

# PEOPLE'S CHINA



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1953

# PEOPLE'S CHINA

A FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE

Editor: Liu Tsun-chi

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

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

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

No. 16, 1953

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.....Poster by Tsai Chen-hua

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# China Hails the Truce

**T**OGETHER with the people of Korea, the Chinese people greeted the news of the Korean armistice with great joy. In sharp contrast to the grim picture in Seoul and Washington, characterized by bitter quarrels and shady intrigues among the U.S. rulers and their satellites, victory celebrations were held throughout China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in all the camp of peace. Rehabilitation work was immediately started in the war-torn Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Chinese people rejoice—because with the signing of the armistice they have achieved a signal success in their campaign to resist U.S. aggression, aid Korea and defend their homes and country. The attempt of the U.S. intriguers to use the war in Korea to fan up war hysteria and instigate a yet greater conflagration has been defeated.

The Chinese people rejoice because the armistice marks the first step towards the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Chinese and the Korean peoples as well as the peoples of the Soviet Union and the entire camp of peace and democracy have consistently stood for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. They fought to defend this principle, and finally the would-be "conquerors" who relied on force had to sign a truce.

This is an important victory for peace-loving people the world over. Peace has triumphed over war.

The Chinese people made immense contributions to this victory. They will do yet more to consolidate it. On the very day of the signing of the armistice, a new wave of productive emulation swept over the country. Workers and peasants pledged to increase production still more to facilitate the achievement of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to extend fraternal aid to their Korean comrades-in-arms in the work of rehabilitation.

The Chinese people will do all in their power to enable the coming political conference to turn the cease-fire into a full-fledged state of peace. This will reduce world tensions still further. But, battle-steeled, they know that the enemies of peace have not yet abandoned their sinister plans to wreck the armistice and peace in Korea.

The opposition of the peace-loving peoples to the U.S. attempts to gain their ends by war—now even more thoroughly exposed—has already mounted to the point where it has brought them, however unwilling, to sign the cease-fire in Korea. The task today is to raise the demand for peace still higher, to bring them to settle by peaceful negotiations the Korean question and all other questions in dispute in Asia and the world.

# The Korean Armistice And World Peace

**Kuo Mo-jo**

*Chairman of the China Peace Committee*

**T**HE signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement is being joyfully celebrated by peoples throughout the world. The unprecedentedly cruel slaughter which lasted three years has stopped. This is a great victory of the forces of peace over those of war. It is a typical example of how all international disputes can be solved by negotiation. It has created very favourable conditions for easing tensions throughout the world.

The increasing tenseness of the international situation after the Second World War was entirely caused by the ruling bloc of the United States. In order to gratify the greed of a handful of monopoly capitalists, the U.S. ruling bloc sought, by hook or by crook, to stir up war hysteria, to prepare for and even to provoke war so as to reap super-profits from the production of war supplies. They falsely described the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies as "enemies" in order to maintain this tension, accelerate the armaments drive and prepare to unleash aggressive war. While conducting hostile activities against the Soviet Union and People's Democracies, they spread a chain of war bases over the territories of all countries in the so-called "free world," unscrupulously plundered the strategic resources of those countries and grossly infringed upon their sovereignty and independence.

The launching of the aggressive war in Korea three years ago was a direct attempt by

the U.S. ruling bloc to seize that country by force. They were copying exactly the "Continental Policy" of the former Japanese imperialists, which proceeded from the conquest of Korea to its use as a springboard for the invasion of China and the domination of all Asia. They figured it would only take them at most half a year to conquer Korea. It is pertinent to recall that, shortly after the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950, MacArthur called upon the U.S. troops to win the Korean war and return home for Christmas of that year. However, the calculations of the U.S. warmongers turned out to be utterly wrong. Today, no force can return to slavery people who have been liberated and have become the masters of their country. Today any people that stands up for its liberty and independence has friends.

## **Bankruptcy of U.S. Policy**

No one can deny that three years of war in Korea have demonstrated the complete bankruptcy of the policy of world-wide aggression carried on by the U.S. ruling clique. In their attempted conquest of Korea, American generals have employed the most ruthless means of war. Peaceful Korean cities and construction projects have been seriously damaged. Peaceful civilians have been inhumanly massacred. Every weapon of mass destruction except the atom bomb has been employed.

## China Greet 50th Anniversary Of C.P.S.U.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which occurred on July 30, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China wrote in its greetings to the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.: "The Communist Party of China was founded and developed on the model of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The victory of the Chinese people's revolution and the development of the People's Republic of China are inseparable from the encouragement and assistance of the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union. The Communist Party of China profoundly realises that complete unity between the Soviet and Chinese peoples is of great significance to the Soviet Union and China and to the cause of world peace, democracy and Socialism. It also deeply believes that the great friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples will be consolidated with each passing day."

In an editorial, "The Glorious Path of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," the *People's Daily* wrote that the glorious experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union not only lights the road ahead for the Soviet people but also for the Chinese and other peoples. It concluded: "To study carefully the historic experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and apply it correctly in the present struggles is the best way for the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

But what problems have been solved? The final result has been that the Americans have had to accept proposals for Korean truce negotiations, and have had to sign the armistice agreement though they delayed the talks for two years.

What have the warmongers of the United States gained in the Korean war? Only the universal contempt of the peoples of the whole world! Three years ago, some people in the world still had illusions about the U.S. ruling clique; they believed in American propaganda and American "strength"; they did not fully realise either the robber nature or the inherent weakness of American imperialism. But conditions have completely changed since then. This change is, of course, due to many causes, but we must thank first of all the gallant struggles of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers and the heroic people of Korea. It was their towering spirit of patriotism and internationalism which made them sacrifice everything for the defence of their in-

dependence and sovereignty and of the cause of world peace, which exposed the imperialist aggressors' feet of clay, upset their time-table for war, and immeasurably strengthened the peoples of the world in their confidence that peace will win over war.

We know very well, of course, that the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement does not amount to the peaceful settlement of the whole Korean question. Many obstacles remain to be overcome before the final solution of the Korean question can be achieved.

The bellicose elements have never supported the idea of an armistice in Korea. The puppet Syngman Rhee, spurned by the people throughout the whole world, still clamours shamelessly against the armistice. Responsible officials of the U.S. Government still connive with him, openly declaring their intention of sabotaging the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea. We must know whom we are dealing with. For two years the Korean armistice negotia-

tions had been dragged out due to the delaying tactics of the other side. Already they are boasting of their own intention to obstruct the forthcoming political conference. The peoples of Korea and China, the peoples of the whole world must vigilantly see to it that all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement are observed and carried out. It is our duty not to permit the political conference to be wrecked but to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. It is our duty to strengthen the forces of peace so that hostilities in Korea are never resumed.

### **Impetus to Peace Movement**

The signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement should be an impetus to the movement in defence of peace. We have accumulated much experience during the truce talks. The fact that an armistice has been signed, despite the sharp divergence of views and the intricacy of the talks, inspires us and strengthens our belief that all international disputes can be solved through negotiation.

In view of its dismal failure in Korea, it is time that the U.S. Government's policy of aggression and war be thoroughly reviewed and reversed. This task should be shouldered by the peoples of the whole world, and especially by the people of the United States. The peoples and even some government officials of the Western countries which have suffered from America's so-called "economic aid" are now shouting in desperation: "Trade, not aid!" which means: "Freedom, not enslavement!" It is our hope that the people of the United States, too, will reassert more resolutely their position as masters of their own country. The United States belongs to the American people, and not to a handful of warmongers like McCarthy and Dulles. These warmongers must not be allowed to speak in their name.

Many international problems confront us in Asia, Europe, Africa and America. The peoples throughout the world universally demand the easing of international tension, the reduction of armaments, the safeguarding of national independence and security, the restoration of normal economic and cultural interchange, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter so that the United Nations may resume its proper functions, etc. There is need for

further efforts to bring about a reasonable solution of all these problems.

### **Negotiate and Agree**

In the middle of June, the Budapest Session of the World Peace Council, which has made tremendous contributions to the world peace movement, called upon the peoples to demand that their governments negotiate and agree, and to frustrate the efforts of those who prevent or delay agreement. This timely call has already won the support of the peoples the world over. We hope that all international, national and local peace organisations will take advantage of the signing of the armistice in Korea, and successfully push forward the movement for negotiations on a world scale.

We Chinese people supported the Korean people in their war against aggression. We will continue to support them in achieving the peaceful solution of the Korean question and preserve forever the fraternal friendship which has been cemented with the blood of heroes. We will also help the Korean people in the peaceful construction of their homeland.

The forces in defence of world peace are growing stronger and stronger. While the U.S. policy of aggression and war is meeting with more and more opposition from the peoples of the world, the peaceful policy of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, is receiving their increasing support. The spurious propaganda of the United States and its policy of deceit and coercion have less and less of an audience.

It is possible for countries with differing social systems to coexist and compete in peace. Let the countries then get together and consult one another, and let construction take the place of destruction!

Let happiness replace slaughter, and let sanity depose madness! Let such abominable words as "aggression," "enslavement," "monopoly," "embargo" be immediately discarded as obsolete!

For the sake of easing the present international tension and of promoting negotiations on a world-wide scale, the people of China will unite and struggle together with the peoples of Asia and of the whole world!

# The Chinese People's Great Aid to Korea

Jen Min

**W**HEN, after three years and thirty-three days of fighting, the war in Korea came to an end, the whole Chinese people, men and women, old and young, greeted the news with the deepest satisfaction, joy and pride. This was the fulfilment of their desire, the desire of millions of people the world over for peace. They felt a profound happiness that the tremendous efforts they had put forth for peace for the Korean people had finally borne fruit. The spirit of negotiation had decisively triumphed over force. The way was opened to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and much more.

When the U.S. imperialists launched their war of aggression against Korea on June 25, 1950, and occupied China's island, Taiwan, the Chinese people, ardently desiring peace and determined to defend the integrity of their country, gave the U.S. aggressors a serious warning. Notwithstanding, the latter continued their aggression against Korea and ventured to press on towards the Yalu River—China's northeastern frontier—gravely threatening China's security. At the same time, in a series of piratical acts, U.S. planes, strafing and bombing, repeatedly intruded into China's territorial air in the Northeast; while U.S. war vessels shelled China's merchant ships, killing Chinese people and destroying and damaging their property. Only when it was impossible to tolerate such acts any longer did the Chinese people start the nation-wide campaign to resist U.S. aggression,

aid Korea and defend their homes and motherland.

## The C. P. V.

In October, 1950, to resist the aggressor in order to safeguard the security of their own motherland and the peace in the world, the Chinese people sent their best sons and daughters to Korea to fight as volunteers side by side with the Korean People's Army.

In the rear, throughout the country, workers, peasants, intellectuals, medical workers, patriots from all walks of life and nationalities, threw themselves wholeheartedly into the campaign. There was no lack of volunteers for the Korean front. Men and women of different nationalities and of every profession offered their services. In distant Northwest China, for example, in 1951 alone, over 24,000 men and women of different nationalities joined the ranks of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Tens of thousands of railway workers, truck drivers and peasants volunteered for transport work in Korea and rear-area duties. Medical workers organised many medical units to serve the Chinese and Korean people's forces.

The heroic and brilliant deeds performed by these grand people will long live in the annals of the world's struggle for freedom. The railway workers of the C.P.V., together



The Chinese people donated money equivalent to the cost of 3,710 fighter planes to buy arms for the C.P.V. as part of the campaign to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea

with the Korean railway workers, maintained reliable transport lines to the front despite everything the enemy bombers could do. The stretcher-bearers and the staff of the medical corps, brilliantly fulfilling their assigned tasks, gave selfless service in saving the lives of the wounded amid gun-fire and bomb-blasts.

The morale and power of the people's fighting and auxiliary forces made it clear to the enemy that their further aggressive acts must fail. After a series of defeats they were thrown back to the region of the 38th Parallel from where they had started their aggression.

### Support of the Rear

The people in the rear gave powerful and unflagging support, both moral and material, to the C.P.V. and the K.P.A. Nearly 230 million people from all walks of life throughout the country participated in the May Day demonstrations of 1951 against U.S. aggression, the remilitarisation of Japan, for aid to Korea and the defence of world peace. The people of the whole country contributed comforts to the C.P.V. and K.P.A. Up to the end of May, 1951 they sent them over 1,260,000 presents and more than 770,000 gift bags filled with daily necessities and foodstuffs. Such presents came from even the remotest borderlands, from all nationalities. At the same time, at the call of

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, workers and peasants began a patriotic campaign to increase production and practise economy in support of the Volunteers. Every one contributed whatever he or she could afford—labour, money or food. This was part of the stream of aid that, in an unexampled display of international solidarity, came from the peace-loving peoples of the world to embattled Korea.

In the course of this campaign, the millions of people throughout the country realised more fully the meaning of patriotism and internationalism. In this struggle, new strength was forged which accelerated China's national construction and reinforced the determination and power of the Chinese people to support the Korean people in resistance to aggression and to defend peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

### Arms for the C. P. V.

The nation-wide movement among the Chinese people to donate arms to the C.P.V. was closely linked with the movement to increase production and practise economy. Up to May last year, a total of 5,565,000 million yuan was collected, equivalent to the cost of 3,710 fighter planes. Inspired by their great internationalist and patriotic fervour, the people everywhere fulfilled and overfulfilled their



pledges. This also greatly accelerated the nation's production and construction.

Many stories of the arms donation movement are worthy of record. Lo Jun-sheng, a miner of Fuchen City, Hupeh Province, donated 2 million yuan, his entire savings out of his wages in two years. In Tihua, Sinkiang, a 103-year-old Uighur woman, known as a "Mother of the Volunteers," contributed the extra earnings she made by gleaning wheat and weaving cotton thread. Many cadres saved out of their salaries to give to the Volunteers; many students saved up their pocket money to buy arms for the Volunteers. This great campaign powerfully augmented the equipment and combat power of the Chinese People's Volunteers as the U.S. aggressors know to their cost.

### Aid to Korean People

To help the Korean people repair the damage caused by the ruthless U.S. aggressors, the Chinese people transported to Korea huge quantities of food grains and other needed materials. In 1950, they sent the following relief materials to the Koreans: 6,000 tons of food grains; 110,000 warm blankets; 400,000 cattles of cotton (one catty is about 1.1 pounds); 35,000 bolts of piece goods; 20,000 million yuan in currency and much else. In 1951, relief materials sent to Korea included 360,000 suits of cotton-padded clothes; 150,000 pairs of shoes; 192 railway wagons of food grains; 20 wagon loads of meat; 150,000 towels and 1,279,000 boxes of other materials.

At the same time, the Chinese People's Volunteers contributed large amounts of food and other goods by economising on their own supplies. Between the second half of 1952 and May, 1953, the Volunteers donated 9,300,000 cattles of food to the Korean people.

When the U.S. aggressors launched germ warfare in Korea, the Chinese people dispatched many anti-epidemic teams together with large quantities of chemicals, medicines and medical equipment to help the Koreans smash this hideous U.S. mode of warfare. And the Chinese people have pledged themselves to continue to help the Koreans to heal the wounds of war by rehabilitating and reconstructing their great motherland.

In addition to the contribution of such relief materials, the Chinese people of all walks of life have organised many delegations to go to the fronts and rear areas to visit and bring sympathy and comfort to the Chinese People's Volunteers, the Korean People's Army and the Korean people. During their tours they presented excellent and inspiring entertainments and distributed 6,000 tons of food and other supplies, and gifts and money to a total value of 50,000 million yuan. Such actions tremendously enhanced the morale of the Volunteers and the Korean People's Army and greatly strengthened the fraternal friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

### Patriotic Pacts

A fresh upsurge of the Chinese people's patriotism was given vivid and concentrated expression in the nation-wide campaign of signing and carrying out "patriotic pacts," which totalled up to a concrete patriotic programme of achievements for the vast masses of the people. In North China, nine out of every ten urban residents and about 70 per cent of the rural population have signed such pacts. As a result of this campaign, workers in the Taiyuan Steel Plant, Shansi Province, for instance, successively registered three new production records. In Peking, Tientsin, Taiyuan and Changchiakou (Kalgan), many privately-operated industrial enterprises improved their management and raised production according to the undertakings of their patriotic pacts. In co-ordination with the anti-drought campaign, peasants of Chichiachuang Village, Tinsien County, Hopeh Province, raised rice output per *mou* by as much as 50 per cent. This movement greatly raised China's production and accelerated every branch of national construction, creating new strength for the campaign to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea.

The whole Chinese people has shown the keenest concern for the families of the Volunteers on the Korean front. In response to the call for "first priority for families of Volunteers," people in both town and countryside have made the utmost efforts to ensure the livelihood of the Volunteers' dependents. On all national and other significant occasions, they would be brought both material gifts and



A volunteer medical team formed by Shanghai doctors and nurses leaving for Korea

spiritual comfort. Medical institutes have offered these dependents free medical treatment, while schools give their children priority in admittance as well as in receiving stipends. In cities, care is taken to provide the families of Volunteers with suitable work, and in the villages, they receive regular help from the neighbouring peasants in field work. This neighbourly care has also been extended to the 21,000 Korean war orphans now being looked after in China.

When the U.S. aggressors, forced into retreat by the blows of the Volunteers and Korean People's Army, resorted to germ warfare in Korea and Northeast China, the Chinese people threw themselves with redoubled energy into the patriotic sanitation movement. They displayed enormous creativeness and initiative in sanitation work both in the urban areas and countryside. This campaign completely smashed the threat of U.S. germ warfare. It greatly improved the people's health and entirely changed the picture of China's sanitary conditions.

It was such great efforts exerted over these past three years in resisting U.S. aggression and in aiding Korea that gave invincible strength to the Korean People's Army and the C.P.V., that strengthened the hand of the patient and vigilant Korean and Chinese delegation at the truce talks in Kaesong and Panmunjom, so that in spite of all the U.S. provocations and cunning, the efforts for peace in Korea were at last crowned with the success of the signed armistice.

Steeled with new experience in this struggle, the Chinese people have today a deep and intimate understanding of the value of this victory of peace. They are determined not to let it be snatched away. With redoubled alertness, they will closely watch the actions of the enemies of peace. They will work and struggle with the same persistence as before for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem so as to expand this victory of peace and negotiations to all other disputed questions in the Far East and the world.

# China's Natural Conditions for Economic Construction

Sun Ching-chih

CHINA is the world's second biggest country. Its area—9,597,000 square kilometres—is about equal to that of all Europe. Its coastline (not including the shores of its islands) is 11,000 kilometres long. Its land frontier extends for 15,000 kilometres, and a large part of this is contiguous with the Soviet Union. This is a tremendous convenience to the economic and cultural interflow between these two great countries.

The vast territory of China has a wide range of soil, climatic and other conditions favourable to the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries. The country is richly endowed with many natural resources which can more than satisfy the raw material demands of heavy and light industries.

The natural conditions on the vast area of China also provide favourable conditions for the rational distribution of production. Both on a national scale and within the different regions, industrial production can be located in the closest proximity to fuel and raw material sources, as well as to the consumers' market. Conditions are favourable for the comprehensive development of various branches of production along these lines and the rational use of available natural resources. Such a rational distribution of production will raise China's productive forces to a high level unprecedented in her history and accelerate the tempo of national construction.

The many-millioned, industrious and courageous Chinese people have inexhaustible

creative powers. Previous estimates put the population of China at 475 million people, but data collected since liberation shows that the actual figure is certainly more than this.

The nation-wide census of this year will provide correct, scientifically based statistics on the population. Meanwhile, the average density of population according to existing statistics is about 50 per square kilometre. The majority of this population is concentrated in the plains of the eastern part of China, along the sea coast. However, this unequal distribution of population will disappear in the near future when modern industry is built in the thinly populated Northwest and the Southwest as part of the overall development of the national economy. As the social forces of production rise and the livelihood of the people further improves, conditions will be created for the country to support more and more people. At the same time, the growing labour resources of the country will enable China's national construction to proceed all the more rapidly.

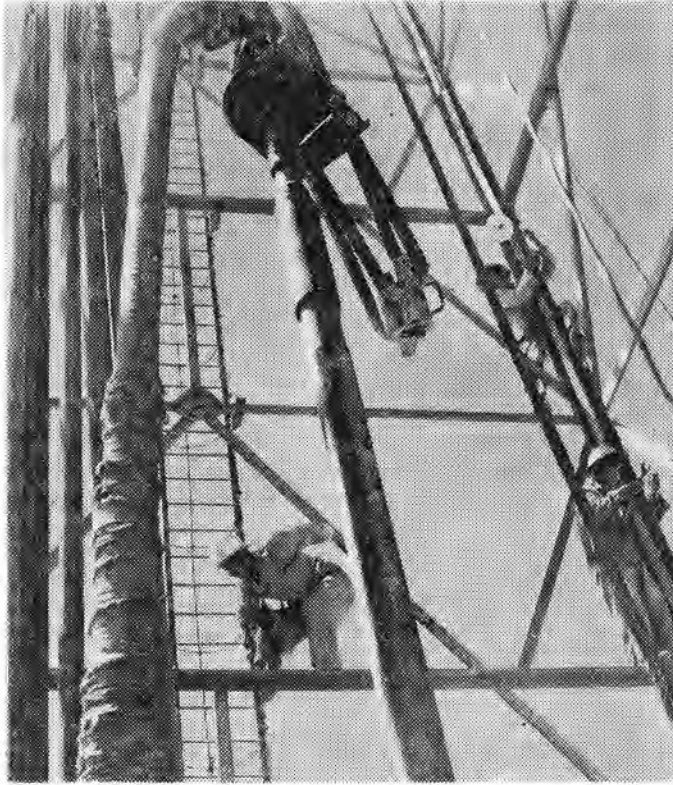
## Varied Physical Conditions

Plains and hilly regions comprise roughly a third of the entire surface of China, plateaux another third, and mountain ranges the rest.

The plains and lowlands of China have an area of over 2 million square kilometres, about four times that of France. Here the Chinese people and their forefathers have engaged in agriculture since time immemorial. Agricultural production will be further expanded by leaps and bounds when tractors and other agricultural machines and advanced agri-

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**Oil well drillers at work in China's Northwest. Extensive geological prospecting has exposed the imperialist story that China is deficient in oil reserves for industrialisation. Proven oil deposits in Northwest China alone far surpass those of the famous Iranian fields**

cultural technique come into operation on a large scale.

According to preliminary statistics, the crop area is now only 93 million hectares, or one-tenth of the country's entire surface. The present estimate is that the crop area can at least be doubled. In the Northwest alone, for example, 50 million hectares of land can be reclaimed, and successful farming assured on them by irrigation. The Northeast has 16 million hectares of virgin soil which are ideal for large-scale farming.

Forests and mineral resources are found in the plateaux and the mountains. Such world-famous Chinese products as tea, tung oil, lacquer, camphor etc. are also produced in the mountainous and hilly areas.

China's forests, now only 5 per cent of its total area, can also be greatly expanded. Recent investigation reveals that 260 million hectares of barren mountains, sandy soil and salt lands can be successfully reafforested.

Besides, this large area can be used for the development of animal husbandry and for the growing of fodder which will greatly increase the area of natural pastures.

### **Big Range of Climate**

China's climate is generally excellent for agriculture. Over 90 per cent of its territory is located in the northern temperate zone; most of the rest is in the tropical zone. High summer temperatures throughout most areas of the country make it possible to grow over a wide area both rice and cotton, which need a great deal of warmth in the period of their growth. Because the high mountains and plateaux are located in the west and southwest, while the eastern and southern coastal regions are level plains and rolling lowlands, the moist monsoons can blow inland from the sea, bringing abundant rainfall.

Most crops here have their growing phase in the summer, when they need enormous

quantities of water. The fact that the maximum rainfall occurs in this season is of tremendous advantage to China's agricultural development. In both Northeast and North China, 50 per cent of the precipitation is in summer.

In the Northwest, which is out of the reach of the seasonal monsoons, the climate is comparatively dry. But here, too, rich harvests can be reaped if irrigation is properly practised. This has been proved by the People's Liberation Army units in Sinkiang, which achieved registered record crop yields of 12,750 kilogrammes of rice per hectare and 10,327.5 kilogrammes of wheat per hectare on reclaimed and irrigated land. Among the products of the Northwest, the melons of Hami and the grapes of Turfan have long been famous.

In Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces and in the southern part of Taiwan Province, in southern China near the tropical zone, rubber trees and many other tropical plants can be grown. These areas produce many kinds of tropical fruits.

Differences of topography, climate and soil give China a great variety of animals and plants. The country has over 2,800 species of trees, 50 of which are not grown elsewhere. Of great economic importance, among others, are bamboos, tung oil trees, varnish trees and wax trees. China has 2,000 species of edible plants, twice the number in Europe and America.

### Fuel and Power Resources

Power resources—coal, petroleum and water power—are one of the prerequisites of industrialisation. China's coal deposits amount to over 400,000 million tons. With an annual output of 400 million tons, this will provide fuel for 1,000 years of industrial consumption. The above estimate does not include the recently-found coal fields in Szechuan, Shensi, Sinkiang and other provinces—and others are certain to be discovered in the future. The estimate is also based on the conservative method of mining, excluding seams over 500 metres deep. Advanced Soviet experience shows that seams at 1,000 metres can also be mined. That China has abundant coal deposits is indisputable.

The absurdity of the imperialist proposition that China is deficient in oil reserves has been fully exposed by extensive geological prospecting work since liberation. The old estimate of China's petroleum and oil shale reserves—1,000 million tons—has been completely overturned by recent investigations. According to available data, petroleum deposits in the Northwest alone far surpass those of the famous Iranian oil fields.

In water power, China's estimated potential of 150 million kilowatts is second only to that of the Soviet Union, and far surpasses that of the United States.

### Wealth of Metals

China is rich in iron and non-ferrous metals. Discoveries made since liberation have revealed that China holds a big share of the world's iron reserves. New iron ore reserves have been found in Central-South, North, Northwest and Southwest China.

To produce the high quality steels needed in modern industry, non-ferrous metals, particularly manganese, nickel, tungsten, vanadium, chrome, etc., are indispensable. China is self-sufficient in all of these. She has the largest reserves of tungsten in the world and has abundant reserves of molybdenum as well. Limestone, needed in steel smelting, is found almost everywhere in China.

As shown by new data, copper deposits are also adequate. Big new copper mines have been discovered both in Northeast and Northwest China.

Likewise plentiful are light metals such as magnesium, aluminum and other non-ferrous metals indispensable in the manufacture of aircraft and automobiles. A newly located bauxite mine is estimated to be the largest so far known in the world.

China holds first place in the world in antimony and is one of the world's chief sources of tin.

Other rich mineral resources include phosphorus in Yunnan and Kiangsu, salt in Szechuan, Chinghai and Ningsia; and gypsum in Hupeh, Shansi and Kansu. All these are vital materials for the chemical industry.

Fresh mineral deposits are being discovered almost daily as a result of the intensified geological prospecting all over the land.

### Fisheries Abound

The coastal waters of the Yellow Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea are natural fishing grounds. The continental shelf is generally less than 200 metres deep, favouring the growth of seaweed and fish.

The excellent fishing areas along China's coast total 436,000 square nautical miles, i.e. 23 per cent of the fishing grounds of the world. Some 3,000 large and small islands serve as bases for fishing operations. Here too geographical conditions make immense future development possible.

Bourgeois scientists and economists declared in the past that natural conditions in

China are "not suitable" to industrial growth, and that China must therefore remain a mainly agricultural country. These statements have been proved to be either mistaken or deliberate falsification. In fact, favourable natural conditions assure the possibility of widely developing all branches of the national economy, including industry; it was only the prolonged domination of imperialist forces that impeded the realisation of these possibilities.

The all-round development of China's national economy and the industrialisation of the country is the long-cherished hope of the Chinese people. Only now, after they have overthrown the rule of feudal and imperialist reactionary forces and become the real master of the country is this hope being turned into a reality.

## Large-scale Geological Work

Chinese geologists are undertaking more than six times as much surveying and prospecting work this year as last to cope with the needs of the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, fuel and chemical industries and building construction.

Numerous field teams are investigating the underground wealth of China, from the Sikang-Tibet Plateau to the eastern seaboard, from the Inner Mongolian pastures to the sub-tropical forests on Hainan Island. News has been steadily pouring in, reporting new discoveries of iron, coal, petroleum and all kinds of minerals.

The geologists are also helping in surveying sites for water conservation projects, including those along the Yangtze, Yellow and Huai Rivers, hydroelectric stations and new railways.

Laboratory research workers are working closely with the field teams, helping them solve difficult problems. In addition, more and more fundamental problems are being tackled. The Institute of Geology began this year a systematic study of the geological formations in China. The Institute of Palaeontology is engaged in the study of the palaeo-geography of China.

Thousands of young field geologists are being trained in two new geological colleges and three geological schools. Large numbers of drill operators have been trained in short-term classes.

The geologists are receiving support from wide sections of the population. Nearly 2,000 reports of mineral discoveries have been sent in by ordinary people to the Ministry of Geology. Many of the reports have led to valuable discoveries.

# For Women's Rights, for Peace

**Li Teh-chuan**

*Leader of the Chinese Delegation to the  
World Congress of Women*

**T**HE representatives of the women of China have returned from the recent World Congress of Women in Copenhagen with fresh heart to press forward for the goals that great Congress set—for the further unity of women the world over for peace, the protection of women's rights and those of their children. Since we returned we have been encouraged still more by the great victories of the world camp of peace—first and foremost the cease-fire in Korea—in which the persevering efforts of the women have played no small part in achieving.

The Copenhagen Congress was a highly representative gathering of 1,990 delegates and guests from 67 countries. Here were such distinguished women leaders as Mme. Eugenie Cotton of France, Nina Popova of the Soviet Union, such outstanding peace partisans as Monica Felton of Britain, Elisa Branco of Brazil, Toshiko Akamatsu of Japan. From a lonely hamlet along the Nile Valley came an Egyptian housewife who had never before had any contact with the outside world. They brought with them the aspirations and proposals of the world women on the burning questions of the deepest concern to women throughout the world. Out of their deliberations came a programme of joint action.

## **Defence of Women's Rights**

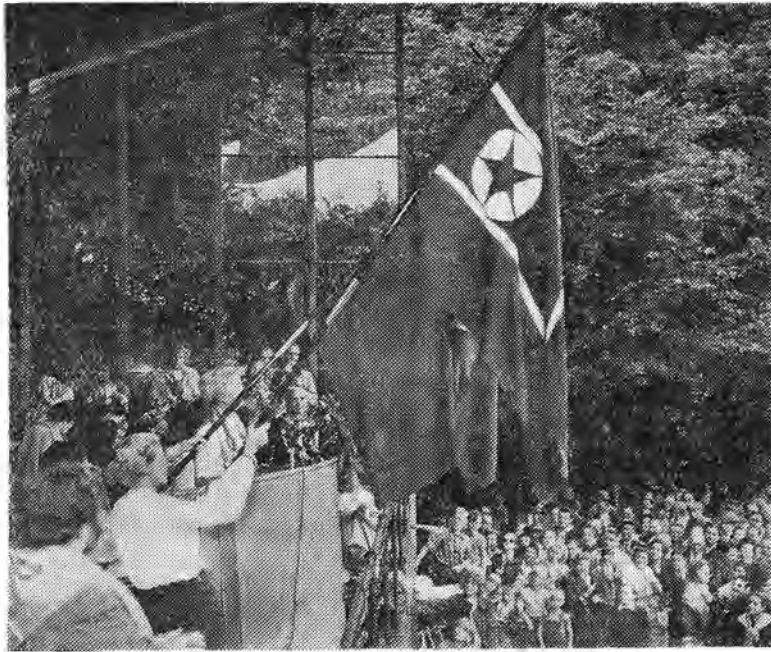
The Congress dealt first with the question of how to defend women's rights as mothers, workers and citizens. Tens of millions of women are doing the same work as men, but, in most countries, they are not paid the same for the same work, nor have they the right to elect and be elected. Their civil rights and right to education are also restricted. At this

time of armaments drives and preparations for war, democratic rights for women and their freedom are further endangered. And once again, the same old tune played by Hitler is heard: "Women should go back to the kitchen where they rightly belong, for they are inefficient at work!" Millions of women, it is true, are forced to be nothing but men's dependents. But the achievements of countless women and particularly in the socialist Soviet Union, China and the other People's Democracies have proved such ideas to be sheer nonsense. When the Soviet delegate informed the Congress that there were 280 women delegates in the Supreme Soviet (far more than the total number of women MP's in all the capitalist countries), and when the Chinese delegate declared that working women constitute 20 to 50 per cent of China's administrators in the basic state organs, these statements were welcomed by thunderous applause.

A Declaration on the Rights of Women was unanimously adopted by the Congress. It called on the world's womanhood to closely cooperate in organised and unswerving efforts to realise the right of women to work, to equal pay for equal work, and to vote, to hold any administrative and public post, to all forms of education and professional training, to social insurance and to protection of mothers and infants by the state.

## **Protect the Children**

It is the wish of every mother and her duty to protect her children. Yet in many countries even such a fundamental right of a mother has been thwarted. We heard of penniless Greek mothers who had to feed their children with acorns, wild herbs and cicadas;



**The World Congress of Women convened in Copenhagen saluted the heroic peoples of Korea, Viet-Nam and Malaya by raising their national flags at a mass meeting. Delegates of the three countries were refused entry into Denmark**

of a twelve-year-old Iranian boy who had to sell his blood to the U.S. Army because of hunger, and then died of loss of blood; of thirteen-year-old Portuguese girls who take to prostitution to make a living. Of the many Japanese who committed suicide, in recent times, 55 per cent were mothers with their starving children. The Congress heard how the U.S. occupation troops are depraving Japanese society, leading the youth and children to degradation and delinquency. The 300,000 illegitimate babies fathered in occupied Japan by U.S. troops are the humiliation of Japanese womanhood and an insult to the Japanese nation. The Congress raised its voice against the harm done to children by poisonous U.S. "comics" and films.

One could not help asking: Cannot the children have a better future than this in this time of the 20th century? A Hungarian delegate, a mother with twelve children, answered this question from her own experience. All but her toddlers are now studying; some of them want to be airmen, some wish to be geologists or engineers. She has no worries about their future. Such is the promise of life

for children living in a country where the people are in power, where a policy of peace is pursued.

### **The Defence of Peace**

In the course of the struggle for the defence of peace, women have come to form a powerful force. For peace, they have defied police attacks and braved the enemy's fire; for peace, they have no fear of being thrown into concentration camps in the desert or being exiled to lonely islands.

To further strengthen the defence of the rights of women and their children and of the peace movement, the Congress also adopted an Appeal to the Women of the Whole World

which called on the world women to unite together, to demand a just and lasting peace in Korea, to strive for the settlement of all international disputes by consultation and negotiations and for the development of economic and cultural exchanges between countries. It also denounced the colonial system of exploitation and foreign domination as a crime against mankind and a serious menace to world peace. It called on women throughout the world to stand side by side with the millions of people who are fighting for national independence and racial equality, to strive for the right of the peoples of all countries to decide their own destiny.

### **To End All Wars**

No one will forget the sympathy and support expressed by the Congress for the peoples of Korea, Viet-Nam and Malaya. Delegates from these countries failed to obtain entry visas from the Danish Government. But there was thunderous applause—and tears for their sufferings—when the American, French and British delegates raised the national flags of these heroic peoples to the Presidium, and



when the amplifiers transmitted the recorded voices of the delegates of Korea, Viet-Nam and Malaya who accused their oppressors and the aggressors and swore to fight on to victory and freedom. The U.S. delegation told the Congress: By distributing circulars, lobbying and collecting signatures, American mothers have expressed their firm will to stop the war in Korea. A mother of a British P.O.W. recently returned from Korea repeated the words of the wife of another P.O.W. in Korea: "...and we will carry on the fight until my husband and the prisoners who belong to us all are back in their own countries."

Yes, truth and friendship can always travel without a visa; truth and friendship link the hearts of the people of the world together! And who would not be moved by the dauntlessness and friendliness of a young Danish soldier, who, on behalf of the 85 per cent of his comrades-in-arms in his barracks, stepped to the rostrum and assured the women of the whole world that "we Danish soldiers will never fight against our Soviet and Chinese friends!" At that moment, we knew indeed the feeling that we have friends all over the world.

### **Women's Movement Spreads**

Another significant achievement of the Congress is the expansion of the ranks of the international women's peace and democratic movement. More than ten countries like Japan, Burma and Portugal took part for the first time in an international women conference. The women of both East and West Germany formed a united sixty-woman delegation, the largest delegation to the Congress. In Japan, a broad mass movement was launched in connection with preparations for the Congress, and the Federation of Japanese Women's Organisations composed of more than 30 affiliated women's organisations was established. Thus a united organisation of the Japanese women's movement is taking shape. The broadly representative Japanese delegation to the Congress succeeded at last, after many bitter struggles, in getting to Copenhagen before the Congress closed.

The Resolution in Support of the Activity of the Women's International Democratic Federation, proposed by the Indian delegation and unanimously adopted by the Congress, approved the work done by the W.I.D.F. in defence of the rights of women and children, and in defence of world peace. It also called for yet closer co-operation of women in the future.

Mme. Cotton was re-elected President of the W.I.D.F. Fourteen delegates from 14 countries were elected vice-presidents while formerly there were only five vice-presidents. Thus the W.I.D.F. has widened its contacts with more countries and more women in all walks of life. As Mr. Platts-Mill, Vice-president of the World Peace Council, said: "Your Congress shows that the things that unite you and that concern you vitally are stronger than anything that can divide you..."

Here in China the peace policy pursued by our country in the past four years since the founding of the People's Republic of China has opened up wide perspectives for the Chinese women to develop their talents. We enjoy equal rights with men; mothers and their children are given special protection by the state. Our problem is how to raise our cultural, political and technical level so as to fully exercise our rights granted by the state and play a still greater part in the construction of our motherland.

The people, the women of China have thrown off the yoke of the foreign aggressors, but our memories of the bitter past can never be erased. We have a deep hatred of the enemies of peace and boundless sympathy for all oppressed women. We extend our friendly hands to all our sisters seeking emancipation. We shall carry out the Declaration and Resolutions of the World Congress of Women; we shall support the common struggles by strengthening the cause of defending peace.

The concluding words of the Appeal to the Women of the Whole World are the expression of our common aim:

"United, let us ensure the triumph of peace!"

# The Victory of Negotiation

## AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE SIGNING OF THE KOREAN ARMISTICE

### Our Correspondent in Panmunjom

**T**HROUGH the green hill-girt valley, the smooth highway leads in two directions: northwards to Kaesong, headquarters of the delegation representing the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers, and south to Munsan, base of the Americans who masquerade under the flag of the United Nations. Between these two points is the site of the truce talks, a tent-dotted circle with a radius of 1,000 yards. In the day-time, huge barrage balloons floating in the sky mark its limits. All through the night a perpendicular searchlight beam stands here as a beacon of immunity from military attack. This is Panmunjom, the place towards which the eyes of the peoples of the world are turned today—the day of the signing of the Korean armistice.

Very near is the beautiful mountain called Tsungaksan, the place where, three years ago, the U.S. puppet Syngman Rhee unleashed this predatory war. Now, when the strength of the peoples has demonstrated the military, political and moral bankruptcy of Rhee and his masters, the war is ending virtually where it began.

As General Nam Il, leader of the Korean-Chinese delegation, drives from Kaesong to Panmunjom, he is cheered by jubilant Koreans. Though the citizens of Kaesong and the immediate roadside area have not been in the actual area of military operations since the talks started, they, like all the people of this country, know what war means. Many have held in their arms their own children, scorched to death by napalm; many have heard the last cries of loved ones, bombed from the air, lying

in their own blood. In the last two years, too, these people have seen repeated American provocations over the demilitarised zone itself, provocations that took lives. They have seen their truce delegates persevering in seeking peace despite dishonest American manoeuvres to wreck the talks, despite treacherous American attempts to assassinate these delegates from the air inside the area where both sides agreed to conduct no military operations. When they shout *Man-sei* for the Korean People's Army and for the Chinese People's Volunteers, they cheer men who are victors in the hard and arduous battle for peace.

### “In the Absence of Victory”

What is happening on the other side at this moment? There, even the celebration of armistice is forbidden. Syngman Rhee, who lives on the blood of his own people, does not see it as an occasion for rejoicing. General Taylor, Commander of the American Eighth Army, has issued an ill-tempered order forbidding his troops to celebrate “in the absence of victory.” No matter. Nothing can stop ordinary people from hailing the cessation of slaughter. As we learn later, the moment of the armistice is greeted with shouts of joy among the South Korean population and by the ordinary soldiers of many countries, including the United States of America, who have been forced or deceived into fighting for a dirty cause. The threats of their high officers cannot dam the joy of the soldiers or their dawning hope that now they can go home.



Marshal Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army (right) and General Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers

Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, addressing Peking's celebration meeting on July 29

# Celebrating The Armistice In Korea



The mass rally of 25,000 people held in Kaesong on July 28 to greet the signing of the armistice





John Foster Dulles (first on left) in a South Korean front line trench in June, 1950, when he gave personal instructions on the eve of the invasion of North Korea



The heroic sons and daughters of the motherland from the U.S.



Armoured units of the C.P.V. going into action

The indomitable peoples of Korea and China smashed the barbarous attempt of the U.S. Government to gain a victory by germ warfare



The Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Army hail the victories on the battlefield. They hail the victories

## VICTORY CROWD FOR JUSTICE

The aggressive war against Korea and China, which resulted in the decisive defeat of the U.S. aggressors and their weapons, their napalm and germ warfare, and the Chinese people and with the support of the Korean people, have not only safeguarded the peace but have greatly reduced the danger of a world war.



of Korea rose in defence of their  
invaders and their puppets



In face of the imminent threat of invasion, the Chinese People's  
Volunteers crossing the Yalu River to aid the Korean people  
in repelling the U.S. aggressors



Chinese People's Volunteers meet on the  
yon by the joint action of the peoples



Peace-loving people the world over support the just cause of the  
Korean people. Rumanians packing a gift of warm clothes for Korea

The fate of the invader. A wrecked U.S. mechanised column



## WNS THE FIGHT E AND PEACE

aged by the U.S. and its satellites has  
the invaders despite all the terror  
warfare. The Korean people, aided by  
support of peace-loving peoples the world  
their national independence and freedom,  
danger of a new world conflagration



The P.O.W. question was one of the most difficult in the negotiations. Photos show the glaring contrast in treating P.O.W's. *Left: U.S. massacre and forced detention under the guise of "voluntary repatriation."* *Right: A peaceful life without fear in a P.O.W. camp in North Korea*



## Negotiation Conquers Force

After talks lasting over two years, the patience and unswerving efforts for peace of the Korean and Chinese side finally brought about the signing of the Armistice Agreement at Panmunjom at 10 A.M. Korean time, July 27

The exchange of sick and injured P.O.W's beginning from April 20 was a big step to settling the P.O.W. issue and the signing of the truce agreement. Kaesong residents welcoming returned Korean and Chinese P.O.W's



General Nam Il, Senior Delegate of the Delegation of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers (right), and Lieutenant General William K. Harrison, Senior Delegate of the U.N. Command, signing the Armistice Agreement

We enter the conference area by car. Besides the delegations, there is a record turnout of newspapermen from all countries of the globe. Here, too, there is a contrast. The American and other correspondents of the monopoly-owned press, coming from Munsan, are decked out in military uniforms. Even the coverage of the truce is open only to reporters accredited as war correspondents to the "United Nations" (i.e., the American) Command, and therefore under military control. The press representatives who arrive from Kaesong include not only Koreans and Chinese and writers from the Soviet Union and People's Democracies. Among them, too, are men reporting for democratic newspapers in Britain, France, Australia, Austria, Canada and the United States. All are in ordinary civilian dress. They are not war correspondents but peace correspondents. When the reporters of the two sides meet, it is noticed that American military police gravitate to the vicinity of the conversations and try to edge the "United Nations" correspondents away.

A new sight in the conference area are "United Nations" military personnel in uniforms other than American. Though the peoples of other countries have often asked why the Americans should negotiate for their forces too, their representatives were never before seen at Panmunjom. Now they are present only as spectators and—also for the first time, as guards around the signing hall. But as guards these British and Australian soldiers are under the command of an American junior officer. The United States has no allies in this war, only subordinates.

### Signing the Armistice

Now it is almost ten o'clock. The delegations of the two sides line up to march into the handsome wooden hall built for the occasion, in record time, by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers. Originally, the builders had decorated this edifice with doves of peace, but the Americans had objected to these "subversive" birds and declined to enter if they remained. They seemed to fear peace even in the symbol which humanity picked many centuries ago.

Through the west door, heading his staff, comes the Korean General Nam Il, the leader of the Korean-Chinese delegation. He sits

down calmly at a table on one side of the spacious hall bearing a small silk flag of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. The others occupy a row of chairs which stands at right angles to the table. Democratic press, movie and cameramen from all over the world take up positions facing General Nam Il. On this side of the hall, everyone understands the great victory that has been won for peace, a victory to be consolidated with vigilance and determination.

The American General Harrison enters from the east. He takes his seat at a table with the United Nations flag, stolen by the U.S. rulers and dishonoured here in Korea, by being made the standard of invasion and the shedding of the blood of the people. It is a new role for a Wall Street general. A representative of the boastful American monopolies, whose ambition is to dominate the world, has been forced by military and political defeat to sit down as an equal and sign an armistice registering their inability to dominate even Korea. American imperialism, which has never before concluded a war except by dictating its own terms, has been fought to a standstill by awakened peoples in Asia who enjoy the sympathy of decent folk everywhere. Other American delegates and spectators from non-American armies of the "United Nations Command," all of them representing colonial powers or American satellites, occupy chairs on Harrison's side of the hall, as do representatives of the monopoly press. Since Syngman Rhee has boycotted the signing, there are no Koreans on that side at all.

Without a word, Generals Nam Il and Harrison sign the six sets of armistice documents, each in three copies, in Korean, Chinese and English, which are carried from one table to another by aides. Immediately afterwards, the documents are gathered up to be taken for further signature by the supreme commanders of the two sides. At this moment, as throughout the morning, guns boom in the distance, the guns which are to cease fire, as scheduled, within twelve hours. The whole business-like procedure takes less than 15 minutes.

The ceremony is over. A big step has been taken towards the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. It has been shown in fact that, given a determined struggle for peace,

even the sharpest conflict can be negotiated. It has been shown that imperialist force cannot achieve anything in the world today, that the murderous violence which the Americans, in gangster language, themselves styled "Operation Killer" and "Operation Strangler" can neither kill nor strangle peoples defending their own independence against aggression.

For the indomitable Korean people, a new era with new tasks has begun—the era of reconstruction of their beautiful, war-torn motherland.

For the people of the whole world, too, there is new work to do. To make sure, by ceaseless vigilance and effort for peace, that no new outbreak is provoked in Korea as Syngman Rhee and his backers intend, to make certain that the coming political conference, like the armistice talks, is brought to a successful conclusion, to press for the settlement by peaceful negotiation of all war-threatening situations in every part of the earth.

Panmunjom  
July 29, 1953

## *Cease-Fire at the Front*

Wilfred Burchett

**H**UNG Shan Tou, or Red Hill Top, was as good a place as any to watch the beginnings of the Korean armistice. It is an advanced position on the western front across the Sachon River separated from the American outposts by only five hundred metres.

On the evening of July 27, if you dared to raise your head from the trenches which are dug into the scarred hillsides, you would have seen a strikingly beautiful panorama under the brilliant moonlight. Sachon River gleamed like a silver thread to the rear of our position. Serrated ridges of mountains which were scenes of many famous battles were sharply etched against the skyline. A valley of lush grass and a couple of wrecked thatched-roofed cottages lay between Red Hill Top and the nearest American position—Hill 50. Stark against the skyline was the bare dome of Hill 155, the most important American bastion north of the Han River on this sector of the front. To the north-

east, a thin finger of light from the Panmunjom beacon stabbed vertically into the sky and was lost in the glittering stars. To the southwest American searchlights from naval vessels slowly swept the sky.

A small group of Chinese Volunteers manning Red Hill Top had been read Marshal Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai's proclamation ordering strict fulfilment of the armistice terms and a cease-fire at ten o'clock. In foxholes opposite them were troops of Syngman Rhee's Fifth Marine Regiment and men of the American First Marine Division. The Volunteers planned no offensive activities the night of the cease-fire. Divisional Commander Yang had his eyes on his wristwatch as the hands moved towards ten. At about nine, the Americans opened up with a heavy artillery barrage. Shells hammered in all around Red Hill Top. By quarter to ten they had fired several hundred shells, but suddenly it all stopped. I asked Commander Yang why our artillery didn't reply. "Our rule is never to use artillery unless one can accurately sight the target," he said.

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In the deep, interconnected bunkers with multiple entrances, the exploding shells hardly caused a flicker of the candles in the board-lined sleeping shelters cut out of rock and branching off the main galleries of the bunker. Occasional handfuls of dust were shaken from off the ceiling, otherwise, the exploding shells might have been a fireworks display. Nevertheless, the Volunteers kept a sharp lookout in case the barrage turned out to be a prelude to the first piece of post-armistice treachery on the part of the other side.

There was a dead silence for ten minutes, then rifle shots rang out, followed by a sharp challenge by the guard. A moment later Volunteers brought a South Korean soldier armed with two hand-grenades but no rifle into our bunker. The puppet soldier said he had been sent to find out if there was any relaxation of vigilance on the part of the Volunteers.

By ten o'clock, there was complete silence again. Heads began popping out of the trenches. In the distance, red and green star flares were seen floating up into the sky. Searchlights were suddenly fixed motionless as if the need to search for attacking aircraft was finished. Then Chinese gongs started a rhythmic throbbing on Red Hill Top and quickly extended along the line on both sides. Within two minutes after ten, Volunteers were out of their bunkers dancing *yangko* dances on the moonlight-bathed slopes.

But the guards' keen eyes still swept that lush green valley where the dead of both sides lay. They were killed there in patrol clashes and in two counter-attacks the Americans made to try and regain positions which they lost on September 6, 1952. The cease-fire orders were rigidly carried out, but the sharpest vigilance was exercised those first hours in case of fresh treachery.

\* \* \*

At five o'clock on the morning of the 28th, the Volunteers began destroying the magnificent fortifications which American bombs and shells failed to dent. Bunkers and trenches were being filled in, gun emplacements destroyed. Troops were working out in the open with South Koreans doing the same as close as five hundred yards away. Gramophones were playing gay music. Groups not

engaged in work details were singing and dancing.

By eleven in the morning the first group of South Koreans came over for fraternisation parties. One officer led his squad over. South Koreans and Chinese sat down and drank Chinese wine. The Volunteers gave them cigarettes and silk handkerchiefs embroidered with a peace dove. "Koreans and Chinese are neighbours and must be friends," a South Korean officer said. "Let the Americans clear out of Korea and leave us united and friendly with China." Throughout the day there were five fraternisation parties on this one tiny sector of the front despite the official American order banning any contact between troops of the American and Korean-Chinese sides.

\* \* \*

When I visited Red Hill Top again in the late afternoon of the 29th, demolitions had almost been completed. Wooden notices marking the northernmost boundary of the demilitarised zone had already been set up. Files of pack mules were moving back across a low bridge over Sachon River, hauling and carrying heavy automatic weapons, a great variety of mortars, anti-tank guns and light artillery. Truckloads of healthy-browned troops were moving back. Files of Volunteers each with wooden railway ties or pine logs over his shoulders were carrying back timber which had previously lined the fortifications they were now destroying.

In the daylight I could see the battlefield littered with barbed wire, steel helmets and shell fragments, pockmarked with thousands of shell and bomb holes.

I was warned not to stray off the narrow winding paths because the mines had not yet been removed. From Red Hill Top—so named because American artillery and planes had destroyed every vestige of tree and greenery which once adorned it—I could see Volunteers to the east and west of the Hill filling in fortifications. There occurred occasional explosions as they dynamited gun emplacements. Their commander said they were scheduled to complete the whole work and withdraw remaining troops by six o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th—four hours ahead of deadline.

One bemedalled young Volunteer, Hu Yu-wan, directing the destruction of tunnels, turned out to be a combat hero who had taken part in the original assault on Red Hill Top. His description of the battle was very factual.

"I and a squad of five others had the job to remove mines and destroy barbed wire entanglements," he said. "Our artillery gave the Americans seven minutes' concentrated bombardment while we destroyed the mines. Then followed five minutes' bombardment of specific targets. We had to deal with barbed wire during that period and get back before another three minutes of concentrated fire. Our artillery wiped out three rows of barbed wire. We blazed the other two and got out. Our boys then attacked and took the hill in ten minutes. Sixty Americans of the 25th Division were killed."

That was September 6 last year. The Americans made two major attempts to retake the hill and altogether lost in killed, wounded and captured almost three thousand men in front of Red Hill Top.

"Having played a big part in the capture and defence of this hill," I asked this 23-year-old hero, "how did you feel about pulling out without a fight?"

He smiled and gave the type of answer which I believe to be typical of all the troops of the Korean and Chinese side.

"It was not I alone that captured the Hill," he said. "It was all our comrades; it was due to the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and our Communist Party; it was the people from other democratic countries and the people throughout the whole world who contributed to capture this hill. Although withdrawing now, I feel very happy, as this cease-fire represents a victory in our fight for peace. At the same time, I myself and all other comrades know very well that we must not slacken



When the truce was signed in Panmunjom, on a shell-scarred hill on the front line Chinese People's Volunteers set up a victory arch in honour of peace in Korea. The slogans read: "Long Live Peace" and "American Soldiers, We Wish You a Safe Return Home. The C.P.V."

our vigilance. We support the armistice, but we are still going to watch closely what happens."

This was a spur-of-the-moment reply of a young son of a widowed poor peasant woman. Until four years ago, Hu Yu-wan had worked all his life for a landlord—from the age of four till nineteen. After liberation, his mother was given land, and he was elected the chief of the local village militia. He afterwards joined the Volunteers. His attitude is that of his comrades among the Volunteers, of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people. They rejoice at this great historic victory but maintain vigilance.

As I passed back from the front where troops were occupying their new positions north of the demilitarised zone, I saw people already starting to put their homes back on top of the ground again. Outward signs of celebrations are over, but in the heart of every Korean patriot is the warmest glow and new feelings of dignity. They know that their struggles and suffering have brought about a victory which is perhaps decisive in the history of mankind.

Kaesong

July 31, 1953

# Peace Comes to the P.O.W. Camps

## Our Correspondent

THERE were very few P.O.W's who slept the night the announcement of the signing of the armistice came to the camps in Pyoktong. Excited by the news which means that they will at long last be able to rejoin their loved ones in their home countries, P.O.W's lit cigarettes and strolled in the pleasant moonlight at this spot set amidst mountain scenery of breath-taking beauty, laughing, joking and talking for sheer joy till the small hours of the morning.

But the general elation was tinged with anxiety lest something should happen the very last minute that might dash the cup of happiness from their lips. Many P.O.W's recalled how during the past two years of negotiations they had had their hopes raised on several occasions only to have them shattered to the ground by the bad news that the American delegates at Kaesong and then at Panmunjom had again sabotaged the talks on fresh pretexts.

The fear now was that Syngman Rhee might again do something desperate to torpedo the armistice. Major George R. Hansen, U.S. 2nd Division, said: "I won't feel relieved until I am repatriated, because I don't trust Syngman Rhee."

However, spirits were high and such sombre thoughts did not dampen the general excitement. P.O.W's made busy preparations to leave the Korean houses in which they had spent many months of the war.

The Chinese People's Volunteers who had looked after them so well were asked for autographs, photos and other souvenirs. On July 29 the British P.O.W's put up a farewell performance of a play, *Last Cruise* written by a P.O.W. about the adventures of a merchant ship's crew on a voyage around the world.

When the names of the first batch of repatriates were announced, a grand celebration luncheon was held—a really fine meal with each man getting one and a half pounds of beef, pork and chicken. There were eggs, beer, wine, sweets and tea. Turkish prisoners had special food as prescribed by their religion.

Toasts were drunk to peace and to those who had worked so hard for peace in Korea. Moving speeches in detestation of war were made by the P.O.W's. Robert E. Vincent, an American G. I., said: "If I should remain in the army, I will never come to the East to fight the Chinese again." Sidney Carr of Britain said: "We will strive for peace in Korea and the world when we are back home."

On July 31, Pyoktong camp, which was the collecting centre for the first batch of repatriates, bustled with activity. Medical supplies, milk, newly-baked cakes and other foods for the repatriated P.O.W's to eat on the way were neatly packed and each man got an issue of canned meat. In the evening a C.P.V. art troupe gave a farewell show for the first repatriates.

On August 1 the first lucky group of British, American, French, Turkish, Colombian, Filipino, Australian and Greek P.O.W's left in lorries for Jinsuri Railway Station, from whence they will entrain for Kaesong. Captives and captors toasted each others' health and made warm speeches pledging friendship. Wylie Musgrove, an American Negro, said: "I'm no speaker, but I would like to thank the C.P.V. for all they have done for us and do hope that the future will be starry and bright for them in all their efforts for peaceful construction."

At the end of the journey in Kaesong, comfortable rest quarters have been built with a dining hall, clinic, kitchen, baths, open-air theatre, library, garden, basketball and volleyball courts. To the last moment of their stay with the K.P.A. and C.P.V., the P.O.W's received the kind of treatment that could only come from the armies of democratic peoples to men who have been made the unwitting tools of the U.S. monopolies. Their years in the new-type P.O.W. camps have opened up a new world to them. They were friendly years the soldiers will recall with gratitude.

Pyoktong  
August 2, 1953

# Indian Artists Visit China

## Our Correspondent

**A** DISTINGUISHED group of Indian artists —writers, singers, dancers and musicians —which is now in China, has been warmly welcomed by the Chinese public on their mission of peace, friendship and cultural exchange. This, the latest of several Indian delegations, including the cultural delegation headed by Mrs. Pandit, which have visited China after liberation, continues and develops in a modern setting the peaceful cultural and commercial ties between the two peoples that trace back to nearly 2,000 years ago when Buddhism was brought to China in the first century.

The present Indian Artists' Delegation, organised by the All-India Peace Council and headed by Sachin Sen Gupta, the well-known

dramatist, arrived in Peking on July 20 on the invitation of the China Peace Committee. Its twenty-nine members include the poet Vallathol Narayana Menon, the classical singer Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, Vilayat Hussain Khan, a specialist on the *sitar*, and other outstanding artists and writers from the nine provinces of India.

The gala opening performance of the group was given at the Youth Palace in Peking on July 23, before a specially invited audience of New China's writers and artists. Singing, music and dancing revealed the rich cultural heritage of India, the fertile imagination and industrious character and wisdom of her people.

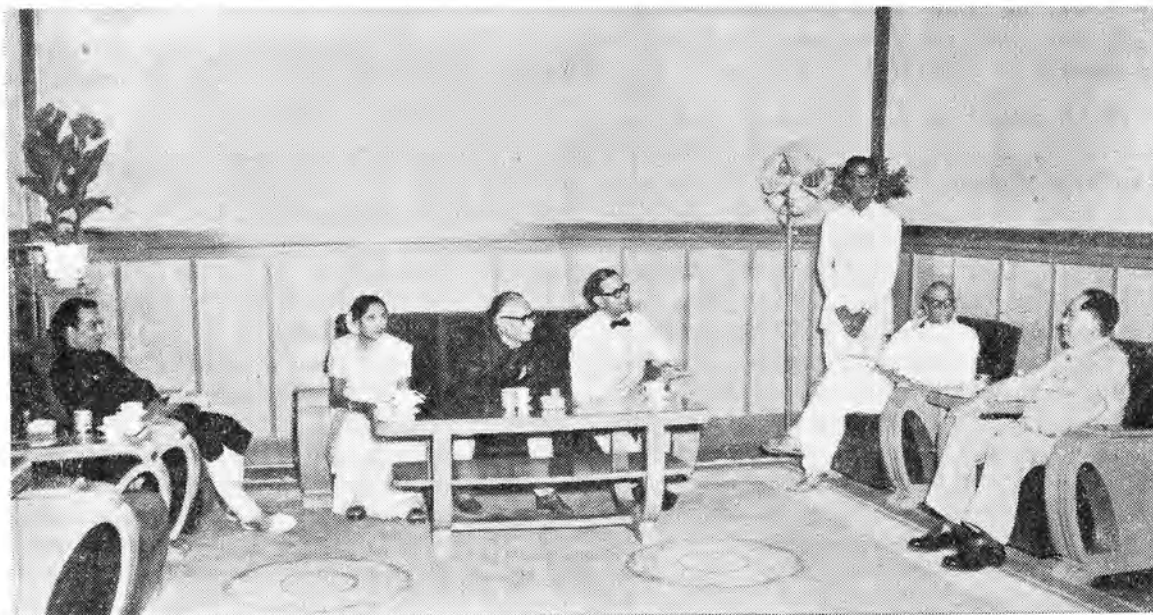
### Rich Programme

The dances showed three of the main schools of Indian dancing. The Kathak dance of north India was beautifully performed by Miss Damayanti Joshi. The sharp and rapid rhythm of drum beats guiding the tempo of the graceful gestures, the supple rhythmic movements, intricate steps and musical effect of 300 bells on the dancer's feet gave this dance its characteristically Indian form. Miss Kumari Chandraleka gave a vivacious performance of a Bharatha Natyam dance of south India. The Kathakkali dance was represented in the form of a dance play from the great *Mahabharatha* epic. The dancers wore masks and danced in harmony with the voice of a narrator. The affinities of this performance with certain scenes from the classical Chinese Peking Opera was keenly appreciated by the audience.

The musical items showed the successful preservation and development of the national character of Indian music. The programme covered both ancient classical and modern music. The singing was melodious and pleas-



**Damayanti Joshi presents a dance in the Kathak style during a performance given by the Indian Artists' Delegation in Peking**



Chairman Mao Tse-tung (first from right) received Sachin Sen Gupta, leader of the Indian Artists' Delegation (third from left), and other members on July 26. Fourth from left is the Indian Ambassador, N. Raghavan

ant. The chorus of the delegation *Hail Thee, Mother* in typical national style deeply expressed the patriotic feelings of the people. Mr. Dilip Kumar Sarma in *The Song of Peace* expressed the forthright desire of the people of India for peace. This song, popular in India today, appealed for the unity of all peace-loving peoples, revealing the international consciousness and strength of the Indian people today in defence of peace. This deep-rooted love of the Indian people for peace was expressed in another form by the classical *Marathi* song sung by Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, which describes girls at sunrise going to fetch water from the well, a song of tranquil village life. An unforgettable impression was left on the audience which heard the songs of Tagore and other Indian poets for the first time in the original.

On the musical side, the intricate rhythms of the *tabla lahara*, an instrument composed of two kinds of drums, aroused great interest among Peking's musicians. They found one of the drums strangely like the *gei ku* of the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618-907). The musical performances in fact were quickly assimilated by the Chinese audience despite much that was

new. During the Six Dynasties (5th to 6th century) Chinese music underwent tremendous changes. It was at this time that a rich fund of Indian music came to China along with other Buddhist art. This was assimilated into the famous Tang Dynasty music of the 7th and 8th centuries. In the reverse direction too, Tang music was later introduced into India. This was only one of the many fruitful cultural exchanges between the two countries in the past.

These and all other items were greeted with great interest and were warmly applauded. The *People's Daily* and other papers of Peking carried articles commenting at considerable length on the performances. Chao Feng, the musician and critic, noted that the performances of the Indian Artists' Delegation gave a good example of how a nation with an ancient cultural background can develop her people's art, building on the traditional foundations.

### Received by Chairman Mao

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other leaders of the Central People's Government attended the second performance of the delegation in

the Huai Jen Tang Hall and later received Sachin Sen Gupta and other representatives of the group.

The members of the delegation exchanged creative experiences with Chinese writers, dancers, musicians and singers at a series of small group discussions arranged by the All-China Federation of Artists and Writers in Peking on July 25. This was the first of many gatherings at which they met their opposite numbers in China in intimate discussions which gave a unique and unrivalled opportunity to learn about each other's arts, their history, achievements and situation today. The seventy-five-year-old Indian poet V. N. Menon discussed the questions of poetry with Ai Ching, the well-known Chinese poet. The musicians participated in a lively discussion of classical and folk music of New China. The Indian dancers described the

four basic types of Indian dance to their appreciative Chinese colleagues. Often the various groups illustrated their points with examples of music, song or dance.

Such performances and meetings in the leading cities of China, which the delegation is scheduled to visit, will lay the foundation for a yet greater general understanding and mutual appreciation of their arts by the peoples and the artists of the two countries. This is bound to have a most beneficial effect on the friendship and creative activities of the two peoples. This was emphasised by Chen Shu-tung, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee, in his address of welcome to the delegation. He added: "The friendship and the common effort for peace of the Chinese and Indian peoples will greatly contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

## Shen Chi-lan—Woman of New China

Chou Min-yi

**T**HE first time I saw Shen Chi-lan was at the Second All-China Women's Congress, held in April in Peking. This sturdily built twenty-four-year-old young woman, with hair hanging to her shoulders, is deputy-chairman of the nationally famous agricultural producers' co-operative led by Li Shun-ta. She confidently ascended the rostrum and told a vivid story, in a Shansi Province accent, of how she helped mobilise women to take part in farm production and to win equal pay for equal work.

Two days later I paid her a visit at a hostel where some of the delegates were living. As at the congress, she gave an impression of great strength and complete lack of self-consciousness. The smile on her broad face as she jumped up to greet me was warm and

open, her handshake firm and energetic. Answering questions readily, she kept her eyes fixed on my face to make sure I understood. Her descriptions were clear and down-to-earth, with occasional flashes of humour.

My first question was about the two medals Shen Chi-lan was wearing. "I got this one," she said, "when I was chosen a model peasant of our province. And this one is the first-class award for model military dependents. My husband is with the volunteers in Korea. We have made a pledge to each other—he to fight well to defend our good life; I to work well to help build our country. I organised other military dependents in the village to take part in production and write letters regularly to the front."

The two decorations were indeed clues to Shen Chi-lan's life history, a history that tells much about the women of New China.

### Work, Education, Growth

Unlike her ancestors, who had suffered all their lives, Shen Chi-lan had little personal memory of oppression. Coming from an older liberated area, she was just ten when the Eighth Route Army freed her village from the Japanese in 1938. After this, things kept getting better all the time. Her family was allotted land. Shen Chi-lan herself learned hand-spinning, which added to their income. At fifteen, she joined an agricultural mutual-aid team of which she later became the active leader. In the winter of 1951, when the Li Shun-ta Agricultural Producers' Co-operative was set up, it elected her deputy-chairman.

"What kind of farm work can you do?" I asked.

"I am strong. I can do anything." Shen Chi-lan laughed merrily.

"Did you stop field work when you became deputy-chairman?"

"How could I? Who will listen to you if you give orders but don't work yourself?"

"How is your general education?"

"I went to school for only a few days as a child. During the war years, study was still difficult. But recently I've been going to a quick-method class for learning characters."

"Now I can manage this," Shen Chi-lan said, picking up a copy of the printed daily proceedings of the Women's Congress and reading from it.

### Old Prejudices Remained

In the second spring after the co-operative was organised, Shen Chi-lan went on with her story, it was decided not only to increase agricultural output but to take up afforestation and animal husbandry as well. To get the necessary labour power, the women had to be activated. The whole production plan hinged on this.

"You'd think it was easy, but it wasn't," Shen Chi-lan said. "Our village of Hsikou

had a good name for being politically progressive. Our production record was fine. We'd done away with maltreatment of women and compulsory marriage. But this didn't mean that all feudal ideas had disappeared or that every man regarded a woman as an equal. Not at all. If a young wife wanted to make herself a new dress, she still had to get the consent of her parents-in-law or her husband. At table, the men still got the best food and the women served them. My own mother-in-law said to me: 'Chi-lan, we all live from your father-in-law's labour. He should eat well. For us, anything will do.'"

That, Shen Chi-lan explained, was why she found it so hard at first to enrol the women in agricultural production. The men declared: "Women are not farmers." The older women said: "We can cook, make beds and hull grain. We're no good in the fields." Some of the younger women also said they lacked skill.

### Opening the Door

"I began step by step," Shen Chi-lan related. "First, I called on all the women and explained that only active work could liberate them. This brought more than ten of the younger women out. Then I tried the older ones. My plan was to attract Mrs. Chin, who would never study or go to meetings. She was known as backward and idle. Her husband despised her and the villagers called her 'block-head.' But I thought, 'If Mrs. Chin can be got to work, the others will think it a shame not to.'"

Patiently, Shen Chi-lan worked to win this woman over. She said to her, "We'll never be emancipated if we don't do farm work like the men." But Mrs. Chin only replied, "I'm too old, I don't care whether we are emancipated or not." Shen Chi-lan made the issue more personal. "Your husband looks down on you and you haven't any decent clothes. If you come out, there'll be more earnings in the family and your husband will respect you."

The next day, Mrs. Chin went to the fields. Shen Chi-lan taught her to hoe and

she was soon working with great energy. In the evening, ignoring her supper, Shen Chi-lan ran to the village news announcer and persuaded him to include an item praising Mrs. Chin's good work. Hearing it, the other women came out too. In three days, they hoed 35 *mou* of land.

### Fight for Equality

"A new problem soon came along," Shen Chi-lan related. "The daily pay for women was only half of what the men got, and they weren't satisfied. I raised the problem with the co-op executive committee, but they were all men and most of them said: 'Let the women prove their ability before they ask for more.' I was discouraged, but Sung Chin-shan of our Communist Party branch said to me, 'Don't get upset. Show some achievements, and no one will be able to hold out against equal pay. The Party is behind you. If you meet difficulties, come to us.'"

Next Shen Chi-lan made the suggestion, which was accepted by the Party branch, that several women go to the county town to learn agricultural techniques. She herself and two other young women were sent there, and the co-op executive committee appointed two experienced farmers to teach the rest. Before long, a third of all the women were good, all-round farm workers.

As the Party secretary had predicted, the first real victory for equal pay and status was won as a result of increased productive ability. Shen Chi-lan said of this early success: "One day, one of our women, Chang Hsueh-hua, went harrowing together with Ma Yu-hsing, a man. It had originally been decided, on the assumption that she could only do the easier part of the job, that Chang Hsueh-hua would get four points a day while Ma got the full ten. But out in the field, she challenged him to exchange roles, and did her part all afternoon,



Shen Chi-lan, 24-year-old vice-chairman of the Li Shun-ta Agricultural Producers' Co-op, one of the most famous in China, leads a discussion among its members

managing very well. As a result, the executive committee decided that their pay should be the same. When I heard this, I couldn't wait to spread the news. The women were very happy and worked with much greater enthusiasm. Not long afterwards, the co-op entrusted harrowing entirely to the women, freeing the men for other, more strenuous work."

### Mastering New Skills

The struggle, however, did not end here. Many of the members said that "equal pay should not be applied indiscriminately." Transplanting, for instance, was regarded as a very skilled job—and the men would not believe that the women had learned the technique from their teachers. A contest was organized, in which the women proved that they had not only learned but, with their nimble hands, could transplant faster than the men. From then on, this work, too, was given over wholly to the women.

Inspired, the women showed their ability at other jobs. They finished their part of manuring before the men, and kept up with them even in deep hoeing. When the co-op bought a hundred or so sheep, Shen Chi-lan did a spell as a shepherd, pasturing the whole



flock successfully. All talk of women being unfit for this or that stopped.

### Men, Women Work Together

Shen Chi-lan's face shone as she told of how, after this, women were really fully integrated into the co-op. "On my proposal," she said, "the whole co-operative was re-organised into mixed groups of men and women for the various types of work. We could divide up each process scientifically, with each person, regardless of sex, doing the things suited to his or her skill and physical strength. Of course, some special arrangements had to be made for the women's health and welfare. Under our regulations, they stay away from field work for a period before and after childbirth. Our co-op has also trained midwives, bought some equipment for the delivery of babies, and set up a creche for children from one to six years old, so their mothers don't have to worry."

Thanks to the part played by women, Shen Chi-lan pointed out, the co-operative got a bumper harvest last year. More labour power made it possible to do a lot of reforestation and dredging of reservoirs. Last year, the number of work days put in by the 24 women members was 35 per cent of the total contributed by the membership of 46. On three occasions when model workers were chosen during the year, 40 per cent of those elected were women.

### Women's Position Changes

"Everything changed for us after this," Shen Chi-lan said happily. "Instead of three women officers of the co-op, there are now eight. Everyone respects us in the village and in the home. Chang Hsueh-hua used to have trouble with her husband; today he is so proud of her he treats her like a treasure. My own mother-in-law often says, 'Once all eight of us in the family depended on the old man for a living—now we can't do without Chi-lan.' Not long ago, she surprised me with a flowered quilt and some new clothes she had secretly made for me. What's more, no family decision is taken in which I am not consulted. Just think, a few years ago, the women wouldn't have even dared to sit down to eat with the men!"

"Are you doing anything to extend this experience beyond your own co-op?" I inquired.

"Oh, yes," she said. "I've gone out often to address the peasants."

"How do you talk to them?" I asked.

"I tell them the facts," was her reply.

### Thanks to Chairman Mao

Shen Chi-lan herself was visiting Peking for the first time. When I asked her how she felt, she spoke with joy and sincerity: "How could I ever have come if it were not for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party? Do you know, yesterday, at a reception, I actually shook his hand! In the old days, I could have lived my whole life without even seeing even our county town!"

Before the Congress ended, Shen Chi-lan was adjudged worthy of a new honour. She was elected one of China's delegates to the World Congress of Women at Copenhagen.

I wanted to see her when she came through Peking on her return. When I called, however, she had already left for her home village. So I will end this piece with the words she herself dictated to a writer for the monthly magazine *Women of New China*.

"Passing through the Soviet Union, I saw as many women as men working in the fields. On the train I saw women railway workers doing all kinds of jobs. Soviet women can do any work that men can, and do it well. They are happy and prosperous. We Chinese women have much to learn from our sisters next-door.

"What impressed me most at Copenhagen was the speech by Mme. Eugenie Cotton of France, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation. Her words, that we must all rely on each other, keep ringing in my ears. Indeed, if all the peace-loving women in the world help each other and unite closely, we will be able to protect our own and our children's rights and happiness, and secure a lasting peace.

"Now that I am home again, I shall tell everyone about what I have seen. And I will work harder than ever in our agricultural producers' co-operative, to reap bigger food crops in support of our country's industrialisation."

# FRIENDSHIP

Ku Lei

THE people of Anshan, the great steel centre, are very conscious of the city's historic role in the industrialisation of New China. They are also proud of another of its aspects. They like to think of their city as "the fruit of Sino-Soviet friendship." This is no exaggeration. Many of Anshan's factories have been built with the help of the Soviet people whose technicians designed the factories, supplied automatic equipment and taught Chinese workers how to operate them.

One of the "fruits" of Sino-Soviet friendship is the great seamless tube factory—the first of its kind in China. Soviet help has made this giant one of the most up-to-date in the world. When the plant was nearing completion, a group of worker-students who had been sent to the distant Urals eight months before for training came back to the plant ready for work.

These forty young men are just ordinary workers and technicians, full of the zest of life and wise with the advanced techniques they have learnt during their stay in the Soviet Union. Their notebooks are full of information written in Russian—language of their Soviet friends which they learnt after assiduous study. Each one of them is well-equipped with a thorough knowledge of that part of the process of manufacturing seamless tubes to which he is assigned. Everyone is a new-type technician—he can not only operate the machines but is equipped with the basic theoretical knowledge for the job. When the plant goes into production these returned students will form the core

of the men who will turn out China's first seamless tubes.

## Best School, Best Teachers

The school for the trainees was the Soviet Union's largest and best plant of its kind—the Urals' No. 1 Seamless Tube Factory, named after Stalin. For the Chinese comrades, "nothing but the best!" was the policy. At this Soviet factory the trainees were attached to the ace group of the foremost workshop. Each student was assigned to a special tutor—either a Stakhanovite or a metallurgical worker who had won honours and decorations. All in the factory considered their new assignment—the training of the forty Chinese friends—a task of fundamental importance. The head of the factory's education department told the tutors: "Anything you tell your Chinese comrades must be a hundred per cent correct." As for the tutors, they considered it an honour to have been selected to train their friends from China. "A prosperous and powerful China means more strength to defend peace," they said.

One of the very first things Gagov, chief of the reheating furnace, said to the Chinese students was, "I want to tell you all my experience of the past twenty years." Thrice awarded medals for his excellent work, engineer Gagov's words represented the prevailing sentiment among the tutors.

Little time was wasted. As soon as the students reported for work, the tutors began the job of teaching them. In this Soviet factory

the pupils learnt everything from the very beginning. Gagov would demonstrate to them and then say, "Come and have a try." And while they tried their hand at it, he would stand behind them, now and then catching their hands and showing them the right way. Coaching them was a pleasure to Gagov, and it seemed to have added a youthful briskness to his movements.

When explaining things he would go into the smallest details. After the talk there was the inevitable "Now boys, come and try it yourselves." Daily he showered the trainees with questions on the operation of the furnace, making sure they had grasped everything he had taught them. When there was leisure for a chat he would sit down beside the furnace and tell them stories of his experience and describe for them the mishaps he had come across.

### **Selfless Teaching**

The No. 1 Seamless Tube Factory measures its output by the hour. Every worker fulfils his plan strictly, and production goes like clockwork. But the whole factory helped



**A Soviet expert advises on work at an Anshan construction site**

the Chinese trainees to acquire technical knowledge even at the expense of production. Being rather nervous and unfamiliar with the work at the beginning, the trainees caused some losses—sometimes by breaking equipment and tools, and sometimes by producing scrap. But the tutors were never offended or impatient even though the production plan had been upset.

Malyshev was responsible for teaching those learning how to operate the caliper. He found that despite all his explanations the process was too difficult for young students to understand. He then thought of another way of teaching them. He deliberately made a slip and produced two scraps. In this graphic way he was able to explain to them the cause of the mistake and the way to prevent it. Although Malyshev had lowered his production target by this drastic method, he was happy to see that his pupils had learned the process through this example and were able to use the instrument themselves.

One of Gagov's pupils overheated the furnace: the result was 20 ingots destroyed. Gagov said: "Never mind." For him it was a useful experience, for it was mistakes of this kind that taught beginners how to avoid them in the future. However, the following day a member of the Checkers' Department came to tell Gagov that his department had produced scrap the previous day. Gagov admitted the mistake, but did not even bother to mention the cause.

The Chinese students had every reason to call their Soviet friends the best teachers in the world. Not only were the Soviet technicians patient at working hours but they gave up their leisure time to teach. One example is that of Petrov, the night electrician. He insisted on giving lectures to his pupils every morning when he was off duty; and how many more hours must he have spent in preparing the lectures!

### **Loved Guests**

In the Urals far from home the Chinese trainees had become popular guests. All through their period of work and study they were made to feel that they were among friends. Everyone they met was warm in his

friendship for the Chinese friends and thoughtful of their every need. The students say that while they were there they felt they were part of a big friendly family!

When they first arrived at the factory they were immediately surrounded by a cheering crowd. They will never forget the warm love their Soviet friends showed them. One evening, at the No. 10 Middle School to which they had been invited for a social get-together, they were pleased to find the girls of the tenth grade reciting Chinese poetry and singing Chinese songs. It was at this school that they had their first dancing lesson.

When they spent an evening at the Architectural Workers' Union, one of the first questions the union members asked them was: "How can we help you better to build up a new China?" And they were later to discover that this was one of the favourite questions their Soviet friends would ask them. Everywhere people came to see the technicians from far-away China, pressing their hands and asking after their well-being. Every evening there was sure to be a group at the dormitory at which the Chinese lived and they would want to know many things: were they getting used to the life in the Urals? Did they have letters from the folks at home?

At the cinema total strangers would show their warm love for the Chinese people that the forty students represented. The queue would refuse to let them wait their turn for tickets and instead pushed them towards the box office. Speaking of their experiences in the Soviet Union, the trainees never forget to mention the embarrassing but grateful moments in the cinema, when hearing there were no more seats for the students, some of the audience immediately gave up their places for their Chinese friends.

#### **"Forget Me Not—Never!"**

The students were very proud to have marched at the head of the factory workers during the parade in honour of the 35th anniversary of the October Revolution. After the parade there was another unforgettable experience. Osipov, an old worker, had invited four of his Chinese friends to his house. On their way there, they were stopped by another

Soviet worker who pressed Osipov to let him entertain them. "Here are four Chinese comrades," he said. "Let two go with you; the other two must come to my house." But Osipov wouldn't agree and insisted that they were all his guests for the day; he wouldn't part with any of them. "You invite them another day," he told the stranger. They had a long argument in the street. Finally the stranger gave in but, at Osipov's invitation, joined the party. He said to the four Chinese friends with a tone of regret: "Next time you must come to my place."

Osipov "monopolised" the four students; as it happened, he was working with them in the same group. Every three or four days he would invite them home: "My wife will be very upset if you don't come," he would stress. On the back of the group photo taken with him which the students have brought back with them are these words written by Osipov: "Forget me not—never!"

#### **"Write and Tell Me"**

Soon the apprenticeship was over, and the group prepared to leave for China. Their Soviet friends came to say good-bye to them—tutors and fellow workers. Many a tear was shed. Mrs. Osipov came that dawn when they were leaving: "I'm glad you are going back to build up your motherland," she said. "I don't know when we shall meet again... I feel so sad..." and she broke into tears. Gagov, who finished his work at two in the morning, got up at dawn to say good-bye to them. "Comrades," he said anxiously, "if you find any difficulties in your work when you go back, you must write and tell me..."

The students are back in their country now, contributing all they have learnt from their Soviet friends to the building of New China. The farewell words of their Soviet teachers and friends have encouraged them to do better. On May Day when the new machines were being tested at China's first seamless tube mill, they wrote a letter to the Urals' No. 1 Seamless Tube Factory telling them about it. They told their Soviet friends how they missed them and wrote of their gratitude for their help. "We are determined," they said, "to run our factory successfully the way you have taught us!"

# Introducing "I-Wen" — World Literature

Tsao Chang



THE first number of the attractively designed monthly *I-Wen* (*World Literature*), published by the All-China Federation of Writers and Artists, appeared on July 1, 1953. Aiming to introduce the best works of the progressive literature of other countries to the readers and writers of New China, this new periodical will be an important means of developing cultural contacts between the Chinese and other peoples of the world.

The first issue of *I-Wen* contains the works of well-known modern writers of various countries and ten reproductions of works by well-known progressive artists from abroad. It includes four sketches by the Soviet writer, Boris Polevoy. They are *Happy Voyage*, *Rolling Stone*, *Girl Friends* and *The Retort*, which describe the construction of the Lenin Volga-Don Canal. It also publishes, for the first time in Chinese, the state prize-winning story *Red Tortisa* by the Czechoslovak writer, Jan Drda; the story *The Cobbler and the Machine* and the sketch *Kashmir Idyll* by the Indian writer Mulk Raj Anand, who was recently awarded the International Peace Prize for his works in fiction, and a poem by the Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet addressed to a Turkish soldier in the Korean war.

The magazine also carries three poems by the great Soviet poet, V. Mayakovsky, the story *The River Plays* by the Russian realist writer V. Korolenko, an article on N. G. Chernyshevsky by G. S. Friedlander, and an article *Basic Characteristics of Soviet Literature* written collectively by A. Dementiev and others. There is also a chronicle of international literary events.

Since the liberation, interest in literature—modern, classical, Chinese and foreign—has spread widely among the people. In making

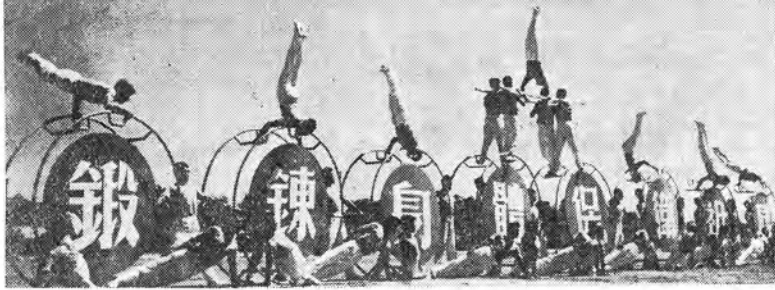
a big contribution to satisfying this interest, *I-Wen* has been greeted with great enthusiasm by the Chinese reading public.

Ever since the May 4th Movement of 1919, translations into Chinese of foreign literary works have always occupied an important place in the modern Chinese literary world. Lu Hsun, the great Chinese writer and founder of the new Chinese literature, Chu Chiu-pai, the outstanding Communist author, and many other writers have devoted much effort to translation work.

Today, when the world camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union is daily growing in scale and strength, it is a significant task of Chinese writers and artists to further broaden and strengthen the ties of the whole Chinese people with progressive world literature.

In an introductory note to readers published in the first issue, Mao Tun, the well-known Chinese writer and editor-in-chief of *I-Wen*, points out that the Chinese people strive to feel and grasp with the aid of such literary works the inspiration and joy which fill the hearts of the toiling masses of the Soviet Union and People's Democracies as they build their wonderful life. They also strive by this means to learn more of the staunch and heroic struggle for peace and democracy waged by the peoples of capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries. He emphasises that Chinese writers must study not only the splendid literary works of socialist realism that are being created in the Soviet Union and People's Democracies, but also the classic works of world literature, and the modern progressive and revolutionary works that are published in capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries.

# IN THE NEWS



## China Celebrates Korean Truce

Celebrations were held throughout China on the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement. News about the Korean armistice fully carried in the press was followed with keen interest.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai received a congratulatory message from G. M. Malenkov and V. M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. respectively, on this big victory for peace. They also received congratulations from leaders of the People's Democracies and of Communist Parties in many other countries.

In Peking, a celebration meeting attended by 4,500 representatives of the people was held on July 29. Similar meetings were held in all major cities throughout the country.

Workers and peasants pledged to intensify their efforts in production to fulfil their plan for industrialisation ahead of schedule and

in defence of peace. Leaders of all China's democratic parties and people's organisations, individual workers, peasants, students, doctors, citizens and other people of all nationalities enthusiastically voice their support for the Korean armistice.

In the spirit of internationalism, the Chinese people have expressed their eagerness to help the Korean people in their work of rehabilitation.

While rejoicing over the achievement, the Chinese people are at the same time aware that the armistice is only the first step towards the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, said at the Peking meeting: "The Chinese and Korean peoples and the people of the whole world must maintain serious vigilance against the intrigues of these peace-wreckers and must strive tirelessly for the complete implementation of the Armistice Agreement and the peaceful solution of the Korean question."

## Army Day

August 1, the 26th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was celebrated throughout the country.

Addressing a meeting held by the General Political Department of the

People's Revolutionary Military Council in Peking to mark the occasion, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh said: "We must build up powerful national defences to protect our motherland and our people undertaking peaceful construction." Recounting the progress

made by the P.L.A. in accordance with Chairman Mao Tse-tung's directive of building "completely modernised armed forces," Chu Teh stated: "We have built up an air force, a navy and various technical corps of considerable strength.... The great historic transition of the People's Liberation Army from its lower stage to a higher stage has begun. The People's Liberation Army has become a powerful force in the defence of peace."

## Huai Project's Biggest Dam

The San River regulating gates, the longest man-made barrier of the Huai River project, was completed on July 25 after ten months' hard work by engineers and workers who worked at top speed to beat the flood season this year. The 697-metre dam is built at the south-eastern outlet of Hungtse Lake into which the Huai River flows. Its 63 electrically operated gates control the outflow of the waters from the Lake via the San River to the Yangtze River.

The newly completed dam, one of the largest works of the third stage of the project to harness the Huai River, together with another regulator earlier completed at the eastern outlet of Hungtse Lake where its waters enter the big North Kiangsu Irrigation Canal, has now banished regular floods from North Kiangsu Province—an area one-third the size of Belgium.

By conserving water in Hungtse Lake—the Huai's largest natural reservoir—during the dry season, the San River dam will provide life-giving water through irrigation canals to thousands of peasant farms and maintain a navigable flow of water in the Grand Canal.

## Wuhan Builds

In Wuhan, the triple city of Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang on the Yangtze River, Hupeh Province, a large textile mill and big power plant have just been completed and four textile factories renovated. New houses for workers have replaced dilapidated huts and tenements. The drainage system in the factory districts has been improved and new roads are being

constructed. Parks are being expanded and built and six million trees have been planted in and around the city. Two large workers' cultural palaces will be opened this year. On Lochia Hill, where the 25-year-old Wuhan University is located, a new engineering college with as many buildings as the University will be built. Construction of other educational institutions has begun.

### State Purchases of Rice

Following their heavy purchases of wheat, state agencies and co-operatives are now buying rice in six provinces: five in Central-South and one in East China. In these provinces, most areas have gathered harvests at least 10% bigger than last year's. On the rice plains around the Tungting and Poyang Lakes in Hunan and Kiangsi Provinces, peasant farms are yielding 16% more rice than last year.

State-trading companies and co-operatives are implementing their plans to supply the peasants with manufactured goods and tools. The government has raised rice prices in favour of the growers, and peasant purchasing power has increased.

### More Technicians

By 1957, China will have twice as many engineers and technicians as she has today. During the 20 years from 1927 to 1947, Kuomintang China only turned out 80,000 technicians—30,000 from higher technical institutions and 50,000 from technical schools. Now, 68,000 students—one-third of all college and university students—are taking technical courses. The number of higher technical institutions increased from 31 to 43 last year. In the past three years, more than 21,000 students graduated from these colleges, in addition to another 30,000 from technical schools.

This phenomenal increase in technical education has followed on the reorganisation of the universities which began last year. The work of reorganisation is still going on and is steadily increasing the teaching capacity of universities and colleges.

In Central-South China, institutions of higher education, including six agricultural colleges founded last year, are being reorganised. Two new technical colleges will be set up after the reorganisation. There are already four institutes specialising in engineering, mining, inland navigation and water conservancy. The work of reorganisation here will be completed before the next academic year starts.

### Inner Mongolia Prospers

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region is building new factories, pedigree livestock farms, hospitals, sanatoria, nurseries and maternity homes. Existing middle schools are being expanded and new ones are being built. New settlements are going up in formerly uninhabited areas of the rich timber lands of the Great Khingan Mountain Range.

There are more than 60 supply and marketing co-operatives with 57,000 members on the pasture lands. These societies buy cattle, sheep and wool from the local people and supply them with large quantities of manufactured goods. The co-operatives also own small-scale industrial workshops in addition to food and shoe factories.

### Athletes for National Contests

Contests are being held in major cities to select the best athletes for the national sports contests to be held in Peking from October 2 to 5. The national contests will consist of track and field events, gymnastics, callisthenics and cycling.

A series of trial events in track and field have already been held in many regions. Over 2,000 sportsmen including workers, peasants and students took part in the preliminary meetings in Tsingtao, Shantung Province's seaside resort, where five new national records were set in track and field events.

### Briefs

The longest lunar eclipse of the 20th century, lasting one hour 41 minutes, was seen in China on July 26.

China's first colour film, a documentary on the Army Sports Festival of August 1 last year, was shown in all major cities in honour of this year's August 1, the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

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A large new workers' recreation centre, which can cater for 20,000 visitors at a time, has been constructed in Shenyang by the city's trade union council.

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A fine new club for seamen has been opened in Canton. It includes a well-equipped gymnasium, library, spacious reading rooms, lounges, a cinema, auditorium and other facilities.

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## CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

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### July 24

The people's forces in Korea during the month of June, launched a total of 180 raids, interceptive attacks and counter-offensives; wiped out 70,122 enemy troops, among which 62,818 were puppet Rhee troops; and shot down or damaged 580 enemy planes, Hsinhua News Agency reports.

### July 27

The Korean Armistice Agreement is signed at Panmunjom and fire ceases on all fronts.

### July 29

The 26th group of Chinese deportees from Malaya, 358 in number, arrives at Canton.

### August 1

The 26th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is celebrated throughout China.

The Foreign Ministry of the Central People's Government issues a statement protesting against intrusions into the territorial air of Northeast China by U.S. planes and the shooting down of a Soviet passenger plane over Northeast China on July 27 with the loss of 21 lives.

### August 5

Repatriation of P.O.W.'s of both sides starts.

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Let Our Patriotic Slogan Be: Bigger Output and Better Quality!

*Poster by Yu Yun-chieh*