

# People's 人民中国 China

March 1

## THE SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE

Chou En-lai

## WOMEN IN NEW CHINA

Teng Ying-chao

## PEACE MESSAGE FROM CANADA

Dr. James G. Endicott

## OVERSEAS CHINESE AND LAND REFORM

Seto Mee Tong

## HO CHIEN-HSIU

Labour Heroine

Wong Kun

5

1952



# People's China

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## CONTENTS

March 1, 1952

The Exchange of Greetings Between Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Generalissimo Stalin on the Second Anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance.....	3
Women for Peace.....	4
East-West Economic Co-operation.....	4
The Sino-Soviet Alliance.....	5
The Women's Movement in New China.....	8
Chinese Women Fight for Peace.....	10
In Defence of Children's Rights.....	11
The World Peace Movement Can Prevent War.....	12
Overseas Chinese and the Agrarian Reform.....	14
The Protection and Extension of China's Forest Resources.....	16
Ho Chien-Hsiu—Labour Heroine of the Textile Industry.....	23
The Women of Wu Village.....	25
Heroines of the Korean Front.....	28

### PICTORIALS

China's Women in Defence and Peaceful Construction.....	17
Women Who Work for a Happy Today and Tomorrow.....	18
Women Workers in Government and Culture.....	20

### CULTURAL FRONT

"Little Son-in-Law".....	30
--------------------------	----

### CURRENT CHINA

.....	31
-------	----

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

.....	32
-------	----

### DOCUMENT

The Korean Nodong Dang and the Korean People's Army Li Syng Yub	33
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## Greetings on the 2nd Anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance

From Chairman Mao Tse-tung to Generalissimo J. V. Stalin

Comrade Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.:

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance*, allow me, on behalf of the government and people of the People's Republic of China, to express to the great Soviet people, to the Soviet government and to you personally heartfelt gratitude and warm greetings.

We appreciate the warm-hearted and generous assistance given in the spirit of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* and other related agreements, by the Soviet government and people to the government and people of China during the past two years. This assistance has considerably helped the economic rehabilitation and development of New China and the consolidation of the nation.

We hail the great friendship, growing stronger every day, between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The mighty Sino-Soviet alliance is an invincible force, a powerful guarantee against imperialist aggression and for safeguarding peace and security in the Far East, as well a guarantee of victory in upholding the great cause of world peace.

Long live the unbreakable friendship and unity between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union!

**Mao Tse-tung**

Chairman, Central People's Government  
of the People's Republic of China.

Peking,  
February 11, 1952.

From Generalissimo J. V. Stalin to Chairman Mao Tse-tung

To the Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Mao Tse-tung:

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the *Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance*, please accept, Comrade Chairman, my hearty congratulations and wishes for the further strengthening of the alliance and collaboration between the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union in the interests of peace throughout the world.

**J. Stalin**

Moscow,  
February 12, 1952.

## Women for Peace

International Women's Day, March 8, 1952 finds the women of the People's Republic of China, jointly with their sisters in the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the democratic movements of the world, in the front ranks of the builders and defenders of peace.

How our women have grown in the 29 months since the foundation of the People's Republic of China! The great land reform has given economic equality to the women of the countryside. The bonds of feudalism have been smashed. The *Marriage Law*, the *Labour Insurance Regulations*, with special provisions for paid maternity leaves, the establishment of adult schools, of nurseries and creches—all these are removing the obstacles to the full participation of women in the productive life of society, and consequently to their real equality. The high proportion of women in the ranks of our mass organisations, among our labour heroes, their prominence in new occupations, their gallant service alongside their

## East-West Economic Co-operation

With the victory of the revolution, the Chinese people have embarked on the greatest epoch of peaceful construction in all their thousands of years of history. It is in the midst of these tremendous achievements in industry, agriculture, education and culture that they are sending their delegates to attend the International Economic Conference scheduled to meet in Moscow on April 3-10.

The main purpose of that conference is to find means of improving the living conditions of the people through peaceful co-operation between different countries irrespective of their economic systems.

China is building for peace. That is why the Chinese people can whole-heartedly co-operate in any plans for world-wide economic co-operation for the good of mankind.

The U.S. rulers are building for war with their 85,000 million dollar Truman "To Hell With Peace" armaments budget. It is not surprising that they and their satellites should be doing all in their power to prevent the representatives of the peoples from attending this conference.

They are not interested in the peaceful economic collaboration of nations. Murdering

brothers in the ranks of the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea—all these prove the joy of our women in their new life, their unflinching determination to defend it against all enemies.

Closely co-operating with their sisters everywhere, China's women today are giving their utmost support to the International Conference for the Defence of Children which will meet in Vienna on April 12-16 to initiate history's first world-wide movement to proclaim the unqualified right of all children in all countries to live and not to perish from war.

New millions of women are joining the invincible ranks of the people's movement against war. Mothers, wives, daughters, sisters all over the world are at last uniting to say "No!" to the imperialist killers, to the profiteers from human flesh and blood. On International Women's Day 1952, the liberated women of China greet their sisters in Asia and throughout the world: "We are strong. We are confident. Working together, we can rout the menace of war."

the Korean people, arming the ravagers of Viet-Nam and prosecuting the cold war against all the democratic peoples of the world, the American imperialists are strangling the arteries of international trade for the profit of a handful of war industrialists. They are driving down the living standards of the peoples both of their own country and of the satellite states. They are starving the peoples of the colonial and dependent lands as they strive to realise their mad dream of blockading the great economic co-operative area of the People's Democracies headed by the mighty Socialist Soviet Union—an area comprising 800 million people and with an abundance of resources of every kind.

The people demand peace. The people demand a better life. That is why delegations from so many countries of such varied political and social outlooks are making their way to the Moscow Conference. These are the representatives of the growing millions who, in the name of peace and human welfare, are determined to keep open the avenues of mutual trade and economic co-operation between nations.

## THE SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE

A Speech by Chou En-lai

Today the Chinese and Soviet peoples and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world are all enthusiastically celebrating the second anniversary of the signing of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance*.

The signing of this treaty is an event of great historical significance in present-day world politics.

Generalissimo J.V. Stalin, in his message to Chairman Mao Tse-tung last year, greeting the second anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, said:

May the great friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics—firm guarantee of peace and security in the Far East—be further consolidated!

Chairman Mao Tse-tung in his message of greetings to Generalissimo J.V. Stalin a year ago stated:

The signing of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* has not only greatly helped in the construction of New China, but has also provided a powerful assurance against aggression and for defending peace and security in the Far East and the world.

Thus, the great alliance between the two states, China and the Soviet Union, which have a combined population of 700 millions, is an invincible force in the world.

The foundation of the profound friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples was laid as far back as the time of the October Revolution. The October Revolution helped the Chinese people to discover the weapon for defeating their enemies and for winning victory in the revolution—Marxism-Leninism. After the victory of the October Revolution, the Soviet government, following the policy of Lenin and Stalin, was the first to abrogate the unequal treaties with China from the days of tsarist Russia. Subsequently, the Soviet people and government on several occasions helped the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people. When the People's Republic of China was founded, the Soviet government was the first to recognise New China.

The full text of the speech made at the meeting held in Peking to celebrate the second anniversary of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* on February 14, 1952.

March 1, 1952

During the past two years and more, the Soviet people and government have given us fraternal aid for China's work of construction. The great *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* was based on long years of profound friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. As we celebrate the second anniversary of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance*, we the Chinese people and the Chinese government express our profound gratitude for the great friendship and aid of the Soviet people and government.

In reviewing the course of events in the world during the past two years, and especially in Asia, it becomes increasingly clear what great foresight was shown in the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance*, which was concluded under the personal direction of Generalissimo J.V. Stalin and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and what a mighty role this treaty has played in safeguarding peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

The fundamental task of the treaty is expressly laid down as "jointly to prevent the rebirth of Japanese imperialism and the resumption of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate in any way with Japan in acts of aggression" and "to consolidate lasting peace and universal security in the Far East and throughout the world". Facts have now shown clearly that American imperialism and its satellite states are reviving Japanese militarism, are hostile to China and the Soviet Union, are menacing Asia and preparing for a new aggressive war on a still greater scale.

In June, 1950 the American imperialists launched an aggressive war against Korea. At the same time, they occupied China's territory, Taiwan. First the heroic Korean People's Army and then the Chinese people's volunteers rose up in the war of resistance. They dealt the invading forces of American imperialism and of its satellite states heavy blows and drove them from the banks of the Yalu river to the vicinity of the 38th Parallel. The aggressive war launched by American imperialism and its satellite states has definitely failed on the

Korean battlefield and the enemy has been compelled to conduct armistice negotiations.

After having met with such a disastrous failure in the Korean war, the American imperialists have been, on the one hand, shamelessly delaying the Korean armistice negotiations while continuing to occupy Taiwan, in order to maintain what they call a "tense situation"; and on the other, tried in this "tense situation" to prepare for a new aggressive war on a still larger scale in the Far East and other parts of Asia.

Last September, American imperialism and its satellite states signed with the Yoshida government of Japan the unlawful, unilateral "San Francisco Peace Treaty" and at the same time concluded the U.S.-Japanese "Security Pact". In December, Yoshida, premier of the reactionary Japanese government, "assured" America that it would conclude a "bilateral treaty" with the remnants of the Kuomintang gang in Taiwan. He also indicated that he would continue to help America in its aggressive measures against Korea and China.

At the behest of America, the British authorities in Hongkong have allowed remnants of the Kuomintang gangsters to sneak into Kwangtung province from Hongkong and Kowloon for purposes of sabotage. In Southeast Asia, the United States is instigating Kuomintang bandit troops which fled to Burma to raid China's borders. It is supporting the French imperialist aggressive war against the neighbouring state of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

In January of this year, the chiefs of staff of America, Britain and France held a secret meeting in Washington and discussed a joint plan for extending aggressive activities in Southeast Asia. In the Pacific areas, America has concluded with the Philippines a U.S.-Philippine "Mutual Defence Treaty". In addition, it has concluded with Australia and New Zealand a U.S.-Australian-New Zealand Tripartite "Security Pact".

Manipulating its voting machine, America has consistently contrived to exclude the People's Republic of China from the United Nations. On February 1, 1951 it coerced the United Nations General Assembly into adopting the shameful resolution slandering the People's Republic of China. On February 1, 1952 it pushed through by the same process an absurd resolution slandering the Soviet Union.

The pivot of this series of actions by American imperialism is the revival of Japanese

militarism and rearming of Japan. Its aim is to try to create a military threat to the People's Republic of China, to regard the Soviet Union with hostility and thus to prepare for a new aggressive war on a still larger scale in the Far East as a menace to the security of the whole of Asia.

The Chinese people, who defeated the Japanese aggressors, overthrew the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang and have now defeated American imperialism in Korea, are certainly not afraid of these threats. They have full confidence in smashing these aggressive designs of American imperialism and its satellite states. Moreover, the Chinese and Soviet peoples had long foreseen this series of aggressive plans of American imperialism and its satellites. Article 1 of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* clearly provides that:

Both Contracting Parties undertake jointly to adopt all necessary measures at their disposal for the purpose of preventing the resumption of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression. In the event of one of the Contracting Parties being attacked by Japan or any state allied with it and thus being involved in a state of war, the other Contracting Party will immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal.

That the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* is a "strong safeguard of peace and security in the Far East" has now become more and more obvious.

Today as we celebrate the second anniversary of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance*, we feel unbounded sympathy for the Japanese people in their present distress. The *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* is very damaging to the Japanese reactionaries, who betray the interests of the Japanese nation by serving American imperialism. But it is of great advantage to the Japanese people.

Both the peoples and the governments of China and the Soviet Union have clearly shown their profound sympathy for the Japanese people and towards their struggle for liberation. In his New Year message of greetings to the Japanese people, Generalissimo J.V. Stalin expressed this with great feeling. In the statement of September 18, 1951 our government declared:

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China wants to see the

Japanese people gain democracy and independence, peace and progress. The Chinese people want to live in peace with the Japanese people, and to unite with them in friendship in order to safeguard peace in the Far East. Therefore, we Chinese people express our unbounded welcome and sympathy for the struggle of all sections of the patriotic people of Japan against the traitorous San Francisco Treaty and their efforts to bring an early end to the state of war between China and Japan and to ensure peaceful coexistence. We are convinced that the Japanese people's struggle will certainly win the enthusiastic welcome and support of peace-loving peoples all over the world and that the Japanese people will certainly win final victory.

Since the signing of the "San Francisco Peace Treaty" and the U.S.-Japanese "Security Pact" last September, the Japanese people's liberation movement has developed vigorously. And as the aim of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* is to prevent the revival of Japanese imperialism, it constitutes a most powerful support for the Japanese people's liberation movement.

American imperialism is the most frantic enemy of the Chinese and Soviet peoples and the peace-loving peoples of the world. Since the Second World War, in America itself and in its satellite states, American imperialism has embarked on a mad armaments drive. It has established military bases and rearmed Western Germany and Japan, in an attempt to encircle the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies and enslave the peoples of Asia and the whole world. This policy of American imperialism has already driven its vassal states towards bankruptcy and will inevitably give rise to new economic crises within America itself. The American imperialists and the reactionary governments of their satellites have insolently pushed ahead in the interests of a handful of monopoly capitalists.

However, the mighty Soviet Union has grown still more powerful than it was before the Second World War. The People's Democracies have become still more consolidated. New China has also grown immeasurably more powerful through such movements as the Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea Campaign, the land reform, the suppression of counter-revolutionaries, and the movements to wipe out corruption, waste and bureaucratism, to increase production and practise economy.

The consciousness of the people of Japan and the countries in Southeast Asia and the Middle East has been greatly enhanced

March 1, 1952

and the people's liberation struggle against imperialism and its lackeys is developing in these countries. The peoples of Europe, Africa, America and Australia are also becoming more alert. The Chinese and Soviet peoples will never let American imperialism have its own way! Neither will the peoples of Asia nor the peoples of the rest of the world!

In the past two years, we have dealt heavy blows to the frenzied aggressive actions of the American imperialists. We do not want to invade any country. It was to repulse American imperialist aggression which thrust towards our frontiers that the Chinese people's volunteers went to fight in Korea. In the armistice negotiations in Kaisung and Panmunjom which began in July of last year between the two belligerent sides, the delegates of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers have made great efforts in an attempt to make the negotiations succeed. Were it not for the deliberate obstructionism on the part of the American side, the negotiations would have been successfully concluded long ago. Success or failure in the negotiations still depends upon whether the American government is sincerely desirous of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. If the American government shows the same sincere desire for a peaceful settlement in Korea as we have, it will be possible for the armistice negotiations to succeed.

The present situation is more favourable than ever before to the cause of the people of the world who are defending peace and democracy. We are confident that the aggressive schemes of the imperialists will in the future receive still more telling blows.

American imperialism and its satellite states bring mankind nothing but death, disaster and darkness by their plans of aggression, while the mighty Sino-Soviet alliance brings peace, happiness and light to the Far East and the whole world. Let us, the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, join in the closest unity and, together with the peoples of the rest of Asia and the world, strive for lasting peace and universal security in the Far East and throughout the world! Victory will surely be ours!

Long live the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance*! Long live the lasting unity between China and the Soviet Union! Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung! Long live Generalissimo Stalin!

# The Women's Movement in New China

Teng Ying-chao

Vice-Chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation

The emancipation of Chinese women has always been closely related to, indeed formed an integral part of, the Chinese people's liberation movement. After the nation-wide victory of the Chinese people's revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic of China, Chinese women—side by side with the men—have become the masters of their country. In its policies and decrees, the Central People's Government pays special attention to the protection of women's interests, in accordance with the principle of equality regardless of sex.

For instance, Article 6 of the *Common Programme*, New China's basic law, adopted by the People's Political Consultative Conference, provides that

The People's Republic of China shall abolish the feudal system which holds women in bondage. Women shall enjoy equal rights with men in political, economic, cultural, educational and social life. Freedom of marriage for both men and women shall be put into effect.

Article 32 states: "The special interests of juvenile and women workers shall be safeguarded." And Article 48 stipulates that "...attention shall be paid to the protection of the health of mothers, infants, and children."

Other laws promulgated in the new China, such as the *Marriage Law*, the *Agrarian Reform Law*, and the *Labour Insurance Regulations*, also make concrete stipulations regarding the protection of women's rights, in accordance with the principles set out in the *Common Programme*.

All these have helped in liberating Chinese women, and given them the same opportunities and rights in work, study and social activities as men. Chinese women have taken an active part in the various national movements, such as the campaign to resist American aggression and aid Korea, land reform, the movement for the suppression of counter-revolutionaries, etc.,

TENG YING-CHAO is also a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference and is on the Executive Committee of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

and have actively participated in the various aspects of economic and political construction of the nation. In so doing, they have greatly advanced the cause of women's emancipation.

Having obtained equal rights with men in all spheres, the women of New China enjoy, politically, the right to elect and be elected to public office. A large number of women are at present working at all levels in government organisations and acquiring competence in state administration.

Thirty-six women hold leading positions in the Central People's Government. One of the six vice-chairmen is Soong Ching Ling. Ho Hsiang-ning and Tsai Chang are members of the Central People's Government Council. Shih Liang is Minister of Justice, and Li Teh-chuan is Minister of Public Health.

Women members of provincial and municipal people's government councils number 287, or 4.7 per cent of the total. In some places, the participation of women in local government reaches an even higher figure. According to statistics compiled in five cities of North China (Peking, Chengchow, Shihchiachuang, Paoting, and Taiyuan), 8 per cent of the municipal government council members are women. The 16 district government councils of the city of Peking have 35 women members, or 16 per cent of the total.

Rural women also eagerly participate in administration. In Honan province, for instance, in one administrative sub-region alone, more than 1,000 peasant women cadres are working in the *hsiang*\* governments of 13 counties. According to statistics from 43 villages in the 12th district of Peking, 13 per cent of the village government council members are women. In Sinkiang province, over 500 women cadres of different nationalities are taking part in district and county government administration. The administrative head of Hoching county, in Sinkiang, is a woman of Mongolian nationality.

\* An administrative unit embracing several villages.

People's China

In 1950, the percentage of women participating in the people's representative conferences averaged around 10 per cent at all levels. In 1951, this number increased to approximately 15 per cent. In some of the cities and counties it reached 30 per cent.

These figures testify to the fact that women already play an important role in the political life of the Chinese people. All these women members of government councils and people's representative conferences are elected by the people because of their competence. They enjoy high prestige among the masses and keep in close contact with them.

There is a model village in Hopei province where the village head, deputy village head, supervisors of public security and education are all women. The honoured name of "Model Village" was bestowed on it because these women organised agricultural and general rural production so efficiently that their achievements surpassed those of any other village in the same county.

It is enthusiasm, sense of responsibility and achievements such as these which are gradually removing the remnants of discrimination and contempt which women had to endure in the past.

Still more remarkable is the change in the economic status of women. Many women have been promoted to positions of leadership in various enterprises, owing to their active participation in the various construction projects and the demonstration of their creative labour power.

## Women in Industry

In the sphere of industry, 650,000 women are working alongside the men. Women now have the opportunity to work in every field. Quite a number have been appointed managers or directors of industrial enterprises. There are women locomotive engineers and tram drivers, women members of train crews and women postal workers. In rail transportation, some women take charge of passenger traffic at railroad stations; others are chief conductors in charge of trains.

Women have joined with the men in patriotic emulation drives all over the country. In Liaotung province, Northeast China, for



One of Peking's fourteen postwomen

example, more than 95 per cent of the women workers are participating in emulation campaigns. Many have been awarded the honoured title of Model Worker for their production records. Last October and November, the textile workers of the whole country—60 per cent of whom are women—responded to the call of the Government for "shock" workers to produce more cotton yarn. They overfulfilled the target. The textile workers have also been striving to improve their techniques, and have invented new working methods.

For instance, Ho Chien-hsiu is a model spinner of the No. 6 State Cotton Mill in Tsingtao. She studied closely the various methods used by her fellow-workers, and combined the best at different production stages into one complete process of spinning technique by which waste is cut down to one-sixth of the average, and workers are able to tend double the former number of spindles.

Chang Shu-yun, a worker in the Heng Ta Tobacco Company in Tientsin, invented an advanced packing method. She, too, made this invention through close study of the working methods of her colleagues and improving on them.

These are just two of the many women model workers who have done so much for progress in industrial production. Through this

March 1, 1952

work for their country, they have also impressively raised the status of women in China's industry.

### Land Reform and Women's Rights

Needless to say, the land reform has had a most far-reaching effect on the political, economic, social and domestic status of women and, of course, on their outlook as well.

Except in national minority areas, the land reform has already been completed in an area inhabited by a rural population of 310 million, and will bring benefits to another 90 million this year.

The *Agrarian Reform Law* has given women the right of ownership of land—a right they never enjoyed in all China's history. The right to own land is naturally changing the whole status of women in the rural communities. Formerly, the birth of a daughter was considered bad luck for a family. A daughter-in-law was placed on the same level as a horse for her usefulness and hard work, with husband and mother-in-law at liberty to revile, beat,

## Chinese Women Fight For Peace

China's emancipated women are in the forefront in the fight for world peace. During the past year, more than 20 million women in cities, towns and villages throughout the country joined demonstrations against the American rearmament of Japan for renewed attempts at over-running China and other countries of Asia and in support of the decisions of the World Peace Council.

Approximately 80 per cent of the peasant women in Northeast China and over 90 per cent of the women inhabitants of Tientsin, port city of North China, signed the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact in 1951 and voted against the resurgence of Japanese militarism.

Of the total number of persons who signed the Appeal (344,053,057 or 72.4 per cent of the population) and voted against the rearmament of Japan (339,903,092 or 71.5 per cent of the population) a large proportion were women.

Chinese women have also played an important role in the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea.

and even kill her. Nowadays, a woman is being listened to with respect because of her changed status.

To throw off the shackles of the past, tens of thousands of peasant women have passionately thrown themselves into the great land reform movement for the abolition of feudalism. They have taken an active part in all the phases of destroying the hated feudal system. They have come forward in public trials with accusations against the landlords, helped determine the class origin of rural community members and participated in the actual distribution of land.

A large number of women have been elected to responsible positions in peasant associations or as the people's representatives in their area. The land reform has raised their political consciousness tremendously; their practical patriotism shown by their enthusiastic participation in increasing agricultural production is, in turn, benefiting the country as a whole.

(Continued on Page 35)

In response to a call by the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children was founded in Peking on November 26, 1951 with Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) as president.

The All-China Democratic Women's Federation is preparing to send delegates to the International Conference in Defence of Children to be held in Vienna in April this year; and to the Third International Women's Congress in Denmark this autumn. These delegations will include persons from every walk of life, of various religious beliefs, and the representatives of several national minorities.

Widespread publicity has been given to both these international conferences in China and Southeast Asia for their importance in strengthening the fight for a happy and peaceful life for mothers and children throughout the world.

## In Defence of Children's Rights

The following is the statement on the founding of the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children, which was set up in Peking on November 26, 1951 with Soong Ching Ling as president.

*Human life depends on children for its perpetuation. The work of building mankind's happiness depends on the children to carry on, therefore, it is our responsibility to shoulder the duty of defending children. But the aggressive wars of imperialism have already become a grave threat to world peace, and the rights of children have been placed by the warmongers at the very cannon's mouth. Thus, the responsibility of defending children has become ever more important. It is necessary for us to join hands with all the decent people within and without the country to strive together for the defence of children so that the doves of peace may disperse the dark clouds of war, and the sun of happiness may forever shine on the earth.*

With the establishment by the Chinese people of their own government, Chinese children have also begun to enjoy a happy life. Their rights to life, health and education have begun to be assured. At present, over 37 million children are in primary schools, more than double the number before the war. There are over 10,000 maternity centres and organisations caring for the health of mothers and infants. The infant death rate has been greatly reduced. Nurseries and kindergartens throughout the country have increased nine times over the number before liberation.

We understand that there must be a world of peace before children can enjoy a happy life, and that to defend world peace is to defend the rights of children. Our hearts are with the countless numbers of suffering children in the oppressed colonial countries, in the capitalist countries which are madly preparing for war, and in those countries which are suffering from aggressive war. Some are dying in great numbers from horrible brutalities, some are struggling on the brink of starvation, disease and death. The children of Korea are dying at the cruel hands of the American aggressors. These debts of blood and hate have strengthened our determination to strive for world peace. The gigantic movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea, as carried out by the Chinese people this year, is our great contribution towards the defence of world peace and the defence of children.

The Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children stands to:

1. Unite throughout the country the mothers, youth, educators, scientists, writers, medical and health workers, child-welfare workers, relief and welfare workers, religious circles and all individuals and organisations who are concerned with the protection of children, to oppose aggressive wars, defend world peace and promote the work of children's welfare.

2. Widely publicise the importance of child-welfare work, report on the living conditions of children and draw the serious attention of the people of the entire country to child welfare, so that policies and laws for the protection of children's rights will be fully carried out.

3. Support and carry out the resolutions of the W.I.D.F. concerning the strengthening and expanding of the campaign in defence of children.

4. Welcome all the democratic and peace-loving peoples in Asia and throughout the world to join with us in the building of a great and happy paradise for children.

These are our sacred tasks. We believe that our stand will receive the sympathy and support of the people of the entire country and of the entire world, and that our efforts will bring the fruits of victory.

Long live the unity of the defenders of children's rights throughout the nation!

Long live the great unity of the defenders of peace and children's rights throughout the entire world!

# The World Peace Movement Can Prevent War

Dr. James G. Endicott

Chairman, Canadian Peace Congress

Since 1949 when I attended the World Congress for the Defence of Peace in Paris, I have visited many countries on both sides of the so-called but non-existent iron curtain and I have come to two conclusions. The first is that the World Peace Movement is the greatest, most universal, most effective movement of the people of the world that has so far appeared in all history. It crosses all national boundaries. It is for our day the best expression of many of the noblest aspirations and the most morally praise-worthy desires of all humanity. For me, a Christian and a missionary, it is an act of faith to take part in it with all my heart and soul.

The second conclusion is that this great world-wide peace movement is now so well-organised that it can be the decisive instrument to prevent the outbreak of a general war. There is no government in the world which can dare to ignore the challenge of the people's will for peace. Even those governments which ruthlessly suppress the peace movement by Hitler-Nazi methods testify to its strength by their fear of it. The small clique of British and American politicians who are deliberately planning war had to concede the victory of the Peace Movement by making long speeches "for peace" at the United Nations.

It goes without saying that they were not sincere. This fact is clearly demonstrated by their concurrent conference for war at Rome, and by their refusal to sign an open declaration renouncing aggressive war—such as the Five-Power Peace Pact. But the insincerity of the politicians can be overcome by the sincerity of the people.

## Workable Proposals

As time goes on the Resolutions of the World Peace Council are seen to be the most reasonable and most workable proposals that have so far appeared. They differ somewhat from the proposals made by the Soviet Union and by China to the United Nations. Never-

theless, both of these governments have clearly expressed their willingness to accept them. Only the Western powers, especially Britain, France, and the United States, have refused to receive or consider them. But they cannot ignore these highly reasonable proposals. All the important moves on the world's chess board are in favour of peace and we shall soon have the war-planners stalemated. Our rallying cry is ringing round the world, "Peace shall triumph over war."

In Canada we have a well-organised peace movement with regional committees as well as a committee in nearly all large towns and cities. We take it as a matter of pride that the Canadian Peace Congress initiated the first "Ban the Bomb" petition in the world in October, 1949. I was able to take along the results of this petition to the Stockholm meeting of the World Peace Council.

## Canadians for Peace

Canada has a small population of only 14 million; it is thinly scattered over a huge country, which fact makes the circulation of a nationwide petition a strenuous task. Nevertheless, we have received about three hundred thousand names supporting the Five-Power Peace Pact. We sent twenty-three delegates to the Sheffield-Warsaw Peace Congress. The premier of one province has publicly declared that the people of Saskatchewan are not prepared "to send their sons to be slaughtered in foreign fields to bolster up discredited regimes". He even named some of the "saw-dust Caesars", Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek and Bao Dai.

The Canadian people are now beginning to suffer economic hardship as a result of the war preparations. They are becoming disturbed lest they be forced to assist in another series of colonial wars against long-suffering and long-exploited colonial peoples. We will always guard our right as Canadians to determine our own destiny without dictation or interference from abroad. Likewise we respect

the right of all other people to do the same.

We are working for peace by means of petitions, getting signatures on the street corners or knocking on the doors of homes. We have public meetings, sometimes with great difficulty; we have meetings in homes and encourage people to write letters to the papers. Generally we are prohibited from speaking for peace over the radio, even when we offer to buy time.

We feel that the Canadian people, under great difficulties and often under real police persecution, are maintaining a worthy struggle for peace.

In the rest of the world, hundreds of millions of signatures on the Stockholm Appeal have proved to be a strength capable of stopping the use of the atom bomb by the "MacArthur Americans" in Korea. The even larger number of signatures on the great "World Appeal For A Five-Power Peace Pact" will prove to be a stronger force than the armaments, now "piled sky-scraper high" as the American war mobiliser, Charles Wilson, recently boasted in Canada.

There are two more important factors in assessing the likelihood of peace triumphing over war. One factor is the present situation in the Socialist part of the world and in the countries which work with it for the common aim of peace. The other factor is the realistic economic plans which are being made by all those states and peace partisans everywhere to give active expression to the state of peaceful coexistence between these states and the capitalist bloc.

## No Need of War

I have made careful personal observation in many places of that part of the world which is Socialist or is moving consciously towards Socialism. From the point of view of a Western peace-worker, I have satisfied myself that their economic system is of such a nature that it has no need of war, is opposed to war and that all its people are educated and organised for peace.

China is a special case in point. The weakness of China, especially since 1860 when the Western imperialists crushed the attempt of the Chinese people to throw off feudalism, has been an invitation to predatory imperialism. Now China has become a mighty and unified nation, independent and progressive. No more predatory imperialist adventures can be suc-

cessful. This great fact is the hope of peace in the Far East. The unity of the Chinese people and their keen understanding of the nature of the struggle for peace is demonstrated most clearly by the movement to help Korea and resist American aggression on their own borders. The Chinese defence air force on the Manchurian border has, to a large extent, stopped the murderous American attacks on unarmed civilians. The amazing thing is that this huge force was given in contributions by the Chinese people. It did not need to be raised by taxes.

It would indeed be interesting to see the Canadian and American governments accept a challenge to raise a large part of the cost of intervention in Korea by public subscription among the people. I wonder how many weeks in that case would they be able to continue this war?

## China's Strength Assures Peace

The new strength and unity of the Chinese people is a guarantee in itself of peace in the Far East. Moreover, the firm and unshakeable friendship of the Chinese and Soviet people provides a deep and indestructible foundation for this guarantee.

The nature of Soviet economic and technical help to China, which can easily be observed and investigated, is a proof of the difference between Socialism and the old imperialist type of economic penetration which formerly we observed in China. This new relationship creates mutual help, good-will and genuine brotherliness. Moreover, China and the Soviet Union offer fraternal relationship to the Japanese. This also is a decisive factor for world peace. The "MacArthurites" offer the Japanese people another great sacrifice of 5 million men on the battle-fields of Asia, for the benefit of Wall Street investments. There is no question which way the Japanese people will choose. They will choose peace.

The important International Economic Conference to be held in Moscow in April is a demonstration of the desire for peace in all parts of the world. Here businessmen, economists and representatives of trade ministries from many countries from the East and West will meet to plan how to raise the standard of living of all people. This will be an impressive example of that peaceful competition in a world of peaceful coexistence. This is what the people of the world are determined to have.

# Overseas Chinese and the Agrarian Reform

Seto Mee Tong

Never before in my eighty-six years have I witnessed such events as those that took place at several of the indictment meetings in Hokshan, Hoiping, and Toishan in Kwangtung province, where the peasants of China denounced the enemies of their country—the imperialist warmongers of America.

American birth certificates once worth U.S. \$3,000 on the Hongkong black market were torn up like waste paper by the holders. Angry wives and mothers vowed to fetch their husbands and sons back from Hongkong before they set out for the United States. There was a pointed finality in the break with American imperialism that even a year or so ago would have been unthinkable—so speedily and deeply has the political consciousness of the peasants developed.

But now it was so easy to understand. Why should these good men, like their gullible forefathers, or like myself seventy-three years ago, leave our home and everything behind to seek an illusive fortune in America while right here in China today there is, for every one who uses his brain and pair of hands, a good chance of earning a decent living—and free from insults and exploitation!

## A Great Change

"A great change has come over the countryside, hasn't it? The land reform did it," remarked Hsieh Tsong, who was sitting beside me. My thoughts went back to my own youth and manhood, exploited and unhappy, both here and in capitalist America. I rejoiced at the bright vistas opening up before our young men and women now. I was choked with emotion, and could only nod, deeply.

Seto Mee Tong, who hails from Hoiping county, Kwangtung province, is a prominent overseas Chinese leader. One of Sun Yat-sen's earliest revolutionary associates at the turn of the century, he lived in the United States for over seventy years. Out of his experience there, he dictated *I Hate Yankee Imperialism*, a book widely read in New China and abroad.

Seto Mee Tong returned home in 1949 to take part in the founding of the People's Republic of China. He is a member both of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference and the Central People's Government Council.

ism, which in the heyday of the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek regime imposed a life of misery on everyone outside the narrow ruling clique.

Just before my arrival a campaign had been launched to search out all privately-held arms. Nearly a hundred thousand items, including plenty of American-made machine-guns and mortars, were unearthed. Mostly these belonged to the landlords and to the local ruffians operating hand in glove with them. A small number, however, were owned by honest overseas Chinese families to protect themselves from these feudal despots of the KMT days. But a hundred thousand rifles and automatic weapons! That is enough to equip several divisions. Their recovery was hailed as a major victory, for it paved the way for the successful land reform in central Kwangtung-

Hsieh Tsong, commissioner of the central area of Kwangtung, had quite a lot to do with bringing this "great change" to the "overseas" counties of Toishan, Hoiping, and Hokshan which I visited last spring. A lift operator in a San Francisco hotel during the 1930's, Hsieh Tsong will be remembered by many Chinese in that city as a man who devoted the best part of his life to the cause which created the People's Republic of China. Before I set out for the countryside, I had learnt something about the land reform there from him, and I was indeed thankful for his giving me the information in my own Hoiping dialect.

As elsewhere in China, the struggle to carry out the land reform in the "overseas" Chinese villages in Kwangtung was a fierce one. It had to contend with the deeply entrenched forces of feudalism, backed by foreign imperial-

Hokshan was the first point along my journey and where I stayed the longest. First of the nine counties in central Kwangtung to carry out the land reform, Hokshan, with 45,000 overseas Chinese out of a population of 245,000, is renowned for its tobacco and beautiful scenery. As a guerilla base against the KMT bandit forces in the West river valley prior to its complete liberation, Hokshan has a politically conscious peasantry who had been yearning for land all these many years. When the people's forces arrived, the question asked was: "When are we going to have the land reform?" So Hokshan was a happy choice as the first "overseas" Chinese county in Kwangtung province to begin the land reform.

Being one myself, I was most concerned to see how the overseas Chinese fared in this mass movement to overthrow feudalism in the rural areas. I made a special effort to talk to such families on my journey through Hokshan, and later through Hoiping and Toishan.

As I anticipated, the land reform was regarded as a life-giving event by these long oppressed families of overseas Chinese. Over 90 per cent were poor peasants and hired labourers, and now each was given a share of land to begin a new life. The yoke of feudal land ownership was erased from the face of the earth. "Thank Chairman Mao! Thank Chairman Mao!" was a cry constantly heard. Pent-up feelings against the past mingled with hope and confidence in the future: this was the stirring mood of the people. Their simply-expressed words of heartfelt gratitude to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party still rang in my ears long after my return from Kwangtung.

## Special Consideration

In carrying out the land reform, special consideration was given to the overseas Chinese. In addition to the provision in Article 24 of the *Agrarian Reform Law* of June 30, 1950 a set of supplementary regulations were promulgated on November 6, 1950 laying down the special consideration to be given in dealing with overseas Chinese properties during the course of the movement. Overseas Chinese families in Hokshan told me how this policy was carried out.

Except in the case of landlords, the houses of overseas Chinese families are in the main left untouched. Where the amount of land rented out by overseas Chinese families, clas-



Seto Mee Tong sits in a rattan chair specially made and presented to him by the P.P.C.C. for use at its sessions

sified as small land lessors in the land reform, exceed 200 per cent of the per capita land-holding in the locality, the excess amount is not requisitioned, as it is in the case of ordinary households. Where the overseas Chinese families lack manpower to cultivate their land, as is often the case when their men are away, the peasants' association calls on its members to help them. The same is done for those who received land during the land reform but are unskilled in farm work. Relief funds are provided for the needy. Families which get remittances from relatives abroad are given every facility in their dealings with banks.

These were only a few of the benefits they got from the policy of the Central People's Government in specially looking after the interests of overseas Chinese in the land reform. But what was prized more than anything else by the overseas Chinese in Kwangtung and other provinces was the fact that, for the first time, like the rest of the Chinese people, they enjoy genuine and full political rights. These political rights are the best guarantee of their economic gains.

## "Blackmailing" Lies

There were nevertheless a handful of black sheep among the overseas Chinese in the counties of Hokshan, Hoiping, and Toishan. These were the runaway landlords, in league with



Chiang Kai-shek and his Wall Street American masters. Hongkong is their lair and from there, financed and directed by the U.S.-KMT agents, they calumniate New China. It is they who have invented stories of torture and extortion in the land reform. It is they who forge letters and cables, complete with all necessary details to make them look genuine, and send these to overseas Chinese in the United States and other countries, asking for money "to save the lives" of their relatives in China.

These scoundrels even made out that I had been "executed in central Kwangtung"! The U.S.-subsidised *Hua Mei Jih Pao*, published in Chinese by the KMT in New York, actually displayed an obituary notice on May 7, 1951 announcing my "death". Then, four days later, another of these gutter sheets in San Francisco, the *Kuo Min Jih Pao*, commented on my "death" in a most nauseating tone. The contents of the crop of letters and cables received by overseas Chinese for "ransom money to save the lives of their relatives in Red China", now

so much played up in the U.S. monopoly press, deserve as much credence as the detailed account of how I, Seto Mee Tong, was "shot by a firing squad".

As I said before, the land reform was a life-giving event to the peasant folk in Kwangtung. A new life has emerged, dissipating the suffocating darkness of the old reactionary order. The People's Government has not only given the land back to the tillers but is in many ways helping the emancipated peasantry to make the good earth give a greater yield. A water power project capable of irrigating 11,000 *mou* of land, for example, has been completed at Ho Chueh Pi in Toishan county. A still bigger one, which is powerful enough to supply electricity to the whole of Toishan is nearing completion.

As I gazed at the roaring waters that will turn the generators, Hsieh Tsong's words about the "great change" came back to me. The countryside is indeed being transformed. And this is only a beginning!

## The Protection and Extension of China's Forest Resources

Liang Hsi  
Minister of Forestry

When the Chinese people finally became masters of their country in 1949, they inherited a territory with more than 270 million hectares of barren land. Only 5 per cent of the total area was covered with trees, a situation which had given rise to constant floods, drought and other natural calamities.

Faced with this situation, the Central People's Government, as early as 1950, launched the first nation-wide forest conservation and afforestation programme. The task was twofold. On the one hand, efforts had to be concentrated on conserving the existing forests and growing as many trees as possible to avert natural disasters and to ensure bumper harvests for the peasants. On the other hand, a sufficient number of trees had to be felled to meet the growing demands of the nation for timber for building and industrial purposes.

The general policies on forestry work are therefore (1) protection of forests throughout the country; (2) afforestation in certain key regions; and (3) proper felling and use of

timber. Much has already been done along these lines in the past two years.

### Protection of Forests

Fire has always been considered the most deadly and often uncontrollable enemy of the forests, particularly in the dry spring months when a spark may kindle a forest conflagration.

Unlike the Soviet Union, New China does not yet possess squads of full-time forest guards, either on foot or mounted on horseback, though efforts have been made in this direction. Nor does she yet have parachute fire brigades to be summoned at a moment's notice by modern telecommunications to put down a sudden forest fire. This is understandable because there are multifarious tasks of national construction clamouring for immediate attention in the young People's Republic.

But the lack of modern equipment has been amply made up for in other ways. It is the awakened broad masses, equipped with simple but effective fire extinguishers and trained in

A student, a worker, a woman auxiliary of the People's Liberation Army



## China's Women in Defence And Peaceful Construction



Chang Ti-yuan, first woman tractor-driver of the P.L.A., plowing on one of its farm projects in Sinkiang province

Two girl members of the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea



Ho Chien-hsiu, model textile worker, speaks at a textile workers' conference



Lathe-operator Chi Kuei-chih (right), model worker of the Port Arthur-Dairen area, is a delegate to the People's Representative Conference of Northeast China



These women students at the Shuang Chiao tractor school near Peking are part of the basic personnel for the mechanization of China's agriculture



Liang Hsiu-ying of north Shensi has been elected a model worker for her skill in organizing mutual-aid teams

## WOMEN WORK FOR HAPPY TODAY AND TOMORROW



Tsao Ai-hua, vice-director of the Shengyang No. 7 Engineering Works, one of many women in leading managerial posts in New China's expanding industry



Three outstanding women: Tsai Chang (left) and Teng Ying-chao (right), chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, and Kuo Shu-chen, model planter of trees in Liaohsi province, Northeast China

## Women Workers in Government and Culture



**Teacher**—Cheng Yun, a teacher for 34 years in the No. 2 Primary School attached to the Peking Normal College, is also a member of Peking Municipal People's Government

**Writer**—Ting Ling, famous novelist, shown below with a group of Pioneer admirers, is a vice-chairman of the All-China Association of Literary Workers



**Administrator** — Chao Hua-ying, vice-chairman of the village council and chairman of the women's federation in Taitsun county, Kiangsu province

**Dancers**—Members of a railway workers' cultural



short-term classes, who form an army of conscientious and efficient fire fighters. Today there are more than 5,000 forest protection committees throughout the country, directing the work of over 21,000 sub-committees. In East China alone, upwards of 50,000 people have formed more than 3,000 such sub-committees. In the spring of 1951, under the personal leadership of responsible government workers, 940,000 people were mobilised to take part in the fight against forest fires in North-east China.

It was as the result of such participation by the broad masses in the work of fire prevention that no serious outbreaks were reported in 1950 and 1951. Acheng county in Sungkiang province, a county notorious for its destructive forest fires, was free of fires in 1950. In the other "bad" areas—the mountainous regions of Kirin province and Inner Mongolia—outbreaks of forest fires were reduced to a minimum.

The land reform, the development of democracy in the countryside and patient explanation to the masses of the direct importance of the forests to their interests have drawn millions into enthusiastic support for the work of forest protection.

### Afforestation Programme

The afforestation programme has developed vast stretches of forest land, especially in regions threatened by shifting sand, flood and drought.

Altogether large-scale planting in 1950 covered 123,000 hectares of land and this figure does not include the 300 million trees planted by individuals and groups in scattered localities in various parts of the country. The 1951 plan called for a 70 per cent increase over the preceding year. In 1951's spring season, 200,000 hectares of land were planted to trees, an area equal to the total afforested by the reactionary Kuomintang regime during its 22 years of misrule.

Networks of shelter belts have been grown in the western part of Hopei province, in the eastern part of Honan province and in the sandy regions in North and Northwest China.

The boldest and most imaginative shelter belt project is, however, the one recently announced by the Northeast people's government. When completed, the belt will cover over one-fifth of the entire territory of Northeast China and will comprise a forest area of more than 3 million hectares—over 1,000 kilometres in length and 300 kilometres in width at its

broadest extent. Already 18 million seedlings have been grown in 4,000 hectares of the shelter belt area and more will be planted in the course of the next 15 years. The project will make 1,800,000 hectares of arid waste land available for growing crops—an area equal to one-third of the total acreage under cultivation in England.

Meanwhile, large-scale afforestation is underway at the sources of rivers such as the Huai, the Yellow river, the Yungting and the Liao, that have caused many disasters in the past, and along the banks of practically all the rivers.

In regions south of the Yangtse river where the climate is more congenial to vegetation, the planting of trees of special economic value, such as tung oil, camphor, varnish and para-rubber trees is being widely extended.

Another way of developing forests is to throw a "cordon sanitaire" around or to close up deforested hills. These methods, now being practised in Shantung province and other parts of North China, are adopted after unanimous agreement among the residents in the neighbourhood, with each promising not to transgress the enclosures. Wild trees or at least grasses will then have a chance to grow. This promotes soil conservation, and paves the way for future afforestation. In the past two years, more than 520,000 hectares of land have been thus "closed up" for natural propagation. Slightly less than half of this area is in East China, principally in Shantung province.

In the work of afforestation, the masses again are the moving force. Millions of peasants, the people's fighters, students and the national minorities have thrown themselves into the movement. They compete and emulate each other in groups and individually in planting as many trees as they can.

By such enthusiastic work, the people in East China succeeded in overfulfilling, in the spring season alone, their tree-planting quota for the whole year of 1951 by 49 per cent, while their fellow countrymen in Central-South China doubled their quota. That same spring the people of Hopei province grew nearly 40 million trees. The people's fighters stationed in the Huaiyin area, north Kiangsu province, transformed a sandy patch of 14 hectares into a land of green in one single day. In Liennan county, Kwangtung province, 25,000 Yao people, a minority group, planted two million trees ahead of schedule.

## The Lumber Industry

In the period of 13 years between 1927 and 1940, old China suffered an unfavourable balance in timber trade to the extent of 33 million Kuomintang silver dollars a year. Today, the needs of national defence and economic construction have been satisfactorily met with New China's own timber resources. Plans for felling trees in Northeast China and Inner Mongolia, the main sources of timber supply, were exceeded.

Lumbering methods are being constantly improved, leading to increased production and reduction of waste. The felling of trees at a stump height of 20 millimetres instead of the former 70 millimetres, utilisation of top logs up to 6 millimetres in diameter and other rationalisation methods, will save the industry more than 700,000 cubic metres of timber each year. Improved working methods in winter, for instance in the construction of ice chutes for animal skidding of logs, will increase this saving even more.

In this connection, much has been contributed by politically conscious lumbermen with the aid of Soviet forestry experts. For instance, model worker Liu Chin-kuei of a Northeast lumber area saved an equivalent of 40 cubic metres of timber a year for the nation by felling trees closer to the ground. Another Northeast lumberman Li Ming-yu set the record of felling more than 16 cubic metres a day, twice to thrice the output of the average lumberman.

Forest railroad locomotive driver Wang Shun-wen has performed his work so well that in running 100,000 kilometres for the past 26

months he did not have one single accident attributable to neglect of duty. His locomotive once pulled 28 log cars, the highest record of its kind ever attained in that region. The number of accidents taking place during lumbering operations has also been sharply reduced by better methods of work.

## For a Land of Green Foliage

In two or three years from now, an army of 20,000 well-trained forestry workers will be ready to enter this battle to conquer nature. More than 2,600 students are studying forestry in colleges and universities; 6,000 more are on short courses and more than 3,000 forestry workers are attending refresher courses. A total of 822 forestry organisations and 353 tree nurseries have been set up. More than 2,000 forestry workers are conducting forest surveys in Northeast China alone, and similar work has been carried out throughout the length and breadth of the country.

In thirty years the existing 270 million hectares of denuded hills and land will be reduced by half, while the forest area will be extended from the present 5 per cent to 20 per cent of the nation's territory. It will be seen that our present efforts, gigantic as they appear to us now, are but a small part of the colossal task facing us.

Today the liberated Chinese people fully understand the role their precious forest resources play in the great national economic reconstruction that is now in full swing. By protecting and extending such resources, they are going to free their motherland from the scourge of natural calamities and to ensure a rich and happy life for the generations to come.

## Some More Facts on Women

**How Women Organise.** Branches of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation have been set up in all five major administrative areas, one autonomous national region, 28 provinces, 8 special administrative districts and 94 municipalities.

Women's Representative Conferences have been held, and Democratic Women's Federation branches formed in 1,731 counties. This means that women in 80% of the counties or equivalent administrative units of the whole country have established their own organisations. The number of women organised by these representative conferences is approximately 76,000,000.

**Women in Construction.** In the Northeast, 100,000 peasants were able to work in industry and mining from January till June, 1950 as a result of the participation of women in agricultural production. In the summer of 1951, 70-80% (in some areas even 80-90%) of the peasant women helped wholeheartedly in agricultural production. There are women tractor drivers on state farms. One-third of the model workers in agricultural production in Pingyuan province are women.

In 1950, 650,000 women worked in water conservancy projects along the Grand Canal, the Yangtze, the Yellow and Hsin rivers. In 1951, more than a quarter of a million women participated in the project to harness the Huai river. Over 1,300,000 others joined mutual-aid teams, and took up the plough after their husbands went to work on the dykes.

## Ho Chien-Hsiu

### Labour heroine of the textile industry

Wong Kun

In the spring of 1951, Ho Chien-hsiu, a girl of seventeen, working in a cotton mill in Tsingtao, Shantung province, was chosen as a model worker by her colleagues. Almost simultaneously, she was elected "model youth" by the members of the New Democratic Youth League of China, to which she belonged. Later in the year, the Central People's Government invited her to attend the National Day parade in Peking and the third meeting of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which makes the laws for the nation. On National Day, October 1, she had the honour of being invited to a banquet given by Chairman Mao Tse-tung for the most prominent representatives of the Chinese people in all fields.

The name of this young girl, who continues to work daily at her machines, is now known in every corner of China. The reason is that she has personally succeeded, by developing a new method of work, in cutting the wastage of cotton on the spindles she tends from 1.5 per cent to only 0.25 per cent of the raw material used which is one-third of the average wastage of her mill. In addition, her method enables her to tend 600 spindles instead of 300 as before.

Ho Chien-hsiu's discovery is one of the most significant in the 36-year history of the Chinese cotton industry. Just why it is important can be seen from one fact. Chen Shao-min, chairman of the All-China Textile Trade Union, declares that the nation can be benefited to the extent of 44,460 bales of yarn annually if the new method is universally adopted, without the installation of any new machines or increase of raw material. That would be sufficient extra yarn to weave 64 million more yards of cloth, enough for the use of four more million people a year. In value these savings equal 161,905 tons of grain to feed the people. To take another comparison, it could buy 68 jet planes for national defence.

These are not surmised figures, obtained simply by multiplication of an individual record. Ho Chien-hsiu's way of work has already brought great benefits to the country and the people. In the first two months of applying her method, workers in Shanghai's spinning mills succeeded in cutting cotton waste from 1.5 per cent to 0.835 per cent. The actual increase of output that resulted was 944 bales of yarn per month, a rate equivalent to 11,328 bales a year.

In Tientsin, a single month's application of Ho Chien-hsiu's method raised yarn production by 200 bales. Eight mills in Northeast China have cut their waste from the excessive figure of 2.42 per cent to 0.85 per cent, enabling them to produce 225 more bales of yarn monthly—or 2,700 more bales annually.

Ho Chien-hsiu's method is no individual speed-up stunt, no feat of industrial athletics. It is not

based on intensified, but on more rational, labour. In other words, it is entirely possible for every worker to reduce waste, as Ho Chien-hsiu has done and to tend more spindles, as she does. In fact, her method is already becoming standard. Furthermore, it is applicable not only to spinning but also to other operations of the textile industry. In Tientsin and Shanghai, it has enabled weavers to raise their efficiency and take charge of more looms.

### Working Girl's Story

What is the personal story of this noted model worker and how did she come to make her nationally important achievement?

From her birth and until the liberation of Tsingtao, Ho Chien-hsiu knew only the privations of a poor labourer's home. Her father drove a mule cart. The whole family of eight lived in semi-starvation. From morning to night, the growing girl washed, cooked, carried water, fed the mule. When her father was ill, she took charge of the cart and its load.

After Japan was defeated, the Kuomintang took over Tsingtao, and the American interventionists set up their naval base there. Instead of improving, things became even more difficult than they had been under the Japanese. Ho Chien-hsiu's father frequently could get no work for several days at a time. During such periods, the family ate nothing but watery gruel. Young as she was, Ho Chien-hsiu tried to get a job in one of the cotton mills, where even children were then employed. But under the Kuomintang regime, all sorts of foremen had to be bribed to get industrial work. And the Ho family had no money.

Ho Chien-hsiu's application for work in the No. 6 Cotton Mill was accepted only in 1949, when the People's Liberation Army entered Tsingtao. For a few months, she was an apprentice. Then she was made a spinner. Prices now being stabilised, Ho Chien-hsiu's wages represented real purchasing power, and the family began to live better and more happily than ever before.

Recalling her reactions at the time, Ho Chien-hsiu says she did not understand too well why things had changed. Indeed, she took everything pretty much for granted. Then one day she dozed off on the job and her spindles wasted a lot of cotton. Her work-mates held a meeting to criticise her, which they did sharply but with a warm and obvious desire to help her. This discussion marked a turning point in Ho Chien-hsiu's outlook. After it, she could see her own life clearly—she knew why her family had suffered before, and why they were living better now. For the first time she realised that this would have been impossible without the liberation of Tsingtao by the Chinese Communist Party. For the first time, she understood that the workers, of whom she was one, were now masters of the state. She

have aged her smiling face. Tu Shu became a widow when she was only twenty. Since then she has had to support her aged mother-in-law and her child. She was wholly dependent upon the four mou of land she owned. Tu Shu worked hard on the fields day in and day out. She never begged for pity, though she only just managed to provide her family with a bare subsistence. Twenty years passed away—years of a half-starved existence. In the old society, Tu Shu was just a poor woman, of little significance in the community. Yet she always tried to help those more unfortunate than herself.

"That was a sort of start of my mutual-aid. But I didn't know it then!" Tu Shu could laugh now as she recalled those days. "But the mutual-aid team really started only after the land reform. We all got our share of land. That year, my son, Chang Tsui, and his wife Fan Hsen both wanted to go to work in factories, yet they were worried about the farm work. I said to them, 'You go ahead to work in factories, and we will take care of the farm.' Other families found the same thing happening. That is why we got a mutual-aid team of five such families to work together in that year's farming. We had no system then. Sometimes I just found myself helpless when we got something difficult to decide.

#### Real Mutual Aid

"Then came the comrades from the Women's Association, they said to me, 'Tu Shu, we think you had better call a meeting to discuss the work, and set up a real mutual-aid team.' Later they helped me to arrange the meeting. At that meeting, the team was well started. We drew up regulations, ways of counting labour done and checking output. Once a fortnight we held a meeting to check upon our work and make detailed plans for the coming days. Last year, six of us, all women, cultivated twenty-six mou of land. Our cotton crop averaged 450 catties per mou, as good as any mutual-aid team's record in this village."

Wearing a tiger-shaped hat and a red cloak, Tu Shu's little grand-daughter runs over and asks for a candy. Tu Shu gives her some from a package over the shelf.

"At the autumn harvest last year, we were so busy. We had to work from morning till night. But the six women in our mutual-aid team have nine children. Both Fu Ho's mother and Chang Tsui's mother are too old to work in the field, so at the beginning we did not count them as team members. Then they came and said to us, 'Just count us as half hands, we will care for the babies. We'll feed them and take them to play in cool places under the trees.' We agreed to this. This is how our busy season nursery started. With their care, none of our children got sick during the season."

At the model workers' conference, Tu Shu responded to the government's call for an increase of the acreage under cotton and for a bigger output in general. She pledged herself to raise her cotton output to eight hundred catties a mou, and her pledge was enthusiastically supported by her fellow team members.

"The government is right. With more fertiliser, improved farming methods and deep ploughing, we can easily get eight hundred catties a mou. Our

team members are all determined to do it. Just wait till you see our autumn harvest!"

\* \* \*

After we have finished our dinner, Ho Mei sits on the kang to sew some children's clothes. Under the oil lamp, her husband Kuo Hai is reading the documents brought back by the delegates from the last model workers' conference on raising output.

Ho Mei, vice-chairman of the village, is twenty-eight years old. She is a mother of two children already. But with a white towel becomingly covering her hair, she looks like a young girl of nineteen. She is one of the most popular cadres of the village. She married Kuo Hai eight years ago. Then, Kuo Hai was a poor peasant. After their marriage, the young couple worked together in the fields. All the young people of the village admired their marriage. But they were desperately poor. As Ho Mei said herself:

"In the old days, although we got along all right, our constant thought was about staving off hunger. And every day Kuo Hai was in danger of being called up to slave for the reactionary government. Rarely did we have a day free from worry. Now, everything is different. We have twelve mou of land and the children are well fed."

Last year, when the elections were held in the village, Ho Mei was elected one of the village cadres. People said: "Ho Mei speaks little, does a lot and is always fair."

As we talk, the dog outside suddenly starts barking. Two young girls run into the room. The taller is a ruddy-cheeked lass in a red jacket and black trousers. The other has her hair in two long braids and wears a colourful flower-patterned cotton-padded suit. They urge Ho Mei: "Let's go, sister-in-law, come and see, us rehearse the play."

But tonight Ho Mei stays with me. She explains that her husband is helping the girls to produce a play to celebrate Women's Day on March 8th.

The red-jacketed girl named Ti Fan-lan is a model student of this village. She has attended the evening classes for two years, and now she can read the newspaper without too much difficulty. The other is named Jen Jen. In only five days she will be married. Jen Jen's sweetheart is a cadre of Chuan village. Last spring they met each



Children at the Village School  
Woodcut by Ku Fung

other in the district office where they both attended a meeting. Chuan village is only two and a half miles away from Wuchiachuang. So during last year, they saw each other very often. In the summer harvest, her sweetheart came to help. They harvested the wheat together. After this busy season, people saw Jen Jen sewing a man's cloth shoes. Just before the Lunar New Year, they announced they would get married. The people of this village call it a "free choice marriage". Jen Jen is not the first one in this village to choose her own husband freely, but still people feel it's somewhat strange.

"It is not so easy for Jen Jen," Ho Mei tells me. "Her father is one of those die-hards. He said, 'What is this free love business—it's 'losing face business!' But Jen Jen would not yield. She said, 'Marriage is something concerned with my own life, and besides, the nation has provided the law which says that you are not supposed to interfere in this.' This is how she made up her mind. It was she who encouraged the other girls to act this play. It's called *This Way Is Better!* It's about how a village woman made her own choice of a husband and has a very happy life. This is the first time in our village that men and women are acting together."

As Ho Mei tells me the story, she makes me think of the old days, the time when it was five days before her own marriage. How greatly things have changed! The days of worry are gone now. Only happiness awaits Jen Jen.

\* \* \*

At night, stars twinkle in the dark blue sky. The wind is as sharp as a knife. The bare branches of the trees sway in the cold air. Han Kin-lan comes to take me home. On the way she tells me: "A new member is coming to our village."

"Who?"

"Wu Jao-tze's wife is going to give birth to a child. Probably tonight. She had four babies before, all killed by old midwives. This time, she went to the new midwifery station."

The midwifery station is in Pai Ling village which is only half a mile away from Wuchiachuang. In 1949, the district government called on every village to send some women to learn new midwifery methods. After two months' training, when these women all came happily back to their own villages, each carried a little bag with several different medicines, clean cotton and bandages, scissors and instruments.

"They said to the villagers, 'If you are going to have a baby, come to us. We assure you that both the mother and the baby will be well looked after.' They found a little room in Pai Ling village; they put up a wooden board on the door and named it the 'Midwifery Station'."

"They did not wait for patients. They went out to see the mothers-to-be and deliver their babies for them. Now all the mothers go to them for physical examinations. Last year, they delivered fifty babies, and none of them died!"

Han Kin-lan was smiling happily as she worked at the spinning wheel and gossiped on about life in the village. Lying on the kang, I ask her, "Mother Han, why are you so happy?"



At the winter school Woodcut by Wang Liu-chiu

"Happy? If you knew about my life before, you would not wonder why."

That night, Han Kin-lan tells me her life story: the bitter days of half-starvation; the toiling in the fields as a child. She was the oldest child in the family. When she was twenty, her father sold two locust trees and made her two sets of new clothes. Then through the professional match-maker, she was married to a peasant of the village.

The first five years were not so bad, but at the beginning of the sixth year, the Japanese came and took their land. Her old father-in-law died of grief and worry. Her husband was forced to escape one night from the Japanese press gangs. After that she existed somehow in the village with her young brother-in-law and little four-year-old child by doing sewing and mending for the villagers. The Japanese surrendered, the Kuomintang came. But her land was taken over by a Kuomintang landlord. And the bitter news came; her husband was dead. Han Kin-lan swallowed her tears and slaved on at any work she could find.

In 1947, liberation came. The world was changed completely. She and her child got their share of three mou of land in the land reform. Now she works in her own field and home. Her son is studying in the primary school, and she herself is the chairman of the Women's Federation of the village.

She ended her story. "Almost every woman in our village has a past history of bitterness, that is why we love the liberation so deeply. That is why we are happy!"

The first morning ray comes through the window, the dog barks in the yard, chasing away the shadows. Somebody knocks urgently on the door and calls, "Mother Han, please fetch the nurse, the baby is coming!"

Han Kin-lan immediately puts on her clothes and runs out. After a while, she comes back, her face alight with smiles.

"The baby has come. It's fine. Such a healthy little girl! She is lucky to be born in this time. When she grows up, she will surely be a labour heroine."

The bright morning sunshine sparkles on the smiling Mother Earth.

# Heroines of the Korean Front

Sun Yu



There were twenty-nine women among the recent delegates from the Chinese people's volunteers, sent by their comrades at the Korean front to report to the people at home. Thanks to liberation, the women of China at last gained their rightful economic and social status. So it is not surprising that they have volunteered in their thousands to go to the defence of Korea, a country separated from theirs only by the width of the Yalu river, and thus preserve their own hard-won happiness and peace.

Whether their work is political, cultural or educational; whether they are nurses or communication operators, the women volunteers have proved themselves the very incarnation of valour and honour. They are undaunted by the rigours of climate or topography; they are unafraid also of the American bombings and strafing—their experiences have steeled their will to resist aggression until its last trace is wiped off the map of Korea.

Take a look at Lo Ke-hsien, and learn from her story how the battle-fields of Korea made a heroine out of this timid peasant girl. Little Lo, as the volunteers came to call her lovingly because of her short stature, had been afraid of many things: the dark night, ghosts, spirits. . . . When American aggression in Korea pushed closer and closer to the Chinese border, Little Lo fought a battle with her own fears. But she won out, and volunteered for service in Korea. When her mother raised objections, she brushed them aside by reminding her how, not so many years ago, the Japanese aggressors had laid their village in ruins.

One dark night at the front, the head nurse called Little Lo and her few helpers and said:

"Our troops are moving so fast that many of the wounded will have to be left behind for the time being. I'm putting you in charge. I'm sorry there are no utensils and we've run out of drugs . . . but still you must do your best for them."

With her flashlight, the head nurse pointed at the dark cave where the wounded lay. Then she was gone.

Little Lo had to make quick decisions, there was no time for being afraid. The safety and well-being of 80 patients, among them 20 stretcher cases, was in her hands.

Stimulated by necessity, she and her comrades grew inventive. In the few days that followed before the little isolated "hospital" was rescued, Little Lo and her helpers—by turning empty American shell cases and tin cans into spoons, lamps, water kettles and rice bowls—managed to make the wounded as comfortable as possible.

Several months later, Little Lo was working in a base hospital serving breakfast to her patients, when four American planes dived low and dropped incendiaries near the air-raid shelter in which two trucks, just arrived with wounded soldiers, had been put when the siren sounded. Little Lo's first thought was for these arrivals as the flames crept to the shelter. Ignoring the flames, she led a group into the shelter and brought all the wounded off the trucks to safety.

When Little Lo visited Mukden with the delegation, she described the new caves she has been working in: "Now we have neat and pretty wards in the caves. We put electric lights on for the Spring Festival, and served the patients meat dumplings and a delicious four-course dinner."

We asked our little heroine how she had conquered her past timidity.

"Well," she said, "I used to be afraid of 'devils' and such like things. But after I attended the training course and learnt about historical materialism, I began to doubt whether spirits existed. When I went out in the dark alone, I would try and conquer my fears by telling myself I was only imagining things, and that I wouldn't be worthy of the great founders of Marxism. I gradually got rid of my

fear that way. Now when I look back I just can't help laughing at that Little Lo who was afraid of devils!"

Many women volunteers are New Democratic Youth League members. One of them, Chen Feng-ying, served as a nurse. During one air-raid, she managed with great effort to get all the patients under her care from the wards to the shelter. When she was finally entering the shelter herself, she heard an old Korean woman calling for help. Rushing out, she saw a corner of the roof of the woman's house in flames. Without the slightest hesitation, and disregarding the planes still flying overhead, Chen Feng-ying climbed the roof, pulled down the burning thatch and thus saved the house from destruction.

Then there was Yu Hsien-kuei, a Communist Party member, also a nurse. Answering the urgent call of regimental headquarters for immediate removal of all the wounded to the rear, Yu made many trips, evacuating the wounded by carrying them on her back, till she fainted from fatigue. When she regained consciousness, she refused to rest. With the help of another comrade, Yu was able to rescue eighteen stretcher cases from that clearing station which enemy troops entered the following evening. She was later decorated for her selfless devotion to duty by the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

Liu Chien-huei is another nurse who received a citation for her hard work and care of the wounded. The clearing station she was working in near the front was just a hut, devoid of any equipment or furniture except a big heated *kang*.\* Rather than risk falling asleep on the comfortably warm *kang*, she spent five successive nights on duty outside in the cold in readiness to answer her patients' calls.

Wang Tse-hao insisted on giving a piece of skin from the back of her hand when a volunteer's wound required a graft. To the soldier's objections, this intrepid girl retorted: "Comrade, we are from the same class. Does it matter whether that piece of skin grows on your hand or mine? I'm not doing this for you personally, but so you will soon recover and serve the people."

Inspiration comes to the troops also from the cultural groups attached to army units. During marches, they keep up the fighters' morale through political agitation; during rest periods, with songs and dances. One such group, comprising several young girls, gave eight performances in one day, travelling from one place to another over treacherous mountain paths, with musical instruments strapped to their backs. After performances, the girls would mend the soldiers' uniforms with needles and thread they had carried along. The soldiers were so grateful that they specially set aside biscuits from their rations for the girl cultural workers.

\*The *kang* is a raised brick platform in which a fire can be lighted through an aperture. The platform is large enough to accommodate a number of sleepers. The *kang* is the type of "bed" used in the cold areas of North China and Korea.

March 1, 1952

People's China

Women telegraph and telephone workers have contributed their share in the fight against aggression in Korea, by keeping communication lines open at all times. Telegraphists would use their fists on the relay on winter days when the thermometer read fifteen degrees below zero and their fingers had grown numb. Telephone operators, like Ting Shu-feng, stayed staunchly at their switchboard posts during air-raids.

Women also do political and publicity work among the volunteers, working in foxholes and air-raid shelters hardly large enough to turn around in. Hsi Ning, editor of a news bulletin, told a Peking meeting:

"Sometimes we were so sleepy we couldn't keep our eyes open. But when we received contributions for the paper, sent in by fighters in the frontlines, scrawled on the paper wrapping of a pack of cigarettes, we would liven up at once."

Chang Wei-ming was a propagandist in an artillery unit. When she volunteered to go to Korea, she did not tell the authorities that, less than a month before, she had given birth to a baby boy. Later she was hurt in an air-raid. But she never complained. On the contrary, she worked with still greater enthusiasm. When those working with her asked about her baby, she would answer calmly:

"Could there be a mother who did not love her own child? The reason I came to Korea to fight the American aggressors is to protect my own baby and the children of millions of other mothers."

Many women heroes have made the supreme sacrifice for the cause of Korean freedom. The delegates told us of one nineteen-year-old girl, a member of the New Democratic Youth League who lost both her legs during a heavy bombardment. She tried to dissuade her comrades from carrying her off on a stretcher through fierce enemy fire and even tried to roll off the stretcher, saying "You all are healthy and useful people. Don't endanger yourselves on my behalf." By the time her comrades managed to get her through the barrage, she had bled to death.

When her mother was notified, she wrote to those who had been fighting and working together with her daughter: "My daughter has given her life. I am deeply grieved, but I am not crying. She offered her beautiful life for the cause of peace. I feel proud to have brought up a daughter like her."

The letter was received and read after a day of fierce fighting. Profoundly moved, the men tried to recall the girl as they had last seen her, lying on the stretcher. Then one said quietly: "The mother is a heroine: that's why she brought up a heroic daughter!" Another fighter added, "Our nation is a heroic nation. That's why we have heroic women!"

China is proud of her daughters defending their beloved land. How did such giants of courage emerge from among our people? The only answer is: Liberation has brought forth without restraint all that is fine and brave in them. Revolutionary optimism and courage now characterise the women of New China.



## "LITTLE SON-IN-LAW"

### THE PLAY:

Silvering the spring twilight, the crescent moon rises over a remote village. Tien Chi, a young model farmer, declares his love for Chuan Tsao. But their road to happiness is not to be an easy one.

Chuan Tsao's old peasant father is shocked by the new ways of women. When he learns that his daughter has a sweetheart, he is alarmed and angry. As he sees it, such goings on not only tarnish his good reputation, but are an insult to his ancestors. To save the situation, he decides to betroth his daughter immediately in the old fashioned way. He accepts the offer of a widow from a neighbouring village who wants a bride for her 11-year old son and is ready to pay 20 *tan* of grain as dowry. The wedding is arranged for the very next day.

When poor Chuan Tsao discovers this plot, she begs her parents to let her marry the man she loves. Her mother weeps but tells her; "All my life, I have never heard of a girl choosing her own husband!" Her father is adamant. "Tradition demands . . . !"

Chuan Tsao, at her wits' end, turns to her beloved for help. But when Tien Chi and Chuan Tsao ask the village head to settle the matter, much to their surprise, the latter, new and inexperienced, merely scratches his head and mumbles: "I know your father is feudal-minded. Yet, your way seems too new. . . ." Thrown on their own resources, the young couple decide to run away at midnight.

Chuan Tsao, a little village lass who had never once gone far out of sight of home, inspired by the new light of life, calmly and heroically walks out of the homestead gate. But the watch dog's barking betrays her. She is caught and forcibly put into the bridal sedan chair. But she determines to continue the fight for her freedom.

Three days later, according to tradition, the newly married pair go home to see the bride's parents.

The mother is filled with remorse when she sees her daughter's grief and the ignorance of her little son-in-law. The father, though unwilling to admit his mistake, feels conscience-stricken. At a secret meeting, Tien Chi persuades Chuan Tsao to take the whole affair to the People's Court and get a divorce.

At this moment, the village head comes back from the district office. He apologises and criticises himself for not having been able to settle the matter in time. He has brought back with him the most exciting news, on that day, May 1st, 1950: the People's Republic of China has proclaimed the new *Marriage Law*. There is a happy ending: Chuan Tsao is divorced from her little husband and marries the man she loves.

This simple, realistic story, performed in the *ping chu* style as a dramatic narrative to music, has been seen by more than 300,000 enthusiastic people in Peking within the last two months.

### THE THEATRE:

Since the latter part of the Manchu (or Ching) dynasty, the peasants of North Hopei have enlivened their leisure by singing old familiar folk tales to the beat of bamboo castanets. Only two persons sang and acted to each other at first, each impersonating several characters. These were called *Lien Hua Lao*, the Lotus Tales, and were loved by the peasants, growing constantly in popularity and spreading in both North and Northeast China. Both stories and music were enriched by local color. About 100 years or so ago the *Lien Hua Lao* had developed two main forms: the "East Road" and the "West Road". The former was popular in the Northeast. The beats are fast; the tones strong, and the whole composition is cast in a sturdy, vigorous atmosphere. The "West Road", on the contrary, is soft and slow like the spring sun shining over the North China plain. But in both cases the playlets developed gradually from duets to spectacles with several performers.

About 50 years ago, *Lien Hua Lao* was brought by its devotees into the cities, but here it met its first setback. Old theatre-goers, particularly in Peking, jealous of the pre-eminence of Peking opera, decried it as "provincial". The conservative critics treated it harshly. The *Lien Hua Lao* actors however were not depressed. Under the KMT regime, *ping chu* was attacked still more severely by the reactionary critics, who feared the way it dared to deal with current problems. But it had its staunch supporters among the people. For *ping chu* is a true people's art. The stories, the language, the atmosphere, all come from the hearts of the labouring people.

After liberation, *ping chu*, like all the other forms of people's art, received new attention. The Bureau of Literature and Art of the Peking Municipal Government at its training class for theatre workers helped the *ping chu* actors to enrich their art and bring its content and develop its forms into closer harmony with the needs of today. New *ping chu* plays were created. Li Fangling, an experienced actor and director, produced a stage version of Lu Hsun's famous tragedy of a widow in the old society, the story *Sister-in-law Hsianglin* in *ping chu* form. It was enthusiastically received. *Ping chu* came of age in New China.

### THE PRODUCER:

Tsao Ke-ying was a veteran actor in the old society. In 1947, he joined the revolutionary movement. He and his troupe went to the countryside to aid propaganda work there. They gathered dramatic material from the peasants and performed for them. *Little Son-in-Law* was one of the folk tales they heard from their village friends. And when Tsao Ke-ying put it on the stage, the peasants found it not only a pleasure but also a lesson, for it made the issues of the struggle between old and new still more vivid to them.

*Little Son-in-Law* has now been performed in every big city of China.

People's China

## CURRENT CHINA

### East China's 1952 Plan

To promote mechanised farming, a state farm will be set up in each county and each district in East China, according to the 1952 agricultural plan of the East China Military and Administrative Committee.

More grain, industrial crops and fruits will be produced. Output of grain will be raised to 10% above the 1951 level, or 5.6% above the highest pre-war record. There will be 12,000 more tons of tobacco, 4,315 more tons of tea, 5,940 more tons of silk, and 48,000 more tons of apples, oranges and tangerines. Hemp will be cultivated more widely. An increase of 69,000 tons of cotton is expected as more than half a million hectares will be sown with better quality seed.

The plan also stresses the increase of livestock. Millions of animals and poultry will be inoculated against disease. Millions of trees will be planted and 690,000 hectares of forest land turned into forest reserves.

To raise productivity, tens of thousands of new farm implements including ploughs, transplanters and corn shellers will be made available to the peasants. To provide these tools and promote their use, at least one farm-tool workshop and one experimental farm will be set up in each province. 20% more fertiliser will be used on the farms. It is estimated that 214,000 tons of extra fertiliser will be supplied with the increased output of oil by-products.

### Technology Popularised

The Shanghai branch of the All-China Association for the Popularisation of Science and Technology was formally inaugurated last month.

Since the preparatory committee was set up in November, 1950 much work has been done. The committee conducted 238 lantern-slide shows, 26 exhibitions including one on high-speed metal-cutting methods, 692 lectures including a series on production techniques at

the metal workers' evening school.

One thousand members including scientists, professors, engineers and technicians helped in the work of the preparatory committee.

The branch association devotes its efforts to work among industrial workers, especially in the steel and textile industries. This year it plans to hold 1,200 lectures, 60 exhibitions and 300 lantern-slide shows. Membership is expected to triple last year's. The All-China Association for the Popularisation of Science and Technology was established in August, 1950 in Peking with branch associations in practically all provinces and major cities.

### Increased Savings in S'hai

The number of people with savings deposits in the Shanghai branch of the People's Bank increased by 454% between January 1 and December 15, 1951, while the amount of the deposits increased 178%.

Small fixed savings deposits constituted 50.8% of the total accounts this year, as compared with only 6.3% at the end of 1950. The total amount deposited in current savings accounts, which was previously twice as great as that in fixed savings accounts, is now only 90% of the latter. Over 53% of the fixed deposits are made for 3 months or longer, in some cases for as much as 5 years.

These trends in saving reflect the people's confidence in the currency, something which was unknown to Shanghai citizens during KMT days.

Many workers deposited their year-end bonus in the People's Bank. A total of 150 million yuan has been deposited by workers of the Hsingfeng Dyeing and Printing Mill and over 100 million by workers of the Shanghai Gas Company.

### Livestock in NW China

The number of livestock in Northwest China at the end of 1951 was 2,000,000 head more than that in the last year before liberation. More than 140 stock-breeding and veterinary stations have been es-

tablished and about 1,000 animal husbandry and veterinary workers have been trained.

It is estimated that the area now has 5% more horses, cattle and donkeys and 10% more sheep than before liberation.

The Northwest is China's major livestock-raising area. Before the Anti-Japanese War, 70% of the total wool output of the country was obtained from this area.

At the time of liberation, the rich grasslands of the Northwest were desolate. The herds were depleted and the quality of wool from the flocks had deteriorated badly. Herdsmen of the various national minorities could hardly eke out a living. Since liberation the People's Government has helped build up herds and raise the standard of living of the herdsmen.

Big improvements in livestock raising are expected this year, including an increase of 2,500,000 in the number of sheep and 350,000 in the number of draft animals, the substantial lowering of the mortality rate and improving of the quality of wool. Decisions on these points were taken in January this year at the second conference of animal husbandry and veterinary workers in Sian, capital of Shensi.

### Northeast Likes Soviet Films

Soviet films are proving increasingly popular in Northeast China. Last year 22½ million people saw Soviet movies, double that of 1950 and 9 times as many as in 1949.

Most of the Soviet films shown in China are dubbed in Chinese. Almost every Soviet film draws packed houses. The film *The Fall of Berlin* attracted 2,200,000 cinema-goers in the Northeast.

Among the most popular were: *Lenin in 1918*, *How the Steel Was Tempered*, *Private Alexander Matrosov*, *They Have a Country*, *Conspiracy of the Doomed* and *Michurin*. They inspired audiences with the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. Factory workers who missed one Soviet film arranged for those who had seen the show to describe it for them.

When the magnificent film *Victory of the Chinese People*, jointly produced by Chinese and Soviet cinema workers, was being shown in Shenyang, peasants from many miles around hurried into town to see the film.

military cadres and prepared reserves. In view of the expansion of the armed forces and in order to strengthen the K.P.A., our Party sent thousands of our finest Party members into the Army and to the front. At the same time, in order to strengthen discipline in the Army, raise its fighting ability and enhance the vanguard role of the Party and its members, it was necessary to intensify political work, inculcating the whole army with patriotism and revolutionary spirit. Party organisations were established in the K.P.A.

Precisely because of these factors, the valiant K.P.A., under the supreme command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, displayed a high degree of patriotism, self-sacrifice and heroic, stubborn perseverance. Only three days after counter-attacking the invading army, the K.P.A. liberated Seoul, the capital of the Republic. Within a few months, it liberated a large area in the southern half of the Republic. Puppet Syngman Rhee's main force was virtually annihilated. The main force of the invading army of the American imperialists—the 24th, 25th and 1st cavalry divisions—suffered mortal blows. Many units of our army, headed by Kim Chaik's 4th Division, guarded Seoul and won the glorious title of "Heroic Troops". The 12th Infantry Division, the 82nd Regiment, the 1st United Sappers Corps, all won the Medal of Freedom and Independence.

However, the aggressive American imperialists, who suffered crushing blows at the hands of the heroic K.P.A., ignored the heavy casualties of their mercenary soldiers and threw a vast number of fresh troops onto the Korean battlefield in a frantic but vain attempt to subjugate Korea. Facing a numerically superior enemy, the K.P.A. was at that time compelled to make a strategic withdrawal. But the correct leadership of our Party and persevering efforts of its members preserved the main strength of the K.P.A. during the critical period of withdrawal.

An effective and orderly withdrawal was made and, in a brief period, the plans for a counter-offensive against the enemy were laid. Contingents of the K.P.A. remained in the enemy's rear, persevering in bitterest warfare to harass the enemy. In many areas, by guerilla operations, they distracted the enemy, destroying and disrupting his supply lines.

At that time, the great Chinese people came to our aid. They raised high the sacred banner: "Resist American Aggression, Aid Korea, Defend the Motherland and Home!" and sent the Chinese people's volunteers, composed of their own best sons and daughters, to the Korean front. This aid, in particular, strengthened us immeasurably in resisting the common enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples—the American imperialist invaders—and reassured the K.P.A.'s confidence in victory.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: "The great deed of the Chinese people and of the Communist Party of China—sending their own volunteers to aid the Korean people—will write an immortal page in the history of the Korean people's struggle for liberation."

The K.P.A. fought shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese volunteers. By the end of 1950, they had encircled and wiped out a great number of enemy troops that had penetrated into the northern part of Korea and rolled remnants of the battered enemy back south of the 38th Parallel. The war

resulted in a stalemate in 1951, but in that one year our forces made the enemy pay dearly in manpower.

Our gallant K.P.A. men, ignoring heavy enemy fire, fighting for every inch of their land, distinguished themselves throughout the fierce campaigns. The unexampled dauntlessness and patriotic self-sacrifice of the K.P.A. were inspired, in most cases, by the vanguard role played by the Party members. They gave their lives in the heroic struggle and held high their honour as members of the Nodong Dang of Korea. The majority of the more than three hundred People's Army officers and soldiers awarded the title of "Hero of the Republic" in nineteen months of the war were Party members.

Thus, the K.P.A., correctly trained by the Party, has become an invincible, modern armed force in the course of the bitter struggle for national liberation. It has improved its military techniques and tempered its fighting qualities through counter-offensives, withdrawals and in fighting the enemy to a stalemate. By contrast, the American imperialists can only brag about their so-called "technical superiority" or their vain attempt at a "lightning war". Contradictions in their camp multiply, and are becoming acute. Their soldiers' morale sinks low.

Facing the world's arch-imperialist power—the American armed aggressors and its accomplices—with only a four year history behind it, the K.P.A. has nevertheless achieved glorious military successes and has laid the foundations for the final victory in the war of national liberation.

What are the reasons for this?

Firstly, because our leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party led by him founded the K.P.A. when it was needed and reared and educated it in the knowledge of the immortal truth—Marxism-Leninism. Our Party has strengthened the K.P.A. by directing the efforts of the people who are taught to love and to support the K.P.A. The people of Korea uphold the fighting slogans of our Party today: "Everything for the front!" and "Everything for victory!" They wholeheartedly support the K.P.A. and the Chinese people's volunteers. An army, so supported and loved by the people, is invincible.

Secondly, in waging a heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of the Motherland, the K.P.A. is supported not only by the Korean people, but also has the support and sympathy of the great Soviet and Chinese peoples and all the other peace-loving peoples of the world. In particular, the fraternal aid rendered by the Chinese people's volunteers, who were organised and sent by the great Chinese people, has given a tremendous impetus to our fighting strength and raised our confidence in victory. Unity based on internationalism and revolutionary friendship, sealed by the long historic ties between the peoples of Korea and China, is capable of smashing and defeating any mad invasion by the imperialist aggressors.

In the face of the mighty, common struggle of the Korean and Chinese peoples, the vainglorious attempt of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, first to vanquish the Koreans and then to invade the great Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, is certainly doomed to ignominious and utter failure. The just cause of the Korean people in the struggle for the independence, freedom and honour of their Motherland will ultimately triumph.

## THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN NEW CHINA

(Continued from Page 10)

### Demand for Education and Culture

Completion of the land reform, rehabilitation and development of the national economy, and the stabilisation of commodity prices—all these factors have already combined to improve greatly the economic life of all the people. With rising living standards, the broad masses of labouring people demand education and culture for themselves and for their children.

There are now altogether over 400,000 primary schools in our country. Of the more than 37,000,000 primary school pupils, 81 per cent are the children of workers and peasants. More than 1,700,000 men and women workers, and over 100,000 workers' female dependents are attending spare-time schools. There were 10,000,000 women among the 25,000,000 peasants who went to winter school last year; and half of the 10,000,000 peasants who studied in regular schools. Many of these women have emerged as model students.

### ERRATUM

On page 35, col. 1, para. 2, line 8 should read:  
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... which had been maintained by her efforts, was renamed the Hu Tsun-hsiu School in her honour.

Two cities, Port Arthur and Dairen, have wiped out illiteracy altogether through large-scale educational campaigns in the past two years. Many women workers and peasants have been given opportunities to study at the China People's University, at workers' and peasants' cadre schools and short-term middle schools.

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Active and creative participation by women in the political, economic and cultural life of the nation is inseparably bound up with state protection of mothers, improvement of working conditions for women workers, and welfare work for women and children.

The Central People's Government and the All-China Democratic Women's Federation devote great attention to child and maternal health work. Old-fashioned midwives are being retrained, and modern obstetrics introduced. Since liberation, approximately 100,000 such old-style midwives have been re-educated. Infant mortality has been greatly reduced through the establishment of 1,000 child

and maternal health stations, and 10,000 obstetric centres.

Furthermore, nurseries and creches have sprung up everywhere. There are now 1,227 of them organised by factories, governmental organisations, or schools—nine times the number in pre-liberation days. The development of nurseries and creches in factories with large numbers of women workers has been especially rapid. More than 500,000 pre-school-age children of workers are receiving care and education in them.

The principle of labour exchange during the harvesting season has made it possible to set up over 10,000 such nurseries and creches throughout the country during 1951. In the countryside they are being organised in increasing numbers. This is 106 times as many rural nurseries and creches as there were in 1950! Such seasonal nurseries and creches require very little equipment. But they have a tremendous effect on the enthusiasm and efficiency of mothers in agricultural production.

Great attention is also being paid to the improvement of working conditions, installation of safety devices, to questions of hygiene and education for women workers. The provisions of the *Labour Insurance Regulations* are being carried out in all large factories. Furthermore, the Ministry of Labour has regulations for the protection of workers, governing working enterprises, and in medium and

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While still engaged in recovery and reconstruction from the ravages of war, we have had to shoulder added burdens: the American imperialist war in Korea has forced the Chinese people to launch their movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea. This war, so near our borders, inevitably slows down, to a certain extent, the rapid improvement of the lives of women and children. But from experience we know that, with the hard work and resourcefulness of our awakened masses and, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, we shall be able to overcome all difficulties on our way to victory. The women of China have amply proved that they, too, are determined to travel along this road.

**CORRECTION:** In the article *The Crime of the Medical Missions* (*People's China* 1952, No. 3), the name of the president of the Drum Tower Hospital in Nanking was erroneously given as J. Horton. It should have read: J. Horton Daniels.



## Changes in Tibet

In the remote corners of south-eastern Tibet, films on New China are being shown to the local people. A group organised by People's Liberation Army units at Taichao, Sikang province, has carried films and equipment across the mountains and is giving shows to 9 Tibetan clans living along the Brahmaputra valley, southeast of Lhasa.

Tibetans in Chinghai province celebrated the Lantern Festival which fell on February 10 this year on a scale surpassing any previous year. Tibetan and Mongolian pilgrims from all parts of Chinghai came to the Ta-erh Monastery, the largest lama temple in the province, for the festival.

Thankful for peace and the growing prosperity of the Tibetans, the lamas of the monastery sent greetings to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and to their religious leaders, the Dalai Lama and Panchen Ngoerhtehni.

A polyclinic was opened on February 7 by the People's Liberation Army units in Lhasa. It is the first of its kind to be set up in Tibet. There were no modern medical facilities in the city before.

## News Briefs

Nearly 80,000 children entered the nation-wide singing contest sponsored by the Young People's Programme Department of the Central Broadcasting Administration last December. Famous musicians and representatives from the All-China Association of Music Workers judged the contest. There were 9 first prize, 23 second prize and 19 third prize winners.

The salt output in China from January to October 9, 1951 exceeded the year's production target by 30.58%. It surpassed the output of 1950 by 71.56% and was greater than in any year under KMT rule.

The electric power output of state-owned generating stations in Southwest China was 39% greater in the first eleven months of 1951 than the total 1950 output. At the same time a saving in coal consumption of 21,000 tons was made.

An extra wealth of 2,000,000 million yuan will be created this

year by the state enterprises in Central-South China. The plans to achieve these targets are based on the good results of last year, when output of the major state industrial and mining enterprises—steel, iron, coal, cement and non-ferrous metals—rose between 48% to 210% as compared with 1950.

Livestock in Southwest China increased in 1951. The number of cattle increased by 21%; sheep by 11%; and pigs by 32%.

Cement factories in East China have overfulfilled their 1951 production targets ahead of schedule. Recently the monthly output equalled 2.5 times the highest monthly output in 1950.

The North China Agriculture Production Conference held last month called for an increase of grain output by 3,900,000 tons and cotton by 86,000 tons this year above last year, in addition to an expansion of animal husbandry, lumber, fishery, nuts and fruits production.

## Chronicle of Events

February 8

The Government Administration Council's decision to launch a nationwide mass movement for drought prevention announced.

February 10

The Tibet Military Area Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army is set up with General Chang Kuo-hua as commander, and Ngawang Jigme as first deputy commander.

February 12

Establishment of local autonomous government for 70,000 Tibetans, Hans (Chinese) and Moslems in Yushu, Chinghai province.

February 13

The Central Office for Agricultural Production and Drought Prevention headed by the Minister of Agriculture is established.

February 14

The second anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance is widely celebrated throughout the country.

February 21

International Day of Struggle Against Colonialism. Liao Cheng-chih, chairman of the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth, sends greetings to the youth of colonial, semi-colonial and independent countries.

February 20

The Hsinhua News Agency announces that, according to incomplete

figures, a total of 248 American planes flew 51 sorties over Northeast China between January 1 and February 1. The dispatch added that during last December, 73 enemy planes made 38 sorties.

February 21

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government, sends a message of greetings to Generalissimo Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the armed forces of the Soviet Union.

February 21

Dr. James G. Endicott, chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress, addresses 200 members of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Endicott, who is in China by invitation of the China Peace Committee, arrived in Peking on February 7.

February 24

Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government, makes a statement fully supporting the statement on February 23 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, Baik Hun Yang, protesting against the recent spreading of large quantities of disease-laden insects by the American brigands in Korea.

# Letters

## U.S. People for Peace

CHICAGO, U.S.A.

I often read your periodical and am grateful for the information about China. At this period in the relationship between China and the U.S., our newspapers and radio newscasters are almost silent on what is taking place in your country, except to magnify or distort any incident that can be used to blacken the new Republic.

We, the people of the U.S., desire peaceful relations with all other peoples, although we realise that there are warmongers among us who are ready to plunge the world into war for self-interest.

CONRAD L. FRIEDER

## Mao Tse-tung Inspires

AMERSFOORT, HOLLAND

People's China helps us to understand your struggles and achievements, which are so vital for peace and a better future for the world.

Your great Mao Tse-tung is not only an inspiration for you but also for many of your friends here.

Please accept my comradely feelings and gratitude.

TR. S. J. RUTTEN

People's China

## Document

# The Korean Nodong Dang and the Korean People's Army

Li Syng Yub

Secretary, Central Committee, the Korean Nodong Dang\*

The Korean people greet the 4th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army—an armed force which they can truly call their own—in the midst of their just war for national liberation, for independence, freedom and honour.

Although the young Korean People's Army has a history of only four years, it has marched along the victorious and glorious path of serving its Motherland and its people from the very first day of its birth.

When the powerful armed forces of the Soviet Union liberated the Korean people from long years of colonial oppression at the hands of Japanese imperialism, there opened out before them the bright prospect of developing a united, democratic and independent Korea. But the American imperialist aggressors who occupied the southern half of our country violated one of the key agreements indispensable to a settlement of the problems of the post-war world—the communique of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.—and illegally submitted the Korean question to the U.N. General Assembly.

The Soviet Union completed the withdrawal of its armed forces from northern Korea in 1948, so that the Korean people themselves could take the cause of national independence into their own hands. By contrast, the Americans not only kept their troops in southern Korea but openly pursued a colonial policy to dismember our country. In following a policy of aggression in the southern half of our country, the American imperialists maliciously aimed not only to transform southern Korea into a colony and military base, but also to wipe out the achievements of democratic reforms and construction already carried out in northern Korea, so that all Korea could be turned into a military base and bridgehead for a new aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China.

Under these circumstances, the Korean people realised that it was necessary to create a genuine army of their own to safeguard their national independence and to preserve the fruits of democratic reforms in the northern half of Korea. Thus, on February 8, 1948 our revered leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with the Korean Nodong Dang led by him, founded the Korean People's Army. At that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: "In order to make our Motherland a sovereign and independent country, we must have our own people's army, an army that will never allow any enemy to invade our Motherland or our people."

\* This article was published in the Peking People's Daily on February 8, 1952, the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

March 1, 1952

military cadres and prepared reserves. In view of the expansion of the armed forces and in order to strengthen the K.P.A., our Party sent thousands of our finest Party members into the Army and to the front. At the same time, in order to strengthen discipline in the Army, raise its fighting ability and enhance the vanguard role of the Party and its members, it was necessary to intensify political work, inculcating the whole army with patriotism and revolutionary spirit. Party organisations were established in the K.P.A.

Precisely because of these factors, the valiant K.P.A., under the supreme command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, displayed a high degree of patriotism, self-sacrifice and heroic, stubborn perseverance. Only three days after counter-attacking the invading army, the K.P.A. liberated Seoul, the capital of the Republic. Within a few months, it liberated a large area in the southern half of the Republic. Puppet Syngman Rhee's main force was virtually annihilated. The main force of the invading army of the American imperialists—the 24th, 25th and 1st cavalry divisions—suffered mortal blows. Many units of our army, headed by Kim Chaik's 4th Division, guarded Seoul and won the glorious title of "Heroic Troops". The 12th Infantry Division, the 82nd Regiment, the 1st United Sappers Corps, all won the Medal of Freedom and Independence.

However, the aggressive American imperialists, who suffered crushing blows at the hands of the heroic K.P.A., ignored the heavy casualties of their mercenary soldiers and their vain attempt to subjugate the superior enemy, the K.P.A., compelled to make a correct leadership of its members during the K.P.A. during the war.

An effective counter-offensive against the enemy's rear, persevering in bitter struggle, they distracted many areas, disrupting his supply lines.

At that time, the Chinese people came to the aid of the Korean people under the sacred banner: "Resist American Imperialism, Aid Korea, Defend the Motherland." The Chinese people sent their own best sons and daughters to the front. This aid, in particular, immeasurably in resistance against the American and Chinese imperialist invaders—and resulted in victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: "The Korean people and of the Comrades—will write an immortal page in the Korean people's struggle history."

shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people. By the end of 1950, the K.P.A. had wiped out a great number of American troops that had penetrated into the north. The K.P.A. had annihilated the remnants of the battered American troops at the 38th Parallel. The war

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Thus, the K.P.A., correctly trained by the Party, has become an invincible, modern armed force in the course of the bitter struggle for national liberation. It has improved its military techniques and tempered its fighting qualities through counter-offensives, withdrawals and in fighting the enemy to a stalemate. By contrast, the American imperialists can only brag about their so-called "technical superiority" or their vain attempt at a "lightning war". Contradictions in their camp multiply, and are becoming acute. Their soldiers' morale sinks low.

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## THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN NEW CHINA

(Continued from Page 10)

### Demand for Education and Culture

Completion of the land reform, rehabilitation and development of the national economy, and the stabilisation of commodity prices—all these factors have already combined to improve greatly the economic life of all the people. With rising living standards, the broad masses of labouring people demand education and culture for themselves and for their children.

There are now altogether over 400,000 primary schools in our country. Of the more than 37,000,000 primary school pupils, 81 per cent are the children of workers and peasants. More than 1,700,000 men and women workers, and over 100,000 workers' female dependents are attending spare-time schools. There were 10,000,000 women among the 25,000,000 peasants who went to winter school last year; and half of the 10,000,000 peasants who studied in regular schools. Many of these women have emerged as model students.

For instance, Yeh Feng-chen of Shanghai learned to write short letters after only a three-month study course. In Suhsien county, northern Anhwei province, a 46-year-old woman, Hu Tsun-hsiu, became an activist in the winter school campaign. She not only studied hard, but also organised production during an emergency period when they experienced food shortages owing to an unforeseen crop failure. She was then elected Special Class Model Student of North Anhwei. The Tatien District Winter School, which had been maintained by her efforts, was renamed the Hu Tsun-hsiu School in her honour.

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Although Chinese women have achieved equality with men, and are enjoying many special benefits, much still remains to be done in uprooting the age-old ideology which fosters discrimination against women in all its forms. Even the women themselves, through centuries of obedience and resignation to their lowly place in the social structure, sometimes lack the self-confidence and courage needed to continue their struggle. Hence, it is our task to re-educate the masses, and especially the women, ideologically, to help them exercise their newly-won rights to the full.

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# PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH ON CHINA

On People's Democratic Dictatorship	<i>Mao Tse-tung</i>
On Inner-Party Struggle	<i>Liu Shao-chi</i>
On the Party	<i>Liu Shao-chi</i>
Internationalism and Nationalism	<i>Liu Shao-chi</i>
How to Be a Good Communist	<i>Liu Shao-chi</i>
Thirty Years of the Communist Party of China	<i>Hu Chiao-mu</i>
China's Revolutionary Wars	
The Communist Party: Leader of the Chinese Revolution	
China's Youth March Forward	
The Common Programme and Other Documents of the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	
The Sino-Soviet Treaty and Agreements	
The Trade Union Law	
The Marriage Law	
The Agrarian Reform Law	
How the Tillers Win Back Their Land (An eyewitness story of the land reform)	<i>Hsiao Ch'ien</i>

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