

# People's China

人民中国

August 16, 1950

## **The Korean People's Liberation Struggle**

— Hsiao Ping-chien

## **U.S. Aggression in Taiwan**

— C. C. Fang

## **China: A Cultural Survey**

— Kuo Mo-jo

# 4

*Feature: A Worker - Peasant School*

**Vol. II**

**PUBLISHED IN PEKING**



# People's China

This journal appears on the 1st and 16th of each month. All correspondence should be addressed to: 26, Kuo Hui Chieh, Peking, China. Entered as first-class printed matter at the General Post Office of North China, Dec. 20, 1949.

Editor: Chiao Kuan-hua

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Postage Included)

	One Year (24 issues)	Six Months (12 issues)
U.S.A. and Canada .....	US \$4.00	US \$2.20
British Commonwealth and Empire .....	£1, —s.	£ — 11s.
U.S.S.R. ....	15 Rubles	8 Rubles
India, Malaya, Hong Kong .....	HK \$16.00	HK \$8.80

Published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China.

## ALL PEOPLES OF ASIA UNITE!

Exactly five years have elapsed since the defeat of Hirohito's armies and the victorious conclusion of the anti-fascist war in the Orient. But, five years afterwards, as the Far East celebrates the fifth anniversary of V-J Day, the Asian peoples are struggling against the aggression of a new Hirohito—Harry S. Truman.

Looking back over world history during the past half-decade since Japan's surrender, the myriad day-to-day events with their minor or major crises are blended by time and hindsight into one clearly distinguishable pattern, a pattern of struggle between those who want peace and those who want war. On the one hand, the imperialist bloc, led by the American reactionaries, has been carrying out its aggressive designs on every front with the aim of bringing the whole world under Wall Street's domination. On the other hand, the democratic peace camp, which unites the bulk of the world's population under the leadership of the Soviet Union, has been steadfastly striving to consolidate the fruits of the great World War II victory and to assure lasting peace for mankind.

Throughout the constant struggle between these two camps into which the world today is divided, the imperialists have met with one defeat after another, but without apparently learning a single lesson from their set-backs. And today, under the pressures of the mounting contradictions in America's capitalist economy that are shoving the nation headlong toward a world-shaking crisis and alarmed by the tremendous consolidation of the world's peace forces, Wall Street has at last launched open armed aggression in the Far East.

As a result of the order issued June 27 by Wall Street's mouthpiece, President Truman, American soldiers are mercilessly attacking the Korean people on Korean soil. American naval and air forces are patrolling the shores of Taiwan in an attempt to preserve Wall Street's final stronghold in China. American military weapons are being rushed post-haste to Indo-China in a last-minute effort to stave off the defeat of the French colonial forces. The Philippines are also being hastily restored as a major American military base in the Pacific.

And yet, five years after the defeat of Japanese fascism, how makeshift and shaky is the position of the new bidders for world supremacy! How hopelessly foredoomed are their recklessly desperate gambles! The war developments in Korea alone give all the proof needed to show that American imperialism is merely a 'paper tiger.'

Ever since daybreak on June 25, when Syngman Rhee's puppet troops hurled themselves north of the 38th Parallel on the orders of MacArthur, Dulles

and Johnson, the world has been treated to the sight of Rhee's puppets melting away from the battlefield. The American troops quickly found themselves fighting virtually alone in a war that even the average GI had no interest in fighting. Many were captured en bloc. The others retreated from one 'no retreat line' to another. In consternation, Truman raised the United Nations banner over his invasion army and frantically called upon all the reactionary governments of the world to rally to his aid. The original response was a bundle of courteously worded regrets, all tactfully embroidered with expressions of 'moral support.' However, as the America's plight grew still more desperate, Wall Street pressure forced a few junior colleagues and satellites to offer more practical assistance in the form of ground troops. But the reluctance with which other capitalist governments are entering the American-instigated war in Korea can be judged by the ridiculously small token forces that are being placed at MacArthur's disposal.

By the end of the first month of fighting, the heroic Korean People's Army and its brother guerrilla columns had already liberated 54,000 square kilometres of South Korea's total area of 94,000 square kilometres. Of the 17,000,000 people living in South Korea, 12,005,000 had been already freed from imperialist enslavement. By then, the Korean people's forces had entirely annihilated the U.S. Army's 24th Division as well as three of Rhee's eight American trained and equipped divisions. Another three of Rhee's divisions were well mauled and in poor condition to continue the fight. And by mid-August, the theater of military operations had narrowed down to the southeast corner of the Korean peninsula where the panic-stricken GI's are defending the last big American-held port of Fushan.

The Korean people's great victory is no miracle. They are winning primarily because they are fighting for a righteous cause—for their freedom and national independence. Therefore the entire Korean population, with the sole exception of a handful of traitors who fear the people's just wrath, has merged itself into a vast and solid united front against the foreign aggressors and their stooges. After 36 years as the slaves of Japanese imperialism and after 5 years of independence in Northern Korea, the Korean people unhesitatingly lay down their lives in battle rather than accept the chains of a new imperialist master.

The Korean people are winning, moreover, because they enjoy the staunchest support of all progressives throughout the world. Millions of workers, peasants, students, intellectuals—in fact, all fair-minded and freedom-loving people everywhere—

have unanimously condemned Truman's armed aggression in Korea. From London to Tokyo, from Paris to Peking, from New York to Bombay or from Capetown to Moscow — everywhere the people are angrily shouting out their demand: "Hands off Korea!" It is not difficult to realise that the war which Wall Street launched on the opposite side of the world cannot but affect, directly or indirectly, now or in the future, the lives of all labouring people in all corners of the globe.

The scope and intensity of popular opinion against American aggression in the Far East has been vividly displayed in the sharply-rising tempo of the peace signature campaign since the Korean war was launched. For instance, most of the 400,000 signatures collected in New York (where signing for peace is being branded as a subversive activity) have come in after the Korean war started. Over one-third of China's 50,000,000 signatures were collected during the two-week campaign against U.S. aggression in Taiwan and Korea, held from July 17 to August 1.

But current events in Korea have done more than strengthening the world peace front. They have exposed the weaknesses of American imperialism to all the people whom it oppresses, at home or abroad. Today no one, least of all the colonial peoples of Asia, can have any further illusions about Wall Street.

Only a few months ago, Acheson was making innumerable long-winded protestations of Washington's 'friendship' toward the Asian people. In honeyed tones he bleated: "We want to help them as people. . . . We do not want to deny them any opportunity, any freedom, any right." But today the warplanes, tanks and heavy field guns despatched by Acheson's bosses are denying the Korean people even the right to life itself. This wanton slaughter, however, has not satisfied the blood-thirsty lust of the warmongers, who are now vociferously demanding that the atom bomb be dropped on the heads of Korean women and children.

All of America's openly aggressive acts are dictated by weakness, not strength. The U.S. imperialists had discovered in China that it was no longer possible to hire and equip puppet troops and send them into the front-line to fight for Wall Street's interests. Puppet troops, they found, were practically useless in a colonial type of war against an aroused, well-led and determined population. Puppet troops are conscripted almost entirely from among the labouring classes, and they have no heart to kill their fellow compatriots. At the first opportunity, they pick up their weapons and go over to the people's side. This has become a commonplace phenomenon among all puppet troops, regardless of whether they are led by Bao Dai, Quirino, Chiang Kai-shek or Syngman Rhee.

There was just one solution for the imperialists — to throw their own military forces into action.

But this solution has only created a new hornets' nest of difficulties for them. Their people at home have already grown angrily restive under the increasingly heavy burden of the re-armament program, which is throwing the domestic economy further out of alignment. As American casualty lists grow longer, the American people are bound to grow tired of the hysterical shrieks of the warmongers and ask: "What did the Korean people ever do to us that our sons and husbands should be fighting and dying in that distant country?"

In the war, GI morale is strikingly low. The GI's have nothing to fight for and no idea of what the war is about. In addition, they are thousands of miles from home in a strange land. Deprived of all the comforts they have been used to, life grows increasingly intolerable.

The GI's also find themselves in an impossible military situation. Every Korean is their enemy, and their enemy is everywhere, seeing everything, knowing their every move, ready to attack them at any moment. Because of the Korean people's vigilance and whole-hearted support for the KPA, the Americans cannot establish any kind of workable intelligence system. The People's Army circles around them as silently as a fish in water, while each step taken by the GI's resounds like a huge splash. When the GI's are ready for battle, they cannot locate their enemy; when they are not ready, they find themselves suddenly encircled and crushed.

Even the terrain is hostile to the invaders. The spine of mountains running down Korea provides favorable conditions for highly-fluid warfare. But the Americans, who have nothing but their mechanized equipment to rely on for victory, are chained to the railways and highways which bring their supplies. They worry constantly that their supply lines may be cut, but they are powerless to prevent this.

At first the Americans thought that saturation bombing could bring the Korean people to their knees. Even this strategy has failed. Their wanton and criminal bombings have only intensified the Korean people's will to fight to the end.

From all this it is clear that the imperialists have once again made the same fatal miscalculation — they have over-estimated their own strength and under-estimated the people's strength. Nothing the Americans may now do can save them from being swept into the sea, for the united Korean people have stood up.

Just as imperialism is doomed in Korea, so it is doomed throughout Asia. The Chinese people who have driven the U.S. imperialists and their stooges from the mainland, will assuredly crush any American military obstruction against the liberation of Taiwan. The Asian peoples are now rising to their feet, confident of gaining victory through their collective strength.

All peoples of Asia unite to fight against American intervention in Asian affairs!

# THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION STRUGGLE

Hsiao Ping-chien

The American record in Korea since V-J Day, just as blood-stained as its ignominious role in China before the liberation, has been full of betrayals, conspiracies and attacks on the very lives of the Korean people. Hence, from the moment the U.S. puppet invaders crossed the 38th Parallel, the Korean people rose as one. Their anger changed to action, making them the most resolute of fighters. U.S. prisoners of war have likened them to lions in the struggle.

## Perfidious from the Start

Even as early as the Moscow Conference of December, 1945, the U.S. imperialists made little pretence of their antagonism to an independent Korea. Diplomatic documents show that in the original draft submitted by the U.S. delegation to the Foreign Ministers' Conference, there was no proviso whatever for the creation of a National Korean Government. Indeed, the five-year trusteeship envisaged by Washington for Korea was extendable for another five-year period. In the post-war plan of the U.S. imperialists, Korea was to be governed by an administrative body, vested with executive, legislative and judicial powers and formed by the four allies. These powers were to be exercised through a High Commissioner and an Executive Council. The only voice the Korean people were to have was in a consultative capacity.

This grim plan outlined by Washington was not being carried into effect. It was frustrated by the successful adoption of the Soviet proposal. The decision of the Moscow Conference, pledging for the establishment of a Provisional Korean Government and strictly limiting the period of trusteeship to five years, was based on the Soviet draft proposals to which minor amendments were made. It was a solemn pledge made by all the allies, with which the U.S. associated itself. Nevertheless, Washington's policy in Korea through all these post-war years has unequivocally contradicted this solemn pledge.

Immediately after the liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army on August 15, 1945, local people's committees were formed throughout the country. These nuclei of democracy, composed of representatives of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, were the real organs of the people's power.

In a moving address to the Korean people, the Commander of the Soviet Army announced:

"Citizens of Korea! Your country is now free. But this is only the first page in the history of Korea. Just as a flowering garden is the result of the work and care of

Man, happiness also can only be achieved by the heroic struggle and tireless work of the Korean people.

"Citizens of Korea! Remember that happiness lies in your hands! You now have your freedom. Everything depends upon you yourselves.

"The Soviet Army has created all the conditions to enable the Korean people to embark upon free creative work. You yourselves must become the creators of your own happiness."

Consistent with the spirit of this address, the Soviet Command gave the people's committees every support. For the first time in modern history, the Korean people became their own masters.

The picture was changed immediately when the U.S. Army commanded by Hodge landed at Inchun on Sept. 7 of the same year. A large number of the 120,000 Japanese invaders were retained by the American general either in the position of advisors or staff. Pro-Japanese landlords and compradores such as Kim Sung Su rallied round their new master — Hodge. These elements then became the most trusted sector of the Korean populace. On October 16, Syngman Rhee, a veteran servant of American imperialism, flew back to Seoul. This arch stooge immediately joined forces with Kim Sung Su, and between them the two formed the core of the reactionary regime of South Korea.

An illuminating contrast between the two Allied armies in Korea is pointed by quotation from the U.S. Order to the Korean people, issued in the name of Douglas MacArthur:

"The entire administrative power over the territory of Korea south of Parallel 38 is under my jurisdiction. The population should unreservedly obey orders issued over my signature. Those acting against the occupation troops or violating peace and order will be mercilessly and severely punished. English is introduced as the official language."

In this order, we see first of all that the U.S. imperialists marched into Korea as overlords, treating the Korean people exactly as their Japanese predecessors had done. Secondly, the 38th Parallel demarcation line, which was a provisional wartime expedient for disarming the Japanese, was immediately used by the American military as a means of splitting the country into two. In the darkest hours of misery and enslavement, the Korean people had never for a moment forgotten their passionate hope for the achievement of unity and independence, yet the order itself betrayed the U.S. imperialists' total disdain for the national aspirations of Korea.

The events which followed showed that the artificial division of the country by the 38th Parallel not only created political disunity but also dealt a heavy blow to the rehabilitation and development of

the national economy. As a result of the country's dismemberment, the agricultural South was deprived of fuel and power from the North which it badly needed. Instead of sending its surplus food-stuffs to the industrial North, it has obliged to send them to MacArthur's Japan.

### The Answer is Resistance

The U.S. imperialists began their career of sabotaging the decisions of the Moscow Conference first by manufacturing separatist movements through their reactionary stooges headed by Syngman Rhee. Their initial target was the Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. Commission, an offspring of the Moscow Foreign Ministers' Conference. This was done under the guise of the slogan: "Against Trusteeship." In opposition to the National United Front of the Korean people, Syngman Rhee collected his so-called Interim Legislative Assembly, a conglomeration of traitors, reactionaries and other rabid enemies of the people. On May 10, 1946, a phoney election was held in South Korea under the 'supervision' of the phoney 'United Nations Commission,' which was just another accomplice of the U.S. imperialists. Bloated capitalists, usurious landlords and down-right traitors were duly elected to the so-called National Assembly of 198 members which created the puppet government headed by Syngman Rhee. Although 8,394 arrests were made on election day and the entire populace of Chechu rose in arms to oppose the 'election,' the infamous "UN Commission" had the audacity to describe its outcome the "valid expression of the free will of the electorate."

The 'election' held on May 30 of this year for the same Assembly was no less preposterous. South Korea was declared in a state of emergency as from May 24. American planes paraded in the skies daily. One A.P. reporter who had great difficulty estimating the number of arrests stated that "the police readily arrest, question and nail anyone suspected of disagreeing with the government." He also found that "newspapers warily walk a circum-spect line." Again, the election was described as 'genuinely free' by the mouthpieces of the Wall Street warmongers.

Why were the U.S. imperialists so eager to prop up the moribund regime of Syngman Rhee? The reason lies in the inter-dependence of every reactionary set-up and imperialism. Both the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee wanted to perpetuate their plunder of the Korean people.

The world has never had any doubt over Washington's reluctance to leave Korea. Since 1946, the U.S.S.R. has repeatedly proposed the simultaneous withdrawal of troops from Korea, so that the Korean people could arrange their internal political and economic life on democratic principles. The Soviet stand has been consistently reiterated at

the Joint Commission of the two countries and in the Political Committee and the General Assembly of the UN while Washington has persistently refused to agree with the proposal. The American imperialists evaded the issue by using the subterfuge that "the withdrawal of troops is an integral part of the larger problem."

It was only after the unilateral withdrawal of the Soviet troops and at the insistence of the Korean people that the U.S. imperialists made the gesture of withdrawal. The recent invasion of U.S. troops on Korean soil has testified as to how empty that gesture was.

The Korea the U.S. imperialists want is a granary for MacArthur's Japan, a market for surplus American products and a military base for their anti-Soviet war preparations. Living in such a US-Rhee dominated Korea, the people could not expect prosperity, to say nothing of democratic rights.

As a result of the various traitorous pacts and agreements signed between Washington and its puppet, the economic situation of South Korea progressively worsened. With the customs in the hands of the foreign aggressor, South Korea's imports were ten times greater in volume than its exports. Inflation went up ten times, as did the cost of living, when compared with 1945 figures. Only 34 per cent of the factories were in operation. What national resources there were which did not go to America went to MacArthur's Japan.

At the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, the reactionary stooges turned South Korea into a slaughter-house where, by July 1949, as many as 478,000 patriots had been goaled or murdered. During the second half of last year alone, 162 patriotic political parties and public organisations were forcibly disbanded. Since May 1948, some 59 newspapers and magazines were banned so that in the whole of South Korea there was not a trace of a progressive press.

To a nefarious regime, the people everywhere had one reply — resistance.

### Unity and Democratic Changes

The intolerable situation in the US-Syngman Rhee dominated South Korea awakened the entire populace. Workers and the labouring masses rose in anger. Strikes and demonstrations spread throughout the cities while the peasant guerrilla forces attacked from the countryside. On the very day of the so-called election in May, 1946, guerrilla forces stormed into the city of Sanchung, 150 miles to the south Seoul. The increasing difficulties of daily life led more and more people to the conviction that so long as the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys sat on the necks of the people, there could be no happiness for Korea.

While the hopes all the Korean people in the South had placed in the post-war era were smashed, in the North under the leadership of the Party of

Labour and General Kim Ir Sen, these hopes have been realised.

In 1946, a National Democratic Front was formed in both parts of Korea to consolidate national unity. Representatives from all patriotic and democratic political parties and organisations participated in it. This united front advocated (1) the convocation of an All-Korea Consultative Assembly in which all patriotic political parties and organisations, excluding only the pro-Japanese elements, would participate; (2) the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea; and (3) the formation of a single government for the whole of Korea.

In April 1948, a Consultative Conference of North-South Korean Political Parties and Leaders met in Pyongyang and even such right-wing figures as Kim Koo and Kim Kye Sik from South Korea attended. In June, the Conference met again. A nation-wide election was held on August 25 to choose delegates to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest legislative organ. Despite Syngman Rhee's police surveillance, 77.52 per cent of the electorate in South Korea took part, while 99.98 per cent of the electorate in North Korea went to the polls. As a result, 360 delegates from the South and 212 from the North were elected to the Assembly which adopted the constitution and formed the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In June, 1949, situation called for further broadening of the united front by forming the United Democratic Fatherland Front. It is supported by 71 political parties and public organisations of different political complexions. One-third of the entire Korean population are its members. The United Democratic Fatherland Front called for the ousting of U.S. troops from Korea and the expulsion of that illegal American body operating under the title "UN Commission on Korea."

Before the liberation, landlords who formed only 6.8 per cent of the population occupied 54 per cent of the land while poor peasants who formed 56.7 per cent of the population possessed only 5.4 per cent of the land. The first democratic change introduced after liberation was the freeing of peasants from the feudal-landlord yoke.

In accordance with the Land Reform Law announced by the People's Committee of North Korea in March 1946, 1,000,325 tenbo of land (one tenbo = 0.992 hectare) owned by Japanese colonisers, landlords and national traitors were confiscated and distributed among landless and poor peasants. This cut at the roots of the twin evils of poverty and starvation, freed the economy from exploitation and the people from their traditional oppressors.

The liberated peasants form the major part of the dauntless Korean People's Army.

Following land reform, the most vital branches of the nation's industry, transport, communications and banks which had once belonged to the Japanese and the traitors were nationalised in August 1946.

This was achieved largely through the support of the Soviet Army Command who placed in the hands of the Korean people (without compensation) all the industrial enterprises and equipment as the basis for the nation's economic rehabilitation and development.

As a result of successful planning, North Korean industry made tremendous progress. The gross industrial output for 1947 was 189.3 per cent that of the previous year; in 1948, it reached 263.3 per cent; the figure for 1949 rose to 371.1 per cent. In certain branches of industry, the output exceeded the peak level reached by the Japanese imperialists in 1944. The engineering industry rose to 146.9 per cent compared with the 1944 level, and light industry topped the 1944 level by 52.7 per cent.

The improvements in the country's economy naturally lead to new cultural developments. All elementary education is free. In the countryside, the number of elementary schools increased seven times over the number for 1944 and popular cultural institutions multiplied by 48 times. Before the liberation, there was no university in the whole of North Korea. Now, there are 15, attended by 10,000 students. Illiteracy, which had been such an obstacle to the political awakening of the Korean people, has been largely liquidated.

All these successes prove that the Republic, under the leadership of the Party of Labour and General Kim Ir Sen, has the wholehearted support of the people. Patriotic parties and leaders all rally round the United Democratic Fatherland Front. Unity and independence — the hopes of every Korean citizen — have been realised.

#### Deaf Ear To Peace Appeal

While the people of North Korea desired peace in order to proceed with their manifold construction plans and to wipe out the feudal and colonial character of their old society, the reactionary clique headed by Syngman Rhee, backed by the U.S. imperialists, has never slackened its efforts to start war. This is not difficult to understand. Sitting on his ramshackle throne, Syngman Rhee and his gang daydreamed of a Third World War — and the same daydream bemuses all the tottering U.S. puppets, especially in Asia.

This daydream is fully shared by the armament magnates of Wall Street.

Thus, immediately after the formation of his puppet government, Syngman Rhee signed a military agreement with his U.S. masters providing that "the U.S. Army will assist the new government in training and equipping the security forces and will retain jurisdiction over areas and facilities necessary to its own maintenance." Between January, 1949, and April of this year, these so-called 'security forces' have been responsible for the 1,274 provocations along the 38th Parallel. Seventy-one air raids and 42 naval attacks took place between

*(Continued on page 30)*

# U.S. AGGRESSION IN TAIWAN

C. C. Fang

In his statement of June 27, President Truman announced a series of far-reaching aggressive acts against the Asian peoples. He ordered U.S. troops, naval and air forces to invade Korea. He increased U.S. armed forces in the Philippines, attempting to stamp out the growing national liberation movement there. Furthermore, he accelerated American military intervention against the Viet-Nam People's Republic. Nor was this all.

Forgetting the bitter lesson which American imperialism had so recently received in China, Truman declared:

"I have ordered the 7th Fleet to prevent any attack on Formosa. . . . The determination of the future status of Formosa must await the restoration of security in the Pacific, a peace settlement with Japan, or consideration by the United Nations."

Thus Truman launched a direct armed attack on the Chinese People's Republic, an attack which, as the facts show, was long-prepared.

Taiwan is an integral part of China. Although forcibly seized by the Japanese fifty years ago, Taiwan's status as Chinese territory has never been disputed. The Cairo and Potsdam Declarations have confirmed its status and guaranteed its return to China.

Why do the American imperialists covet this particular Chinese province? What is their stake in Taiwan?

Taiwan Island lies off the southeast coast in the China Seas facing Fukien Province, from which it is separated by the 90-mile wide Taiwan Strait. With an area of 36,000 sq. km., including the Penghu Islands (the Pescadores Islands), Taiwan is the biggest island of the Chinese People's Republic. The total population is 6,500,000, with national minorities numbering 170,000. The Chinese people have been settled there since the 13th century. When the Dutch merchant-adventurers tried to invade the island in 1624, there were already over 100,000 Chinese, hailing mostly from Fukien and Kwangtung Provinces, actively developing the island. In the latter part of the following century, the Chinese patriot Cheng Cheng-kung (Koxinga) ruled over the island from which he hoped to regain the mainland from the Manchu Dynasty.

Most of the settlers who emigrated to Taiwan in those early days did so to escape from the political oppression and economic exploitation which then prevailed in continental China. Before their arrival, the island was a vast wasteland, at the

mercy of hurricanes, floods and other natural calamities. But with that industry and perseverance for which the Chinese race is well-known, the island was steadily developed and soon became a most fertile spot. Taiwan abounds in natural resources, but the greater part of its population are engaged in agriculture, among whose chief products are rice, sugar, tea, hemp and camphor.

In 1895, the Japanese took advantage of the weakness of the corrupt Manchu government and seized Taiwan. They occupied it for 50 years. During this time they intensified their exploitation of its wealth, particularly its agricultural produce such as sugar, camphor, rice and tea. They called Taiwan their 'Southern Treasury.' It was a major economic and strategic base for Japanese imperialist aggression in Asia.

But the Chinese people on the island never gave in to the Japanese invaders. They carried on a resolute and incessant struggle, often underground but sometimes open, against the alien invaders. For over half a century, they have always looked for the day when Taiwan would be reunited with their motherland.

Their joy at Japan's defeat was short-lived. The Chiang Kai-shek regime took over the reins of government in Taiwan from the Japanese. It brought with it all its corrupt, reactionary and brutal practices. The murderous repressions which followed the Feb. 28, 1947, anti-KMT uprising, are fresh in all minds. The sufferings of the population under the KMT regime were aggravated by the Wall Street monopolies that came in its wake, and for whom it acted as agent.

## U.S. Economic Aggression

The American imperialists took an aggressively active interest in Taiwan immediately after the Japanese surrender, but their interest in it has been intensified since they and their puppet Chiang Kai-shek regime were thrown out of continental China. Its strategic interest, in particular, has been enhanced for them, as their plans for Asian domination have developed. It is the last hide-out of their puppet Chiang. It is their last foothold on Chinese territory from which to renew their attempt to subjugate the Chinese people. For the American imperialists, as the inheritors of the Japanese fascist plans for a great Asiatic 'Co-prosperity Sphere,' Taiwan is a key base for aggression. And as a consequence, American economic, military and political activities in Taiwan are all patterned to an aggressive design.



As soon as they established the KMT regime in Taiwan following the end of the war in the Pacific, American Big Business sent out large number of 'experts' to study Taiwan's resources. According to the Nanking KMT press reports in 1948, the Chiang Kai-shek government concluded with the United States a 'Development Agreement on Taiwan' by which the U.S. acquired control of the development of the tin, petroleum, coal, gold, sulphur, tungsten and aluminium resources in Taiwan, in consideration for which the Wall Street tycoons furnished large amounts of capital and technical experts. In June the same year the 'U.S. Technical Mission,' headed by Stillman, visited Taiwan and stayed for four days to explore its mineral resources and irrigation projects. Two months later, the U.S. President's special envoy, General Wedemeyer, flew in to Taiwan and called a meeting of the KMT top men, especially those in charge of the island's industrial development enterprises, to discuss 'concrete plans for Sino-American co-operation in tapping the wealth of the island.' These 'visits' heralded a continuous flow of American capital into Taiwan.

Reynolds Metals Co., Inc., the second largest aluminium monopoly in the United States, signed an agreement with the KMT regime in February, 1948, and obtained rights for the development of Taiwan's aluminium industries. Altogether Reynolds invested more than US\$35,000,000 in this project, and widely extended their interests on the island. A large aluminium plant was closed down at Hualienkang to facilitate Reynolds' operations, and over 30,000 workers were thrown on the streets.

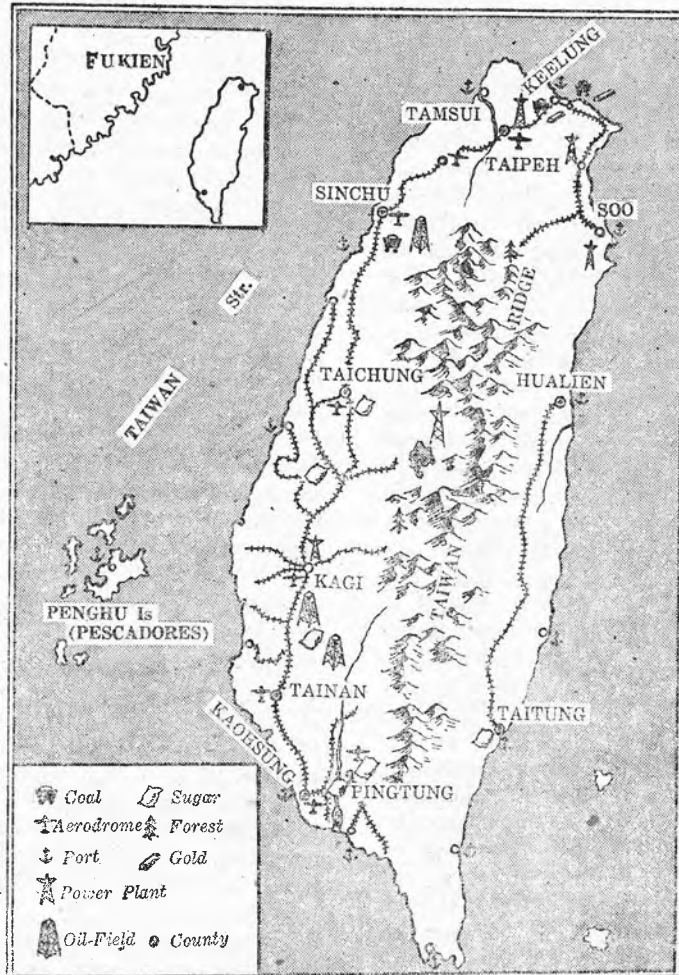
Taiwan's sugar has a reputation that equals the Cuba product and both are firmly in the grip of American Big Business. Since 1948, American capital has poured into Taiwan to swallow up the sugar

industries, and as a result the American sugar magnates are today in firm control of the KMT-operated Taiwan Sugar Industries Corporation. It is estimated that more than 60 per cent of the entire sugar industry in Taiwan is in the hands of the American expansionists.

In varying degrees, American interests similarly dominate the island's other industries, such as electric power, soda-ash, cement, paper, camphor, and oil refineries. Wall Street has such a firm hold on the island's economy that some 380 large business enterprises are today subject to direct or indirect control of the 22 financial interests jointly operated by the big American monopolies and KMT bureaucratic capitalism. In this collaboration, of course the Chiang Kai-shek clique plays the part of a servile lackey.

The Wall Street octopus has also extended its tentacles to grasp Taiwan's agricultural produce through the so-called Sino-American Reconstruction Commission. The production and distribution of

chemical fertilisers, which is indispensable to the economic life of the island, is exclusively manipulated by American interests through this organ. In many places, large tracts of land have been turned into 'co-operative farms' and put under its control. Here the peasants work under serf-like conditions. To ensure the maximum profits for its Wall Street masters, the Sino-American Reconstruction Commission has forced Taiwan to put the main emphasis in its agricultural production on such export crops as sugar and camphor to the exclusion of rice and other important native foodstuffs. The islanders used to enjoy an abundance of rice; today, thanks to the American imperialists, an enormous number of peasants are forced to live on sweet potato leaves. The central aim of this imperialist colonial



A MAP OF TAIWAN

(Continued on page 30)

# CHINA: A CULTURAL SURVEY\*

Kuo Mo-jo

A large-scale study movement was set in motion throughout the country after the Central People's Government was established. It is a movement of liberated people to educate and re-educate themselves by democratic methods of learning. This movement serves as a political foundation for our general cultural and educational work. The developments and the achievements of this movement are worthy of special note. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said in *The People's Democratic Dictatorship*: "Once they have a people's state, the people then have the possibility of applying democratic methods on a nation-wide and comprehensive scale to educate and reform themselves, so that they may get rid of the influences of domestic and foreign reactionaries. (These influences are still very strong at present and will remain for a long time to come; they cannot be eradicated quickly.) Thus the people can reform their bad habits and thoughts derived from the old society, so that they will not take the wrong road pointed out to them by the reactionaries, but will continue to advance and develop toward a Socialist and then Communist society." This is the essence of this wide study movement.

The results of this study movement are:

1. By studying the three documents of the People's Political Consultative Conference, especially the Common Programme, the fundamental difference between the old and the new China becomes clear to the broad masses of the people. The whole of the Chinese people, especially the workers and peasants, are made more aware of the fact that they are the masters of New China. Unity between the various nationalities is greatly strengthened. Self-criticism is widely practised and many old-style intellectuals and government personnel engage in self-criticism of their old erroneous ideas. The fallacy of a so-called 'middle road' has in the main been eradicated.

2. After critically studying the American White Paper and the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the broad masses of the Chinese people have clearly recognised that the American imperialists and their lackeys are sworn enemies of the Chinese people and are deliberately provoking a new world war. They also see that the Soviet Union is the closest friend of the Chinese people and the bulwark of world peace. The movement for the defence of world peace is unfolding throughout the country. Up to the pre-

sent, more than 10 million persons\*\* have signed their names in the daily-growing peace signature campaign.

3. The concept that labour is the creator of civilisation has been decisively established among the working people and intellectuals. Labour has become an honour and labourers are everywhere winning universal respect. Campaigns to excel in production are being developed in many factories and mines side by side with the New-Record movement in production.

4. The idea of serving the people has become prevalent among intellectuals and government personnel.

Our people's democratic dictatorship has been further consolidated by the ideological awakening of the broad masses of the people. Reconstruction of the state has been pushed ahead and our power to defend world peace has grown. This is a great victory on the ideological front.

The developments in the great study movement have been as follows:

Political institutes and training classes have been set up throughout the country. In universities and middle schools, political classes on the history of social development, political economy and New Democracy have been initiated and political studies have also been organised among teachers. As a result of the study movement, 20 per cent of our university and middle school students have become members of the China New Democratic Youth League.

Workers, peasants and urban citizens have been organised for education and study. An enthusiastic political study movement was launched immediately after the liberation in the trade unions and the publicly-run enterprises in various liberated places. As the workers' level of political consciousness was raised, they demanded the opportunity to improve their knowledge of culture, technique and the political sciences. As a result, workers' night and spare-time schools sprang up in various places. According to incomplete figures, 500,000 workers are now studying in these schools.

One of the main and most important forms of adult education for the peasants is the village winter study movement. During last winter and this spring, over 10 million peasants participated in winter study groups.

As for the urban citizens, the spare-time schools are doing them a great service. According to figures

\* This is a condensed version of the report made by Kuo Mo-jo at the Second Session of the National Committee of the PPCC on June 17, 1950. Kuo Mo-jo is Chairman of the Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs.

\*\* By August 7, more than 50 millions had signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal — Editor.

for last December, there were 14,000 schools of this type throughout the country with a total enrolment of 700,000 students.

To promote the study movement, government cultural and educational institutions organised literary and artistic activities. These activities included newspaper articles and broadcasts, exhibitions of science and general culture and the publication, in large numbers, of special books and journals.

Our legacy of culture and education from the old China was very meagre in quantity and its content cannot satisfy the demands of the people. Cultural and educational work, however effective in the old liberated areas, was small in volume. The following are the essential facts and figures showing the present cultural development:

**a. Education:** According to the available figures which are incomplete, China now has 227 colleges with 134,000 students; 3,690 middle schools with 1,090,000 students; 212,890 primary schools with 16 million students (figures do not include political schools and political training classes).

Sixty-one per cent of China's colleges are publicly-run. The rest are privately-run. A considerable proportion of middle and elementary schools are also privately-run.

Where agrarian reform has been completed and economic reconstruction is going ahead, our education has already surpassed in quantity the level of the old days and fundamental changes have taken place in the composition of the students. By the end of 1949 the number of schools in Manchuria registered a 60 per cent increase over the number in pre-liberated Manchuria. In the Northeast and North China, the children of workers, farm labourers, poor and middle peasants and of the urban poor population form the bulk of children attending schools.

**b. Public Health:** According to figures released by the Ministry of Public Health which are incomplete (they do not include Southwest China and Inner Mongolia), there are altogether 1,285 publicly-run medical institutions in China with a total of 30,000 beds and 28,000 health workers. These medical institutions include ordinary and special hospitals and health centres. There are about 18,000 doctors registered in China, of which the number of Chinese-style doctors far exceed those with western medical training.

**c. Science:** The Academia Sinica now has 14 research institutes, an astronomical station and an industrial research institute, all adapted from former KMT research institutes. In addition, there are 93 natural science research institutions and a number of other scientific institutes and factories making scientific appliances.

**d. The Arts:** China now has three large state-owned motion picture studios in Manchuria, Peking and Shanghai. There are 467 publicly-owned and privately-owned cinemas in the country, and 161 theatres in 18 major cities, not counting those in Manchuria. There are also 400 entertainment troupes with 40,000 members. These include actors, musicians, dancers, serving both the army and the civilians.

**e. The Press:** China now has 624 various newspapers, of which 165 are dailies, 43 of them privately-owned. There are also 216 army papers. According to incomplete figures compiled in May 1950, 153 of China's dailies had a daily circulation of 2,600,000 copies. The Hsinhua News Agency has a network of seven major bureaux throughout China, three overseas bureaux and 43 smaller branches. There are also 83 publicly and privately-owned broadcasting stations operating in China.

**f. Publications:** The state-operated New China Bookstore now has 887 branches and 30 printing shops comprising about one-fourth of China's total printing capacity.

Since its formation, the Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs of the Government Administration Council has carried on the work of taking over and reorganising cultural and educational institutions and of restoring, reforming and developing those institutions with emphasis on the more important ones. To summarise a few important points:

Since the All-China Educational Workers' Conference in December of last year, 13 short-term middle schools of an experimental nature for workers and peasants have been opened throughout the country. A large number of these schools have also been set up in the army and in various public organisations. More such schools will be opened during the latter part of this year.

In the meantime, more spare-time schools and technical classes will be set up for workers in industrial centres.

Education for the peasants mainly takes the form of winter schools in which the peasants study during the slack winter season. Many of these have grown into schools or study classes which are now open all the year round.

Progress has been made towards reforming higher education. The Chinese People's University has been founded to train government cadres, workers and students for construction work. Reforms have been introduced in the curricula and teaching methods of the higher educational institutions. These schools are beginning to open their gates to young workers and peasants, and to government cadres from these classes.

(Continued on page 32)



He Signs for Us All!

*Drawing by Jack Chen*

# THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN CHINA

Yu Kan

The call for peace resounds throughout all China. From the northernmost Mongolian Steppe to the southernmost mountains, from the western Gobi Desert to the eastern coastal isles, millions of people have joined their voices in the one call: Peace for the world; ban the atomic weapons! Over 50 million people have already signed their names to the Stockholm Peace Appeal, and due to the enormous size of the country, the lists are still not fully counted. This peace movement in China is of historic scale and influence. Faced with the latest American aggression in Asia, the liberated Chinese people now fully realise that they must continue to extend their efforts to defending world peace as well as the fruits of their own victory.

In April, the World Peace Congress Permanent Committee held a conference in Stockholm and issued the Stockholm Peace Appeal. The China Committee of the World Peace Congress immediately went into action and led the Chinese people in their enthusiastic response to the Stockholm Conference.

Beginning on May 1, International Labour Day, the collection of signatures for the Stockholm Peace Appeal has developed apace in China.

It was first launched among the organised masses in the cities. Then, gradually, but steadily gaining momentum, it penetrated deep into the countryside. In many areas, 90 to 100 per cent of the organised people signed the appeal. In major cities such as Shanghai, Tientsin, Chungking, Taiyuan, Tangshan, Chinchow, Dairen and Port Arthur, more than 70 per cent of the population have signed. People have rushed to sign wherever the campaign has started; within a week, Nanao Island off the Kwangtung coast collected 20,000 signatures, comprising 82 per cent of its total population.

The workers, as the leading class of the country, have plunged themselves with outstanding zeal into this peace movement. Over 1,280,000 Shanghai workers have signed, which represents 38.5 per cent of the total number of signatories in the city. In many factories every single worker signed the appeal. In addition to signing, the workers have unanimously pledged themselves to defend world peace by increasing production.

Standing at the foreposts of the peace front, the People's Liberation Army is strong in its determination to defend world peace and oppose aggressive war. The liberators of Choushan Islands held a mass rally of hundreds of thousands of PLA men for peace. Arms in one hand and pens in another, they all signed. Niu Tu-tsai, the heroic fighter who lost three fingers in the famous Huaihai Campaign, signed with his remaining two fingers.

He said: "We sign to show our determination for defending world peace. Let the imperialists take a warning from us!"

In villages where the full land reform or the rent reduction has been carried out, the peasants have a more developed political consciousness. A Fukien peasant illustrated the truth that "unity is strength" by a simple simile. He said: "A single chopstick can be easily broken, but a bundle of chopsticks cannot be broken with ease. If we all become united as one, the imperialists will not be able to unleash war even if they want to." The peasants are eagerly affixing their names to the Peace Appeal. Those who cannot yet write, draw a circle — symbolising the rallying of all the peace-loving people.

The students and intellectuals are also enthusiastic peace campaigners. The whole student body in many universities and schools have signed. As a result of the propaganda work done by the students of the National Peking University, more than 95 per cent of the professors, staffs, workers and family members in that university have signed.

Scientists, educationalists, writers, artists and dramatists have all, in addition to signing, pledged their utmost efforts to defend peace. The members of the All-China Association of Writers and Artists have made a special effort in the creation of topical works of art and literature, supporting the peace campaign.

In regions inhabited by the national minorities, the people in their different languages have determinedly voiced their will to defend world peace. Scores of thousands among the ten main national minorities in the Northwest have signed the appeal. In Pingshih county, Kwangsi Province, 3,000 Yao people signed in a single day. Already 365,800 people in Inner Mongolia have put their signatures to the appeal. The nomads, men and women, flocked with their families to sign. They came riding over long distances, in a gay spirit, as if they were going to a festival or fair.

The peace signature movement has developed into a gigantic well-organised campaign. In Shanghai alone, there are more than 1,000 propaganda groups. Adopting the most varied methods: conferences, street corner meetings, broadcasts, dramas, *yangko* spectacles, movies, house-to-house visits and demonstrations, they have roused the people in the main roads and the back streets, in factories and fields, on the railways and on steamers, in hospitals, churches and temples. These and other propagandists explained the issues to the broad masses of the people and collected peace signatures.

Many individuals have emerged as model workers in collecting peace signatures. To mention but two. Chen Tsui-hua, a pedicab driver in Shanghai, had a sick wife at home to care for, nevertheless, he collected 200 signatures within two hours. Chang Tseng, a woman student of a Szechuan village literacy class, has herself collected 3,000 signatures.

The peace movement in China has proved to be a tremendous success. During its course, the people have gained a deeper knowledge of the situation of their own country as well as the whole world.

Since Truman's statement of June 27, the Chinese people have redoubled their efforts in defence of world peace. Now they realise all the

more clearly how inseparable their own fate is bound up with that of the other peoples of the world. In this spirit of international solidarity they launched a National Campaign against U.S. Aggression in Taiwan and Korea and over a third of the first 50 million peace signatures was collected in the course of this campaign.

It is only natural that the Chinese people should love peace, as they love their freedom. They have struggled hard for peace. They need peace for their reconstruction work to consolidate their freedom. That is why the China Peace Committee is now calling for 100 million signatures as China's greeting to the World Peace Congress to be held in Poland this coming October.

## Wang Mah — A Propagandist for Peace

Chow Wu-fu

The peace signature campaign is in full swing in our school. My classmates and I took several peace signature forms. As we were discussing at home how best to get every resident in our lane to sign, Wang Mah, the housemaid, came from the kitchen and asked us what we were doing. We explained to her the meaning of the campaign.

Without hesitation, she said: "Please sign for me!"

We continued our discussion. Later, Wang Mah came again and asked: "Do you want others to sign?"

We replied in the affirmative and she walked away briskly with a sheet of peace signature forms.

\* \* \*

Wang Mah was originally a peasant in a village of Ningpo county, Chekiang Province. She had two sons and one daughter. In 1937, the Japanese imperialists invaded China. The reactionary KMT began its conscriptions. Her eldest son was dragged away, and she heard from him no more.

Then the Japanese captured her village. And this time, they conscripted her second son. Her husband was so heart-broken that he fell sick and died soon after.

She was left alone when her daughter married a tailor who lived in Ningpo city. When guerrilla fight spread, the Japs came to mop up the villages. Wang Mah's village was burned down. Her only home — a small hut — and all her meagre possessions were turned into ashes.

Wang Mah sold out her five *mow* of land and came to Shanghai where she has been

living as a housemaid ever since. But her trials were not over.

After the liberation, the KMT aeroplanes recklessly bombed Ningpo. The house of Wang Mah's son-in-law was hit. Her daughter was killed.

She had told her misfortunes to many people. Nearly everyone in our lane knows her tragic story.

\* \* \*

Two hours later, Wang Mah returned to us with the form signed to the full. We counted the names: 126. Almost everyone in our lane had signed their names on the Peace Appeal. How had she done this?

She replied simply: "I told them what I have suffered from the cruelty of the Japs, the Americans and Chiang. I told them what you said to me. And they signed."

Her voice became a bit hoarse, her eyes became red, she rubbed them with her hand. I was afraid she was going to cry. She didn't. She continued:

"All my family has died from war. But now we have driven the war-makers away. Never let them return!"

Wang Mah does not write a single character, nor can she reason in a theoretical way. From her bitter experience she has learned and exposed the crimes of American imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek. She eloquently moved every household in our lane — to affix their names on the Peace Appeal.

Let her story be told, so that yet others will be persuaded to sign for peace.

(From the Shanghai Liberation Daily)



反對侵略 戰爭和平  
保衛世界 把和平的旗幟  
讓和平的鴿子高舉飛



Let the Peace Doves Fly High

By Shao Yu

# DEFEND WORLD PEACE!



Students pledge to collect peace signatures



PLA men sign



The peace campaign spreads to the village



W



# OPPOSE U. S. AGGRESSION !



the Stockholm Peace Appeal



Shanghai citizens condemn U.S. aggression



Workers express their support



Peace and anti-aggression posters displayed in Peking



Korean people's victories gladden Tientsin workers



## Mass Meeting on August 1

Forty thousand army men and civilians assembled in Peking on August 1 to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the People's Liberation Army and to demonstrate against U.S. aggression in Taiwan and Korea. A parade followed the meeting in the former Imperial Palace



C-in-C Chu Teh pledges the liberation of Taiwan



Korean Ambassador Li Choo-yen denounces the U.S. aggressors



# 'Little' Korea and the U.S. Paper Tiger

C. K. Cheng

Friends and enemies alike have been astonished by the speed of advance of the valiant Korean People's Army and by the even more precipitate flight of the American invaders. U.S. 'military experts' and lay apologists are finding it increasingly difficult to explain away what ordinary people usually call a 'rout.' On the Han, 'wet and exhausted' men of the U.S. 24th Division simply ran and swam for their lives with the Korean people's forces in hot pursuit. The Kum River was expected to hold for three months. It fell in a matter of days. At the Simen plateau, a company of Korean troops routed a regiment of Americans. At Taejon, the 24th Infantry Division finally disintegrated, with its commander reported missing. One U.S. despatch at length produced the absurdity of American troops conducting 'an orderly withdrawal' but 'minus their equipment and personal effects!'

Washington found it hard to stomach the rout of its puppet Syngman Rhee's divisions. The panic flight of its seasoned troops took it by surprise. Reinforcements including the 25th Infantry Division, the 1st Cavalry Division and Marines were immediately rushed to Korea. Pressure was put on Britain, Australia, France, New Zealand and other accomplices to dispatch troops, planes and war vessels.

Despite these reinforcements, however, the U.S. Army continued to take a beating and retreated from one 'no retreat line' to another. The Washington warmongers have begun to realise that little Korea is not so 'little' after all. It is the U.S. that has been made to look little in the eyes of the world. U.S. war correspondents have begun to express surprise at 'the skill and strategy of the North Korean armies, especially at their rapid and repeated changes in

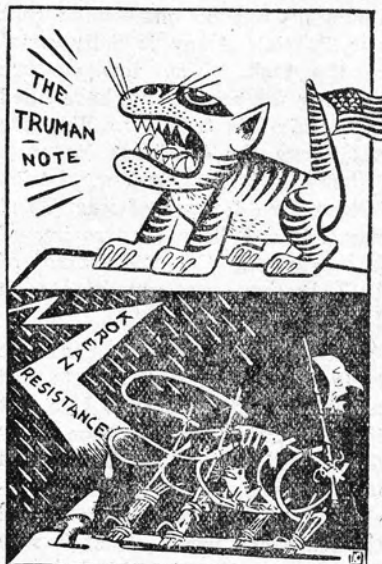
tactics to fit in with any given situation.' The *Associated Press* reports that "there is a perplexing and bitter realisation that the Red Koreans are still able to outslug and outmanoeuvre the U.S. 8th Army four weeks after American air power established virtually unchallenged domination over Korea." They now see that the Korean War is neither 'a police operation' nor 'a punitive expedition,' but a real war against a modern army fired with the high morale of a justly aroused nation.

Since air superiority and reinforcements failed to check the southward drive of the Korean People's Army, the Commander of the U.S. Ground Forces in Korea, Lieut.-General Walton H. Walker, resorted to moral persuasion. In what his press called 'a fiery front line speech' for relay to his troops, he warned them that "they have drawn back as far as they can, because there are no places left to go." He said he was "sick and tired of hearing the phrase 'withdrawing for the purpose of readjusting our lines.'" When it is known that he had only the per-

imeter of the Pusan beach-head left for manoeuvring in, the sincerity of Gen. Walker's resolution can be appreciated when he added that "there are not going to be any more readjustments." However, just as he was continuing to tell his commanders that "everyone must fight to death without any thought of withdrawal," the *A.P.* flashed the news that "American infantrymen fell back from Hwangan to new mountain defensive positions on the flaming central Korean front and steeled themselves for another developing North Korean Communist infantry and artillery assault."

General Walker is the third field commander the U.S. has sent to Korea since the fighting began. His predecessors, Church and Dean, each held the post of Commanding General for little more than a week. Now MacArthur places great confidence in Walker to stop the rot among the U.S. forces. He is expected to miraculously instil a heroic fighting spirit into weary G.I.'s who publicly complain that "this is a damned useless war!" The Washington warmongers have been blaming difficult terrain, weather conditions and poor generalship in particular for the defeats of U.S. forces in Korea. So Walker will probably end up as another scapegoat alongside of Church and Dean. But to do these generals justice, it must be said that they are all trained professional soldiers with records . . . until they came up against the Korean People's Army.

It has now dawned on the U.S. imperialists that they are in for a costly war if they press forward with their aggressive plans in Asia. Truman has asked Congress to vote another \$10,000,000,000 for carrying on war against the Korean and other Asian peoples. Fresh pressure has been put on America's yes-men in the governments of Britain, France, Australia and



Paper Tiger by Chang Ting

Canada and elsewhere to supply more cannon-fodder. The "Outs" are beginning to denounce the "Ins" for their shortsightedness and bungling. Ex-U.S. Home Secretary Harold Ickes has accused MacArthur of underestimating the striking power of the Korean people and called him "MacArthur the Unready" in a magazine article. It was not MacArthur alone who blundered. In typical imperialist military fashion, he and his masters added up the divisions of the Syngman Rhee gang and the available U.S. forces, compared them to those of the Korean People's Republic and came to the strictly 'logical' conclusion that they were amply sufficient to win a cheap and easy victory. MacArthur has

merely been guilty of the same mistake that other aggressors — Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo — have made in the past: he forgot that on an adding machine you can count figures of troops and armaments, but that there is no figure to show passionate desire for people's freedom and independence.

Now, to cover their discomfiture, Washington brasshats are promising — to quote a 'high personality' in the Defence Department — an American offensive in the autumn or possibly next spring. But at the same time he was careful to announce the more immediate prospect that "it would not be surprising if a new withdrawal is announced in the near future."

Withdrawal or not, it is already clear that the American imperialists and their satellites are doomed in Korea. The valiant Korean people have shown that they possess the strength to tear this American 'paper tiger' to bits. The might of a united, aroused people is ranged against the invader. The regular armies continue their methodic advance. The people's guerrillas are emerging everywhere in the enemy's rear. The Korean People's War, waged with all the spirit of a nation that has just won its liberation from 50 years of an alien rule, must be victorious over an enemy whose demoralised troops have no faith in their cause.

## A MESSAGE TO AMERICANS

Dear Editor,

I am 40 years old and yet only in this last year have I seen the face of peace. I have seen two World Wars and ever since I can remember war has shadowed existence in China. Here on the Yangtze I have seen fine buildings built in Hankow . . . and while they were still new, I have seen them torn apart by bombs and high explosive. I learned that they were right who said that if we wanted to build a new China, we must first get rid of the causes of our misery: the foreign imperialists who dominated our country; the traitors and warlords who did their work for them in China; the backward feudal forces, with their tax-farmers and big-sword executioners. I will never forget the headless bodies of murdered revolutionaries that I saw on the streets of our city after Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolution. That is how our enemies would like to have us — headless automata.

Now the nightmare is ending. Our People's Army has driven away the whole Chiang Kai-shek gang. Our People's Government has been set up. Now we the Chinese people, I myself, my family

and friends have begun to plan for peace.

When did we ever read such reports in our papers: land reform, a balanced budget, stable prices, rising production, new investments in factories and farms, reforestation, land reclamation, all the nation's rivers being brought under control, and end of floods and famines?

Taiwan and Tibet still have to be liberated, but no one doubts that our People's Army is fully equal to the task. Yes, now we are building for peace. We have filled in the air-raid trenches. We have put away the black-out lanterns. I have just unpacked my books, hidden for 13 years of war. And now again I hear the roaring of U.S. cannon, the splintering of U.S. bombs over our border in Korea!

I know there are Americans who have knowledge of the facts and who feel about all this as I do, but it is clear that there are too many other millions who might be with us, but who are confused or deceived by the *Voice of America* and the American press. That is why I hope you will print this letter so that perhaps they can learn what

a Chinese friend of America thinks. The truth is clear. No amount of propaganda can hide it. In this war in Korea that the *Voice of America* says is a 'defence of South Korea against Communist aggression,' we see only Koreans fighting American troops. The American-armed divisions of the Syngman Rhee regime have melted away. And now American troops are throwing away their arms and running from the firing line. Frustrated on land, the MacArthur Command is cowardly making terror raids on Pyongyang, Wunsan and Haichu. . . . Thousands of women and children have been killed. The use of the flag of the United Nations and of resolutions passed unilaterally by America and its allies in aggression cannot conceal the fact that American forces are butchering Korean people in their own homes.

But I know that it is not so easy for the American people to see the truth. The whole propaganda machine of the warmongers is working against it.

We in China have a big advantage. We are not confused or deceived. We have the leadership of our own People's Government

and our Communist Party. They want us to know the truth. And we know the nature of the beast that has attacked Korea. We know the Syngman Rhee regime. Its secret police arrested scores of Chinese progressives in Korea and subjected them to the same medieval tortures that Chiang Kai-shek's Gestapo used. And how well we know the face of American intervention! Guns, tanks, ships, instructors, over 6 billion dollars in American money have been poured into Chiang Kai-shek's sticky hands. The treaties and agreements that he signed with America, the bases and privileges he gave up . . . these show what the 'pay-off,' as the Americans say, would be. Truman America wanted China as its colony. That gamble, as Acheson wrote in his White Paper, failed. And now the U.S. 7th Fleet is despatched to occupy Taiwan.

But these issues go deeper than Korea or Taiwan. Aggressive war has been launched under cover of the United Nations. Unless it is stopped here, it may spread. The appetite of warmongers grows with what it feeds on. Success will go to their heads but defeat, unless it is sobering in its severity, may tempt them to retrieve their losses in fresh adventures.

Desperate politicians in Britain and America are already calling for the use of the atom bombs in Korea. These are truly counsels of despair. The old imperialists know that the convulsions of the two World Wars each left them weaker. More and more of their old victims refuse any longer to accept their dictates. Slowly and surely the truth has spread across the mountain barriers and deserts and oceans, broken through walls of censorship and lies and ignorance. It has been drummed into our souls to the accompaniment of bombs and shell-fire and slow death by brutal exploitation. The peoples of Asia have seen how former colonial lands of the Tsar have entered on a new life in the Soviet Union. Former nomads and primitive farmers now sit astride tractors. Their standards of living are steadily rising, ever wider opportunities

open before them. The Mongolian People's Republic has advanced far on the road to modern living without a farthing's worth of help from the capitalist countries. Now China, the biggest nation of Asia, has liberated herself. Viet-Nam is surging forward to freedom. All Asia demands to be free.

Today, we are not so naive as to think that imperialism will bow itself out of Asia. So far every withdrawal has been preceded by a kick in its pants! History repeats itself. Now, when the Korean people have determined to be free and live their own democratic life in unity with their friends, to throw out their traitors and puppets, the American imperialists have launched an aggressive war. Today we cannot be deceived. Although it is dressed in a new disguise, with UN armbands, this is the same old imperialist game to snatch bases and privileges for exploitation and war.

Only five years ago, American units were greeted as part of the liberating force of the United Nations in the struggle against Japanese fascism. Now American troops are earning the burning enmity and contempt of the Asian peoples as the spearhead of imperialist aggression, the supporter of the vilest tyrannies in Taiwan, Korea, the Philippines, Japan and Indo-China.

I know that there are many Americans who abhor and expose these acts — America would not be America if there were not — but do they understand what these things mean to America, they who support them actively or passively? America is waging a war that brings shame on the land of Washington and Lincoln. It is waging a war against a nation that has only just emerged from half a century under the Japanese yoke. Do you not see the pattern of black reaction that is spreading across America? The purging and smearing, the paid-informers, the mock-trials, the stifling of free speech and thought, the mounting war appropriations, the fattened profits of the armament kings, the lies, the gaoling of patriots and progressives; the prostituting of

science to build the H-bomb? Dealing with filth, with tyrants and murderers, thieves and brigands, America herself is becoming foully besmirched.

And to what purpose is this intervention in Asia? For 30 years the Chinese people have fought with ever growing determination and power to be free. No threats will now deter them from accomplishing their task fully. Taiwan and Tibet will be liberated. Far from being intimidated by U.S. terror raids, the Korean people have hit back with determination and skill. They are victoriously advancing to complete liberation.

The struggle for Asian liberation will not be a short one. But the successes we have already achieved show that it will not be a long one either. Just as I have learned through bitter experience what path I must follow, so too have millions more. We find ourselves advancing to the same goal in brotherly alliance. We know that we are supported by the mighty Soviet Union and all other People's Democracies. The millions of the working people and progressives in the capitalist countries are with us too. This is a force that is invincible. In this fight, Right is Might. If the Truman America persists in this struggle against peace and the forces of enlightenment and progress, its name will be set in obliquy alongside those others who also tried to put back the clock of history — Hitlerite Germany and the Japan of Hirohito. Who can doubt what the fate of the American war-makers and their supporters will be?

We in China are no longer fumbling in the dark for the road forward. The plans for peace we have made are permanent. We ask the world to join with us in great constructive tasks. People of America! Join us in peace! We have fought for long. But be assured that we will not be deterred by one fight more. We know that will be the last fight. All Asia will then be free.

Yours sincerely,

*Chen Ho-pin.*

Hankow, Aug. 4, 1950.

# A WORKER - PEASANT SCHOOL

Chen Tan

A New Democratic society requires an entirely new type of scientific and professional workers — specialists trained up from the ranks of the classes that have taken over leadership in the new society, i.e., from workers and peasants, who have always before been denied education. This need has provided a great challenge to China's educators. Can they take labourers with no formal schooling and, within the brief space of three or four years, prepare them to enter university?

This is the question which 13 experimental Worker-Peasant Schools in various cities have set out to answer. Obviously, with orthodox bourgeois methods of education, a semi-literate labourer would need six, eight or even more years to acquire the knowledge of a senior middle-school graduate. The Worker-Peasant Schools, therefore, must pioneer not only new teaching methods, but a whole hitherto-unexplored field of education in China. Once sufficient experience has been accumulated as the basis for a systematic programme, the Central People's Government plans to establish a vast network of such Worker-Peasant Schools to serve all areas of the country.

The first of the new Worker-Peasant Schools opened in Peking on April 3 under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education. Its 116 students range in age from 16 to 30, while their levels of literary and general knowledge are as widely varied. There is only one thing these heterogeneous students have in common — an intense desire to educate themselves so that they can better serve the new society. Their strong sense of social responsibility has been tested in practice, for all have from three to 13 years' experience in revolutionary work.

Unless one understands something of the remarkable spirit of

the students, their keen study enthusiasm and fearlessness in tackling difficult problems, one might not have much confidence in the school's ability to cope with its assigned task. In fact, even the teaching methods employed in this school are patterned upon a thorough knowledge of each student's past experiences, and so it is necessary here to introduce the reader to a few typical students.

\* \* \*

Wang Chieh is a strong, healthy young man of 22. When he was 10, he joined the Eighth Route Army together with his father, mother and elder brother. Until then, his father had worked whenever possible as a junior clerk while his mother supplemented the family's inadequate income by working in a textile mill. But after the Japanese invaded Shansi, their native province, the family found no way to earn a living and therefore joined the resistance army in a group.

During the next 12 years, Wang Chieh had a most varied and eventful life. At first he served in the army as a *hsiao kuei* (a term of affection used for children orderlies meaning 'little devil'). Then for several years he was a member of a dramatic troupe organised by the army's propaganda department. Later, he worked part-time and studied part-time in an army textile mill, where his mother then also worked. After Japan's surrender, he went to Yen-an and took an office workers' training course, eventually becoming a mimeograph operator.

In themselves, these activities might seem rather mundane, but they must be viewed against the background of guerrilla life in the old, liberated areas. During the huge Japanese mopping-up campaign of May, 1942, when 90,000 enemy troops combed the Taihang Mountain area, the textile mill was

encircled and only 300 to 400 of its 3,000 personnel escaped death or capture. Wang Chieh, who was 14 at the time, fled into the mountains with about 30 colleagues from the mill. On the second day, his group was betrayed to the Japanese by a secret agent. By purest chance, he and a friend avoided detection when the Japanese dragged their comrades out from different hiding places and butchered them. Wang Chieh spent the next half-month in the mountains, subsisting largely on weeds. Once, however, he became so hungry that he risked a night visit to a village where he stole the food in a pig trough.

Wang Chieh can recount a dozen similar episodes from his short life — how he waded for hours through ice-clogged rivers, his legs so numb that they would barely move; how he escaped from a Japanese ambush by rolling down a 50-foot cliff; and so forth. But he is far more interested in talking about his new life as a student.

"The people's army reared me," he said, "and I have done very little for our people in return. If I now show ability in studying and can become an electrical engineer, then I can really serve our people."

\* \* \*

Li Chi is one of the 22 girls at the Peking Worker-Peasant School. She is already a well-known Labour Heroine at 23. Her father was a poor peasant who died when she was nine. This left only her mother and herself to cultivate their seven *mow* of rented land. When she was 12, food became so scarce that Li Chi's mother decided to sell her to a wealthy family as a child-bride. Li Chi was terrified at the prospect and cried constantly. Finally, in her desperation, she told her troubles to a local government worker named Chen, who seemed like a kindly person. He persuaded her mother to break the marriage contract. Two years later, when this area was liberated,

she learned that Chen was an underground Communist organiser.

To show her gratitude at escaping a slave-marriage, Li Chi worked harder than ever to support her mother. Before long, she had gained the reputation of being the most tireless labourer in the village. From daybreak to dusk she was out in her fields, and at night she took care of the household chores and then sat up late spinning yarn. Although other peasants only hoed their land twice, she always managed to hoe hers three times. It gave her great satisfaction that no one could have found a blade of wild grass in her fields.

In 1943, when Li Chi was 16, she was elected a Labour Heroine by the village. Subsequently, she was honoured in both district and county meetings. She joined the Communist Party at 17 and began to learn how to organise the village women for production and political activities.

"Until then," she later recalled, "I had worked only to keep from starving. Now I began to understand the social role of labour and I worked all the harder."

After Japan's surrender, land reform was carried out and Li Chi received title to the land her family had rented for generations. Shortly afterwards, she became a district cadre doing mass work among the village women. Then, for the first time in her life, she realised what a great handicap it was to be illiterate. With quiet determination, she adopted the routine of learning one new character a day.

Li Chi's mass work brought her into constant contact with the unnecessary sufferings caused by inadequate medical attention and unsanitary conditions. In 1947, she gained admission to a training school for rural public health workers. Before she had finished her course, she was sent out to do land reform work for a year. During this period she helped ten women give birth to healthy babies. This made her feel that she could really be of practical service to

her fellow-countrymen; but it also made her realise that unless she acquired a proper education, her ability to help them would remain limited. Eventually, she graduated from her training course and was assigned to re-educating old-fashioned village midwives. While she found this task very gratifying, she always longed to raise the level of her technical knowledge and do more for the villagers.

"When I first heard of the Worker-Peasant School, the name itself gave me hope," she said. "I got permission to try the entrance exam, but in my heart I was sure I couldn't pass. I implored the school authorities to take me in anyway, saying I would guarantee to study hard and never grow despondent or emotional. I told them that I could never forget my roots among the people or forget who had saved me from a slave-marriage and who gave me land. If only they would help me become educated, I would gladly work my whole life for the Party and for our people. Later when I found I had been accepted, no words could have expressed my happiness."

\* \* \*

Chen Tse-jung, an older student of 28, has been elected a model on five different occasions during his 12-year revolutionary career. In 1943, when he was a soldier, he was elected a study model during an army political study campaign. At that time he was still illiterate and could only learn through hearing the lessons read aloud. He later became a regimental messenger, a brigade messenger assigned to the brigade commander, a cashier in a child welfare centre and a supply director for a nursery. In each of these posts, his exemplary diligence earned him the title of model worker. This winter he was transferred to the Ministry of Education in Peking to manage one of the dormitories for its staff.

Since all his knowledge was self-taught, Chen was increasingly handicapped by his lack of education each time he advanced to a more responsible position. With the Peking assignment, he felt he

had gone beyond his ability, for he could not even write up adequate work reports. After three months, he asked permission to attend the Worker-Peasant School.

\* \* \*

Each of the 116 students could give somewhat similar explanations of why they are so eager to study. Because of this remarkable enthusiasm, the school authorities find themselves in the peculiar position of having to urge their students to rest and to exercise in order to protect their health, for all of them would rather study than sleep.

Teaching such students from peasant and worker backgrounds also presents a whole new set of pedagogical problems. The students show facility for recognising the core of a problem and obtaining correct solutions by clumsy, rule-of-thumb methods. But they have great difficulty grasping scientific procedures, theory and abstract concepts like mathematical formulas.

Classroom work must therefore be placed on a very practical and realistic level. New topics can only be successfully presented in terms of experiences from the students' own lives. In explaining the theory of  $\pi$ , for example, the mathematics teacher brought a bicycle wheel to class and used the spokes to demonstrate.

The students are also unusually observant critics. When the literature class was studying a story by Chao Shu-li, one of the most renowned writers in Liberated China, the students produced some very sharp and well-reasoned criticism. The story told how three young revolutionaries in a family reformed a backward mother, but the students pointed out much more effective ways to achieve this aim than those adopted by the characters in the story.

Text-books still present a great problem at the Worker-Peasant School, even though considerable preparations were made before it opened. The Ministry of Education formed a committee of the best mathematics professors in

Peking to outline a three-year mathematics course for the school. Now mimeographed lessons are being prepared on the basis of this programme. The Ministry of Education similarly mapped out a history course, but this plan has proved too difficult for the students and is now being revised. In some of the other courses such as botany and geography, the school staff is working out the curricula as it goes along.

The students have been divided into three groups according to the level of their mathematical knowledge, for this subject presents the greatest difficulties. All the groups are starting with the same courses and will cover the same ground, but they can advance at different rates. After only three months, the top group has pulled considerably ahead of the others.

The teaching staff — consisting of seven full-time and three part-time instructors — places great emphasis upon special assistance for those having difficulty keeping up with their class. The students, who have a strongly developed collective spirit, also carry out mutual assistance on an extensive scale. This method of giving individual assistance has proved so effective that only eight students are still lagging behind their classmates.

The school day is a very full one that starts at 5:40 a.m. and ends with lights out at 9:30 p.m. Five hours of the day are set aside for organised exercise, extra-curricular activities, meals and noon rest. The remaining 11 hours are taken up with classes and study periods.

Any attempts to moderate this heavy study schedule have aroused strong protests from the students. All of these young peasants and workers are absolutely determined that within four years at most, they will have acquired the knowledge that an average student gains during 12 years of schooling. Without exception, they have only one aim in their minds — to enter university as quickly as possible so that they can be trained for the job of building a new China.

## THE PEOPLE'S HEROES SPEAK

*It is the men and women of the people's forces who stand in the forefront of the struggle for the peace and independence of the peoples in Asia. During the Campaign Week in support of the Korean people and against American aggression, the heroes of the People's Liberation Army made their voices heard over the radio and in the press. They are the voices of fighters who are resolute and undeterred by threats.*

*Wei Lai-kuo, champion marksman of the Third Field Army, with his single rifle that has never failed in its aim, repulsed the attack of a whole column of KMT troops in a battle in Shantung, 1946. He wears many decorations for valour in addition to the award of the People's Hero (First Class) won for the highest snipers' record in three years of the Liberation War. In 1948, when he attended the Congress of the Working Youth of the World in Poland, he was warmly greeted by the youth of all countries for his valour in the fight against reaction.*

In response to the call of the Anti-Aggression Campaign he wrote to the *People's Daily*: "Each one of us fighters burns with bitter indignation against our enemies — the American imperialists and KMT remnants. We are ready and able to defeat them. No aggression can prevail against the united fighting force of all our fighters.

"The American aggressors are at this moment suffering ignominious defeat in the sanguinary war they have started in Korea. I am confident that they will suffer a still more ignominious and utter defeat as a result of their provocations against the Chinese people."

*Li Lan-ting, of the Third Field Army, is known throughout China as a model woman medical worker. In the years of bitter struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the Chiang bandits, she led the front line stretcher-bearers of her famous Nan-ting Team (named after *Florence Nightingale*). Now she has joined a unit for the campaign to liberate Taiwan. "Together with my comrades I shall take part with unflinching determination in the forthcoming struggle against the American aggressors and KMT gangsters in Taiwan," she stated in the *People's Daily*. "We shall make futile any further provocative attempt of the imperialists."*

*Li Kuang-cheng gained the title of Combat Hero for demolishing the Red-brick Building, an enemy stronghold, during the battle for Ssuping-kai in 1947, one of the decisive battles against the KMT reactionaries. He also wears the Mao Tse-tung Decoration and the Hero Decoration for distinguished services. "Taiwan," he writes in the *People's Daily*, "is Chinese territory. This has been confirmed by historical facts and unanimously recognised by the world. We will not permit the occupation of Taiwan by the American aggressors. We of the PLA have a fighting experience of 23 years. We have defeated Japanese imperialism and annihilated eight million U.S.-equipped Chiang Kai-shek's troops already. If the American aggressors have not learned enough from their present fiasco on the Korean battlefields and insist on intruding onto the sacred territory of our Motherland, we will completely tear off this 'paper tiger'!"*



# THE CULTURAL FRONT IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai to the imperialists was 'a paradise for adventurers.' To the 'tourist trade' it was whispered to be 'the most sinful city in the Orient.' But it had another and more enduring reputation. It was here that, led by Lu Hsun, during the most reactionary period of the early 1930's, a revolutionary cultural tradition was born and made permanent contributions to Chinese literature and art.

Delivering the principal report to the 547 delegates of the recent First Conference of Writers and Artists of Shanghai (July 24-29), Hsia Yen, noted dramatist and deputy chairman of the Cultural Committee, made it clear that Shanghai has energetically upheld that tradition since its liberation.

On the very day the people's forces freed the city, its radio stations broadcast jubilant songs of welcome sponsored by the Musicians Association. The next day, although fighting still raged in the northern districts, the Dramatic and Cinematographic Association organised a newsreel team and 42 mobile propaganda units. With their gay costumes, they turned the streets into stages for performances of many kinds welcoming the PLA and explaining the meaning of liberation to the city people. A strenuous year of work has followed. With the full support of the People's Government, the Shanghai artists are energetically playing their part in the reconstruction of the people's Shanghai, in combatting the KMT's blockade and bombing, and in spreading the Peace Signature Campaign.

The artists' associations have been greatly expanded and strengthened. The seven main associations now have 10,700 members. Each association reported its achievements to the conference. The musicians sponsored 1,400 songs during the year, and 150 of them now enjoy great popularity. The artists produced many oil paintings, woodcuts and posters, 120

New Year pictures and 4,000 cartoons. The writers published several novels and scenarios urgently needed by the film industry and, as a result of their encouragement, many new writers have emerged, especially from among the workers. The dramatists, besides several full-length plays written collectively, have produced many successful short propaganda pieces and playlets of the 'living newspaper' type. A major success in stage production was the *Song of the Red Flag* which ran for three months. Several Soviet plays were also successfully produced.

Reviewing these activities, Hsia Yen pointed out that it was now opportune to bring the activities of the seven associations under one unified leadership by establishing the Shanghai Branch of the All-China Association of Writers and Artists.

\* \* \*

**WORKERS' ART ACTIVITIES** were given special attention at the conference, because Shanghai's enterprises employ no less than a quarter of the industrial workers of China. As a result of a year's work, 230 literary and artistic groups have been organised in factory areas with 16,300 worker members. These groups have learned to write and perform their own plays. Their members have contributed over 800 articles, stories and poems to the *Labour News* and *Writings of the Masses*, the workers' own papers. The conference, however, considered that much still had to be done and a special committee was established to look after this sector of the cultural front in Shanghai.

\* \* \*

**THE CLASSICAL THEATRE** and its reform presented Shanghai artistes with another problem of even greater complexity. Shanghai has a great many theatres and tea-houses where the old-style drama and ballads are performed almost unchanged from feudal and

semi-colonial days. It is also a centre of the provincial styles of drama. There are 10 theatres for Peking drama, 30 for Shaoshing drama, 9 for Shanghai plays in the Shanghai style, 11 representative of the Yangtse-Huai region drama and several specialising in the styles of Yangchow, Ningpo and other local areas. There are, in addition, a great number of comedians, storytellers, sing-song girls, ballad singers, jugglers, acrobats and other itinerant folk artistes who have a widespread influence. There are 8,000 practitioners of these arts excluding those in the suburban areas, and they play daily to an audience numbering more than 150,000.

The work of reforming these old-style artistes began last July when a training class opened for 227 of the Shaoshing playwrights and actors. The training last 47 days in which they listened to lectures and took part in discussions. They visited factories and attended workers' production meetings and Grievance Meetings where former exploited peasants related their sorrows. Their class consciousness was awakened by these living contacts and they began to develop a new attitude to life and art. They saw how they should and could serve the masses.

This study movement gradually spread to all the other groups of old-style artistes. A series of weekly social and political lectures were fully attended. In February this year, 3,329 artistes took part in a week of competitions for dramas and ballads where 'service to the masses' was the criterion on which awards were made. In mid-May, the Dramatic Reform Association was formed and 123 delegates were elected to the recent all-Shanghai's Artistic Conference.

This reform movement is now getting into its full stride. Further training courses are being organised. Another drama competition will be held this autumn.

# FOR PEACE! AGAINST AGGRESSION!

## Lung Men



When, by press and radio, Truman's nefarious statement on Korea and Taiwan was made known in China, a wave of indignation surged through the country. Everywhere the slogans appeared: "Hands off Korea! For the liberation of Taiwan!" On July 17, in answer to the call of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the great mass organisations: the Chinese federations of labour, women, youth, students, artists and writers, the Chinese Peace Committee, the Taiwan Self-Government League and others, launched a Week of Support for the Korean People. Every means of information and publicity was exploited in this nation-wide campaign to expose the predatory acts of American imperialism. The people flocked in their hundreds of thousands to meetings, conferences, demonstrations and exhibitions.

The campaign week was prolonged to a fortnight. It climaxed in the mass meetings held in every part of the country to celebrate the 23rd birthday of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) on August 1. No occasion could have been more fitting for a united people to demonstrate their determination to protect their freedom and sov-

eighty so recently wrested from the foreign imperialists and their puppets of the KMT regime.

\* \* \*

In Peking, 40,000 people gathered in the greatest of the many squares within the former Imperial Palace. Army men in ordered columns; the blue uniformed cadres of the railwaymen, transport workers and other government employees; schoolchildren and pioneers with flaming red ties on white shirts; representatives of many people's organisations, factories and institutions, densely packed the space within the towering red walls, crowned with the palaces' soaring yellow roofs and crimson flags.

This mighty demonstration greeting the people's forces was broadcast over Peking radio. All China heard the full-throated roar of approval that greeted the words of Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese Peace Committee:

"No barrier, natural or man-made, can block the advance of the heroic, matchless PLA. The Yellow River, the Yangtse River and the Hainan straits gave way before it. So will the straits of Taiwan. Six billion American dollars and numerous planes, guns, tanks and warships supplied by American imperialism to the Chiang Kai-shek gang could not halt the advance of the PLA. Nor can the U.S. 7th Fleet!"

When Chu Teh, Commander-in-chief of the PLA, appeared by the microphone, there was a storm of affectionate applause followed by an attentive silence. The twittering of the birds and the chirruping of the crickets in the surrounding park could be heard in the seconds before he said: "This is an era of victory for the people, an era of victory for the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union. . . . All imperialists and reactionaries, who go against justice and are alienated from the people, are doomed to fail, however ferocious they may temporarily be."

The thunderous ovation that greeted him mingled with the roar of engines as squadrons of fighters and bombers raced through the blue, sunny sky overhead.

There was no mistaking the sentiments of these representatives of China when the Korean Ambassador, Li Choo-yen, describing the menace of U.S. aggression, declared that the Korean people, "no longer the colonial slaves of yesterday," would fight on to ultimate victory.

\* \* \*

Mass meetings were the main feature of the fortnight's Anti-U.S. Aggression Campaign. All over the country, from big cities down to wayside hamlets, the people flocked to protest rallies and conferences.

No less than 11 mass meetings were held in the nation's capital. Each drew in a particular section of the people—women, students, cadres, artisans. Factories, schools and institutions held their own local meetings.

In Manchuria, the province of Liaotung alone held demonstrations with 260,000 participants. Over 20,000 gathered at a mass rally in Mukden; 40,000 attended a similar rally in Harbin. Taiyuan, capital of Shansi, called 50,000 of its citizens to one of its rallies. Shanghai had three big conferences, including one attended by 1,500 industrialists and merchants. Similar reports are flowing in steadily from every province of China.

People from every walk of life enthusiastically joined in to help spread the campaign. Students and teachers took the news to the villages. Religious bodies came out unreservedly against U.S. aggression and so have the national minorities. The Post Office printed special labels with the slogans of the campaign and pasted them on every letter that passed over its counters. The press and radio have

played a tremendous part by broadcasting a steady stream of information.

Teams of professional actors and actresses, dancers and singers, together with voluntary helpers, have toured the cities and county towns. With the aid of simple and vivid cartoons and exhibitions, their performances have brought home, even to those who knew little of reading or politics, the criminal character of the American monopolists and their vicious plots.

As a result of these varied and concentrated efforts, the broad masses of the Chinese population are more than ever determined to liberate Taiwan, last hideout of the KMT. Addressing a huge rally attended by 200,000 army men and civilians in Shanghai to celebrate the PLA Day, Jao Shu-shih, Political Commissar of the PLA in East China, declared, "Taiwan is Chinese territory. All our people

must unite with a single purpose to liberate it from the grip of the American aggressors. The army and people of East China, led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung . . . will accomplish the glorious task of liberating the island."

\* \* \*

Throughout the campaign, the Chinese people and their organisations have sent a flood of telegrams to their neighbours in Korea, pledging their full support to the latter in its fight against U.S. imperialist interventionists.

"The Korean workers who have stood in the forefront of the Korean people during the past five years," said the All-China Federation of Labour in a cable to its counterpart in Korea, "have rapidly restored their industry over the ruins left by the Japanese. They have fulfilled their production plans, and have laid down the solid foundations for national defence.

Today, the Korean workers are working selflessly in support of the front. The Chinese workers express their unbounded admiration for the heroic deeds of their Korean brothers."

"We, educational workers of Peking, stand solidly on the side of the Korean People's Army," said a telegram addressed to the People's Army of Korea by the Peking Educational Workers' Conference. "Uniting all our strength and overcoming all hardships," the telegram added, "we will certainly smash the interventionist activities of the U.S. and consolidate the peace of Asia and the rest of the world."

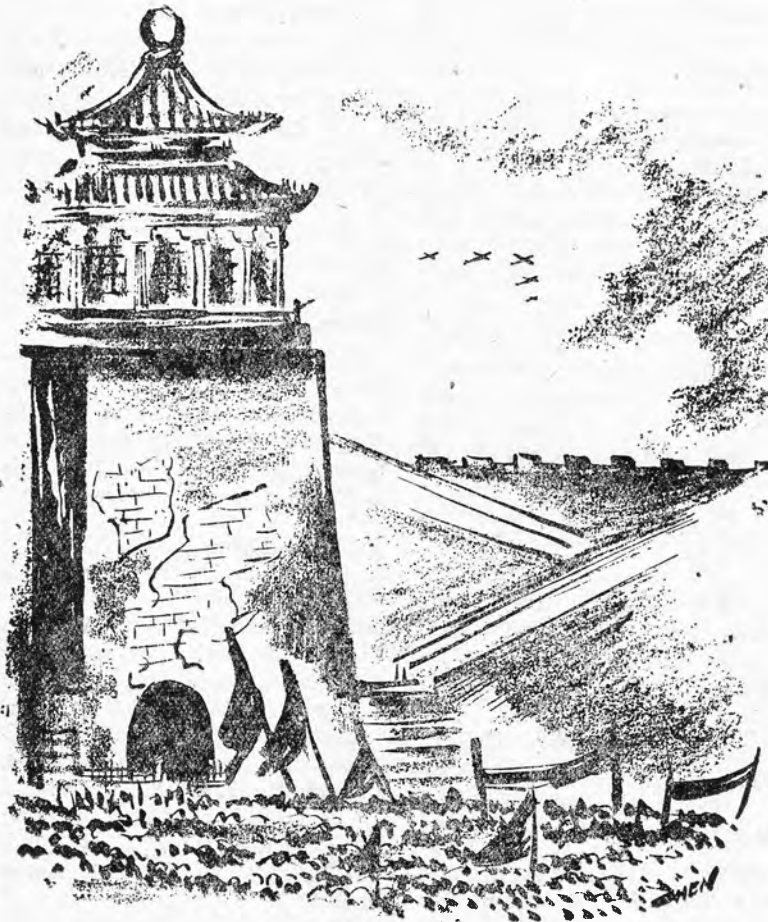
"The youth and the people of China," said the Central Committee of the China New Democratic Youth League in a cable, "will resolutely support the just war you are waging and will liberate Taiwan as an answer to the aggression of U.S. imperialism against China."

Pledging their moral support, members of many PLA units in the North China area have cabled or written to the Korean people, saluting them in their heroic struggle: "No matter how savage the American interventionists are," said one typical telegram, "their attempt to enslave the Korean people will never succeed. They will, without the slightest shadow of doubt, be driven out of Korea. Victory belongs to the Korean people."

\* \* \*

The campaign against U.S. aggression has been consistently linked with the defence of world peace. About one-third of the fifty million people in China who have, to date, signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal, proudly affixed their names during the campaign between July 17 and August 1.

The determination of the PLA men and the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan, their support to the struggle for freedom and independence of the Korean people, their unshakable resolution to defend the camp of peace and democracy headed by the great Soviet Union — such are the interrelated features of the Chinese people's campaign against U.S. aggression in Taiwan and Korea.



At Tai Ho Tien

Sketches by Jack Chen

# CURRENT CHINA July 26—August 10



## Peace Proposals Endorsed

The Chinese press unreservedly endorsed the proposals submitted by Soviet representative Malik to the U.N. Security Council. The Peking *People's Daily* said editorially that the whole of the Chinese people favour a cease-fire agreement in Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korean soil, and the participation of the Korean people's delegates at U.N. discussions of the Korean war.

"The Chinese people hold," the paper added, "that the People's Republic of China must immediately replace in the U.N. a government whose 'authority' in Taiwan has been negated even by the U.S. government itself, and which has neither any people behind it nor one inch of territory on the mainland."

Earlier, the Chinese press had given strong support to Indian Premier Nehru's proposal for achieving a speedy settlement of the Korean question. (Stalin's prompt acceptance of India's suggestion and Acheson's subsequent rejection, the *People's Daily* noted, "clearly reveal to all mankind two opposing directions: the road of peace and the road of imperialist aggressive war.")

## JCP Sends Thanks

The Japanese Communist Party has thanked the Chinese Communist Party in a cable for its excellent fraternal advice contained in two editorials of the Peking *People's Daily*. The first, published on Jan. 17 (and reprinted in Vol. 1, No. 3 of this magazine), pointed out that the Japanese people cannot attain liberation through parliamentary means, especially since Japan is occupied by U.S. imperialist forces. The second, published on July 7, urged the Japanese people to form

## Heroes Elected

Throughout August, models and heroes with outstanding achievements on the military and production fronts are being democratically elected in all parts of China from the ranks of the soldiers, workers and peasants. Many of these new models and heroes will be delegates to the conferences for combat heroes and for labour heroes which will be concurrently held in Peking late in September.

a broad national united front, led by the Japanese Communist Party, in order to fight for freedom and democracy.

## INTERNATIONAL

**U.S.S.R.:** Generalissimo Stalin, as well as many other international leaders and democratic groups, sent congratulatory messages to Chairman Mao on Chinese Army Day, Aug. 1.

**Africa:** In a cable to the Transvaal Indian Congress, Chairman Mao Tse-tung expressed his full support to the "just protest against the so-called Group Areas Bill of the South Africa Union Government that discriminates against the Chinese, Indian and other Asian peoples."

**U.S.A.:** Eight Chinese national organisations, including the All-China Federation of Labour, cabled President Truman protesting the death sentence passed on an innocent Negro worker, Willie McGhee.

**Burma:** Burmese Ambassador U Myint Thein presented his credentials to Chairman Mao on Aug. 7.

**Germany:** A 10-member German Trade Delegation, headed by Mr. Gerhard Ziller, arrived in Peking on Aug. 5.

## Tibet Soon Free

"The PLA will soon advance into Tibet," declared Gen. Liu Po-cheng at a meeting of the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee, of which he is chairman.

After Tibet's liberation, he stated, the area will be granted regional autonomy. Freedom of religious belief will be ensured, the Tibetan language will be fostered, educational facilities will be expanded and economic reforms will be introduced to improve the living conditions of the people.

The Commander of the heroic 2nd Field Army said that former pro-imperialist and pro-KMT officials would not be punished but would be retained in their respective posts if they severed all relations with the reactionaries and did not engage in sabotage or resistance.

All expenses of the PLA units entering Tibet will be borne by the Central People's Government, he noted.

Gen. Liu concluded by calling upon the Tibetan people and authorities to co-operate with the PLA in driving out the foreign imperialists and re-uniting this area with the rest of China.

## Air Service Resumed

China's civil air service was formally resumed on Aug. 1. Regular air service for passengers and mail is now maintained on two trunk routes: one from Tientsin to Canton via Hankow; the other from Tientsin to Chungking, also via Hankow. Shorter flights are being made between Chungking and Kunming, Chengtu, Kweiyang, and Hankow. Letters and printed matter can now be sent by air mail to 18 cities, including Peking, Lanchow, Mukden and Tihua.

### Huge Health Programme

The Ministry of Health has drawn up a vast five-year programme for medical training and health work, placing initial emphasis upon preventative medicine. At the end of this period, every county in China will have its own health centre, staffed by from five to seven trained doctors and medical assistants. Every sub-district (*chu*) will have a health station with a mid-wife, nurse, assistant medical officer and, if possible, a qualified doctor.

In outlining this programme, Ho Cheng, Vice-Minister of Health, estimated that by 1955, the nation would need 3,000,000 persons engaged in medical work, including unskilled hospital personnel and workers employed in the manufacture of medical equipment.

An extensive medical training programme has been launched to meet these tremendous needs, the Vice-Minister said. New medical schools and training courses are being organised, based on improved teaching methods that were evolved in the old liberated areas. Less skilled personnel will be trained in numerous short courses with terms ranging from three months to two years.

China's First National Health Conference opened in Peking on Aug. 7 to discuss further details of this gigantic programme.

### HERE AND THERE

**Freight Reductions:** Rail freight rates were reduced an average of 11.9% on August 1. Freight rates and passenger fares on Yangtse River steamers were cut between 14.7% and 36.9% starting July 15.

**KMT Loot:** About 250,000 tons of industrial equipment and other goods valued at U.S. \$88,000,000 have been unearthed in 122 former KMT warehouses in Shanghai during a recent stocktaking drive.

**New Publication:** The first issue of a 60-page monthly entitled *People's Pictorial* was published in Peking on July 20.

**Overseas Students:** A group of 79 overseas Chinese students from Indonesia arrived at Tientsin on July 30 to resume their studies in New China.

## THE PLA'S BATTLE RECORD

In the course of the four years of China's Liberation War, from July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1950, the People's Liberation Army has proved itself invincible. Here are some of its outstanding war achievements:

### Enemy Troops Wiped Out

Captured .....	4,586,750
Killed or wounded .....	1,711,110
Surrendered .....	633,510
Revolted and joined PLA .....	846,950
Accepted re-organisation into PLA .....	293,030

Total .....	8,071,350
Number of high-ranking KMT officers who surrendered or were taken prisoner ...	1,668

### War Trophies

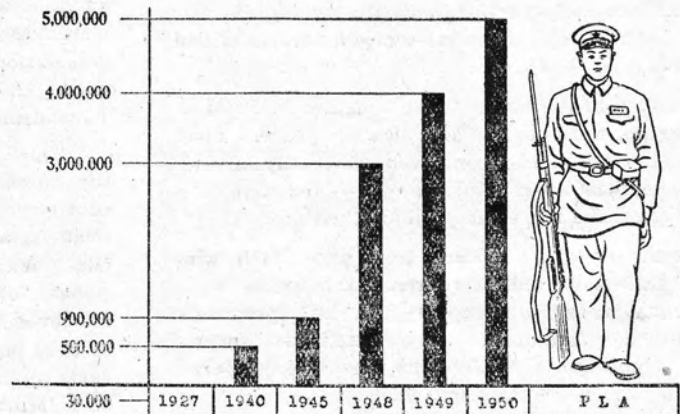
Heavy and light artillery pieces .....	54,430
Aeroplanes .....	189
Naval vessels .....	200
Tanks .....	622

	Already Liberated	Still to be Liberated
Area .....	8,495,500 sq. Km.	1,102,000 sq. Km.
Population ...	482,532,000	10,000,000
Cities .....	2,031	22

KMT losses during the fourth year of the Liberation War, ending June 30, 1950, amounted to 2,379,950 men, among whom 1,122,740 were taken prisoner, 173,300 were killed, 390,730 surrendered, 671,150 revolted and crossed over to the PLA and another 22,030 accepted re-organisation.

The PLA losses during the same period were 89,600. Of these, 19,900 fell in battle, 59,200 were wounded, 3,300 were captured and 7,200 were missing.

The ratio of losses between the KMT army and the PLA was 26.56 to 1.



The Growth of Chinese People's Liberation Army

## THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 7)

January and September last year. Early last October, Syngman Rhee, in an interview with an A.P. reporter, boasted of the success achieved in the training of his army and provocatively declared that the South Korean Army could capture Pyongyang in three days.

Syngman Rhee could not have made this startling remark without the agreement of his U.S. 'advisors.' Just a month before the invasion took place, Johnson, head of the U.S. administration for aid to Korea, told Congressmen in Washington of the '100,000 men and officers of the South Korean Army, furnished with American equipment and trained by the American military mission.' Just a few days before the onslaught was launched, John Foster Dulles paid a personal visit to Seoul where he solemnly assured the reactionary clique that "Korea does not stand alone." He even paid a visit to the border on the 38th Parallel where, looking north through a pair of binoculars, he speculated on all the strategic possibilities the terrain offered.

All this time, the world had little idea of what the U.S. imperialists were up to.

While maintaining their usual vigilance, the Korean People's Democratic Republic in the North made further pleas for a peaceful solution of the national problem. On June 9, it broadcast a proposal for a nation-wide election to be held between August 5-13, to bring about national unity. In fact, two members of the National Democratic Fatherland Front were sent along with a correspondent to the Yohyon border. They brought with them copies of the manifesto of the National Democratic Fatherland Front advocating peaceful unification of the country.

Again, on June 19, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea went so far as to propose unification between itself and the so-called National Assembly of Syngman Rhee's regime, the two to form a single legislative organ for the whole of Korea.

The ears of the warmongers, whether in Seoul or Washington, were deaf to any plea for peace. They have been thoroughly convinced that only a war could save them from total collapse — and that only on war could the reactionary clique thrive.

So the envoys of peace from the North who braved U.S.-made bullets to reach the border with their unity message were arrested. All proposals for political consultation were rejected with sneers. In the small hours of June 25, the long-prepared attack on the north was launched.

This was the way in which the war in Korea began — an aggressive war against the people, and as such, a threat to world peace!

For the Korean people, there was no other choice but to fight back. And with a just cause, a strong and politically conscious army that springs from the people, and the staunch support of the democratic peoples the world over, especially those in Asia, the Korean people will assuredly win not only battles but final victory against imperialism and aggression in Korea.

By depriving U.S. imperialism of yet another war base, the Korean victory is making a mighty contribution to the defence of a lasting world peace!

## U.S. AGGRESSION IN TAIWAN

(Continued from page 9)

policy is to increase the dependence of Taiwan's economy on the United States.

Under the Japanese occupation, Taiwan's economy was closely integrated with that of Japan and, therefore, made to serve the interests of the Japanese trusts, the Zaibatsu. Since the United States is today reviving the fascist ruling class in Japan as the spearhead of U.S. imperialism in Asia, Washington is following in the footsteps of the Japanese 'empire builders' in making Taiwan serve Japan's new military economy. That is why Taiwan's salt, sugar, hemp and other products are now being exported to Japan in ever-increasing quantities.

The above touches, in brief, only on some aspects of the United States' economic penetration into Taiwan. But it is enough to show the naked colonial nature of American economic policy there.

### U.S. Political Aggression

Truman's June 27th statement declaring that the U.S. 7th Fleet is operating at Taiwan to prevent the Chinese people from reuniting the island with their motherland, serves to confirm publicly what is merely the latest phase of American military intervention in China. Taiwan has long been a centre of conspiracy for the U.S. Defense Department. And one could hardly have expected that the warmongers, who work out blue-prints for world domination at the U.S. armed forces Pentagon HQs, would have overlooked the strategic importance of Taiwan in the Pacific.

Thus, disowned and thrown off the mainland by the Chinese people, the Chiang Kai-shek clique has continued to receive large amounts of arms and financial and other aid from the American imperialists. Washington has also directed MacArthur to release Japanese war criminals to serve in the moribund KMT armies and recruit Japanese pilots to take part in the criminal, though futile, bombing raids against the mainland cities. It keeps an outsize 'Military Mission' in Taiwan. Among other things, it 'advises' the U.S. pet hireling, Sun Li-jen, schooled at the Virginia Military Institute, in the training of the 'new armies' at Fengshan. These

troops are being groomed for use in the U.S. imperialist war gambles.

For the last four years, the road to Tokyo, where U.S. war preparations against the Asian peoples are co-ordinated, has always led through Taiwan. U.S. Army General Wedemeyer was there as early as 1947, prospecting the island as a U.S. war base in the Pacific. He was followed by a host of American brass-hats. Admirals Cooke and Badger, former chiefs of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and others were frequently found 'visiting' Taiwan. For a time the Kaohsiung naval base 'entertained' a record number of 27 U.S. naval vessels. Those American naval units that withdrew from Tsingtao after the collapse of the KMT regime were transferred to Taiwan. There the fugitive KMT regime has assisted them publicly in recruiting Chinese naval ratings. The KMT naval blockade of New China was instituted in consultation with Admiral Badger of the U.S. Navy.

Equally prominent in these aggressive acts against the Chinese people is the United States Air Force. It not only makes regular flights between the triangle of Taiwan, Manila and Tokyo to accustom its men for missions over the Pacific, but has also stationed its 13th Air Force Group permanently at Tainan and Pingtung, two of the main air bases on the island. It is from these bases that the KMT bombings of China's mainland are directed.

To cap it all, the American gauleiter of Japan, MacArthur, took time out recently, despite the fact that he is up to his neck in the Korean war, to pay a hurried 'visit' to Taiwan. MacArthur has always attached great importance to the strategic position of Taiwan in the U.S. war schemes. In concerting U.S. war measures in Asia, he is now reported to have completed 'all necessary arrangements' with the top Chinese war criminal, Chiang Kai-shek.

#### U.S. Military Aggression

U.S. intervention in Taiwan on the political plane is as varied as it is tenacious. It is in the main exercised through various 'economic aid' organisations, of which the ECA Mission to China is the most notable. Under the Wall Street henchman, R.D. Lapham, this organ, whose bait is the U.S. dollar, exercises great power over the obsequious Chiang Kai-shek gang. As it can make or break political careers in Taiwan, it has acquired a super-authority on the island. Washington has filled the 'ECA Mission to China' with scores of espionage agents. At the same time, the U.S. consular posts are playing a special role in attempting to whip up the local Chinese population to demand 'independence.' They are also deeply involved in the activities and intrigues of the two U.S. hirelings, the brothers Liao Wen Yi and Liao Wen Kuei who are publicised by the imperialist press as the leaders of the Taiwan 'independence' movement against the KMT. By this

double dealing the State Department keeps its KMT puppets constantly on tenterhooks. At the same time, if the KMT fails them again, the Liao brothers' 'independence' movement can be pulled out of the hat to justify further U.S. intervention in Taiwan.

Such 'cloak and dagger' intrigues, however, are but facets of the bigger U.S. conspiracy for severing Taiwan completely from China and placing it under U.S. control.

The Cairo Declaration of 1943 and the Potsdam Declaration of 1945 confirmed that Taiwan shall be returned to China. Both of these documents were signed by the U.S., which has never formally repudiated them, yet all its acts in relation to Taiwan have repudiated these sacred undertakings. However, the U.S. warmongers have not yet dared openly to throw aside international agreements which the United States has pledged itself to observe. President Truman thus issued a statement on January 5 about "non-intervention" in Taiwan with the sole intention of deceiving the world. But the march of events in Asia were developing so rapidly against the United States that Truman was forced to drop his mask. Hence his statement of June 27.

In this connection it is of interest to recall President Truman's own statement of January 5:

"The traditional U.S. policy towards China calls for international respect for the territorial integrity of China. This principle was recently reaffirmed in the U.N. General Assembly resolution of December 8, 1949, which calls on all powers to refrain from (a) seeking to acquire spheres of influence or create foreign controlled regimes within the territory of China; and (b) seeking to obtain special rights or privileges within the territory of China. Specific application of the forgoing principles is seen in the present situation with respect to China. . . . The U.S. has no predatory designs on Formosa or on any other Chinese territory. The U.S. has no desire to obtain special rights or privileges or to establish military bases on Formosa at this time . . . the U.S. government will not provide military aid or advice to Chinese forces on Formosa."

Seen in relation to American actions, American hypocrisy and duplicity is patent. On January 5 Truman was a trickster, but by June 27 the President of the United States had become an outright robber. But trickster or robber, he is bound to fail in his attempt to seize Taiwan.

Taiwan is, and shall remain, Chinese territory in spite of these acts of aggression which the U.S. imperialists have committed and regardless of whatever attempts they may make in the future. The Chinese people will defeat U.S. imperialism and restore Taiwan to China. The Taiwan people, led by their Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, are already preparing to participate in this final battle of liberation. Since the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army has demonstrated its invincible strength in throwing the U.S. imperialists off China's mainland, there can be no doubt that they will do the same in liberating Taiwan.

## CHINA: A CULTURAL SURVEY

(Continued from page 11)

In 1950, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Central People's Government plans to produce 26 feature films, 17 documentary films, 48 newsreels and one colour film and to dub 40 Soviet films with Chinese sound tracks. Six billion dollars (people's currency) and 220,000 Hongkong dollars were loaned to private film companies during the first half of 1950. A film company under joint public and private management is being set up.

Cinema projection units will be increased from the present 100 to 700. There will be an average of 20 mobile units in every province. This figure does not include those catering to factories, army groups and public institutions.

The old-style artistes of China are being re-educated. We work closely with them, winning them over, so that they can help in the reform of China's old drama, story-telling and other folk arts. In the first half of 1950, two training courses have been opened in Peking, in which 2,000 artistes attended.

A national journalists' conference was called by the Press Administration in April. As a result of this meeting, the *People's Daily* in Peking and other papers increased their prestige among their readers by establishing closer ties with the masses, by developing criticism and self-criticism and by improving their information on economic reconstruction.

In the first half of 1950, an international broadcasting station and nine new broadcasting stations were set up; a further six have been taken over and five more are being built.

Readjustments will be made this autumn between the state-owned and private publishing trade at a national publishers' meeting to be called by the Publications Administration.

To help in promoting cultural intercourse among the fraternal nationalities in China, we have already instituted radio programmes in the Tibetan and Uighur languages and are planning soon to initiate broadcasts in Mongolian. Newspapers are now published in Mongolian, Uighur, Kazakh and Korean. We have also set up a special college in Sinkiang as well as a College for National Minorities in Lanchow. Two bodies are being organised by the Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs and the Commission of Nationalities Affairs of the Central People's Government to visit the fraternal nationalities in the Northwest and Southwest and to investigate cultural conditions among them.

First, great care must be taken in reforming our educational system. As China is transformed from a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country to a New Democratic state, fundamental changes will occur in the cultural and educational fields. This

means that the old educational system must give way to a new one. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has rightly said: "The work of reforming education in long-established schools and of reforming the old social culture should be carried out methodically and carefully. All patriotic intellectuals should be won over to the service of the people. On this question, procrastination and reluctance to carry out reforms is incorrect; but rashness or attempts to carry through reforms precipitately is also incorrect."\* The reform of the old educational system is a long and difficult task. In tackling it, we must join forces with all patriotic intellectuals.

Second, as pointed out in the Common Programme, theory and practice must go hand in hand in our educational system. Our college and middle school education, and our scientific research must serve the needs of economic, political and cultural reconstruction as well as the national defence of our country. To neglect these ends for the sake of pure academic study would be incorrect. On the other hand, it is also incorrect to minimise the importance of organised theoretical study. Today, reconstruction work is forging ahead. The work demands many specialists. Therefore, we must give due attention to the work of specialisation. At the same time we must mobilise the greatest possible number of intellectuals to popularise education.

Third, we must take into account the special features of both public and private cultural and educational establishments and try to co-ordinate them. Help should be given to private educational and cultural institutions so that they can overcome their financial difficulties. They must also be helped to reform themselves and develop along progressive lines.

\* From the Report to the Party Plenum which appeared in Vol. II, No. 1 of this journal.

## RADIO PEKING

Radio Peking transmits daily the following programmes of news and commentaries:

	GMT	Peking Time
Japanese	10:00 — 10:30	18:00 — 18:30
Indonesian	10:30 — 11:00	18:30 — 19:00
Amoy dialect	11:00 — 11:30	19:00 — 19:30
Ke Chia dialect	11:30 — 12:00	19:30 — 20:00
Viet-Nameese	12:00 — 12:30	20:00 — 20:50
Cantonese dialect	12:30 — 13:00	20:30 — 21:00
Standard Chinese	13:00 — 13:30	21:00 — 21:30
English	13:30 — 14:00	21:30 — 22:00
Siamese	14:00 — 14:30	22:00 — 22:30
Chao Chou dialect	14:30 — 15:00	22:30 — 23:00
Burmese	15:00 — 15:30	23:00 — 23:30

News in Chinese at dictation speed is broadcast daily at 08:20 GMT

Broadcasts are on the following wave lengths and frequencies:

428.57 metres:	700	kilocycles
29.24	..	: 10.26 megacycles
19.92	..	: 15.06 ..