace Congress was held in Warsaw. The third meeting is to be held in Vienna this coming December. Would it not be in keeping with historical tradition and more appropriate if we called it the "Third World Peace Congress"?

As a result of discussion, all present considered it necessary to use a new name. This was because the world situation had changed, and the peoples of the world have new demands. The relation of the peoples of the world today to peace has gone beyond the stage of "defending" and has entered the stage of "saving" peace. The two sentences at the end of the appeal are very clear and vigorous in meaning: "The peace can be saved! The peace must be saved!" The term "Peace Congress of the Peoples," if described in full, would be "congress of the peoples to save peace." This might perhaps appear to be slightly over-emphasising the crisis so as to invite attention. But in truth the peoples of the world today

The appeal issued by the meeting of the executive bureau of the World Peace Council in Oslo early in April this year to the peoples throughout the world against bacteriological warfare is a solemn proclamation of the whole of mankind. The resolution was passed again by the special session of the World Peace Council. This is of very great significance, as it meant transforming the resolution from being one of the executive bureau to that of the whole council. It not only demonstrated the correctness of the resolution of the Oslo meeting but also demonstrated that it is the common demand of the peoples throughout the world to oppose germ warfare.

The final resolution of the special session is a "Call for a Peace Congress of the Peoples," which is a prelude to the Peace Congress of the Peoples to be convened in December. It is the essence of all the resolutions passed by the special session. This simple, concise and solemn declaration demonstrates that the achievements of the special session are paving the way for a congress of the peoples for peace.

feel that peace is facing a grave crisis. They want peace to be saved. The task of the World Peace Council is to fulfil this hope, call on the peoples to rise up to save it. The peoples have the strength to save peace which is now in danger. I feel that we Chinese can easily appreciate this, because our patriotic movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea has for a long time been "saving peace."

The Peace Congress of the Peoples, therefore, is a congress to encourage the peoples to save peace. It is a great review of the camp of peace designed to encourage the peoples to recognise their own strength and not to be intimidated by the "Frenzied March of World Aggression" of the war-crazed maniacs, but rise up to halt it.

We should not allow ourselves to be pessimistic, nor allow ourselves to be passive onlookers. To save peace is to save ourselves, to save our own sons and daughters and our own families. Needless to say, it is also to save mankind, to save civilisation. To be pessimistic is an error, and to be passive onlookers is a crime.

The development of the international situation compels us to think of the question of the responsibility of the peoples. Certainly, res-

responsibility lies with the war provocateurs, but if the peoples who have the strength to curb war do not realise their own strength and tolerate the crimes of the war provocateurs without halting them, they likewise bear responsibility.

The development of the international situation must make us think all the more of the question of the responsibility of the American people. It goes without saying that there is a distinction between the American people on the one hand, and the U.S. government and its generals on the other. Nevertheless, a great majority of the American people, to date, have taken the attitude of passive onlookers. They tolerate the actions of their warmongers without stopping them. This is something which the peoples of the world cannot but regret.

In the appeal of the Oslo session to the peoples throughout the world against bacteriological warfare, a special appeal was made to the American people:

"Particularly do we address ourselves to the men and women of the United States, for before each of them, there rises a question of honour and human dignity."

In the "General Guide to the Korean Question," the Chinese delegates to the special session made a special appeal to the American people and American scientists:

"People throughout the world should rise as one man, and the American people especially have the moral obligation to curb this serious war danger and rid the world of an unimaginably horrible disaster.

"Scientists, particularly those in the U.S.A., should assume the moral obligation of ensuring that science serves the peoples at all times and save it from degenerating into a means for the mass slaughter of humanity."

The most welcomed speech at the special session, the speech by the noted Soviet writer, Ilya Ehrenburg, was addressed specially to the

6. Responsibility of the Chinese People

Under the instructions of the Chinese people, the Chinese people's delegation participated in the special session and helped in bringing into being various important resolutions. We Chinese are naturally obliged to support all the resolutions of the special session and implement them one by one.

We Chinese have every sympathy for the German people. We pay heartfelt tribute to,

American people. He expressed the hope that the American people would not be hood-winked by the deceptive propaganda of the U.S. government and its generals. He told the American people clearly:

"To avoid the peril of war, people must sit together at one table and reach an understanding. The Soviet people want peace with any American, no matter whether he is of the Progressive, Republican or Democratic Party. It wants peace with the American workers and with the American capitalists; it wants peace not only with its friends but with its foes. It wants peace not because it is faint-hearted or weak, but because its heart is great."

Yes, we have the greatest confidence in our "ability to reach an agreement and find a form of action in common" with the American people.

What we hope for and what we want is, as was pointed out in the "Call for a Peace Congress of the Peoples," that "the spirit of negotiation prevail over decisions imposed by force."

Therefore, we envisage that the Peace Congress of the Peoples will surely arouse the sense of responsibility of the peoples of the world to save peace, and particularly the sense of responsibility of the American people to save peace.

We are not blaming the American people but hope that they will fully appreciate the truth and their own strength and that they will unite as one with peace-loving people throughout the world to curb in time the "Frenzied March of World Aggression" of the war-crazed maniacs.

It is high time the American people promptly made their own choice between taking the initiative and becoming a hero in the movement to save world peace or passively accept the role of a renegade in the history of mankind.

and express our willingness to support, the heroic struggle which the vigilant and valiant men and women of Germany are waging for the unification, democratisation, independence and peace of Germany. Although we live far from each other, we will, nevertheless, strengthen our efforts to save peace in the East in co-ordination with the efforts far away in the West.

The Japanese question is almost our personal question. We likewise want to "salute the heroic struggle which the Japanese people are waging for peace, independence and democracy against the forces of militarism and war." We certainly will not let the Japanese people be isolated but will give our "maximum support" to their struggle.

On the Korean battlefield, our Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean People's Army stand side by side at the most advanced outpost to save peace. For carrying out the resolution of the special session regarding the cessation of the war in Korea, our best efforts should be spent in strengthening our campaign to increase production and practise economy to support the Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean People's Army in smashing the enemy's plot to wreck the negotiations and extend war and wipe out the enemy's bacteriological war so that the Korean question can achieve a just, reasonable and peaceful settlement.

It has already been decided to hold the Peace Conference for the Asian and Pacific

Regions in Peking in the coming autumn. While attending the session in Berlin, the Chinese delegation has had further contact with delegates from the Asian and Pacific regions. We have the responsibility to convene this conference satisfactorily so that it can carry out its task of mobilisation for the Peace Congress of the Peoples. We should rally the peoples of the Asian and the Pacific regions, particularly the American people, to save peace in Asia and the Pacific and peace throughout the world.

Jefferson's America, Lincoln's America, Whitman's America, surely have many peace-loving fighters like Paul Robeson and Howard Fast. We encourage them to overcome all difficulties to come to Peking to join in our efforts to mobilise the peoples of the Asian and the Pacific regions and all over the world.

The strength of the peoples is unlimited. Once we are mobilised, united and organised, we can curb the wild schemes of a minority of war criminals.

The spirit of negotiation will surely triumph over decisions imposed by force!

Twenty-Five Years of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

Chu Teh

Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

It is now already 25 years since the Nanchang Uprising of August 1, 1927 when the Chinese People's Liberation Army was founded. Steeled in the victorious struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people, the army has become a great and powerful force.

The history of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is the history of the Chinese revolutionary wars led by the Communist Party of China; it is the history of the application of the revolutionary theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, to the creation of the Chinese revolutionary armed forces by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, who followed the Bolshevik style of work.

Comrade Stalin's teachings regarding the Chinese revolution have at all times played a guiding role in the development of the revolutionary war in China.

This article was written specially for the Soviet paper *Pravda* on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

As early as 1926, in his speech "On the Perspectives of the Revolution in China," Comrade J. V. Stalin brilliantly pointed out:

In China we see not an unarmed people facing the troops of the old government, but an armed people in the form of its revolutionary army. In China, armed revolution is fighting against armed counter-revolution. This is one of the peculiarities and one of the advantages of the Chinese revolution. In this, too, lies the special significance of the revolutionary army in China.

Following this brilliant direction of Comrade Stalin, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has been leading us forward in the protracted struggle of the Chinese revolution. Constantly emphasising this point made by Comrade Stalin, he time and again stressed this characteristic of the Chinese revolution: "In China, the main form of struggle is war, and the main form of organisation is the army," and "in China, without armed struggle, there will be no place for the proletariat, there will be no place for the people, there will be no

place for the Communist Party, and there will be no victory in the revolution."

During the past 25 years, the Chinese working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party of China have, in the form of a people's war, led the broad masses of the peasants and other democratic forces to vanquish Japanese imperialist aggression, defeat and wipe out the vast feudal and fascist armed forces of Chiang Kai-shek, lackey of American imperialism, and establish nation-wide people's democratic rule in China. The history of the development of the Chinese People's Liberation Army may be divided into four stages. They are: the period of the founding of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and China's Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927 to 1936); the period of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression (1937 to 1945); the period of the Third Revolutionary Civil War (1945 to 1949) and the period of safeguarding national defence starting from 1949.

II

During China's First Revolutionary Civil War, from 1924 to 1927, the Communist Party of China established a united front with the Kuomintang led by Sun Yat-sen. In co-operation with the then revolutionary Kuomintang, it reorganised the old troops and established the "National Revolutionary Army." At that time, the leading organ of the Communist International and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union gave important assistance to the cause of the Chinese revolution. With the ardent support of people throughout the country, this united front revolutionary force won a great victory in the Northern Expedition.

Communist Party members then occupied leading and important positions in the political work in the army. Moreover, those of the armed forces under the direct leadership of the Party (though not great in number) were the most valiant vanguard forces in the Northern Expedition. However, the leading organ of the Communist Party of China at that time had not yet fully realised the importance to the revolution of having direct control over the armed forces. Due to the erroneous policy of Chen Tu-hsiu*, the Party failed to make an effort to consolidate its own position in the army, and thereby failed to turn the "National Revolutionary Army" into a genuine people's

force. Consequently, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries usurped the leadership of the "National Revolutionary Army," and, after they launched their counter-revolutionary coup d'etat under the direction of the imperialists, China's First Revolutionary Civil War ended in failure.

The lesson of China's First Revolutionary Civil War fully proved that the Chinese Communists must conscientiously study military science and control the armed forces in accordance with the teachings of Comrade Stalin.

On August 1, 1927, the Communist Party of China led more than 30,000 troops of the northern expeditionary forces, workers' pickets and peasants' self-defence corps in an armed uprising in Nanchang, Kiangsi province. Subsequently, it organised the peasants in Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Honan and other provinces and launched the Autumn Harvest Uprising. It firmly upheld the banner of revolution and continued to lead the workers and peasants to wage armed struggle against the traitorous Kuomintang regime. Thus the period of China's Second Revolutionary Civil War began.

The Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was formed after a part of the troops in the Nanchang Uprising had reached the Chingkang mountain area on the border of Kiangsi and Hunan provinces in April, 1928 and joined forces with the troops of the Hunan Autumn Harvest Uprising led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Under the direct leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army waged countless struggles against the enemy. By stages, it rallied the masses, established political power, expanded the troops and consolidated and expanded the revolutionary bases with the Chingkang mountain as the centre.

The situation in the revolutionary war then was that the enemy was strong and we weak, the enemy many and we few. Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in accordance with the guiding principles of Marxism-Leninism, pointed out that in such a situation the Communist Party of China must rely on the broad masses of peasantry to launch widespread guerilla warfare; it must adopt the strategy and tactics of mobile war to deal blows at the enemy, develop itself and gradually expand its bases. Comrade Mao Tse-tung also made it a rule that the Red Army must work as the propagandist and organiser for the Party, for the people's power,

* See note 16, page 13, *People's China*, No. 13, 1952.—Ed. P. C.

for land reform and all other local activities. In normal times, it must deploy its forces to mobilise the masses and establish political power. In times of war, it must concentrate superior forces to wipe out the enemy. In the course of developing guerilla warfare and repeatedly smashing the enemy's continuous encircling attacks, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the war policy must be one of mobile warfare having the character of guerilla warfare. He put forward the principles of protracted war in strategy and battles of quick decision in tactics, of beguiling the enemy to penetrate deeply, and concentrating superior forces to wipe out the enemy by encirclement and outflanking.

Adhering to this correct Marxist-Leninist political and military line put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Red Army in all localities put the revolutionary war completely on a mass basis. It was, therefore, able repeatedly to defeat the enemy's ruthless encircling attacks and overcome the grave difficulties arising out of the enemy's blockade, and made it possible for the troops gradually to develop from few to many and from weak to strong. In 1930, the Chinese Red Army had already grown to 60,000 strong. Not long afterwards, it increased to 100,000 men and established 15 bases on the borders of Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangsi, Anhwei, Honan and Shensi provinces with the base in Kiangsi as the centre. The Kuomintang reactionaries were greatly shocked by the situation. In the two-year period from 1930 to 1932, Chiang Kai-shek, disregarding Japanese imperialist aggression against China and aided by the German, Italian and Japanese fascists and the British and American imperialists, successively launched four all-out encirclement attacks against the Red Army, each time with increasingly larger forces. The Red Army smashed all the four all-out encirclement attacks and grew to 300,000 strong. The central base in Kiangsi province and other bases throughout the country were all consolidated and developed.

In 1931, when the Japanese invaders occupied Northeast China, the Chinese Communists, in the face of the Japanese attack, were the first to advocate armed resistance. In 1933, the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army declared its willingness to end the civil war and negotiate for a peace with all other troops throughout the country on reasonable terms, so as to offer a joint resistance to

Japanese aggression. Nevertheless, Chiang Kai-shek organised a force one million strong and launched the fifth all-out encirclement campaign against the Red Army. Due to the fact that some comrades then committed the error of misinterpreting Marxism-Leninism and contravened Comrade Mao Tse-tung's views regarding policy and military strategy, the Red Army suffered a setback in this battle. However, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Red Army resumed the correct Marxist-Leninist line. Hence, it was able, in the historically-unprecedented 25,000-li Long March, to save the main force of the Red Army and break through the Kuomintang reactionaries' rings of blockades and encirclements. It surmounted extremely difficult natural obstacles, crossed eternally snow-clad, high mountains, traversed desolate grass lands, and reached the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia border region in northern China which later became the strategic base in the Chinese War of Resistance to Japanese aggression. In 1936, after the Red Army victoriously made the eastern expedition to Shansi province, it directed an open message to the Kuomintang to end the civil war and negotiate for peace for joint resistance to Japanese aggression. Owing to the powerful movement of the entire people for resistance to Japanese aggression and the Sian Incident* in December of that year, in which Chiang Kai-shek was detained by Chang Hsueh-liang, Chiang Kai-shek was finally compelled to end the civil war, and peace within the country was realised.

Forged in ten years of war, the Communist Party of China had become a Bolshevik party with experience in many fields. The armed forces led by the Communist Party of China had become an invincible people's force, capable of undertaking revolutionary tasks even under the most difficult conditions. Through the ten years of war, the Chinese people fully realised that they could count only on the Communist Party of China and the troops led by it to free their country from various dangerous and difficult situations and to reach a bright future, and that they could count on no other force.

The Communist Party of China and the people's forces led by it had become the core uniting the Chinese people's revolutionary forces and the anti-Japanese forces; large numbers of capable cadres who understood the

* See note 15, page 13, *People's China*, No. 13, 1952.—Ed. P. C.

Party policy, who were able to deal with all aspects of the work of establishing revolutionary bases, and were skilled in coping with the complicated situations of struggle, had been reared: these were the main achievements of the Second Revolutionary Civil War.

III

As a result of the success of the united front policy of the Communist Party of China, China's War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression was launched when Japanese imperialism unleashed its attack on China in July, 1937. The Workers' and Peasants' Red Army of China was reorganised into the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army and marched to the anti-Japanese front. Thus began a new historical epoch in the development of the Chinese people's forces.

At the outset of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the war situation and China's domestic and foreign relations of the time. He put forward the strategic tasks of launching independent guerilla warfare to the fullest extent, opening up fronts and building anti-Japanese bases in the enemy's rear. In his work *On Protracted War*, written in 1938, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression was a protracted war and final victory would have to be won in three stages—those of withdrawal, stalemate and the offensive. Guerilla warfare had to be widely developed in the enemy's rear while mobile warfare had to be conducted where conditions were favourable, so as to weaken the enemy gradually and make ourselves stronger and stronger. In co-ordination with the international anti-fascist front, we could certainly reverse the situation wherein the enemy was the strong and we the weak into one where we would be the strong and they the weak, and then enter upon the strategic counter-offensive.

The eight year's War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression fully confirmed the brilliance and correctness of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's Marxist-Leninist line in policy and military strategy. While the Kuomintang army suffered defeat after defeat, the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army, led by the Communist Party of China, mobilised and armed the masses of the people in north, central and south China, launched extensive guerilla warfare against the Japanese invaders and set up many anti-

Japanese democratic bases. The liberated areas behind the enemy lines became the prototype of democratic China and the great centre of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression and the cause of liberation of the people of the entire country. By the time the War of Resistance reached its third year, in 1940, the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army had grown from some 40,000 men to 500,000 men and were pinning down half of the Japanese forces in China.

After the Japanese aggressors occupied Wuhan in October, 1938, they could no longer continue their advance as a result of incessant attacks in their rear by the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army. Therefore, the enemy turned around and gradually diverted his main forces to deal with the liberated areas in his rear. The invaders increased their large-scale "mopping-up" operations, and the destructive "burn-all, kill-all, loot-all" policy, against the liberated areas. To weaken the Communist Party of China and the forces which it led, the Kuomintang reactionary clique headed by Chiang Kai-shek launched in succession, between 1940 and 1943, three vigorous anti-Communist campaigns. In direct co-ordination with the Japanese invaders, these reactionaries unleashed numerous attacks, conducted a heavy blockade against the liberated areas and directed their troops in the enemy's rear to surrender to the Japanese invaders and, under Japanese direction, to converge on the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army from several directions. Under such severe and difficult conditions, the size of the liberated areas, their population and troops for the time being all became relatively smaller.

The Communist Party of China united the masses in the enemy's rear to engage in heroic, staunch struggle against the Japanese marauders. They developed the people's militia and armed civilian work teams to defeat the attacks of the Japanese invaders and their puppet troops, and, at the same time, in resolute counter-blows, beat back the attacks of the Kuomintang army which were co-ordinated with the efforts of the Japanese invaders. We overcame the difficulties created by the Japanese and Kuomintang blockade and consolidated the liberated areas by raising the quality of the troops, simplifying government administration, and achieving self-sufficiency in production. From 1943 onward, the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army gradually switched over

from guerilla warfare to regular mobile warfare. The Liberation Army in all localities launched local counter-attacks and thus extended the liberated areas. The majority of city centres and important traffic lines were invested by the people's forces. By the time the Soviet Red Army declared war against Japan, the people's forces led by the Communist Party of China had grown to 1,280,000 strong.

The Soviet Union declared war against Japan in August, 1945, swiftly annihilated the Kwantung Army, the cream of the Japanese imperialist army, and liberated the Northeast. In co-ordination with the Soviet Red Army, the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army launched large-scale counter-offensives, wiped out large groups of Japanese and puppet troops and liberated a large number of medium-sized and small cities. Thus, a great victory was achieved in the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression.

IV

The Kuomintang reactionaries headed by Chiang Kai-shek, representing China's big landlords and big capitalists, dreamed of exterminating the Communist forces during the War of Resistance to Japanese

Aggression. In fact, the entirely opposite result ensued. As soon as the War of Resistance ended, American imperialism, replacing Japanese imperialism and using the Kuomintang under Chiang Kai-shek as its tool, attacked the Chinese people's forces in a civil war, in an attempt to dominate China. On the one hand, it pretended to mediate in China's civil war; on the other hand, it sent armed forces to land in the major coastal cities and accept Japan's surrender so as to prevent the Liberation Army from doing so. At the same time, U.S. naval and air forces transported an army of some one million from southwest China to places around the liberated areas.

When all the preparations were completed, Chiang Kai-shek, supported by American imperialism, started his large-scale counter-re-

volutionary war in July, 1946. The Chinese People's Liberation Army put up a strong resistance to the attacks. Thus began China's Third Revolutionary Civil War.

At the beginning of the war, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries and the American imperialists thought they could eliminate the People's Liberation Army and the liberated areas at one blow as they had foreign aid, the control of the country's major cities, most of the railway lines, and a U.S.-equipped army of 4,300,000 men, two and a half times bigger than the People's Liberation Army.

Guided by Comrade Mao Tse-tung's strategic principles, the Chinese People's Liberation Army adopted the tactics of annihilating the enemy by operating on interior lines in the first stage of the war. It took the initiative in withdrawing from a number of cities and other places and then exterminated the enemy by concentrating superior forces in mobile warfare. By the time the war was eight months old, over 700,000 of Chiang Kai-shek's bandit forces had been wiped out. After February, 1947, Chiang Kai-shek was forced to convert his over-all offensive into a so-called "offensive on key points."

During the first year of the war, over 1,100,000 Kuomintang troops were annihilated, whereas the People's Liberation Army grew from 1,300,000 to 2,000,000. In this situation, Chiang Kai-shek's offensive was completely smashed, and the People's Liberation Army units switched from defensive to offensive operations.

This turn to the offensive by the People's Liberation Army in July, 1947, marked a basic change in the war situation. Chiang Kai-shek was forced into an entirely defensive position. The People's Liberation Army expanded increasingly in numbers and equipped itself by constantly capturing U.S.-made arms from the enemy. By this time, the People's Liberation Army units had grown to big army corps, employing large quantities of heavy arms in attacks on major enemy positions. They took



A map showing the locations of three decisive battles of the Chinese people's War of Liberation

from the enemy many "strongly-fortified" cities after smashing Chiang Kai-shek's regional defence system. In the period from September, 1948, to January, 1949, the People's Liberation Army launched three big military campaigns, in the Liaohsi-Mukden, Huaihai (Hsueh-pengpu—Ed.) and Peking-Tientsin areas. These were decisive battles between the main forces of the People's Liberation Army and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops. In these three big campaigns, over 1,540,000 Kuomintang troops were put out of action. Thus, Chiang Kai-shek lost his main combat forces.

In April, 1949, the People's Liberation Army continued driving southward and north-westward to liberate the rest of the country. On April 23, it liberated Nanking, the Kuomintang capital, and brought an end to Chiang Kai-shek's rule. It then went on and liberated huge areas in southwest China, south China and northwest China. In April and May of 1950, People's Liberation Army units crossed the sea and liberated Hainan island and the Choushan archipelago. By then, the Kuomintang bandit troops on China's mainland had been completely eliminated, except for a small number which fled to Taiwan.

In the four years between July, 1946, and June, 1950, the Chinese People's Liberation Army wiped out more than 8 million Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops. Thus, the Chinese people successfully overthrew the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary regime and ended the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism in China.

V

The establishment of the People's Republic of China was proclaimed on October 1, 1949. Since then, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has become an effective weapon for safeguarding the people's democratic dictatorship and has shouldered its new historic task of defending the territorial land, sea and air of the Chinese People's Republic and opposing imperialist aggression.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, when the victory of the revolution was achieved on a nation-wide scale, pointed out in his opening speech to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in September, 1949:

Our national defences will be consolidated and no imperialist will be allowed to invade our territory again. Our people's armed forces must be preserved and developed with the brave and steeled People's Liberation Army as their founda-

tion. We will not only have a powerful army but also a powerful navy and a powerful air force.

In June, 1950, American imperialism unjustifiably and brutally employed its armed forces to effect direct control over our country's Taiwan province, invaded our neighbour Korea and at one time pushed forward to the Yalu river. The fact that American imperialism has in this way openly shown its continuing hostility to the Chinese people and endeavours to destroy the people's democratic New China has fully demonstrated the correctness and necessity of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's call.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is marching towards the goal of a modernised, powerful army of national defence. This is a great historic change in the history of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army will not relax its efforts to improve itself on the basis of its magnificent political and military accomplishments and its rich experience of building up an army and of fighting. All our commanders and fighters must constantly improve themselves, modelling themselves on the great, ever-triumphant Soviet Army, which is under the direct leadership of Comrade Stalin. We must assiduously study Stalin's military science. What Comrade Stalin said to the Soviet Army during the great patriotic war of the Soviet Union is also enlightening and encouraging to us. He said:

The men must learn to handle their weapons proficiently, and commanders must become skilled in the art of conducting battles. But even this is not enough. In war, and particularly under the conditions of modern warfare, one must not mark time. To mark time in war means to lag behind. And, as is well known, laggards are beaten. Hence, the main task at present is to ensure that the *entire* Red Army should, day in and day out, improve its military training that *all* the commanders and men of the Red Army should study the experience of the war and learn to fight in the way that the cause of victory demands.

(Order of the Day of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief No.195, *On the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union* by J. V. Stalin.)

There is no doubt that, owing to our industry in study and our powerful armed strength, we can certainly carry out the glorious task of consolidating our national defence forces, safeguard the construction work of our Motherland and, together with the Soviet Army, the mighty bulwark of world peace, defend the cause of peace.

New Records for the Railways

The Campaign for Capacity Loads, Bigger Haulages and a 500-Kilometre Run a Day

Chow Hsueh-sheng

Having become the masters of the railways, the railway workers of New China are swiftly and successfully developing this important branch of the national economy. In an extraordinarily short time, the railway network of the country was completely restored, although it had suffered greatly in the years of struggle against the Japanese invaders and during the people's liberation war.

This year, the 505-kilometre long Chengtu-Chungking railway was completed. Other new lines are under construction. At the same time, during these three years of people's power, the railway transport workers have carried out a wide-scale movement to raise productivity of labour, to use rolling stock more effectively and introduce advanced methods of railway exploitation.

At the present time, particularly important successes have been achieved in the campaign for capacity loadings, for bigger haulages and for an average run of 500 kilometres a day. This movement has already given remarkable results thanks to the high degree of patriotism and labour enthusiasm of the railway workers and the adaptation of the advanced experience of the railway workers of the Soviet Union. In May this year, the railways made a total haulage of 549 million ton-km. over and above the quota fixed. This meant that 3,633 fewer train-runs were made, giving a saving of 19,219 tons of coal. Although 12.7 per cent less locomotives were used, the volume of rail freight in May registered a 12.2 per cent rise over March.

For 500 Km. a Day

Wang Chi-kuei, an engine driver of the Chinese Changchun railway, is the initiator of the 500 km. a day movement. In 1950, Wang Chi-kuei adopted the advice of Soviet railway specialists and, for the first time in the history of China's railways, made a record 500 km. run a day with his engine. His example was followed by Chiao Yi-yen, who, in June, 1951, made a run of 1,113.4 km. a day. This lead by

the first 500 km. drivers was quickly taken up by the engine drivers of other lines. The movement has spread throughout the country. In the fourth quarter of 1950, the Chinese Changchun railway had 686 runs by 500 km. engine drivers. For the corresponding period in 1951, this number was raised to 4,527. In 1951, the number of engines on this line making record runs was 27.6 per cent of the total number of engines, while in April this year, this figure rose to 46.5 per cent.

For Bigger Haulages

Meanwhile, an engine driver of the Chinese Changchun railway, Cheng Hsi-kun, has become widely known throughout the country because he and his brigade started the movement for bigger haulages by trains. In his first record-making run, Cheng Hsi-kun hauled an extra load of 4,174 tons and went on to touch 8,000 tons and then 10,000 tons.

Cheng Hsi-kun's challenge to his mates on the railways has been taken up with the enthusiasm that is now proverbial among the railwaymen. Yuan Tsu-wen and his crew from Shanghai's locomotive section have undertaken to haul an extra 20,000 ton-km. a month. Hsing Shu-tung, a station master in Harbin, has promised to save the equivalent of 6,000 tons of grain in the latter half of 1952. The entire staff of the dispatchers' section at Pengpu, Anhwei province, has pledged to organise 2,782 heavy hauling trains with a total extra haulage of 168 million ton-km.

What is Cheng Hsi-kun's method of bigger haulages on a 500 km. run a day? It can be easily imagined that when a locomotive is loaded with 100 or 200 per cent more than its average load and makes a daily run of 500 to 1,000 km., certain new problems arise out of the imposition of the additional burden. The main ones are at starting, climbing inclines, and stopping.

Cheng Hsi-kun, learning from the Soviet experts, studied the rhythm of the movement of the train and solved the problems. To have

tried to get the whole train to start rolling together would have made demands on the locomotive it could not have met. But if the cars could be made to move forward in succession, the hauling power needed would be comparatively small. Cheng found that this could be done first by backing the engine so that cars were spaced as closely together as the couplings would allow and then pulling forward, hauling the first car. The momentum imparted to the first car would then pull the second car and so on down the line until the whole train begins its movement forward.

Once he got going, Cheng adopted the Soviet method of "full throttle and short cut off," utilising to the full the power of the steam, at the same time guaranteeing a quick and safe run and saving fuel. When coming to an incline, Cheng Hsi-kun would make the gradient by speeding up to a speed hitherto thought "dangerous."

To solve the problem of making the cars of a long train stop simultaneously, Cheng slowed down long before he drew into a station and put on the brakes so that they came very near to the wheels. Once in the station, the brakes would be put full on, and the whole train draw safely to a stop.

But Cheng Hsi-kun's creative energies are not confined to the fields we have described. He and his crew have done away with a division of labour which they found to be irrational. In the past, drivers were concerned only with driving and would have nothing to do with maintenance work on the locomotive. Now, Cheng Hsi-kun and his crew overhaul and repair their own locomotive, and, in this way, they are able to keep the locomotive in good shape, an indispensable condition for hauling more and running fast.

Cheng also realised that close co-operation among the workers of the different units was necessary for higher efficiency. So he worked out a method whereby the engine crew hands its plan to the yardmen, who, in turn, are able to work out a scientific time-table for the locomotive. When both sides work strictly to plan, this ensures that little time is wasted.

Campaign for Capacity Loads

The campaign for capacity loads was initiated by Yang Mao-lin, a check-weigher at the Harbin railway station. Formerly, cars reserved for general freight were not fully loaded as room had to be left for freight turning up

at intermediary stations. Consignors were apt to send their goods to a station without previous warning to the station master. Yang Mao-lin drew up a plan whereby arrangements were made with consignors beforehand to ensure full loading of cars.

In October, 1951, Yang Mao-lin's record was 210.5 cars with an average load of 26.7 tons. The value of his innovation can be seen in this: that had he not made improvements in loading, Yang Mao-lin alone would have needed 120 cars more to carry the same amount of freight.

Since May Day this year, when the Ministry of Railways and the All-China Railway Workers' Union called on all railwaymen to launch a drive for the 500 km. movement, more and more railwaymen have followed the lead given by Cheng Hsi-kun and Yang Mao-lin. While in March the country's locomotives made an average daily run of 410.5 km., this was raised to 427.8 km. in May. Only 25.6 per cent of the freight trains made a daily run of 500 km. or more in March, but in May the percentage rose to 33.5 per cent.

Working no longer under the bureaucratic capitalists but as their own masters on the railways, it is no wonder that New China's railway workers are putting their whole efforts into improving the efficiency of railway transport. Such increased efficiency leads to tangible benefits to the country and to the workers themselves. For instance, in 1951, the total volume of rail transport was 11.3 per cent over that of 1950, and the revenue received was 31.4 per cent more. As a result, workers in the Northeast received a 6.9 per cent raise, and in other parts of the country, they received 10 per cent.

The success of this campaign is thus the result of continuous improvements in railway transportation in the past three years, the high sense of patriotism and enthusiasm for labour on the part of the workers of New Democratic China, the daily improving of their living conditions and the advanced experiences made available to them by the Soviet Union.

The campaign begun in May is now in full swing all over the country. Every report brings news of the successes that China's railway workers are gaining in this drive to speed up the interflow of the country's material resources and prepare for the forthcoming work of great economic construction in the people's China.

China's Masses Enter the World of Sport

Jung Kao-lang

Vice-President of the All-China Athletic Federation

When Radio Peking starts its daily physical culture period in the morning, over two million sports enthusiasts do their morning gymnastics. A Chinese team participated this year in the Olympic Games in Helsinki. On August 1, the People's Liberation Army began an eleven-day Sports Meet in Peking to which every available ticket was allocated days before the event. A national aquatic sports meet is scheduled for September this year in Canton. Polish basketball teams are now touring China's cities. Chinese basketball and volleyball teams competed in 1950 in the games organised during the Second World Students Congress in Prague and at the Eleventh World University Summer Games in Berlin in 1951. These are only a few of the highlights of sports in New China.

With their liberation, the people of China entered joyfully into the world of sport and physical culture. Not that old China was completely lacking in sports. But the essential difference between then and now is that, formerly, sports were reserved as the pastime of those who lived by the labour of others, while the masses of working people who needed the relaxation and body-building strength sports could give had neither the time nor opportunity to pursue them.

Sports for the People

Now, however, physical culture is an integral part of the New Democratic education, and, as such, it is written into the *Common Programme* of the People's Republic of China in Article 48, which says: "National physical culture shall be promoted." Under the leadership of the government and the Communist Party, and with the help of the China New Democratic Youth League and the All-China Federation of Labour, the All-China Athletic Federation fosters the spread of a system of physical education throughout the length and breadth of the country, not only among the student youth, but mainly among the workers and peasants, so that the entire people will enjoy its benefits.

Sports are now for the enjoyment and well-being of the masses. Through sports,

people are trained in team work, collective thinking and action, in the spirit of friendly competition. Through sports and systematic physical training, they build up those qualities of physical strength, courage, endurance, alertness, optimism and the spirit of collectivism that help raise the standards of creative labour—qualities that are prerequisites for assurance of success in China's tremendous tasks of national defence and economic construction.

The People's Government budgets regularly set aside amounts for sports facilities. The construction and repair of sports fields, swimming pools, skating rinks, rowing installations all come within government provisions for the people's cultural and recreational pursuits. The rivers, lakes and the seaside have at last become the property of all the people, and are no longer restricted only to those who could pay for these amenities. The people themselves volunteer in their thousands to help provide new facilities for community sports.

In Peking, the city government opened a swimming pool last year that can accommodate four thousand people. Peking's former imperial parks and lakes now resound the year round with the happy shouts and laughter of thousands of people. In summer, swimmers and row-boat enthusiasts, in winter, skaters frequent the lovely lakes, on the grounds of the Summer Palace and Peihai Park. Especially during the summer months, the beaches of Peitaiho and Tsingtao in the north and on many lakes of China help workers to rest and recuperate.

Canton in the south, Chungking in the west and Wusih in East China each has a brand-new stadium seating tens of thousands of spectators. Other cities like Shanghai and Nanking have large sports grounds in frequent use.

Under Chairman Mao's directive to "Develop physical training and improve the people's physique!" the nation has become sports-conscious. Radio listeners in their hundreds of thousands begin the day joyfully with setting up exercises directed over the

radio—the “early birds” at 5:20 a.m. and with the last groups at 7:30 a.m. In 13 counties of Pingyuan province alone, 140,000 peasants take part in the morning exercises.

In primary schools, middle schools and institutions of higher learning, athletics are now included in the curriculum. At least two hours are devoted to them every week. A new system of training standards has been adapted from the experience of the Soviet Union, for physical exercises, track and field events, swimming, skating, bar-work, etc.—standards that the average sportsmen can easily attain and that also lay the basis for more advanced attainments.

But the big new development has been in the factories and villages. The All-China Athletic Federation now has over 370 local organisations at or above the county level, and the number is growing steadily.

In these few years, workers’ sports activities have risen to a very important place in the nation’s athletic life. Whereas in 1949, workers represented only 3.5 per cent of Shenyang’s (Mukden) sports enthusiasts, in the first half of 1951, their number had climbed to 21 per cent, a more than sixfold increase. Among railway workers for instance, those of the Chinese Changchun line alone have 436 basketball teams, 365 volleyball teams and 23 football teams. The railway workers, who have one of the largest trade unions in the country, in 1952 set up “Locomotive Athletic

Associations” “all along the line” as it were, and 200,000 of their members have since participated regularly in one form of sports or another. These sports activities of the workers have brought a new enlivenment to factory life and directly help to raise production. Many good athletes are, at the same time, production models. The Northeast men’s volleyball team boasts a labour hero of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, Pa Tso-hsiang, among its members. He has not been ill for a single day in the last three years and has consistently fulfilled or overfulfilled his production quota.

In the rural areas where the land reform was the signal for the rapid development of sports activities, it is noteworthy that the ancient sports—archery, fencing, wrestling and acrobatics, *Wu Shu*—the so-called Chinese boxing that is really a fine series of intricate and graceful gymnastic movements—have increased in popularity. The peasants, in addition, are taking an increasingly active part in local county and provincial athletic meetings and also in national tournaments of modern sports such as volleyball and basketball. The volleyball team of the Central-South administrative area that won the 1951 national championship consisted of four workers and five peasants.

There has been a parallel development of the sports of the liberated national minorities of China. These sports were dying out under the oppressive rule of the past. Now in the Northwest, Southwest and Inner Mongolia, horsemanship, archery and wrestling and other local sports are taking on a new lease of life. Hui, Mongol, Uighur, Uzbek, Kazakh and Korean nationalities all took part in the 1951 national basketball and volleyball tournaments. The Uzbek player, Salimdzhan, was selected for the all-China volleyball team.

We have already mentioned the P.L.A. in sports. It carries on its fine tradition of physical culture. Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh is well known as an active basketball enthusiast and for his keen interest in sports. He has always given his weighty support to the promotion of physical training.



Showing off the paces of a Chinese-made “Chingkangshan” cycle, at the P.L.A.’s 25th anniversary Sports Meet

Sports meets attended by big crowds are now regular events in cities, provinces and greater administrative areas. Over 400 such meets with a million participants have been held in the past two years. This does not include the hundreds of smaller local meets. The 1951 national tournaments in basketball and volleyball were played before 80,000 spectators from May 4-16 in Peking. The best players were then sent to participate in last year's Youth Festival in Berlin. The national football tournament, played in Tientsin from December 1-9, 1951, drew record crowds. The standards attained in the various sports are consistently rising. In Heilungkiang province for instance, two-fifths of the records of 1950 were smashed in the sports meets of 1951.

Where do the teachers and trainers for such a vast national sports programme come from? There are two special schools of physical culture—one at Chengtu in West China, one at Shanghai. There are 14 normal colleges and universities with departments of physical culture: in Canton and Foochow in the south; Peking and Tientsin in the north; Lanchow in the Northwest, etc. Some of these schools have a short-term two-year and some a regular four-year course. Nearly a thousand students of physical culture are enrolled in them. Besides, the All-China Athletic Federation is doing a great deal through its local organisations to promote athletics among the people. In Peking alone during the past twelve months, 3,200 amateur sports enthusiasts attended special local A.C.A.F. courses for activists in gymnastics, track and field events, swimming and airplane model-making. While in Tientsin, nearly 600 worker amateurs received special sports training. All these trainees will assist the amateur sports movement in their factories or institutions as sports organisers, instructors and coaches. The A.C.A.F. has also organised a special training class to improve teaching standards and raise the standards of athletic achievement. Its graduates will play a big part in popularising sports.

International Links

Close relationships have been established by the A.C.A.F. with athletic organisations in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies to learn from their rich experience. A Soviet sports delegation came in December, 1950 to give exhibition displays in China. A Chinese sports delegation visited the Soviet Union in

1950. In 1951, the P.L.A. sent a delegation of sportsmen to participate in the Czechoslovak Army Day celebrations.

Publications about sports also serve the purpose of popularising and explaining the different types of athletic endeavour. Soviet books about sports prove very popular in translation. Altogether, 69 titles on sports topics have been published in the two years from 1949-1951. The New Physical Culture Publishers alone has issued 22 titles, over 680,000 copies of which have been sold. The organ of the A.C.A.F., *New Physical Culture*, has a circulation of 40,000. Many other sports journals appear in various places, dealing with folk-dancing as well as sports topics proper, and the press as a whole is now fully "sports conscious."

What is the essence of the teaching in all this sports activity? In the new China, as in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, a new spirit of sportsmanship is being created, not for the ideal of personal aggrandisement at somebody else's expense, or monetary reward for proving more cunning than one's opponent, but to develop team-work in a collective, scientific spirit for collective achievement. Teams exchange experiences with their opponents before and after a contest, in order to strengthen both. Contests are friendly challenges for each to do his best, not to ruin one's health for ephemeral fame. Sportsmen help each other because, to them, sport is the expression of an abiding desire for collective happiness in friendship and peace, not a reflection in daily life of continued strife and war as in capitalist countries.

A broad perspective opens before sport in New China. The care of the People's Government, the rising living standards of the people, the liberation of the women from feudal bondage, the rise of a national, scientific and popular culture . . . all these things liberate the energies of the people. And this liberated energy finds part of its expression in sports activities, which are being made an integral part of the regular daily life of the broad masses of the people.

The sportsmen of China and all those working in the field of physical culture cultivate the virtues of patriotism and true internationalism . . . the love of peace. They take part with heightened energy in national construction and in active efforts for peace and friendship between the nations.



"Military Objective"

A Korean mother and her child wounded in the Panmunjom neutral zone by a U.S. bombardment on June 5. This picture exemplifies with terrible poignancy the human reality behind the American bombardment of defenceless civilians and non-military objectives in Korea with explosive or napalm.

"Napalm," writes a correspondent from Korea, describing the atrocity of napalm raids, "is jellified petrol which . . . sticks to the skin; it literally cooks the flesh and tissue below. Many people die horribly from the burns and shock and still more survive as walking monstrosities sickened by their own images." And to these acts, the American aggressors have now added fiendish germ warfare.

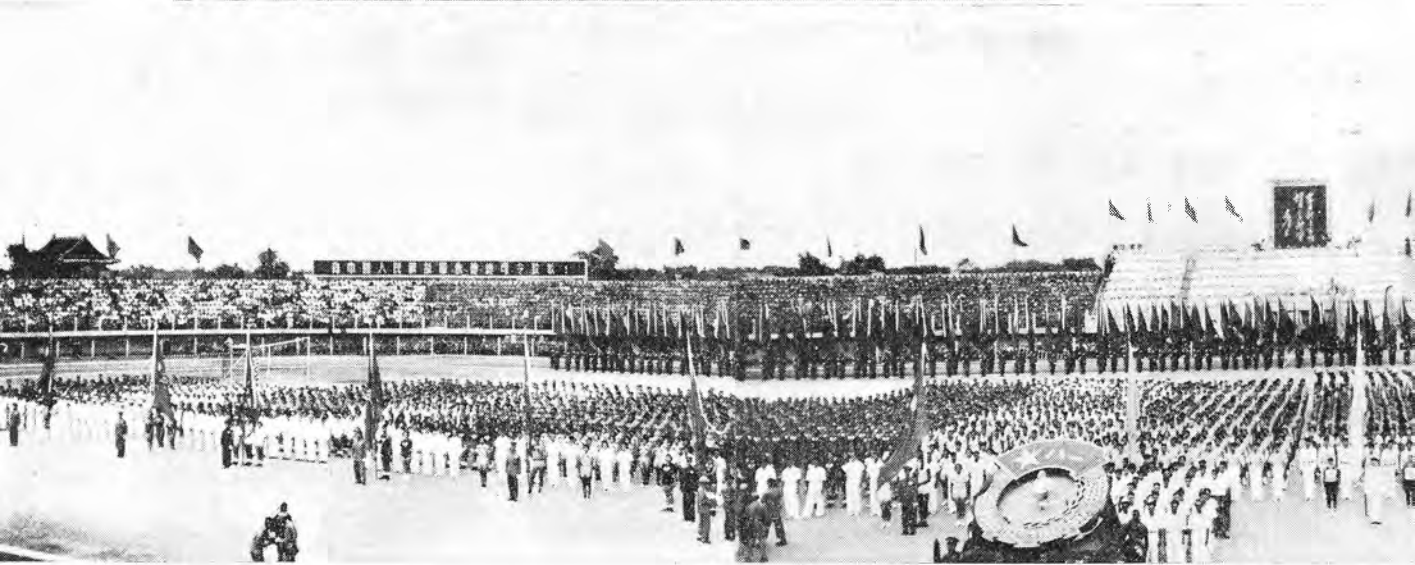
Such is the war now being waged by the self-styled American "defenders of civilisation."



Sports

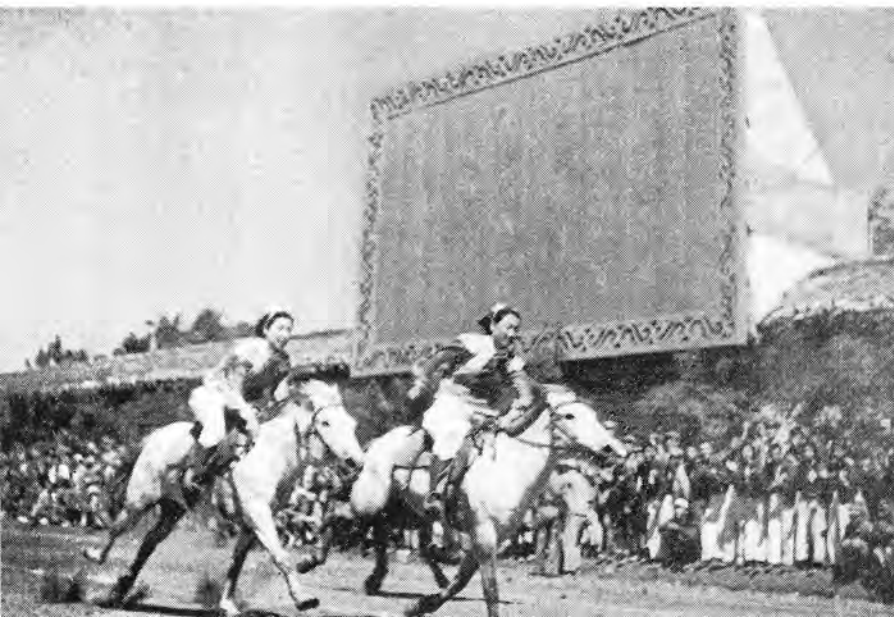
in honour of the
the People's Lib
Au

Commander-in-Chief Chu
Teh takes the salute at
the march pass of athletes.
Vice-Chief-of-Staff S₁ Yu
stands on his right



Athletes and members of the P.L.A. drama, dance and song ensemble

A close finish. The riders are horsewomen from Inner Mongolia



Happy landing! Two parachut



Festival

the 25th anniversary of
eration Army, Peking,
August 1-11

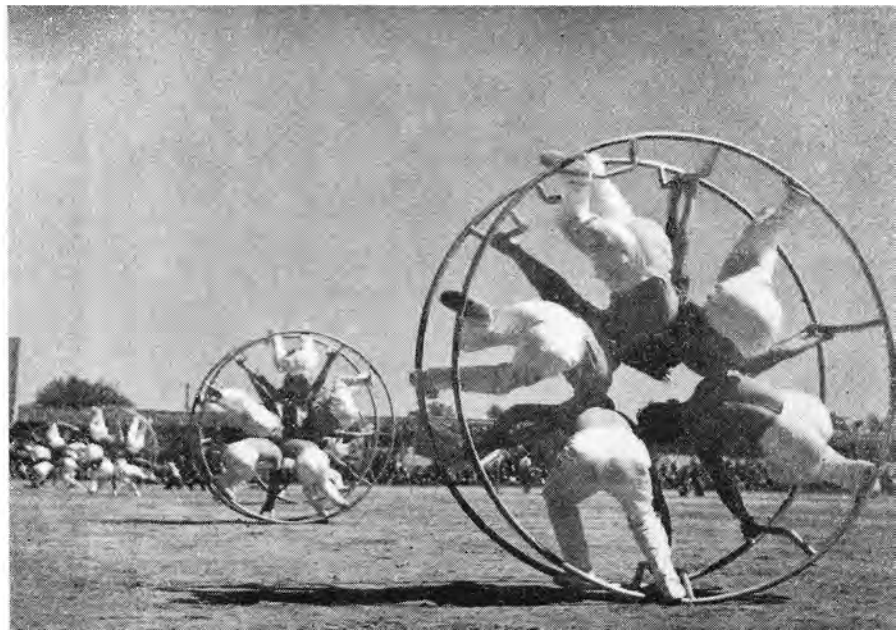
A cultural troupe of the
P.L.A. in the opening
parade at the People's
Stadium



in the arena of the People's Stadium at the Temple of Agriculture

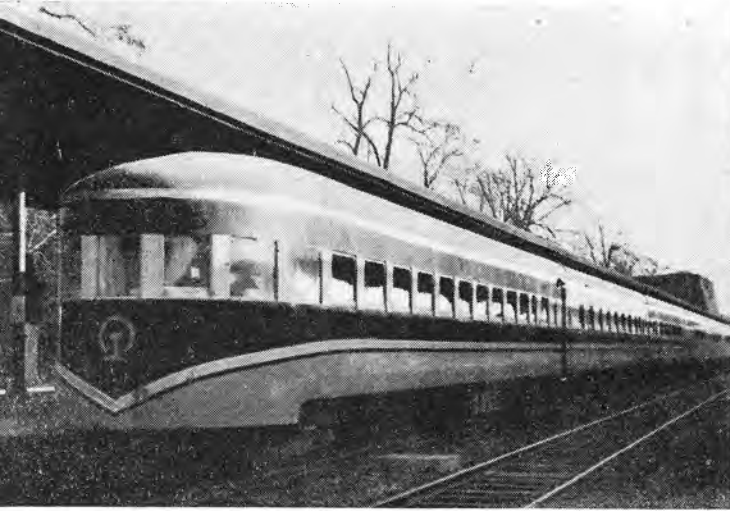
sts answer the spectators' cheers

Human cartwheels. Part of the gymnastic display



Li Yun, outstanding labour model, is leader of the crew in charge of the locomotive named after Chairman Mao Tse-tung which in four years has covered 200,000 kilometres without a breakdown

The new streamlined Peking-Tientsin express



The observation car on the Peking-Tientsin express

ON NEW CHINA'S RAILWAYS

Many new records are being set in increasing efficiency, in care of passengers and staff—all are facets of the New Democracy in action in a vital economic sphere



New homes for railway workers in Canton

P.L.A. Sports Meet

Yao Fang-ying

Thousands of athletes and members of the drama, song and dance ensembles of the People's Liberation Army land, sea and air forces gathered in Peking for an 11-day sports festival in honour of August 1, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the P.L.A.

In days of bright sunshine, a programme of sports, football, baseball, basketball and volleyball, horse-riding and polo, cycling, gymnastics, track and field events, swimming, flying and theatrical performances brought thousands of spectators to Peking's People's Stadium at the Temple of Agriculture, the Temple of Heaven sports grounds, the People's Swimming Pool and the airfield.

It was a magnificent uplift for athletics in China and the popularisation of cultural and recreational activities not only in the P.L.A. but on a nation-wide scale.

Athletic Achievements Surveyed

The festival opened with a great celebration attended by 30,000 people at the newly-renovated People's Stadium at the Temple of Agriculture. Led by a hundred red banners, the contestants and performers of the various P.L.A. units and military areas entered the stadium arena with the specially invited participants from the Chinese people's volunteers. The various contingents each wore their special colours: the Chinese people's volunteers athletes in scarlet shirts and white shorts, the airmen in dark and light blue, Inner Mongolian horse-women in red satin jackets, white breeches, bright saffron ribbons in their hair . . . representatives of the other national minorities in their national costumes made a colourful spectacle as they gathered in the centre of the arena to hear Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh speak. He called on all P.L.A. sportsmen to develop their skills, participate in the growth of the people's forces into a completely regular and modernised army so that they will be able to shoulder the glorious task of defending the Motherland and world peace. The task of the sports festival, he pointed out, was to survey the achievements of the fighting men's cultural and athletic activities, to develop their strong

points, exchange experiences and so improve the army's training.

Mass gymnastics by thousands of P.L.A. men, school girls, Pioneers and picked groups of experts followed with dance interludes by the forces' cultural troupes and the national minorities.

This was the first day of a festival of sport unexampled in China. Tents pitched neatly in the cedar-shaded grounds of the famous Temple of Heaven were the temporary home of the visiting athletes. The big open space to its south has now been leveled off into a great athletic field with two football and two baseball pitches surrounded by a 2,000-metre track. This was the scene of the baseball games, the horse-riding, and other events. Here, dispatch riders gave exciting performances of trick-riding on Chinese-made "Chingkangshan" motor cycles, which showed their sturdy qualities under stringent tests.

Basketball, volleyball and football finals were played at the People's Stadium, where the cycling, track and field sport events, gymnastic displays, weight lifting and tug-o'-war contests were held. Among the main attractions were the close and exciting basketball games between the August First Team of the P.L.A. and the visiting Polish players. The score was 72 to 68 in the men's games and 47 to 30 in the women's games in favour of the Polish teams. The warm handshakes of the opposing teams at the start and finish of play, the apologetic gestures exchanged between players when violations or fouls were made, showed the warm friendship between the Chinese and Polish peoples. There was a typical moment of international regard when the Polish players ran to the spectators' stands with the bouquets they had been presented with and threw the flowers to the cheering crowd.

Meanwhile every evening, the various cultural troupes of the People's Liberation Army were taking part in literary and artistic competitions which produced a series of brilliant performances at the amphitheatre of the Peking Workers' Palace of Culture. This, holding over 5,000 spectators, was crowded out at every performance.

These spectacles showed how swiftly the peace-time P.L.A. has improved the technique of its performances of the latest choral songs, and also group and solo dancing. Singing has always been a special delight of the P.L.A., but in recent months, dancing has truly "caught on." Each troupe has composed dances specially characteristic of its unit's function. Sappers do an ingenious bridge-building dance; sailors have a nautical sketch that always brings the house down with its clever humour. P.L.A. ballad-singers, playwrights and actors from every part of the land brought to the stage a colourful mosaic of folk art forms born of the people among whom the P.L.A. live and work and from whom they come. The performances had an extra attraction in the appearance of troupes invited from the Chinese people's volunteers.

Another famous ancient spot—Peihai Park, and the nearby modern People's Swimming Pools saw the rowing and swimming tests, at which the young navy athletes appropriately enough carried off the major honours in addition to putting on a water pageant, "Amphibious Landing" at the park. Most of these young sportsmen had only recently joined the people's navy and learnt to swim scientifically.

On the morning of August 3, the airfield in Peking's suburbs was crowded with more than 100,000 people. They saw aerobatics by "Mao Tse-tung's Eagles"—the people's name for their air force planes—which looped, dived and climbed; parachute jumps by men and women, and finally a demonstration descent by 100 parachutists who opened up smaller multi-coloured 'chutes as they descended, filling the bright blue sky with what looked like a fall of many coloured flowers.

Worker-Peasant Athletes

Most of the athletes and performers at this festival are of worker and peasant origin. It was only after they joined the P.L.A. or were freed by the liberation that they had the chance to master their chosen sports. The daring aerobatics pilot is the son of a worker and has gained his skill in a remarkably short space of time. Chi Pai-chang, a swimmer of the East China team, is another typical case. Coming from a poor peasant family in Shantung, he joined the P.L.A. in 1947 to fight against the tyranny of feudal landlord oppression. In 1950, he was assigned to a coast guard patrol.

Though in his youth he had never seen any but the little streams about his home, after four months of P.L.A. training, he had learnt to swim well. On August 1 of that year he and his comrades of the unit took part in a 20-kilometre swimming test. Chi came in first. Not long after, thanks to his swimming ability, he was able to help defeat the Kuomintang soldiers on a small enemy-occupied islet, and was awarded a first class merit. He, like thousands of others, has found the 11-day festival as good as a short study course in athletics.

Ngoertehmuto, a horsewoman from the North China Military Area, had previously concentrated all her attention in sports on riding. She had never realised so vividly as now that one's physical condition was not fixed irrevocally at birth, and how much one could remake oneself in health and strength by exercise. Now she has understood the need for all round physical cultural development.

Gay Celebrations

In the evening of August 1, after the events, participants and spectators joined in the gay celebrations at the People's Stadium. Bonfires were lit, and red and green lanterns. Fireworks spangled the sky. The stadium was lit as bright as day. Tens of thousands of people's fighters, workers, peasants, cadres and students, representatives of the national minorities, and young Pioneers danced and sang together. Thus the people celebrated the birthday of their army.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai all participated in the closing ceremony of the festival at the People's Stadium. Their entrance was the signal for tumultuous cheers.

In an address after the presentation of the many prizes, Acting-Chief-of-Staff of the P.L.A. Nieh Jung-chen pointed out that the significance of the meet was not confined to past achievements; what was more important was that through this meeting, physical culture activities in the armed forces would be further and more energetically developed and become a strong aid to the building of a modernised defence force.

The P.L.A.'s first athletic festival was concluded that night with a mammoth singing and dancing party at which the Vit Nejedly Army Song and Dance Ensemble of Czechoslovakia gave a gala performance.

The National Red Cross Society of China

An Introduction

Tung Fang-ming

The Red Cross first appeared in China in 1904 when the Shanghai office of the Universal Red Cross was set up. In 1907, it was named the Great Ching Red Cross Society after the then ruling dynasty. Following the revolution of 1911, the society became the China Red Cross Society; in 1919, it joined the League of Red Cross Societies.

During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the society had some 500 chapters with 380,000 members, 45 hospitals, and 200 clinics and welfare centres. But these were pitifully inadequate to meet the needs of the people. The lack of aid for soldiers wounded in the war against Japan was only one glaring instance in which the Red Cross under Kuomintang rule failed to carry out its functions effectively.

The reorganisation of the Chinese Red Cross since the liberation has ensured that it will now be run by the people and will play its full role in the new China. In March, 1950, shortly after liberation, representatives of eighty-nine chapters which had maintained contact with the Shanghai headquarters met to discuss the resuscitation of the society. On September 8, the National Red Cross Society of China was inaugurated with a twenty-member board of directors consisting of representatives of industry and commerce, trade unions, women's organisations, cultural, scientific and medical groups and others. Mme. Li Teh-chuan was elected president. Dr. Mei Lan-fang, the famous Chinese opera actor, is one of the governors.

The aims of the National Red Cross Society of China were set out in its articles of association drawn up in 1950. The society is an organisation dedicated to the service of the people, to help the People's Government to repair the ravages of war, and to act as a relief agency. The regulations provide for the reorganisation of chapters and the training of old members in the fields of medicine, social welfare, and relief, to work in the new spirit of service to the people. The Red Cross, the re-

gulations lay down, should assist both the Ministry of Health and the People's Relief Administration of China (of which Mme. Soong Ching Ling is the chairman) to mobilise mass efforts to develop and carry out medical, health and relief work.

The first major project undertaken by the reorganised Red Cross was the provision of medical services in aid of Korea. On February 9, 1951, it joined the China Peace Committee in issuing a national call for medical volunteers to go to the aid of the valiant Korean people. More than 3,000 medical workers have applied to join the International Medical Corps going to Korea. First-aid supplies have been regularly sent to Korea; including 100,000 first-aid kits to the Chinese people's volunteers and many consignments of relief supplies to civilians and children.

The long-term programme of the Chinese Red Cross emphasises health work among women and children in China. Health centres for woman and child care, nurseries and maternity hospitals and twelve training stations have been established.

For the first time, first-aid training has been introduced on a nation-wide scale; of the pamphlets published by the Red Cross, those on first-aid have proved most popular. In November, 1951, the society, in association with the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Chinese Medical Association, the all-China federations of democratic women, of students and of youth, sent out a call for the introduction of first-aid training in factories, high schools and various people's organisations. Good results have been reported.

The emblem of the red cross on a white ground has become a well-known and welcome symbol to the millions of workers on big construction projects where the society is providing medical and health facilities. In 1951, from January to June, 171 medical workers were sent by the Red Cross to the Huai river area in Anhwei province. In addition to supplying regular medical services, Red Cross personnel

have inoculated 610,000 people, arranged for purified drinking water and generally looked after the sanitation of the workers' living quarters and their surroundings. The Red Cross helped in the campaign for the elimination of rats, fleas and other disease-carriers. As a result of this work, epidemics have been eliminated along the Huai river.

The society has carried the Red Cross flag to the areas of the national minorities. On Hainan island, it has succeeded in introducing modern medical measures to the districts inhabited by the Miao and Li peoples who were bitterly exploited under the Kuomintang regime. Old-type midwives have been retrained, local health committees have been set up in the villages, and Miaos and Lis have been taught to give inoculations.

Red Cross teams have served on the building of the Chengtu-Chungking railway, aided the land reform and many rural areas.

The Red Cross has provided urgent relief and medical aid to districts struck by natural

disasters. At the end of 1951, after an earthquake in Likiang, Yunnan province, the Kunming chapter sent a team to give medical aid and relief. In September, 1951, when the Liao river overflowed its banks in the Northeast, the Red Cross provided medical and relief services to the people affected.

In the international sphere, besides its humanitarian activities in Korea, in June, this year, the Society, learning of famine in India, sent 2,000 million yuan (421,941 rupees) in aid of the people in the threatened areas.

The National Red Cross Society of China is one of the executive members of the League of Red Cross Societies. Since its reorganisation, it has attended the 21st meeting of the Board of Governors in Monte Carlo in October, 1950 and the executive committee meetings held in Geneva in May and December, 1951. At this year's meeting in Toronto, the society is represented by Mme. Li Teh-chuan and nine governors including Wu Yung-pu, the general secretary of the People's Relief Administration of China.

The Eighteenth International Red Cross Conference

The 18th international conference of Red Cross societies ended its session in Toronto on August 7.

As at other international meetings, the U.S. government representatives did their best to prevent the truth about American crimes against humanity from being heard at the conference.

The so-called "political" questions which frightened the U.S. delegation were contained in the three resolutions on which the attention of the conference centred:

1. The Chinese resolution condemning the grave violations of the Geneva Conventions by the U.S. invading forces in Korea and upholding the sanctity of the conventions; 2, the Soviet resolution on the prohibition of the use of the atom bomb; 3, the Polish resolution on the ratification of and adherence to the Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use of bacteriological weapons.

These resolutions preserved the humanitarian traditions of the international Red Cross movement, but those who controlled the conference procedure in close co-operation with the U.S. delegates attempted to sidetrack full discussion of them.

To substantiate their resolution, the Chinese delegation had brought with them evidence of U.S. atrocities and germ warfare in the form of films, recordings, photographs, P.O.W. letters, etc. But under U.S. pressure, the conference refused to see this evidence, and, instead, on August 2, the British, Australian and Belgium delegates proposed a resolution which in effect would have appointed the International Committee of the Red Cross as an investigation team.

But the Chinese delegation reminded the conference that the I.C.R.C., a private group of Swiss citizens, had been fully exposed as a dishonourable body which in the past hid the crimes of the nazis and acts today as the obedient tool of the U.S. generals in South Korea.

While welcoming any truly impartial, sincere, independent international investigation, Madame Li Teh-chuan, chief delegate of the Chinese delegation, stated:

"The Chinese delegation believes that for obvious reasons of military security, the Korean and Chinese people will refuse investigations undertaken by any individual or organisation which is nothing but a partisan tool of certain powers, such as the International Committee headed by Paul Ruegger. Second, any investigation to be valid must, first of all, be made with the consent of the Korean and Chinese governments and be conducted by people recognised as impartial also by the two victimised countries, namely, Korea and China, and with the participation in all its activities by representatives of the two victimised countries."

Though the U.S. government representatives sabotaged the work of the conference, its attempts to avoid discussion of its crimes will fail. Millions have already been brought the knowledge of convincing evidence of those crimes. The unity and efforts of honest people throughout the world who love humanitarian principles will defeat the attempts of the U.S. government to turn the International Red Cross into its tool.

—D.H.

India in the Struggle for Peace

In an interview with a special correspondent of the Hsinhua News Agency, Mr. Romesh Chandra, secretary of the All-India Peace Council and deputy-secretary-general of the Preparatory Committee of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, gave the following answers to questions on the activities of the Indian people in the world peace movement and particularly in relation to preparations for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions scheduled to be held in Peking in the latter part of September.

What is your reaction to the resolutions of the special session of the World Peace Council recently held in Berlin?

I am deeply impressed by the new perspectives which these resolutions open up for the development of the peace movement.

I am thoroughly convinced that the resolution on ending the war in Korea passed by the World Peace Council with its simple, two-point demand: "Immediate cessation of hostilities through an armistice based on respect for international law and customs" and "Ratification and observance by all countries of the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925" will help the Indian peace movement to draw into its fold large sections of people who have thus far remained outside it.

Equally, the call of the Berlin session for a real peace treaty to replace the illegal San Francisco treaty with Japan will commend itself to all sections of the Indian people who sympathise with the courageous struggle of the Japanese people for their freedom and against the forces of war.

The address of the World Peace Council to the governments of the four great powers and to all the peoples regarding the German problem will meet with response among all sections of the Indian people.

The All-India Peace Council is especially gratified to note the emphasis given by the World Peace Council to the duty imposed on trade unions, political parties, people's organisations, religious bodies and youth to strengthen the cause of peace.

The Indian peace movement has itself recently addressed an appeal to the Indian people's organisations which have till now failed to place the struggle for peace in the forefront of their programmes. I am happy to be able to inform you that the appeal is meeting with considerable response.

The Central Council of the All-India Peasant Association, in a resolution passed last month, has drawn special attention to the failure on its part and has called for the holding of peasant conferences for peace at all levels, for a special drive for signatures to the Pact of Peace, and for full support to the Indian peace movement. This development is of the most profound significance, for the peasant organisation is naturally one which can carry the message of the World Peace Council to the largest number of Indian people.

I am confident the World Peace Council's resolution will help broaden and deepen India's peace movement at this important juncture in human history.

When the Indian delegates returned from the Preparatory Conference for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, what did they report to the Indian people about the conference?

Professor D. D. Kosambi, leader of the Indian delegation, at a press conference on his return, emphasised the key importance of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference and also spoke of the evidence he had seen of the use of germ warfare in Korea and China. Professor Kosambi's article on the conference was widely reproduced in papers supporting the peace movement all over the country.

Another Indian delegate, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, has spoken at several public meetings in Bombay and Ahmedabad on the significance of the conference. He, too, has agreed to write for publication a special appeal to the Indian peasants to support the conference. As a leader of the peasant movement, the appeal from him will undoubtedly evoke a great response.

A third delegate, Sardar Gur Bakhsh Singh, only just returned from China, has already addressed a public meeting on the conference in Delhi. He has also agreed to tour the country in the month of August to popularise the aims of the conference.

I may add that all the Indian delegates are also writing articles on what they saw in China and particularly the great love for peace and the struggle being conducted so heroically by the Chinese people against aggression and inhuman forms of warfare.

What preparations are being made by the All-India Peace Council for participation in the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference?

On the initiative of the All-India Peace Council, the All-India Preparatory Committee for the conference is being set up with its headquarters in Delhi. All important people's organisations have been invited to join the preparatory committee, and leading representative individuals of all viewpoints are being approached to join the committee.

We are receiving far more response to the call of the conference than we ever anticipated. We already have indications that very large numbers of members of Parliament belonging to all parties will join the committee.

The initial task of popularisation of the aims of the conference has been undertaken through wide-spread publicity. The declaration of the preparatory conference at Peking has been published in full by over twenty important papers all over the country. These papers are also carrying a weekly column written by me entitled "Forward to Peking," which gives information regarding the preparations for the conference. The articles on various aspects of the conference written by prominent Indians are also to be sent out for publication in the press. At the call of the Bureau of the All-India Peace Council, the fortnight from July 13 to 27 is being specially utilised to collect signatures from leading citizens to the appeal to the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to act in favour of peace in Korea and against the use of germ warfare.

This campaign is being combined with that calling for support for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

From August 3 to 10, the Indian Preparatory Committee is observing "Asia Week" specifically to popularise the conference. Reports have been received from various provinces which show widespread preparations for the observance of the "Asia Week."

Towards the end of August, sponsoring conferences for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference will be held on a really wide basis in all the provinces, leading to the All-India Sponsoring Conference at the start of September in the Indian capital.

We are confident of sending a really representative delegation headed by the most important names in all fields of India's political, cultural, economic and social life.

What has been the reaction of the Indian people to the use of germ warfare in Korea and China?

A feeling of revulsion and horror has swept the country since the first news came of the use of the bacteriological weapon by the American forces. Opinions already expressed by the Indians, who have examined the facts for themselves in Peking and elsewhere, have succeeded in confirming the charges made by the Chinese and Korean governments.

The Indian people do not find it difficult to believe that the American imperialists have used this barbaric weapon against the Chinese and Korean peoples.

The All-India Peace Council and other organisations supporting the cause of peace have taken pains to place the facts before the people and counter the lies which the makers of war seek to spread.

The strong sentiments of the Indian people in favour of impartial investigation and punishment of those found guilty have found expression in the proposals by hundreds of thousands of persons in all parts of the country in public meetings and rallies.

That is why the Indian people will warmly welcome the sending of an impartial delegation by the World Peace Council so that the facts may be known and the complete prohibition of germ warfare be brought nearer.

The All-India Peace Council is very conscious of the fact that the campaign against germ warfare has not been as intense as it should be in this country. But we are confident that peace committees

and mass organisations will redouble their efforts to make the truth known in the coming weeks.

What is the Indian people's attitude regarding the bombing of the Yalu power plants and Northeast China?

The bombing of the Yalu power plants has met with universal condemnation among the Indian people.

The Indian Prime Minister has himself come out strongly and repeatedly in unqualified condemnation of the bombing. This in itself is a reflection of the strength of opinion on this question among all sections of the Indian people.

In Bombay, the Peace Council held a public meeting to condemn the Yalu bombings. The intensity of public feeling can be judged from the fact that the hall was packed to suffocation and that stormy cheers broke out when the veteran Indian Gandhian and pacifist Dr. J. C. Kumarappa called for a boycott of American goods as a gesture of protest against the Yalu crimes. The hall rang with slogans of "Boycott American Goods!" in a way they have never done till now.

The Yalu bombings have increased the sentiment against the American imperialist crimes in Korea very considerably. The Indian newspapers have been practically unanimous in their condemnation.

What are the views of the Indian peace movement and the Indian people with regard to the Japanese question?

The Indian peace movement has, from its very inception, strongly supported the Japanese people's struggle for peace, freedom and democracy, and has resolutely opposed all attempts to remilitarise Japan and keep it under the control of the American imperialists.

At the second All-India Peace Congress in May last year, a special resolution was adopted on the Japanese question which condemned the efforts then being made to conclude a separate peace treaty with Japan and to remilitarise Japan.

We believe that the campaign unleashed by this resolution contributed in considerable measure to the stand taken by the Indian government on the issue of the San Francisco conference and the treaty.

The Indian people have been inspired by the news of the courageous manner in which, during the last few months, the Japanese people have been struggling against the forces of war. Their hands have reached out towards them in solidarity and affection.

There is every reason to believe that the Indian people will respond fully to the call of the World Peace Council resolution "on the struggle against Japanese militarisation, for a democratic Japan," adopted at the special session in Berlin, for a real peace treaty with Japan providing for the withdrawal of all occupation forces and the removal of foreign bases, and for full sovereignty and democratic and peaceful development of the Japanese people.

In conjunction with the preparations for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, a campaign of friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and for a just solution of the Japanese question will be organised by the Indian peace movement.

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions

A delegation from Costa Rica to the Preparatory Conference for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions arrived in Peking on July 31 after some delay. The delegates are: Vital Murillo Esquizei, Ovidio Salazar and Adela De Saenz, school teachers; and Guelleimo Baiquero Cabezas, a trade unionist.

* * *

From Viet-Nam, a delegation composed of twelve combat and labour heroes and representatives of people in other walks of life will be sent to the coming peace conference. Xuan Thuy, president of the Viet-Nam Journalists' Association, was selected as Viet-Nam's representative to the preparatory committee of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

* * *

The Japan Peace Committee has announced a national campaign centred on the peace conference. Delegates to the conference will be elected from national organisations and from various districts; they will include noted public figures.

The committee has just organised a "Peace Movement Month" throughout Japan which ended on August 15. Peace meetings are being held in various prefectures and districts. They will lead up to a national peace conference which will be attended by representatives from all parts of the country.

The Japan-China Friendship Association, on July 7, the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Japanese imperialists' aggressive war against China, stated in a message to the Chinese people that the standing council of the association supported the coming conference in Peking and had decided to send delegates to it. The same day, forty persons noted in the world of culture wrote a letter to their Chinese colleagues pledging that "whatever the obstruction, we will send our cultural delegates to Peking to attend the peace conference."

* * *

An "Asia Week" from August 3 to 10 and an "Asia Day" on August 10 publicising the significance of the coming peace conference was widely celebrated in India, sponsored by the Indian Peace Conference Preparatory Committee.

A broadly representative delegation to Peking will be elected in September at a national sponsoring conference to be convened under the auspices of the Indian Peace Conference Preparatory Committee.

* * *

The executive committee of the Pakistan Peace Committee in Karachi, after hearing the report made by M. A. Shakoore, Pakistan delegate to the preparatory conference of the peace conference fully endorsed the declaration and proposals adopted by the conference.

* * *

The Indonesian Preparatory Committee for the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference has been set up. The preparatory committee elected Sidik Kertapati of the Peasants United Front, a member of parliament, as chairman; Arbain Dunga, businessman, as vice-chairman; Zain Nasution, chairman of the Indonesian National Peace Committee, as general-secretary. The religious leader Uktolseja, who is now in Peking, was elected to participate in the preparatory work of the peace conference. Peace exhibitions will be held during the period of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference.

* * *

In Ceylon, a broad sponsoring committee to prepare for the coming conference has been set up. Among the well-known public figures who signed the declaration issued by the committee are the Rev. K. Siri Pannasara Thero, Principal of Vidyalankara Privena and Chief High Priest (Buddhist) of Colombo and Chilaw; Pieter Keuneman, M. P., and president of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation; Dr. N. M. Perera, M. P., president of the Ceylon Federation of Labour; Leslie Goonewardene, general-secretary of the Lanka Samasamaja Party; S. D. Bandarahake, M. P., president of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Youth League; and Dr. Kumaran Ratnam, a former mayor of Colombo.

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The Pacific Peace Committee of Australia resolved on July 29 to set up a national initiating committee for the selection of delegates to attend the forthcoming conference.

The Party Organisation—Soul of the Factory

Wang Ping

At the end of April, 1950, Hao Tsui-chin was appointed secretary of the Party organisation at a state-owned sulphuric-acid plant in China's Northeast. It was with some trepidation that he heard of this assignment, because, like most of his comrades of peasant origin, he had received little formal education—he had finished only three classes of a primary school, and knew little about industry. But for several years before his appointment to the plant, he had been an activist in the revolutionary movement. He was with the People's Liberation Army for nine years, and then for five years, he was engaged in local Party work. This was experience that gave him the confidence that he could succeed at his new task.

As soon as he received his appointment, Hao set himself to studying all the available instructions on the work of Party leadership in industrial enterprises. He quickly grasped the main aim, namely, that "the first task of a Party organisation within an enterprise is to look after production and ensure the fulfilment of the production plan." But he had no concrete knowledge of how this should be done.

Three days after his arrival at the plant, he attended a meeting of workers and office staff members at which many model workers were presented with awards. The plant manager read a detailed report of the work done by the model workers and of the contributions made by those who had introduced innovations and improved their methods of work. As he listened, Hao realised that to increase the number of model workers and to improve production, he needed to understand exactly how these innovations and improvements could raise productivity. But the trouble was that, on arrival at the plant, he knew nothing of the way its complex machines or its production processes worked. He decided that he must master all the details of production.

Mastering Production

From his rich experience in Party work, he knew already how necessary it was to establish close ties with the masses. He therefore decided to spend more of his time with the workers and to study production with their help. At first, it was extremely difficult. He understood practically nothing of what they told him about production technique. But he remembered that Chairman Mao Tse-tung had said that "the work we have become accustomed to will soon be set aside, and we shall have to undertake new, unfamiliar work... We will have to undertake this work, and we shall finally master it, in a

few months, in a year or two, or in three or five years if need be," and he persevered.

Aided by the workers, Hao carried on his study of the process of sulphuric-acid production. But the workers, working in different sections, did not themselves understand the entire process of production, and so he had to get the aid of the engineering and technical staff.

When he had acquainted himself with the general situation at the plant, Hao had come to the conclusion that the Party workers and plant management took great care of the workers, but paid far too little attention to the engineering and technical staff. This was out of step with the Party policy which stressed that relations must be strengthened with the engineers and technicians. It was clear that this wrong attitude must be corrected. But there were difficulties, particularly since some of the technicians were slack at their work, while others, still under the influence of old ideas, behaved quite badly. Following the directive issued by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Northeast bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Hao proposed that the engineers and technicians be enlisted to teach the general process of sulphuric-acid production to the leading workers of the plant. This proposal was enthusiastically accepted by all, and the technicians agreed. So training courses were organised. These enabled the Party and leading workers to form a clearer picture of the state of affairs at the plant. They also helped to rally the technical staff and to strengthen the ties between technicians and workers.

As a result of this practical study, the Party organisation improved its work considerably. It began to tackle much more effectively the various problems which the plant faced. Studying the question of rationalisation proposals, the Party organisation ascertained that most of these proposals were put forward by class-conscious and highly qualified workers; only a small percentage was made by the younger members of the Party or of the New Democratic Youth League, who, although highly advanced politically, lacked technical knowledge. The Party organisation, therefore, immediately took steps to start technical courses for the workers and staff members of the plant and raise up the all-round technical level.

Strengthening the Party Branch

In addition to carrying out measures aimed at increasing production, the Party organisation improv-

ed its political educational work for the workers, engineers and technicians. This campaign was successful in its aim of ending the former sectarian tendencies of some Communist Party members, enlisting new activists and increasing the membership of the Party organisation. In April, 1950, the plant's Party organisation had only 29 members. By the end of that year, their number had grown to 124. In April, 1950, there was not a single engineer or technician among the members of the Party organisation. Seven of them joined the Party before the end of the year. There was not a single staff member in the Party organisation in April, 1950. By the end of the year, there were six. Seventy-four workers with five years of production experience are now Communist Party members. Of the 97 model workers, 39 are members of the Party. Thus Communists now play a leading part in every sphere of work of the plant, and the Party organisation today enjoys a high prestige. Now there is an enthusiastic factory-wide response to each and every call of the Party organisation.

But now Hao became conscious of a new defect. The leading Party members and rank-and-file Communists were giving the most part of their attention to production problems. Party meetings were only discussing questions concerning fulfilment of production plans and the mastering of production techniques. Ideological training was being neglected, and workers formed the one-sided opinion that it was enough to "master technique to be a real worker." By underestimating ideological training, they were turning the Party organisation into an administrative or technical organ. And so the Party organisation resolved to intensify and redirect its political education among the workers and staff members of the plant.

Looking After the Workers

In carrying out this work, the Party branch simultaneously made every effort to eradicate the sources of discontent among certain workers, which in its turn harmed production. For instance, several old, experienced workers worked with little enthusiasm and even wanted to leave the plant for another factory. It was learnt that they were discontented because there was no school for their children near the plant. The Party organisation proposed to the plant management to open a school. It also proposed that a nursery and kindergarten be opened and thus enable mothers to participate in production. Workers, engineers and technicians often complained of the absence of mass cultural activities at the plant. It was on the proposal of the Party organisation that the plant management purchased a motion-picture projector. Now the plant club shows movies twice a week. The Party organisation also organises other mass cultural activities, such as excursions, outings on the river and so on. And it thoroughly interests itself in all aspects of improving workers' and staff members' life.

The political education that the Party organisation carries on among the workers and staff members of the plant helps to improve production and raise

their efficiency. Their living conditions improve with the increase of production and so does their attitude to work. This is just as J.V. Stalin said in his speech at the First All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites on November 17, 1935: "Life has become more joyous. And when life is joyous, work goes well. Hence the high rates of output. Hence the heroes and heroines of labour." The Party organisation pays close attention to the workers' and staff members' opinions and sees that prompt action is taken on questions affecting their work and living conditions.

Thus, the Party branch took a very active part in introducing safety measures at the plant. Effective precautions have resulted in the complete disappearance of dust in one of the shops; machines have been fitted out with proper guards. Every shop now has its first-aid station. As a result of these measures, there has been a sharp reduction in cases of illness or accidents at work—from 20 per cent in 1950 to 6.5 per cent in 1951.

Relying on the Masses

In carrying out its work, the Party organisation relies firstly on the most active elements among the workers and staff members of the plant. With their help, it mobilises the mass of the workers to solve all production problems. In all its activities connected with the fulfilment of production plans, ideological education of the workers and staff members of the plant and the political campaigns launched in the country at the call of the Party and government, the Party branch carries out the directives of the Communist Party and the Central People's Government. For instance, the new *Marriage Law*, at first sight, doesn't appear to be connected with production problems. Yet it is. The Party organisation came across cases in which the work of certain workers and staff members was affected by difficulties in their family relations. Some workers and staff members with old-fashioned ideas about family relations behaved badly towards their wives and were thus themselves responsible for their own unhappy home life. The Party organisation organised meetings at which workers and staff members were told about the provisions of the new *Marriage Law* and advised how to improve family relations. By such means, they were helped to straighten out their family difficulties and raise their political level and efficiency.

The regular political study courses at the plant include such subjects as the history of the development of society, the Party's agrarian policy, current political and international affairs. These lectures and discussions help the workers and staff members to get rid of backward bourgeois attitudes, raise their labour enthusiasm, develop their love of and loyalty to the Party and People's Government. They have helped them to see more clearly the evil designs of the American aggressors. Each of the great national campaigns—the Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea Movement, the campaign for the suppression of counter-revolutionary elements and

the campaign to eliminate corruption, waste and bureaucratism—have served to stimulate the labour enthusiasm of the whole factory collective.

Rallying the Old Technicians

The Party organisation also wages a consistent struggle against the conservative ideas current among the engineers and technicians of the plant. Such ideas are combated by introducing new production methods and popularising workers' rationalisation proposals and improvements and the successes achieved by individual workers. At the same time, the Party explains the harm caused by old-fashioned attitudes to production.

It should be borne in mind that most of modern China's engineers and technicians got their education under the old regime. China was a semi-feudal, semi-colonial country; its technical science was backward. The technical ideas of the old Chinese intelligentsia were developed under conditions of semi-feudal and semi-colonial backwardness and under the direct influence of the scientific and technical education imported into China from the capitalist countries. This state of affairs, of course, could not satisfy the demands of the new China. And so one of the most important tasks of Party work with the engineers and technicians of the plant consists in instilling in them the feeling of national pride, ending retrograde cosmopolitan influences in their ideology and developing in them a proletarian attitude towards labour. The Party organisation teaches and inspires the technical specialists to place all their technical knowledge at the service of production, to raise their political level and develop their technical knowledge. Taking into consideration that most of the engineers and technicians are of petty-bourgeois origin, who waver in their stands—sometimes suffering from conceit and sometimes losing courage—the Party organisation, giving each one sympathetic personal attention, encourages them to overcome difficulties when they seem to be losing confidence in themselves and calls on them not to rest on their laurels when the work goes well.

The work done by the Party organisation to rally the engineers and technicians has considerably increased their role in production, raised their political level and stimulated their labour enthusiasm; and, on the other hand, the technical level of the workers is rising constantly, while production is improving both quantitatively and qualitatively. On the proposal of the Party organisation, two members of the engineering and technical staff have been promoted deputy-chief-engineers, two have been made assistant-chief-engineers, five have been appointed department managers, eight have been promoted shop managers, eight have been made foremen and two have been given the job of team leaders. Moreover, the Party organisation has elected one of the technicians to be its propagandist and

another to be deputy-chairman of the factory Party committee; it proposed four as members of the factory committee of the New Democratic Youth League, another six as secretaries of the shop branches of the New Democratic Youth League, and a further three as members of the shop bureaux of this youth organisation.

Remoulding Peasant Cadres

The Party organisation has also done a great deal to re-educate those workers recently arrived from the rural areas who displayed conservative attitudes towards work. At first, they worked badly. It took three or four of them to do the work of one man; they cared little about keeping their work places clean, neglected their studies, left the plant before time and placed their personal interests above those of the collective.

The Party organisation used all the means at its disposal to change this backward attitude and lack of discipline among these workers. To do this, it was absolutely necessary first to raise their political level. The Party branch, therefore, launched an educational campaign. At meetings and in talks with them, the Communists called on these workers to follow the example of the model workers, stressing that the workers were now masters of their country and, therefore, should work energetically and in a well-organised manner. Strict working rules were drawn up to end slackness and lack of organisation. A campaign was launched to further develop criticism and self-criticism. This helped the new workers overcome their lack of interest in work, and the "purely chummy" relations among them that in fact hampered production. Then, it was necessary to organise technical courses to help them master production techniques.

Much has been achieved already. In less than a year, approximately 30 per cent of the new workers raised their qualifications and were promoted fifth grade workers, while 49 per cent were promoted sixth grade workers.

Young comrade Hao Tsui-chin has seen the Party branch win big successes in its struggle to improve production. These have been the fruit of the correct policy of the Party organisation which has relied on the masses, showed keen concern for the feelings and needs of the workers and staff members and systematically fought against backward ideas that harmed production. The Party workers, now well acquainted with the conditions at the plant, have successfully mobilised the workers and staff members to fulfil production plans.

"The Party organisation is the soul of the factory," declare the workers, giving their final seal of approval. "We must follow the Communists. We work with confidence and enthusiasm because we are led by the Communist Party."

Transforming Northern Kiangsu

Our Correspondent

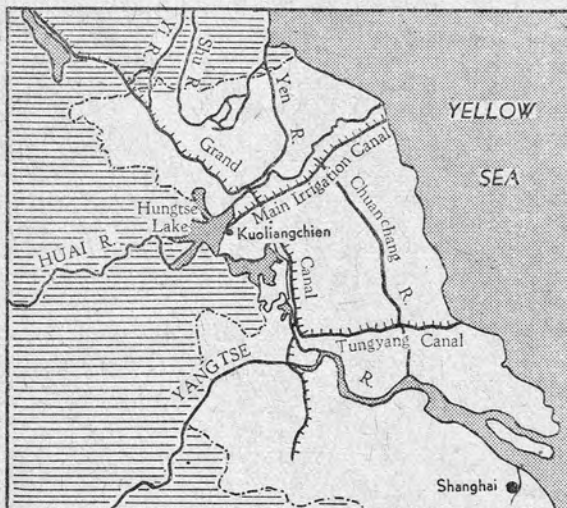
China's workers, peasants and engineers are transforming a vast area in the central part of Northern Kiangsu province. They are re-arranging the whole natural water supply over this great area, the size of Holland, to ensure an increase in rice output of at least one million tons.

Six hundred thousand hectares of land along the sea coast will be rid of its excessive alkaline content. Tens of thousands more families will settle in the area and grow cotton for Shanghai's expanding textile industry. A 500-kilometre long forest shelter-belt will be developed along the coast to protect these new cotton lands from the typhoons that come in from the Pacific.

When the work began to carry out Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call to harness the Huai river, it was quickly found that much more was involved than merely building dykes and dams to control that river alone. In fact, the vast irrigation scheme of northern Kiangsu is one outgrowth of the Huai river project. In size, as a single connected irrigation system, it is one of the biggest ever undertaken in the world's history.

When the news of this further project was published, the local peasants volunteered to help in hundreds of thousands.

Already by the end of June, they had excavated a main irrigation canal from the Huai river to the sea 170 kilometres long and from 60 to 140 metres wide. Cutting through sand and rock, with a minimum of high-powered machinery, they have dug a channel in seven months nearly equal in size to the whole Suez canal that took ten years to build.



Northern Kiangsu and its main irrigation waterways

They have dug away some 72 million cubic metres of earth in this amazingly short time.

This canal is the central feature of the whole project. By the time all the big interconnecting and smaller criss-crossing irrigation channels are built all over the region by 1955, they will have dealt with a volume of earthwork three times that of the Suez canal.

Where before only 150,000 hectares of land had enough water—and sometimes too much—by the end of the whole scheme, 1,720,000 hectares of rice and cotton fields will be assured a regular, unfailing water supply. Rice output will, it is estimated, be doubled, increasing by more than one million tons annually. An additional crop of 110,000 tons of raw cotton will be gathered from land now not used at all, to feed the constantly growing demand of Shanghai's textile mills.

The trouble in this province began when the Yellow river burst its banks in the twelfth century and added its waters to those of the existing rivers—the Huai, the Yi and the Shu. It silted them up, making them shallower and throwing the ancient river systems, which provided some simple form of irrigation and drainage, into total disorder. Floods and droughts alternated. And from the twelfth century to the end of the Kuomintang days, nobody took the trouble to put things right.

Earlier work on the Huai, Yi and Shu rivers, which began almost as soon as the People's Government was established, laid the foundations for the present irrigation scheme. The flood flow of the Yi and Shu rivers is now completely under control, and the second stage of the works along the Huai river was finished in July, 1952. Inundation has, therefore, in the main been eliminated, opening the way for using the precious water to benefit the peasants. Comparing the scale of irrigation alone with the famous Mohammed Aly Barrage which irrigates part of the Nile Delta, for example, the present irrigation scheme is almost one and a half times as big.

The main irrigation canal from the Huai river to the sea runs east. Actually, the Huai river runs into the Hungtse lake, and the canal flows out of the lake. At its outflow is another of those vast modern engineering constructions made by the workers of Shanghai's steel mills—a movable dam at Kuoliangchien that regulates the flow. The installation of these sluice gates will maintain a steady outflow of 500 cubic metres of water per second throughout the irrigation season. By any engineering standard, this in itself is an unusual achievement.

But this is by no means all. Three other major canals are being linked up with the trunk canal that runs to the sea. They use parts of three existing waterways—the ancient Grand canal, the Tungyang

canal and the Chuanchang river—constituting a total length of some 350 kilometres. These provide the east-west and north-south lattice work in the total frame of the scheme. And within this frame, every smaller river and stream is to be woven into the pattern to ensure the circulation of the water, while at the level of every field, local peasants are digging special irrigation ditches that tie up with the planned flow as a whole.

As can be imagined, the number of secondary works entailed in so vast a scheme is great. Nearly a thousand culverts are being constructed to lead the water from the main to lesser channels. Innumerable locks are being provided to help the transport that will also benefit from the new network. Water gates are being installed near the coast at the mouths of local rivers to prevent the intrusion of sea water

into the land that will be cleansed by the irrigation system. Whole new villages and cotton farms are being built to receive the newcomers who are already flowing into the formerly deserted coastal region. And plans are being worked out to make use of the abundant controlled water supply for future hydroelectric power stations to supply electricity to the farms and villages.

The 1,300,000 peasants who, by their seven months' labour on the main trunk canal, broke the back of the work, are now home in their villages harvesting the summer crops. From next year, they will already see results from their labour in extra rice and cotton. And this winter, a new army of peasants will shoulder their spades and step forward to carry further the life-giving transformation of nature which they have so fruitfully begun.

PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT (II): SOYA BEANS

China's milch cow; the king of beans; gold from the earth—all these names have been given the soya bean at various times in various places. And yet, none of them expresses aptly enough the many uses this legume can be put to.

The soya bean is a native of East Asia. Records exist to prove that it was grown in China five thousand years ago. But the West came to know it well less than a hundred years ago, although it was brought to Europe for the first time in 1790. America met the soya bean in 1804 without being impressed by it then. The importance of soya beans and soya bean products was appreciated only during their display at the Vienna International Exhibition in 1873. The public was amazed at the many uses to which this bean could be put. In 1908, the first consignment of 2,000 tons was exported from China to England. From then on, the soya bean's career has been phenomenal.

China remains the largest producer, though Korea, Japan and Indonesia, the Soviet Union and, in the last twenty years, the U.S.A., have been planting soya beans successfully. Although the bean grows in every part of the country, the Liao valley in the Northeast, the Yangtse and the Yellow river valleys are the main producing areas of China.

Soya beans are sown between May and June and harvested in September and October every year. What makes the plant so useful is the fact that its roots have protuberances that absorb nitrogen from the air and the soil, so that no nitrogenous fertiliser is needed. This very characteristic of preserving soil fertility makes the soya bean a valuable rotation crop.

The oval-shaped beans grow in threes or fours in their pod. The yellow-coloured ones are the most important because they contain the greatest quantity of oil. The black, greenish and white soya beans

contain less oil and protein and hence are not so commonly cultivated as the yellow kind.

Now, let us list some of the many uses to which yellow soya beans are put. First, they are a very nourishing, important food because of their fat and protein content which is much higher than that of wheat or rice. The soya bean is also rich in minerals—potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium and iron, etc.—as well as in Vitamins A and B.

For children, the soya bean can be made into a milk substitute. Its protein value is even higher than that of real cow's milk, although the fat content is less. On the other hand, the fat content of the soya bean is only one-third less than that of pork.

The oil squeezed from the soya bean can replace lard or butter when it is processed and hardened; it is nutritious and easily digested and, in fact, is of better quality than the cooking-fat or margarine commonly made from cotton-seed oil. And, finally, the soya bean serves in the manufacture of salad oil, chocolate, cocoa and many medicinal drugs to be taken internally.

The soya bean is thus a very nourishing food for children as well as adults, and it is not by chance that a thousand million people in the world use it regularly as such. In China it is used mainly as bean curd, bean milk, sauce and oil. Bean curd is practically a daily item in Chinese cooking; we may even say that, without soya bean sauce, the Chinese cuisine would not be what it is.

The next important use of soya beans is as animal feed and fertiliser. Livestock and poultry flourishes on bean-cake (soya-bean residue from the oil factory after the oil content is squeezed out). Its protein and mineral content causes an increase in milk secretion in cows and goats. As fertiliser, soya beans in the form of bean-cakes are widely used because they contain phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen, and this use was known very early in

China's history, especially for the rice paddy-fields. In Indonesia, bean-cakes from Northeast China have been used as fertiliser for sugar cane. In Japan, Chinese produced bean-cakes for fertiliser have been used in large quantities. There are exports also to Malaya, Burma, Siam and other countries.

Now we come to an even more important use of soya beans, and one that will surely expand as time and experimentation progresses: that is, for industrial purposes. For instance, by virtue of its elasticity, soya-bean powder can be made into many plastic products such as buttons, ash-trays, cigarette cases or machine parts for the textile industry. The Ford company has used great quantities of soya beans in the manufacture of its automobiles, each car using 10-15 lbs.

The soya bean can be made into glue, especially for plywood to replace dry glue. Although its adhesive quality is less than that of animal glue, it is cheaper and very suitable for many industrial uses, especially, for instance, in paper-making.

Because of their fat content, soya beans are a useful ingredient in the manufacture of soap. They can also be made into artificial wool, which, interwoven with cotton yarn, produces very good cloth. They serve, further, as a substitute for tung oil in making the varnish for waxcloth, and are the ingredient of many ointments and salves. They can also be used as materials for explosives and glycerin. And this foregoing list by no means exhausts their uses.

How much soya bean does China produce? In 1931, China's output stood at 11 million tons, of which 5,200,000 tons came from Northeast China alone. Under Japanese occupation, and during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, China's output decreased 40 per cent. After V-J Day, soya-bean production remained low under the reactionary KMT misrule. But since liberation, due to the land reform and the recovery of agricultural production everywhere in the country, production and export figures have begun to climb back to their former heights. This was possible through the organisation of mutual-aid teams among the emancipated peasants who have been using more modern agricultural implements and improving farming techniques. Compare these figures: in the old China, soya-bean output per hectare was less than 1,500 kilogrammes. In 1951, the agricultural labour hero Chiang Chi-fang of Paichuan county, Heilungkiang province, Northeast China, was able to reap 4,300 kilogrammes per hectare. His example is being taken up by innumerable mutual-aid teams, which are aiming to achieve an average output of 3,750 kilogrammes per hectare this year. By such achievements, soya-bean production this year will cover all domestic needs, and greater amounts will be available for export.



A stack of soya bean-cakes for feed and fertiliser at an agricultural co-operative's distribution centre

China has been an exporter of soya beans since 1871. Among her customers have been Japan, the Soviet Union, Holland, Great Britain, Indonesia and several Near Eastern countries. Japanese aggression in 1931 sharply cut the soya-bean exports from China's Northeast. Now, the new China is again making great strides as a soya-bean exporter. In 1950, Western Europe imported a total of 270,000 tons of soya beans of which 35 per cent were supplied by China. In 1951, the same area imported 780,000 tons of soya beans of which 65 per cent came from China!

The high quality of China's soya beans assures this commodity a ready market throughout the world—in Europe, in Southeast Asia and in the Far East, especially Japan.

—Y. K. Chu.

CORRECTIONS :

In *People's China*, No. 14, 1952, page 39, in the *Chronicle of Events*, the first July 2 item should read: "A photo exhibition on the 3rd anniversary of the death of Georgi Dimitrov, former member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, opens in Peking."

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In the article *China's First Collective Farm*, page 24, column 2, the sentence beginning on line 38 should read: "The average per-capita income of the family with the lowest income was 1,250 kg. while that for the highest income family was 1,650 kg."

* * *

In *People's China*, No. 12, 1952, in the article *The American Dilemma at Panmunjom*, page 16, column 1, lines 29-30 should read: "demarcation line. They finally had to accept the further Korean and Chinese proposal to make the actual contact line the demarcation line. That contact line was and is still in effect—a tilted '38th Parallel', its eastern..." (There has, of course, been little change in that contact line. The demarcation line has not taken effect since it would have come into effect only if the armistice were signed within 30 days of the agreement on the line.—Ed.)

On Germ Warfare

Summary of a Report by Yves Farge

M. Yves Farge, the president of the French National Peace Committee and a former Minister of Food in the French government, was in China and Korea from April 28 to June 16. As a result of his investigations into germ warfare conducted by the American invaders against the Chinese and Korean peoples, M. Farge made a report on "Germ Warfare, the War in Korea and Their International Implications" to the special session of the World Peace Council meeting in Berlin from July 1-6. We print a summary of his report below.

M. Farge told the session that there was a definite, premeditated and co-ordinated plan for the waging of germ warfare. In its fundamentals, the germ war being waged by the American aggressors coincided with the military and scientific data that had appeared in books, magazines, newspapers and reports issued in the U.S.A. M. Farge said he had been led to his conclusions by the findings of the investigations which included the evidence of witnesses.

Records of factual findings were compiled in four central laboratories where work went on night and day. M. Farge visited two of the laboratories and found them excellently equipped with German, Japanese and American appliances and instruments.

"A study of the records," M. Farge said, "revealed that at first the aggressors endeavoured to disseminate disease germs over the largest possible areas by taking advantage of the wind or through human beings. They dropped tree leaves, feathers and pieces of paper, which would be carried by the wind, and small objects which the passer-by would be likely to pick up and put into his pocket. But it very soon became obvious that this was only one phase—the amateurish phase I would say—of the germ war, and that to obtain a complete picture, the investigator must study and compare facts over larger areas."

Certain points which had appeared inexplicable had now been cleared up. For instance, the question why planes should drop meat and dead animals which were not infected with disease. The investigations showed that meat and dead animals were deposited in places where Anthomyiid flies carrying germs of gastro-intestinal infections had been dropped to serve as sustenance which would allow of the multiplication of these flies.

The American aggressor's use of the bacteriological weapon was aimed at three fields: epidemiology, agriculture and industry.

From the collection and comparison of observations made in Korea and China, the investigators noted that tree leaves were dropped mainly in areas where the silkworm was cultivated or where cotton was grown. Further investigation of the problem passed from the microbiologists to the Agricultural Research Institute in Peking, which discovered that the leaves dropped in sericulture areas were infested with a certain parasite, and the leaves deposited on cotton fields contained a pathogenic fungus.

Attempts were made to poison the fisheries in the Gulf of Pohai and off the north coast of the Yellow sea. Insects carrying the germs of typhoid—notably a variety of the cockchafer—were dropped in the shore waters near Dairen and Tsingtao.

M. Farge described how he investigated the case of cockles dropped by American planes on a hill in the village of Chari in Korea. On May 16 and 17, American planes dropped bombs on the plains north and south of the hill. On May 18, several of these cockles, packed in straw, were found in a spot where only woodcutters pass occasionally. A local tradesman's wife had found some, and she and her husband had eaten some of these and died (May 19): the cause of death was cholera. "It seemed absurd to us," M. Farge said, "that an American plane should drop infected cockles on a hill in the hope of infecting some casual passer-by." As a matter of fact, the cockles had been intended for two reservoirs on top of the hill and had missed their target by 300-400 metres. Both reservoirs had immediately been drained, and the people asked to disinfect all the water sources of the district. The cockles were of a type common along the coasts of Korea and Japan. The straw-packing used was of a type customary in Pusan on the southern tip of Korea.

Inspection of the map of Korea marked with the localities where germ raids had occurred and of the records of factual evidence warranted three conclusions:

1. Epidemic gastro-intestinal infections were spread by insects or through objects dropped into the water or in the vicinity of reservoirs, springs or rivers.

2. Infections of the respiratory tract, particularly plague, were spread through insects or objects dropped on the ruins of communities and on concentrations of troops and civilians without sufficient shelter.

3. The planes made a point of attacking communication lines and hubs, varying their methods in accordance with specific conditions. There had been cases of germs being disseminated by aerosol and by jet planes.

Korea, said M. Farge, has many mountain springs, rivers and natural reservoirs. The American military command took advantage of the thaw that set in in March and April in its attempts to spread gastro-intestinal infections, particularly cholera. Thus two

anomalous phenomena which signally conflicted with the classical data of epidemiology were found: the incidence of cholera in the cold season, and the origination of cholera, plague, typhoid and dysentery in watered plateaux, in the highlands and in river valleys, that is, in areas where climatic conditions were exceedingly salubrious.

M. Farge then dealt with the second aspect of germ warfare waged in Korea, the first being the contamination of water resources.

The U.S. air force made strenuous efforts to spread epidemics during the cold season. While some might say that bad conditions and congestion were favourable to epidemics and in fact caused them, M. Farge pointed out that entomologists brought forward certain observations which he then outlined in brief.

While it was true that in winter the population tended to live in compact groups, on the other hand, in the North Korean winter, which often lasts until April 15, insects, brought under the unusual conditions found, could not thrive or multiply. The North Korean winter precluded the appearance of insects in such places, yet house flies, green flies, meadow grasshoppers, black springtails, spiders and mosquitoes were found in large quantities on the snow, on the ice-covered ground, and on ice surfaces when the temperature was below zero. M. Farge noted another unusual circumstance: many of the flies were females about to oviposit. "One is led," M. Farge said, "perforce, to the conclusion that these flies, mosquitoes and other insects had been artificially conditioned to the climate."

The infection process was intended to be consummated this way: flies, on emerging from their torpor, tend to concentrate where there is warmth, and mosquitoes look for stones in the shelter of which to await higher temperatures. The human fleas, which carry plague and typhoid, fear the wind and the light of day and seek sheltered and dark places.

M. Farge mentioned a case in Northeast China where the population are on their guard against germ-dropping aircraft. On April 4, a large number of dead and half-dead mice and a small number of live mice were dropped by American planes on house roofs, court-yards and ponds in a district. Altogether 700 mice were picked up; all of them were found to be infected with plague. No cases of plague either among human beings or animals had been registered in the district before. Biologists in Shenyang (Mukden) and Peking stated that the mice did not belong to any of the fifteen varieties known in the Northeast.

A corroborating factor was the simultaneity of the operations against human beings, animals and crops and the simultaneous employment of the same pathogenic agents in districts a long way apart or, at any rate, not connected by direct communication.

It was difficult to imagine, said M. Farge, that under normal conditions the following could spread in one and the same country at one and the same time of the year.

1. Germs attacking man which spread through the medium of every agent and every means offered by the geographical, demographic and climatic conditions prevailing in the area at the time.

2. Germs attacking domestic animals, dropped in such places and at such times as to cause the gravest animal epidemics: *Pasteurella multocida*, spread by tarantulas, and *Anthrax bacilli*, spread with the help of feathers.

3. Carriers of germs capable of destroying, or at any rate greatly damaging, crops. Among these, M. Farge mentioned infected maize-grains dropped on fields of sprouting maize; infected soya-bean pods and stalks dropped on fields where shoots were just appearing; and dry tree leaves (mentioned above) laden with germs that attack the mulberry tree, and with germs that attack cotton fields.

Nor could it be considered fortuitous, continued M. Farge, that the same objects and the same insects carrying the same type of germs appeared simultaneously in Korea and Northeast China. At the same time, it was not fortuitous that between March 1 and March 10 there were five outbreaks of plague in five different districts of Korea at least 100 kilometres apart and not connected by any direct communication.

There was another corroborating factor. Under normal conditions, pulmonary plague never occurs in the early stages of the epidemic; the epidemic always begins with bubonic plague which may later be followed by pulmonary plague.

Describing the various methods used in spreading germs, M. Farge told the special session that four-compartment containers were used. They had a specially constructed fuse and burst on hitting the ground. Other types included paper cylinders suspended from parachutes. Examination of the porcelain or ceramic types of germ bombs by the Shenyang College of Natural Sciences established that the bombs were of similar composition to the Japanese type though of more perfected design.

In addition to these weapons, three other types were used for disseminating germ carriers: the first was the artillery shell which was employed against frontline positions. It was of the same material as the shells demonstrated at the Khabarovsk trial.* Then there was a bomb made of colloid mass which after reaching the ground turned into a semi-transparent liquid. Lastly there was a bomb which on being dropped from the plane gyrated in the air and dissolved before reaching the ground, releasing the infected insects or objects it contained.

M. Farge drew the session's attention to "the amazing similarity between the bacteriological operations in Korea and Northeast China and the ex-

*In December, 1949, twelve Japanese war criminals were tried and convicted in open court by a Soviet military tribunal at Khabarovsk for preparing and employing the bacteriological weapon. The proceedings of the court are available in *Materials on the Trial of Former Servicemen of the Japanese Army Charged With Manufacturing and Employing Bacteriological Weapons* published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow.—Ed. P. C.

posures made at the Khabarovsk trial, and also the data published in the United States prior to this war." He also quoted excerpts from the testimony of the American war prisoners Quinn and Enoch who admitted to dropping germ bombs on Korea.

Speaking of health conditions in China and Korea, M. Farge said that plague had disappeared in Korea long ago. He referred to a report published by the United States navy department in 1946 dealing with epidemic diseases in Korea. Among other things, the document noted that the plague had disappeared in Korea long before. The epidemiological record of plague in Northeast China was generally known. There had been plague epidemics in Northeast China between 1947 and 1949, but in 1949-50 there were only isolated outbursts of bubonic plague which were not followed by cases of pulmonary plague, and since 1950, there had been no signs of plague at all. Besides, M. Farge pointed out, outbreaks of the plague in the Northeast usually occurred in August and September.

Vigorous and successful educational efforts had been made in the Northeast since 1949 to eliminate every chance of the reappearance of plague. Air operations against water sources or reservoirs had had no effect whatever there, because for several years now the people had refused to drink water that had not been disinfected.

"Korea," M. Farge said, "is a testing ground for the war which it is intended to launch in the future."

The Americans were employing at their headquarters the Japanese general Shiro Ishii* the man

who organised the first germ warfare arsenal. Ishii was not the only war criminal of the past who had reappeared on the scene. Another was the nazi Walter Schreiber, who last year had been appointed expert on bacteriological warfare at an aviation school in Texas. "Every step taken in the making of another war," M. Farge said, "involves a reversion to fascism, which was responsible for the Second World War and all its horrors—a reversion to its methods and its men."

M. Farge urged that immediate prohibition of weapons of mass extermination and United States ratification of the Geneva Convention must be secured. "Action to achieve these objects can and must become the basis for a powerful unity," M. Farge said. "A grave responsibility rests upon us, responsibility, above all, to the peoples of Korea and China, whose staunch and heroic defence of their country and freedom is a shining example of fortitude."

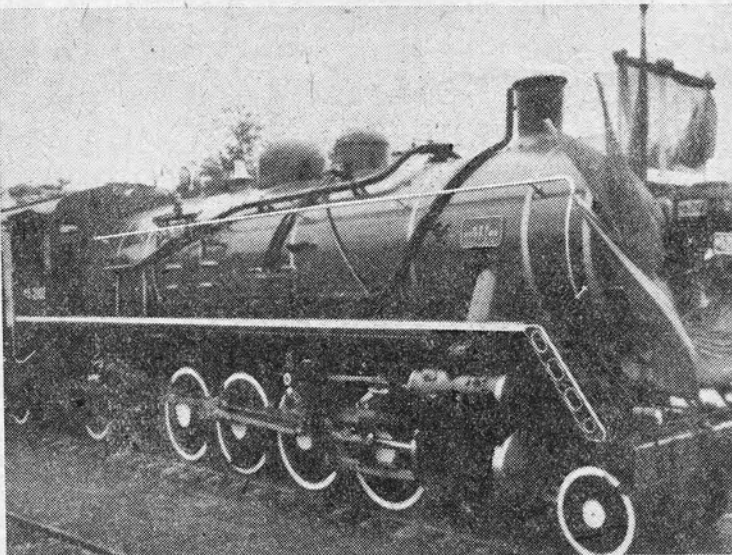
"Describing all these calamities," M. Farge concluded, "all this terrible misery and sufferings, we must say again to the people around us: Beware! Indifference and inaction are in themselves mistakes that conscience will never forgive."

*The leading Japanese ideologist of bacteriological warfare, head of the bacteriological laboratory of the Japanese Kwantung army, and later in charge of a top-secret unit which conducted bacteriological warfare in the course of Japanese aggressive wars against the Chinese, Mongolian and Soviet peoples. His name figured prominently in the Khabarovsk trial.—Ed. P. C.

China Makes Its First Locomotive

The first locomotive made entirely in China was completed by the workers of the Sze-fang Railway Works on July 26. In its test runs, it demonstrated its steady qualities, which enables it to pull more than 3,000 tons of freight at high speed. It has been named the "August 1" in honour of the 25th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army.

Every part of the construction has been the result of the most enthusiastic and careful



thought of all its builders, workers and technicians working in the closest co-operation. This great production enthusiasm and the utilisation of the most advanced Soviet experience resulted in great savings in time and material. In the machine-shop, the Soviet method of high-speed metal-cutting was extensively employed. By utilising the Kovalev method of rationalisation, one brigade in a foundry workshop reduced the time for turning out a cylinder from 70 to 26 man-days. The scheduled time for the whole work was reduced by 40 per cent, saving 280 million yuan for the state.

U.S. "Pressure" to Extend the War

With each day of the Korean war, the U.S. government and its generals sink deeper into the crime of genocide—the mass murder of innocent women and children, the killing of defenceless prisoners of war. . . . In their lust to kill, the American generals have announced their intention to wipe out 78 Korean towns. This cold-blooded plan of attacks on civilian centres follows on the heels of the bombing of other peaceful localities, notably the hydroelectric plants on the Yalu river and the "coventry" raid on Pyongyang.

The Pyongyang bombing was a special example of the real mission of the U.S. forces in Korea. Their planes poured more than 10,000 gallons of blazing petroleum and tons of high explosive on Pyongyang's people, mostly women and children, killing and wounding 10,000, for, as everyone knows, and, as the correspondent of the London *Daily Worker* has stressed in a despatch, "factories and supply centres have naturally been dispersed . . . for a long time."

These new atrocities, in addition to the crimes of germ warfare and the repeated raids on China's Northeast, form links in the chain of the gangster "get-tough" policy recently announced by Collins, the American chief-of-staff. This policy is ostensibly aimed to force the Korean-Chinese negotiators at Panmunjom into accepting the U.S. demand for the forcible retention of Korean and Chinese P.O.W's, but, as the history of the Korean war has shown, and General Nam Il has repeatedly stated, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the Korean People's Army and their comrades-in-arms, the Chinese people's volunteers cannot be shaken by these terror tactics.

The P.O.W. Issue

The remaining issue at the Panmunjom negotiations is simple. The Korean and Chinese side are asking for the repatriation of all foreign war prisoners, and of all Korean prisoners whose homes are in areas held by the side from which they originally came, so that all prisoners of war can go back home and lead a peaceful life. This demand is not only in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions on prisoners-of-war repatriation but is motivated by the highest humanitarianism. Should the American delegates agree (a step they have refused to take since discussion on this last issue at Panmunjom began on December 11 last) the number of prisoners repatriated from U.S. camps would be around 116,000, including 20,000 personnel of the Chinese people's volunteers.

But the American generals continue to stick to their absurd demand that only 83,000 men be repatriated; they want to detain for their own foul purposes 20 per cent of the Korean People's Army

P.O.W's and 68 per cent of the Chinese volunteer prisoners. The U.S. negotiators want the world to believe that their figures have resulted from "screening" of P.O.W's to ascertain whether they want repatriation or not and this despite the fact that the Koje island massacres have already exposed them to the world as murderers of P.O.W's who refuse to be "screened." Even according to incomplete and conservative statistics issued by the American press, between February and July this year more than 700 Korean and Chinese P.O.W's have been killed or wounded by camp guards in the Koje, Pusan and Nonsan camps alone.

"This side is utterly opposed to the so-called 'screening,' whatever form it may take, or to any inquiry similar to screening," General Nam Il said at the executive meeting of July 6. In reply to the lie that the Korean-Chinese delegation had agreed to rescreening, General Nam Il pointed out that all "this side have agreed to is a joint visit *after the signing of the armistice agreement*, to all P.O.W's of both sides who are to be repatriated, as stipulated in the agreement." (Our italics —Ed. P.C.)

Checking of Name Lists

General Nam Il said that the guiding principles in checking name lists should be:

(1) Checking must be based on the P.O.W. name lists exchanged between both sides on December 18, 1951. (General Nam Il reminded the other side that it had on several occasions agreed to check the names on the basis of the lists exchanged on December 18, 1951.)

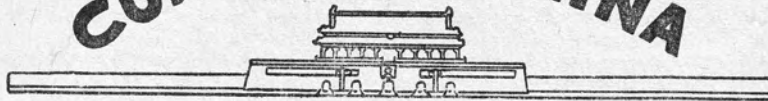
(2) The results of the checking must conform with the stipulation that war prisoners shall not take part in the Korean war after repatriation but shall return home and live in peace.

If the American negotiators were at all sincere, they would have agreed long ago to the Korean-Chinese proposals which conform to paragraphs 51 and 52 of the draft armistice agreement, now finalised and ready for the signatures of both parties. But by running away from the armistice talks (what they like to call "recessing") the U.S. delegates make it clear that they have no intention of signing. By announcing beforehand their plan of new atrocities in wiping out the people of seventy-eight towns, they make clear their intention to bury the negotiations and to extend the Korean war.

But as General Nam Il has said, "Peace-loving people all over the world are closely watching every move of the delegations to the armistice negotiations; they demand that both sides immediately reach a reasonable agreement and achieve a Korean armistice in accordance with the Geneva Conventions concerning P.O.W's."

—L.P.C.

CURRENT CHINA



People's Army Day

August 1, the 25th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was enthusiastically hailed by government bodies, democratic parties and people's organisations throughout the country. Thousands attended the All-Army Sports Meet in commemoration of the occasion in Peking. Workers, peasants and people of every social stratum celebrated the day with concrete creative achievements.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, Premier Chou En-lai and Acting Chief-of-Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Nieh Jung-chen received congratulatory messages from the people of China and leaders of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. "In the name of peace and security, I wish the Chinese People's Liberation Army further consolidation," stated the message from J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., to Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Panchen Ngoerhlehni and the Dalai Lama sent greetings to Chairman Mao and C-in-C Chu Teh; peasants along the Yangtse river wrote a joint letter of thanks to the P.L.A. units who played such an important role in building the great flood detention basin along the middle reaches of the river.

Subsidies for Students

Starting this September, states a directive issued recently by the Government Administration Council, students throughout China in institutions of higher learning, secondary schools for the training of teachers and technicians and schools for cadres of worker and peasant origin will receive government subsidies to cover all their food expenses. The number of middle-school students getting subsidies will also be increased. Special consideration will be given to students from overseas Chinese families. The directive also provides that students who cannot

afford to buy books and other necessities may apply for stipends in addition to their subsidy.

Home Trade Flourishes

China's home trade is booming. Trade conferences being held in China's major commercial centres are handling transactions worth hundreds of billions of yuan.

The **Central-South** administrative area trade conference, which began in Hankow on July 10, got down to actual business on July 14 and wound up on July 31, was attended by over 4,000 persons representing state, co-operative and private trading interests from every part of the country. The 17 days of trading saw deals completed worth 2,323,000 million yuan, 3 times the total trade done at the 75-day trade exhibition of last year.

The **Southwest** trade conference opened on July 21 in Chungking, the Yangtse river terminal of the new Chengtu-Chungking railway, which has opened up vast prospects for trade with the hinterland of Szechuan province, an area rich in tobacco, cane sugar, rape seed, tung oil, bristles, silk, hemp and wines. More than 566,000 million yuan of business was done, 8 times the total trade done at last year's local products exhibition.

Town and country trade conferences in **East China** are being held in Shanghai, Wusih, Hofei, Tsinan, Nanking and throughout Chekiang province. There is a heavy demand for textiles, enamel ware, soap, medical equipment and rubber products. Large orders for sporting equipment and toys have been placed by representatives from the Northeast.

As in other parts of the country, **North China** is experiencing a lively interchange of industrial and agricultural products. In Chahar province, temple fairs provided the peasants with over 2,000 million yuan worth of cloth. At the important railway junction and marketing centre of Shihchiachuang in Hopei province, the peasants

have rushed to buy thermos flasks and rubber boots, hitherto regarded as luxuries.

Tonnage Dues Regulations

To facilitate import-export trade, a July 18 directive of the Customs Administration announces the introduction of a provision for collecting ship tonnage dues once for every voyage or periodically, as in the past, depending on the choice of the dues payer. A foreign vessel calling at one or more ports in China and then sailing to other countries shall be regarded as making one voyage. Tonnage dues per voyage will be collected at half the rate provided for under the method of periodic payment. Tonnage dues certificates will be valid for 30 days after the application for entry by a vessel is accepted, regardless of whether it continues its trip to other ports in China or not.

Industrial Records

China's output of machinery and steel was above schedule in the second quarter of this year. Statistics issued by the Ministry of Heavy Industry show that in 17 out of 23 major items in machine building, iron and steel and other heavy industry products, the workers surpassed the set targets. Output of internal combustion engines was 147.5% of the target; steel ingots, 114% and rolled steel, 110%.

* * *

Shanghai has produced the first 240-kilowatt steam generator with all its parts made in China. This is a joint product of technicians and draughtsmen of the East China Department of Industry, workers in Kiangnan Dockyard, two electrical machinery factories, and the Shanghai Power Company.

* * *

Workers in Shanghai state kilns have succeeded in manufacturing large-size top quality silicon bricks—previously imported from abroad—an important material for the construction of blast furnace walls.

* * *

Workers in the state Asia Steel Plant of Shanghai have succeeded in producing high-speed steel, a high-grade alloy of tungsten and chromium steel, used for manufacturing milling and lathe cutters and drills. It has shown excellent qualities both for hardness and tensile strength.

News Briefs

Eight out of every nine of East China's 398 counties now has a state farm. The output of these farms averages at least 10% higher than that of neighbouring individual peasants. Many state farms have become, in effect schools for peasants to study modern farming methods. More than 54,000 peasants are enrolled in some 7,500 farm-technique training teams set up by the farms.

* * *

As soon as the early rice harvesting is completed in Kwangtung province, land reform will be extended to 47 counties with a population of 10 million. This will raise the number of people emancipated by the land reform in Kwangtung from 10 to 20 million peasants. The 8 million people remaining will complete land reform during the coming winter. By spring next year, the feudal landholding system will be thoroughly wiped out in this province.

* * *

The Thai government's exorbitant increase in the annual fee for foreign nationals' identification cards in Thailand was strongly denounced by a spokesman of the Returned Overseas Chinese Society. "Over 90% of the foreign residents in Thailand are Chinese," he pointed out. "Hence, this unreasonable measure which increases the fee 20 times is aimed at extorting large sums from the Chinese residents to make up for its budgetary deficit caused by following the American policy of armaments expansion and preparation for war." The spokesman voiced full support for the Chinese residents in Thailand in their opposition to this latest persecution.

Chronicle of Events

July 27

Liu Shao-chi, chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, sends greetings to A. Denisov, president of V.O.K.S., on the occasion of the formal opening of navigation on the Lenin Volga-Don canal.

Hsinhua News Agency reports that the Sino-Bulgarian 1952 trade agreement for the exchange of goods and payments was signed on July 21 in Sophia.

July 29

Hsinhua reports that 30 groups of American aircraft intruded over Northeast China in 124 sorties from July 17 to 24.

August 16, 1952

July 30

Hsinhua reports that on July 24 the Government Administration Council issued a directive on strengthening regular education for persons disabled in the revolutionary wars, to train them as construction cadres.

A Sino-Rumanian agreement on exchange of goods and payments for 1952 is signed in Bucharest.

The London *Daily Worker* reports that the first ships have been chartered in Britain for loading British goods for China in accordance with the agreement signed in April at the International Economic Conference in Moscow.

July 31

The Ministry of Textiles and the National Committee of the All-China Textile Trade Union issue a directive to further develop the emulation drive started by the Ho Chien-hsiu team in Tsingtao in May.

Preparatory conference for a Chinese Moslem Association held in Peking from July 27 closes.

August 1

The whole nation celebrates the 25th anniversary of the Chinese P.L.A. J.V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., sends a congratulatory message to Chairman Mao. Greetings are also received by Chairman Mao and C-in-C Chu Teh from all fraternal countries.

Hsinhua reports that the second volume of the selected works of Chairman Mao has been published in Hebrew by the Hakibbutz Hameuhad Publishing House.

August 2

Vice-Foreign-Minister Chang Han-fu makes a statement seriously protesting against the seizure by the British government of 40 aircraft in Hongkong belonging to the C.N.A.C. and C.A.T.C. of China and the persecution by the British government of the personnel guarding the properties of these two companies.

August 3

Four Chinese films receive prizes at the 7th International Film Festival in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia.

August 4

The Government Administration Council promulgates the directive on the question of achieving full employment.

August 6

The 1952 budget is adopted at the 16th session of the Government Administration Council, when Po I-po, Minister of Finance, reported that China achieved a balanced budget in 1951.

August 7

The 17th session of the Central People's Government Council ratifies the "Cultural Co-operation Agreement Between the People's Republic of China and the Czechoslovak Republic" and the "Cultural Co-operation Agreement Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Bulgaria," after

hearing the report by Shen Yen-ping, Minister of Cultural Affairs. Following the report of Chang Han-fu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, the session also ratifies the decision of the Government Administration Council on "A Unified Measure Concerning the Concluding of Treaties, Agreements, Protocols and Contracts with Foreign Countries."

August 8

Hsinhua reports that, in the eight days from July 30 to August 7, U.S. airplanes intruded into China's territorial air making 389 sorties in 79 groups.

August 9

The Central People's Government issues a decree on the "General Programme for the Implementation of Regional Autonomy for the National Minorities of the People's Republic of China."

Chairman Mao Tse-tung receives Lieutenant-Colonel Vesely Jaroslav, head of the Czechoslovak Vit Nejedly Army Song and Dance Ensemble now performing in China.

LETTERS

China's Progress

LOS ANGELES, U.S.A.

It was thrilling to know that much progress is being made by the people of China. I have had to watch the forces of evil getting more and more control in this country. The big manufacturers of war materials control every means of communication, newspapers, radio, theatres, television, and even churches and schools.

But sometimes we get motion pictures, like the record of the big peace congress that was held in Warsaw, Poland, and we have seen many people in the audience change their attitude and begin to ask questions and read the pamphlets and papers that tell them the other side of the story.

We wished that we had a film of the May Day celebrations in Peking.

W. M.

Champion of Peace

NIIGATA, JAPAN

I have read every issue of *People's China* with much interest. I am eager to read about the economic, political and social problems of New China. Now, we, the Japanese nation, are standing up to fight for liberation, independence and peace. Please accept my sincere greetings for your untiring and enthusiastic spirit in championing peace and prosperity all over the world.

Aizawa.



*At the People's Swimming Pool, Peking, during
the P.L.A.'s 25th Anniversary Sports Meet*

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