人民中国
AUGUST
1st. Northeast China and U.S.S.R.
Trade Agreement announced.
1. Chungkung, provincial capital of
Hunan, liberated.
13th. The 1st Peiping All-Circles
Representative Conference convened.
17th. Foochow, provincial capital of
Kiangsu, liberated.
21st. The Northeast China
All-Circles Representative Confer-
ence convened in Mukden.
26th. Lanchow, provincial capital of
Kansu, liberated.
SEPTEMBER
5th. Sinai, provincial capital of
Tsinghai, liberated.
19th. The entire province of
Suiyuan including provincial capital
Kweilin liberated.
1st. The Chinese People's Political
Consultative Conference opens in
Peiping.
23rd. Yinchuan, provincial capital of
Ninghsia, liberated.
25th. Sinkiang, one of the
largest provinces of China, liber-
ated.
27th. The Chinese People's PCC
adopts the Organic Law of the
Chinese People's PCC and the
Organic Law of the Central
People's Government of the People's
Republic of China; establishes
Peiping as capital and re-names it
Peking.
29th. The Common Program of
the Chinese People's PCC passed
by the People's PCC.
30th. Mao Tse-tung, elected
Chairman of the Central People's
Government of the People's Re-
public of China; Ch'en Teh, Liu
Shao-chi, Soong Ching-ling, Li Chi-
shan, Chang Lan, Kao Kang, elected
vice-chairmen; 150 members of
the National Committee of the
Chinese People's PCC elected.
OCTOBER
1st. The formation of the
Central People's Government of
the People's Republic of China, offi-
cially proclaimed by Chairman Mao
Tse-tung at a gigantic mass rally of
over 300,000 in Peking.
1st. Foreign Minister Chou En-
lai officially delivers Chairman Mao
Tse-tung's proclamation to the
governments of foreign counti-
tries with an official letter regarding the
establishing of normal diplomatic
relations.
1st. The Soviet cultural delega-
tion headed by Alexander Fadeyev
arrives at Peking.
2nd. China Conference for Def-
ending World Peace inaugurated in
Peking.
2nd. Andrei Gromyko, Deputy
Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R.
 informs Foreign Minister Chou En-
lai by telegram, of the Soviet Gov-
ernment's decision to establish
diplomatic relations with
the People's Republic of China.
3rd. The China Committee for
Defending World Peace formed in
Peking with Yao Mo-jo as Chair-
man.
3rd. Diplomatic relations with
Bulgaria and Rumania established.
4th. Diplomatic relations with
Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary
and Korea established.
6th. Diplomatic relations with
Mongolia established.
14th. Canton, KMT refugee
capital No. 1, liberated.
16th. N. V. Roschpin, first
Ambassador of the Soviet Union to
China, presents credentials to Mao
Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central
People's Government.
17th. National Railway Confer-
ence opens in Peking.
27th. Diplomatic relations with
German Democratic Republic estab-
lished.

NOVEMBER
9th. 4,000 personnel of the
China National Aviation Corpora-
tion and the Central Air Transport
Corporation in Hong Kong rep-
dicate KMT reactionary
and declare allegiance to the Central
People's Government of the
People's Republic of China.
15th. Foreign Minister Chou
En-lai sends telegram to the Pre-
sident of the United Nations
General Assembly denouncing legal
status of the bogus KMT delega-
tion, affirming that the Central
People's Government is the sole
legal government of China.
15th. Kweiyang, capital of
Kweichow Province, liberated.
16th. The Trade Union Confer-
ence of Asian and Australasian
Countries inaugurated in Peking.
22nd. Kweiyang, capital of Kwang-
si Province, liberated.
23rd. Diplomatic relations with
Albania established.
25th. Foreign Minister Chou
En-lai issues statement warning
that foreign governments which
shelter KMT forces must bear
responsibility for consequences.
30th. Chungking, KMT refugee
capital No. 2, liberated.

DECEMBER
1st. The Trade Union Confer-
ence of Asian and Australasian
Countries concluded, after estab-
lishing WFTU Liaison Bureau for
Asia.
2nd. The Central People's
Government Council unanimously
passes resolution on the issuance
of People's Victory Bonds and
adopts national budget for 1950.
4th. KMT Acting-President Li
Yung-chen flees to America.
5th. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of
the People's Revolutionary Military
Council, issues directive calling on
the men of the PLA to take part
in production and reconstruction
during the coming year.
8th. The National Agricultural
Production Conference opens in
Peking.
8th. Chiang Kai-shek together
with his "refugee capital" move to
Taipéh.
9th. Lo Han, KMT governor of
Yunnan Province, and Liu Wen-
hwei, KMT governor of Sinkiang
Province, renounce relations with
KMT and accept the leadership of
the Central People's Government.
10th. The National Postal Ser-
vice Conference opens in Peking.
13th. The Conference of Women
of Asia opens in Peking.
16th. Chairman Mao Tse-tung
arrives at Moscow and meets
Marshal Stalin.
20th. Foreign Minister Chou En-
lai lodges protest against the
infringement of China's air sover-
ignity by the French imperialists
on the 14th.
21st. Marshal Stalin's birthday
celebrated by mass rallies and lec-
tures throughout the coun-
try. On the same day, Chairman
Mao Tse-tung speaks at the Moscow
Celebration, on behalf of the Chines-
ese people and the CPC.
23rd. The National Education
Conference opens in Peking.

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The Difference Between Soviet
And American Foreign Policies
Mme. SUN YAT-SEN

The Literature of East Europe
In China
— Mao Tun

Ten Years of Mao Tse-tung's
NEW DEMOCRACY
— Hu Sheng

Vol. I
January 16, 1950
People's China

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Vol. 1, No. 2

People's China
January 16, 1950

Diplomacy and Friendship

On the founding of the People's Republic of China, the U.S.S.R. and all the People's Democracies, immediately and without calculation of selfish interest, established diplomatic relations with us. This immediacy of their response and their purity of motives has meant very much to us. Though young and faced with hostile forces, the People's Republic of China has never felt alone for a single moment since the day of its foundation.

Now, after three months and more, the governments of several other nations, such as Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Britain, Norway and Denmark, have also decided to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. As clearly indicated by the governments of these countries, the victory of the Chinese people has been so overwhelming and decisive that they are left with no alternative. Tame and servile as Chiang Kai-shek may be to the imperialists, he has now not even a toe-hold on the mainland of China. The diplomatic blockade plotted by Truman and Acheson has proved to be as ineffective as the Kuomintang's blockade from the sea. Nothing can alter the inevitable course of history as dictated by the determination of a fighting people.

The Chinese people have always stood for peace and international co-operation. From the very founding of the People's Republic, we expressed our readiness to negotiate with foreign governments, which severed relations with the Kuomintang reactionary clique, for the establishment of diplomatic relations "on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territory and sovereignty". (Article 56 of the Common Program of the Chinese People's F.C.C.) We also expressed our readiness to "restore and develop commercial relations with foreign governments and peoples on a basis of equality and mutual benefit". (Article 57, ibid) On the above-mentioned basis, we welcome the latest developments with regard to establishing further diplomatic relations.

For one thing, this will enable the Chinese people to draw still closer to the peace-loving people of these countries. The imperialist governments have always conspired, in various degrees and forms and at different times, against the Chinese people, either by direct aggression and exploitation or by plotting through our domestic reactionaries, such as the Kuomintang regime. But the Chinese people have never confused these machinations with the genuine friendship of the people in these countries. In the past three years, the people of the imperialist countries have shown equal indignation at their governments' sending of arms, aeroplanes and warships to the Kuomintang. They, as distinct from their rulers, have no vested interests in the Kuomintang's evil rule. Although diplomatic relations with these governments are essentially different from the solid friendship between us and the people in these countries, it may, however, make it easier for that friendship to grow. It is that friendship that we value most.

It must be clearly borne in mind that this genuine friendship is confined to the people of these countries only. Their governments are of a different frame of mind. The British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Christopher Mayhew, made this quite plain when he said that Britain wanted this diplomatic relationship purely because it "might be of some benefit to our commercial interests in China" and it was to be regarded "as an acknowledgement of fact, and not as a mark of approbation". A London Press Service dispatch went even further by admitting the "complete accord between Britain and the U.S.A. on the long term objective of stemming the tide of Communism in Southeast Asia" by devoting their joint efforts to the "containing of Communism" and "to preventing it from spreading beyond the borders of China".

The naked truth is that the present move on the part of the imperialist powers has been made mainly on strategic grounds. This being the case, the Chinese people, while fostering true friendship with the people of these countries, and while trying to restore and develop commercial relations with these countries on a basis of equality and mutual benefit, will have to maintain an attitude of unabated vigilance.
No Smoke-screen Round Taiwan

The President of the United States broke his five-months' silence about China on June 15 by bursting out with a “statement on Formosa (Taiwan)”. He said, among other things, that “the United States has no desire to obtain special rights or privileges or to establish military bases on Formosa at this time. Nor does it have any intention of utilizing its armed forces to interfere in the present situation.”

This statement renews strongly of the Chinese fable about a country idiot who, having buried 500 sacks of silver beneath a wall, put up a notice saying: “There are no 500 sacks of silver under here.”

Long before the Kuomintang remnants had been kicked out from China’s mainland, the American imperialists were plotting to take Taiwan away from China and transform it into an American military base. In this way, Washington hoped to rescue some part of its aggressive policies in Asia from the total debacle confronting the imperialists.

But in recent months, the increasingly rapid advance of the People’s Liberation Army has forced the American State Department to speed up its schemes. In a secret agreement with the Kuomintang clique, a large amount of American government agreed to pour further military aid into Taiwan. The United States undertook to provide US$75,000,000 worth of “aid to China in general” for Chiang Kai-shek’s counter-offensive against the Chinese mainland. In return, the American administration in Taiwan received what amounts to full control over the island’s military, political and economic affairs.

A batch of 32 American military advisers has already arrived at Taipei, the provincial capital of Taiwan. Military supplies, including 250 American tanks, have been shipped to the southern part of the island. A 75,000-ton aircraft carrier and two destroyers have been sent to reinforce the U.S. Navy’s 7th Task Force, which is now described as a mobile force for strengthening American policy in the western Pacific. Col. MacArthur, the protagonist of American aggression in Asia, is reported to have recruited 4,000 Japanese aviation experts and naval specialists to help with “the defense of Taiwan”.

According to the latest reports, these precautions fail to achieve their aim, the American imperialists will then try to place Taiwan under United Nations’ trusteeship until the peace treaty is signed with Japan.

Apparently, the plots have no confidence in their own last-minute plans. That is why the “battle of Taiwan” is getting more and more distant even before the real battle to liberate the island has begun. Few American militarists deny that “the fate of the island is merely a matter of time”. Even the U.S. Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, has admitted that the Kuomintang remnants are most lacking in something which the United States cannot provide them—the will to fight.

None of these intrigues, whatever the form they assume, can escape the watchful eyes of the Chinese people. The statement which Truman put out as a smokescreen could only be, in fact, confirm the American imperialists’ intention to annex Taiwan and it therefore aroused intense indignation throughout China.

The Chinese people, now victoriously completing their long revolution, consider such American ambitions utterly ridiculous. Taiwan is Chinese territory. This is beyond dispute. Even Truman had to admit in the same statement that in joint declaration at Cairo on December 1, 1943, the United States, Great Britain and China had agreed that “it was their purpose that the territories Japan had stolen from China such as Formosa should be restored to the Republic of China. The United States was the signatory to Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945, which declared that terms of Cairo Declaration should be carried out.”

The liberation of Taiwan is listed among the Chinese people’s tasks for 1950, which include the liberation of the whole of China. The powerful People’s Liberation Army has not been deterred from its tasks of the last three years by the US$86,000,000,000 worth of American aid to the Kuomintang reactionaries, or even by more direct American participation in China’s civil war. Now can the sum of US$75,000,000,000 and a few shipments of military supplies halt the liberation of Taiwan? The designs of the American adventurers are bound to meet with fiasco in Taiwan just as they did on the continent.

The impending liberation of Taiwan by the PLA will no doubt serve as the final touch to the complete fiasco of American imperialism in China.

The Difference Between Soviet And American Foreign Policies

Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen)

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in his now-historic speech on July 1, 1949, pronounced that the new China, the Chinese People’s Republic, would lead to one side in all matters, foreign and domestic. That is the side led by the great Soviet Union under the leadership of the mighty Stalin. That is the side of peace and progress and friendship. That is the path joyously followed and ardently studied by the overwhelming masses of the Chinese people.

Events in the world have proven, and are everyday verifying, that this is the only side to which progressive countries can lean. For there are merely two choices at hand. One is the Soviet Union. The other is represented mainly by the United States, Great Britain and France. As we have contact with these two sides, through their foreign policies, we quickly see that they are as different as day is from night. One has all the brightness of day and all the warmth of the sun. That is the socialist Soviet Union. The other is as forbidding as a wintry night with all its coldness. This is the imperialist band led by the United States.

By comparing these two choices, it is easy to see why in actuality, survival and revival of oppressed nations necessitates leaning to the side of the Soviet Union.

What do the imperialists offer?

First, they offer Marshall Plan “aid”. Their method is to “educate” you on how good it will be for you. This is done in typical, high-pressure, American advertising style. The sales talk is directed to all those who are floundering in the high seas of unplanned economies and who fear changes which use the strength of the people. The American Wall Streeters hold up their concoction as the newest thing in life-savers. “It is streamlined,” they say. “It will pull you through any situation.” Some governments have fallen for this fake and paid the “life-saver” tossed at them. From their experience, it is now history that this highly publicized contraption turns out to be but a.

strait-jacket. It is filled with lead and bound to sink anyone who attempts to use it.

Recent news dispatches tell us that Marshall Plan “aid” is being rushed to Indonesia under terms of an old agreement between the United States and Holland to help the latter’s colonies. It is obvious that the American government feels it can fully rely on those, both Dutch and Indonesian, to whom it dictated the Hague documents creating the new puppet state. Therefore, they rush supplies to these suffering islands. However, we can safely say that history is about to repeat itself. We can determine now what will be the results of this “aid”.

For the few Indonesians in high position who have sold out their country to imperialism, it will mean that their power will be propped up for a little longer. This “aid” will enable them to suppress and keep at bay, for the moment, the rising tide of the people’s might.

For the common men and women of Indonesia, it will mean something entirely different. It will mean prolonged civil war, with all its destruction and bitterness. Witness Marshall Plan “aid” to China and Greece in the past years.

It will mean further and intensified exploitation of the country’s raw materials, to the detriment of the people’s present welfare and their future constructive efforts. Witness Western Germany today as it serves Wall Street in full colonial capacity. Coal, timber, scrap metal and other raw and semifinished materials are pouring out of the country into British and American factories. In return, this highly industrialized part of Germany is being made into an importer of finished products. The result is that their manufacturing industry is rapidly deteriorating and they have accumulated a debt of over three billion dollars to the United States.

Marshall Plan “aid” will further mean, then long lines of unemployed workers and shrinking standards of living for their families as factory after factory suffers the
smothering of home markets by American goods. Witness Italy, where 2,500,000 workers sit idle, while the Italian Government statistical institute informs us that nearly half of the families are living on a standard below the necessary minimum. Witness France, where purchasing power of the people has dropped more than 20% in the past year and devaluation of the franc further cut into their livelihood. Witness Britain, where the people suffer because the critically affected foreign trade export is diverted to the west, which does not want it, instead of being allowed to exchange goods and services with the vast expanse from Czechoslovakia to China.

Finally, this gracious "aid" will mean for Indonesia continued harassment by nature. Witness China's case once again, where the important bulk of the funds and energies were used to fight the people instead of preventing natural disasters. That is why until today thousands of acres of land and millions of tons of food and the number of famine-sufferers runs into the tens of millions.

The record is clear. Marshall Plans will help neither Indonesia nor any other country. They are not instigated for that purpose. There is another intent. It has become clear once again that America's capitalistic system is a humpty-dumpty which has fallen off the wall of history. It is cracked, and severely so. Therefore, the monopolists on Wall Street try to put it together again. They use the very expensive Marshall Plan, while the American people, and all peoples upon whom it is imposed, are made to pay for it. But even this astronomical expenditure is not enough to mend the broken egg. The situation gets urgent, and after degenerates to the frantic stage. Measures of fear are then applied.

These measures are the preparations for war, as expressed in terms of the Atlantic Pact, the promised Southeast Asia Alliance and similar malicious attempts. These are strangulations, bereft for those who participate. It is in addition to the Marshall Plan and entails further obligations, this time the entirely non-productive, non-creative spending of money on arms and munitions, according to American standards, from American factories, at American prices, paid for in American dollars. Not one of the contracting parties, including the United States, can afford such waste. But economic and political pressure of every variety is exerted by the American Government and its Wall Street jockeys until their objectives are reached: super-profits at home, control of the markets abroad. The national sovereignty of others means nothing to them. They trod upon the people's livelihoods with arrogance. It is a truism: those who keep freedom from others, they themselves are not free. It follows: those who rule through impoverishment, they themselves will soon be reduced to that state. It is precisely to this position that the American people are being steadily pushed.

Unemployment in the United States is reaching into figures like six million, with ten million workers only partially employed. This occurs when the cost of living rises to 150% while the real product is actually drop below the 1939 level. According to the Chief of Reports and Analysis of the United States Bureau of Employment Security, there is no relief in sight for this situation. In fact, according to this official organization's calculation, there are 600,000 more people looking for jobs every year. The casual remark at the end of this report was, that if this condition continues, it will mean something is wrong with the economy.

We can say now that something is wrong, for the people of the United States. But for the few financial groupings operating out of the darkness of Wall Street, things are quite right. Their profits are bursting out all over. In 1947 they hit the record of 17 billion dollars. Through further exploitation of the world, in 1948 they gathered unto themselves the gigantic sum of 21 billions. It is plain for all to see. Into these greedy hands falls the Marshall Plan money. The funds required for the execution of the Atlantic Pact also find their way here. And lo and wo to anyone or anyone who tries to sfarg this game of gamble and garner.

The trigger that got the money the people in the United States are suppressed. Civil rights are beaten down and discarded.

The police actively show they are mere tools of the vested interests. They protect only the hand that feeds them sop, rather than the people, as was demonstrated in the Peck- shill incident. Educational standards are constantly attacked through the intimidation and firing of teachers and professors who object to the fascism that is taking place. Science is closeted and put under lock and key, the latter in the hands of the financial wizards who control everything else. They do not even allow their imperialist partners to take a peek, as we have seen from the recent breakdown of atomic energy conferences held in Canada between the United States and Great Britain.

This brought out into the open but one of the contradictions which exists between imperialist countries. The American Government attempted to put all research and development of the important source of atomic energy into their own hands and exclude Britain and Canada from this field. They failed in this case, just as they met with a rebuff in the bargaining concerning the delivery of arms for the Atlantic Pact requirements. Historical analysis proves that such contradictions will ever before present and will become increasingly important. However, the American Government will treat its satellites as it treats its own people in due time. For how long can Britain, for example, keep up her resistance when she is so dependent upon United States funds to keep herself from the brink of bankruptcy? The answer is if Britain continues her present anti-Soviet policies, she cannot last very much longer, and sooner or later, the United States will have its way completely.

That is the picture the imperialist group presents.

Now, let us examine the policies and practices of the Soviet Union as they appear on the world scene.

To date, this socialistic land has made trade arrangements with the following People's Democracies: Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Poland, Merala and China. All of these agreements were made with one, and only one, purpose in mind—to sincerely aid in the development of these countries. There was no pretense, no bait, no "education". There was only one question asked: What do you need? Here is the practical example of how this worked out.

China, in its liberation, was faced with tremendous problems concerning rail transport. The reactionary Kuomintang armies had destroyed bridges by the hundreds. The equally reactionary administrations had allowed equipment to be wasted and ill-used, and the roadbeds were in urgent need of maintenance. This had to be remedied immediately, since so much depended on moving supplies from the countryside to the newly captured cities, and in moving the People's Liberation Army to positions for the final strike against the American-supported Chiang Kai-shek.

Among the very first arrivals in China from the Soviet Union were railway technicians. They worked at the complicated questions and tendered support that put the restoration of our rail system months ahead of schedule. They came without benefit of fanfare. They did their job and not one single thing was asked in return.

Likewise, this past summer, the North-eastern provinces of China suffered an epidemic of the plague. We did not have enough doctors and technicians to stem this dangerous disease, so we called on our great neighbor. The medical teams we required were soon on the scene. They came, they gave their help and when they were finished, they went home. There were not even thoughts of repayment or concessions to be sought. They did not ask the right to do anything, except to serve the Chinese people.

Bulgaria offers another example. This country chronically suffers from drought. Inspired by the Stalin plan for remaking nature through forestation and forming bodies of water, Bulgarian organs made a plan of their own. To implement this plan, the Soviet Union has given technical assistance, machinery, equipment for power stations, transmission lines to carry the power, machinery for the cultivation of land, and other essential materials, just to assure success in this vital project.

This spirit of cooperation is now the working principle in the development of all the People's
Democracies. Before, as an example, the countries of Czechoslovakia and Poland were always bitter enemies, a result of imperialist intrigue. However, since 1947, they have been working together under a five-year agreement on mutual economic policies and a series of detailed protocols. The result is that they have increased the exchange of goods and assistance five times over the figures for 1938. Further, Poland has set aside part of its own territory on the Baltic sea for the construction of a port so that Czechoslovakia can have an outlet to the sea for commercial purposes. Cooperation is also evidenced in the joint development and use of natural resources in their border areas and the joint construction of power facilities.

There is no cut-throat competition here; no stragulation of the smaller or weaker by the stronger. This mode of operation has grown out of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which functions through pacts of friendship, sincerely implemented mutual assistance pacts, and pacts of non-aggression. It is not clear then that we lean to one side because only the Soviet Union advocates and practices such a concept, while the West with the capitalist system allows for such an outlook and at the same time maintains constant upward development of the home economy.

Yes, we also lean to one side as a result of appraisal of the Soviet Union's domestic scene. We envy the fact that there is no unemployment, and rush to learn how it is done. We rejoice that in such a short time, they have liquidated illiteracy in their expansive country, and once again we ask to be shown how it was done. We like to see, for instance, that the post-war five year plan calls for increasing living space by the tremendous amount of 84 million square meters, including tens of thousands of individually-built homes. We rejoice when the news comes that this goal is almost reached. We think it is significant that in the last thirty years, over 27,000 rural power stations have been erected in the Soviet Union. In undeveloped China, we are markedly impressed when we learn that in former huts, now turned into schools and factories, increased 111 times between 1913 and 1941; in the Uzbek Republic, industrial output jumped 75 times in 27 years; in the Kirghiz Republic it has risen 153 fold in that same period.

There is no question that without the fullest application of science, these accomplishments could never be realized. We quickly learn that the whole conception of science is different from that which is practiced in capitalist countries. In the Soviet Union, it is freed for practical use and expedited to the maximum degree. Instead of allowing nature to run her own, uncharted course, Soviet scientists harness her to work for mankind. The progressive and constructive use of atomic energy is the most vivid illustration of this method. Atomic energy is being used to move mountains, to change the course of rivers, to make arid deserts fertile. It is not kept beneath a cloche hand and made a pawn in some nationalistic international game. It is used for the benefit of the people.

Education and culture are treated with the same respect. This accounts for the fact that the Soviet Union today has over 220,000 schools with 34 million pupils and 837 higher educational institutions with over one million students. In ten pre-war years alone, these institutions trained over one million engineers, agronomists, teachers, doctors, and other experts.

Thus, our comparison is complete. The imperialist band led by the United States financial groups is a hindering cloud in the way of man's progress, both at home and abroad. The Soviet Union, however, lends a helping hand to struggling young nations both within her borders and without, until they can navigate their own way. Therefore, the conclusion remains. The Chinese People's Republic leans to one side. We appreciate the principle of "working with" friends. We especially admire friends who have such a constructive way of living and know tolerance in the treatment of other people. We think that all such friends should correlate their efforts to construct a new society, to protect world peace so that that society can prosper. Consequently, China will continue to follow the policy of leaning to one side, to "work with" all those who establish basis for honest cooperation. And in this period of history, China is pointing the way for the whole Far East.

(1) Victory of the Working Class and the People of China

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese working class and the Chinese people have engaged in a long struggle for nearly three years. This struggle has passed through four stages—the Great Revolution of 1925-27, the Agrarian Revolution which lasted ten years, the eight-year War of Resistance against Japanese aggression, and the People's Revolutionary War from 1946 to the present. The Chinese revolutionary struggle has followed a tortuous and difficult path and has employed various complex methods of struggle and forms of organization, legal and illegal, peaceful and armed. Nationwide victory has now been basically won, and the People's Republic of China, led by the working class and based on the principle of a people's democratic dictatorship, has been established.

Why is it that in such a backward semi-colonial and semi-feudal country as China, the working class and the people succeeded in defeating the long entrenched, brutal, reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism? How did they win their victory?

First, the Chinese working class could lead the revolution to victory through its ceaseless struggles, it had won the support of the broad masses and had become their true leader in the national liberation movement. This period of leadership resulted from the fact that the working class has shown itself to be the bravest, firmest, most faithful, most thorough-going and most unselfish fighter in the national liberation movement. It is also resulted from the fact that the Chinese working class has skillfully adopted correct tactics, has put forward appropriate slogans, and has taken the initiative in mounting a mighty national united front against all classes, political parties and groups, organizations and individuals who suffered under the oppression of imperialism and its lackeys. At the basis for this united front, it formed a staunch alliance with the broad peasant masses, winning the peasants' support through a revolutionary agrarian program. With the support of the vast majority of the people, who constitute 80% of China's population, the working class could not have won victory in the war and the revolution.

The working class also united with the broad masses of the petty bourgeoisie in the classes, especially within the revolutionary movement. In countries like China which suffer from imperialist and feudal oppression and are culturally backward, the intelligence and the agrarian revolutionarily frequently can assume an important role in the revolutionary movement. The working class must pay special attention to uniting with this revolutionary force, whose time it uses to take precautions against the tendencies toward hastiness, flightiness, extremism, adventurism, etc., which are inherent to this class.

Another important factor in creating a mighty united front was the fact that the Chinese working class found the correct policy in dealing with the national bourgeoisie. It differentiated between the national bourgeoisie who opposed imperialism and the comprador bourgeoisie who capitulated to imperialism. It treated the national bourgeoisie as an ally in the national liberation movement, adopting a policy of unity with them and struggling against it, with the emphasis upon unity with it. This was possible because in a country like China, although the national bourgeoisie has many connections with the old bureaucratic capitalism, it has also been restricted and fettered by the latter. For this reason, although the national bourgeoisie is inclined to waver and compromise, it can be won over to the side of the revolutionary masses during the period of struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism.

The working class can only establish its firm leadership in the national liberation movement by resolutely opposing national capitulations in the national united front and class capitalism within its own ranks.

The second reason why the Chinese working class could lead the revolution to victory may trace back to our country. Comrade Stalin's statement that the distinguishing feature, as well as advantage, of the Chinese revolution lies in the fact that it is an armed revolution opposing an armed counter-revolution. After the failure of the first Great Revolution of 1925-27, many active members of the Chinese working class left the cities, then under a reign of White Terror, and went to the countryside where they launched the agrarian revolution, initiating the struggle of the broad peasant masses against the landlords. In so doing, they built up numerous small armed forces and set up guerilla bases which were established during the subsequent period of guerrilla warfare, which lasted
Ten Years of Mao Tse-tung's NEW DEMOCRACY
Hu Sheng

It is exactly ten years ago, on January 19, 1949, that Comrade Mao Tse-tung published his famous work, New Democracy.

New Democracy made its first appearance at a time when the Kuomintang reactionary forces had begun their reactionary assault and extensive forces in China, during the War of Resistance against Japanese aggression. This is why the book opens with the following paragraphs:

"After the War of Resistance began, people throughout the whole nation took on a cheerful and inspired mood. Everyone felt there was a way out, and faces with knitted brows were no longer in evidence. But the recent atmosphere of compromise and the recent anti-Communist uproar, which are brightening daily, have again plunged the people of the nation into a state of bewilderment."

Although the book is but a lengthy one, it gave great strength to the people who read it during such critical times. Those who felt gloomy, who did not know what to do, or who were panic-stricken in the face of the reactionary mass movement, under the Kuomintang reactivity, could, after reading the book, regain hope in the bright future of China.

Why are Comrade Mao's works so powerful? It is because every point and every conclusion he made was based on scientific analysis. In New Democracy, Comrade Mao scientifically analyzes the characteristics of the Chinese history, and the historical characteristics of the Chinese revolution. He points out that the democratic revolution in China cannot but be a part of the world proletarian Socialistic revolution, and that this revolution must be led by the proletariat and not by the bourgeoisie. Under this most principled principle, he makes it clear that the only possible future for China is new democracy, leading to Socialism.

The political, economic and cultural structure of a new democratic China is, for the first time, fully and comprehensively described in the book. In the courses of all these scientific analyses, the book necessarily ends with Confucianism, which is contained in the text of this article. In this case, he makes it clear that the only possible future for China is new democracy, leading to Socialism.

In order to solve the problems of the Chinese revolution, Mao Tse-Tung begins with an analysis of the political and economic conditions within China, as well as of the relative strength of various classes of Chinese society. He then proceeds to an analysis of political and economic conditions on a global scale, as well as of the relative strength of various international forces.

One of the most basic theories underlying Comrade Mao's discussion of New Democracy is the
“China’s revolution is a part of world revolution” and, moreover, “a part of world proletariat Socialist revolution.” Comrade Mao raised this theory concerning the relationship between China’s revolution and world revolution, which had first been put forth by Stalin and then popularized and expanded by him. He clearly pointed out that China’s revolution once belonged to the category of world bourgeois capitalistic revolution, but, he explained, that phase has become a thing of the past. The world proletarian Socialist revolution began after the outbreak of World War I, and especially after the Russian October Revolution. This world revolution against the imperialist forces of the world is led by the victorious Socialist country—the Soviet Union. It has the proletariat in various capitalist countries as its main force, and it has the oppressed peoples in colonial and semi-colonial countries as its allies. China’s revolution must inevitably be a struggle of liberation from imperialist oppression. Hence, China cannot but belong to the world anti-imperialist camp.

The idea “leaning to one side”, as developed in People’s Democratic Dictatorship, had been earlier raised in New Democracy.

Writing ten years ago, Mao Tse-tung said:

"With all the imperialist countries as her enemies, China cannot attain independence without the aid of the one Socialist country and the international proletariat. . . . The world now lives in a new era when capitalism is definitely dying and Socialism is beginning to flourish. . . . In the international environment of the middle of the 20th century, there are only two ways open to all decent people in the colonies and semi-colonies. They must either go over to the side of the imperialist front and take part in the world counter-revolution, or come to the side of the anti-imperialist front and take part in the world revolution. They must choose between these two. There is no other path."

China’s revolution belongs to the world proletarian Socialist revolution. This does not change the nature of the first stage of China’s revolution. As Comrade Mao explained, “This revolution, in its social character, is a bourgeois-democratic revolution, not a proletarian Socialist revolution.” But just because the historical conditions of China’s revolution became greatly changed after the May Fourth Movement, “from then on, the Chinese bourgeois-democratic revolution altered its character and entered the category of the new bourgeois-democratic revolution. As far as the revolutionary front is concerned, it is a part of the world proletarian Socialist revolution.” This is to say, China’s revolution is a new democratic revolution.

What is a new democratic revolution? Mao Tse-tung summarized it in a simple formula as “an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution of the masses of the people which is led by the proletariat.” China’s revolution has fully proved that this formula set forth the only correct guiding principle by which the Chinese could have been led to victory. In his “Address to the Cadres’ Meeting in Shansi and Sichuan” in 1944, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"You know, comrades, that our party has laid down the general line and general policy of the Chinese revolution, and it has also laid down various concrete lines of work and concrete policies. Many comrades, however, sometimes remember our party’s particular, concrete, individual lines of work and policies and forget our party’s general line and policy. But if one really forgets the general line and policy of our party, then one will be a blind, imperfect and middle-headed revolutionist. In carrying out a concrete line of work and policy, he will lose his bearings, he will swing like a pendulum, new to the left and now to the right. Thus he will harm our work."

Let us repeat:

“The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, and anti-bourgeoisie capitalist revolution of the masses which is led by the proletariat” is the new democratic revolution in China. This is the general line and policy adopted by the Communist Party of China for the present.

Such a general party line and policy have led us to today’s victory, and it will continue to lead us in our future advance. We still cannot even in a single moment forget this general party line and policy now. We must every now and then examine our work in the light of this line and policy. After re-reading New Democracy, we are bound to understand this line and policy better.

When we say that the new democratic revolution is anti-imperialist and anti-feudal, we mean:

“The present task of China’s revolution is to fight against imperialism and feudalism. Before carrying out this task, it is pointless to talk of the realization of Socialism. China’s revolution can only be achieved in two stages, the first being that of new democracy, and the second that of Socialism. Moreover, the time for the first stage will be quite long, and certainly cannot be finished overnight. We are not Utopians. We cannot depart from the conditions which actually prevail.” Hence, it is not right to “intentionally mix up these two different stages of revolution”, thereby attempting to complete the tasks of a later stage before those of the earlier stage. However, there could never be a later stage if the tasks of opposing imperialism and feudalism were not thoroughly carried out in the first stage.

“If we say that of the two revolutionary stages, the first is the prerequisite for the second, and that the two must be consecutive without allowing any stage of bourgeois dictatorship to intervene, this is correct. But if we say that the democratic revolution does not have its own definite task or its own definite time, but can tackle other tasks, such as those of Socialism, that in fact can only be completed at other times, and if we hoop those other

(Continued on page 24)
The Chinese workers' long and bitter siege for liberation has culminated in victory. Now they are masters of a new state and a new society. Slowly but steadily their livelihood and wellbeing is being improved. They have acquired the right to organise their own trade unions and to participate in factory administration.

Having attained their new status, the Chinese workers are cheerfully and confidently tackling a new task—to restore and step up production in state-owned and private factories alike, labour enthusiasm has climbed to a peak never reached before.

Here are pictures of workers in some of the factories in and around Peking.

The trade unions have organised all kinds of educational, cultural and recreational activities for the workers in every factory. Here some workers of the 70th Arsenal are watching a dance performance in the factory yard.

Workers of the 70th Arsenal meet to establish their own trade union.

Above: Liberated workers after long years of suppression now engage in spirited political discussion.

Right: The days of semi-starvation are over. Sacks of grain are issued on pay day as part of wages.

Peking railway workers celebrating first May Day after liberation. The Chinese characters on the front of the engine read: "The workers are liberated."

Kuomintang railway officials had thrown this locomotive on the scrap-heap. Liberated workers put it back into running order. There they are dancing the Yangko beside the train.

A vegetable oil refinery worker inspects the machine, wrecked by the fleeing Kuomintang army, which he has repaired in his spare time.

Repairing the blast furnace of the Shihchingshan Steel Plant.
Asian Women, Unite!

The Asian Women’s Conference, convened in Peking on December 10, was brought to a highly successful conclusion after an inspiring seven-day session. It marked a great stride forward in the Asian women’s common struggle against feudalism, colonialism and international reaction.

Ms. Vaillant-Couturier, General Secretary of the Women’s International Democratic Federation, addressing the conference.

Subsequently, the work of introducing the literature of the oppressed nations of the world—particularly those of East Europe—developed by leaps and bounds. Starting from its first appearance in September 1934, the Translation Monthly, of which La Haun was the founder and most zealous supporter, regularly devoted considerable portion of its space to the literature of the Eastern European countries. This literature made a tremendous impression upon the minds of its readers. It was a great thing for the Chinese people to know about the anti-imperialist struggles of the Eastern European nations, and they did so largely through the translation of these literary works.

Up to now, the following works by Eastern European writers have been introduced into China:....
Chinian Studies in USSR

People's China


Economic Rehabilitation

As remarkable as the military victories have been the achievements in economic rehabilitation.

On Dec. 28, traffic was resumed between the Tientsin-Hankow Railway. On Jan. 1, the 1,212-kilometer Peking-Hankow Railway was restored to through traffic for the first time in 13 years. This has made it possible for trains to run from Manchouli on the Sino-Soviet border in Manchuria all the way down to Canton in China. The 1,622-kilometer Peking-Delie line has also been vigorously pushed as a symbol of the complete unification of China's mainland and the great future of new China in construction.

Peking, a series of conferences has been held to plan the nation's economic rehabilitation.

The National Agricultural Production Conference, held from Dec. 8 to Dec. 11, worked out a plan for 1950. In this year, grain output is to be raised by five million tons. A total of 650,000 tons of cotton is to be grown.

The National Iron and Steel Conference, held from Dec. 16 to Dec. 25, drew up a production plan for 1950. According to this plan, the Northeast (Manchuria) will be given top priority in investments, new construction and allocation of technical personnel.

The National Navigation and Highway Conference, held from Nov. 19 to Dec. 27, adopted a plan for 1950. In the first half of the year, navigation service along the North China coasts, the Yangtze and other inland waterways is to be organized, while preparatory measures will be taken for restoration of navigation on nationwide-wide navigation and inauguration of international shipping service after the liberation of Taiwan. The highway, railway, road, river and air transportation will take a leading role in the repairing or rebuilding of over 10,000 kilometers of motor roads.

The Postal Administration Conference, held from Dec. 23 to Dec. 28, mapped out a 1950 plan which provides for the restoration of

Chinese Studies in USSR

In November, 1949, the Institute of Pacific Relations of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. published a special volume containing studies on China's history and economy. It also includes an essay on the anti-imperialist struggle of the Chinese people. This volume carries a preface by the Soviet member-correspondent E. Zhakov, in which he expresses the high regard of the people's democracy in China.


The Soviet people's interest in China is by no means confined to political affairs. The works of Lu Hsun have been translated and will soon be issued in a two-volume edition. Russian translations of the famous Sun Shines Over the Sang Kan River, and of Chao Shu-li's "The Transformation of the Li Family's Village". The Fiction Publications Bureau of the U.S.S.R. also published the poet's works of P'ai Ch'uyi, a ninth century Chinese poet who sang of the sorrows and hardships of the people during the Tang Dynasty.

The study of the Chinese language has been carried on in a very dynamic way in the U.S.S.R. Professor A. Dragunov, member of the Academy of Science, has completed a new grammar which contains many lively quotations from the great Chinese poet's Liberation Army.

The most ambitious work of all is the compilation of a Chinese-Russian dictionary by the Academy of Oriental Science of Leningrad. This dictionary contains 100,000 words, including many new terms and colloquial expressions used in daily life.
Two hours and twenty minutes!” announced the factory technician, stop-watch in hand.

Chao Kuo-yy had smashed all records for making a cone pulley. The crowd of workers who had gathered round his lathe burst into cheers and pressed forward to congratulate him.

Chao himself was the happiest of all. He had never dreamed that he, an ordinary worker in a Mukden factory, would be able to do something for his country. Even now he did not realise the full meaning of his having broken the record.

Gradually, out of his record and a number of similar achievements by other workers in Manchuria, there was born a movement to set up new records all along the production front. It took some time for the movement to take shape, but with the encouragement and leadership of the Communist Party, it began to gain momentum. Now it is spreading like a fire throughout the length and breadth of Manchuria.

The movement’s primary objective is to increase and improve production in state-owned enterprises by re-determining the production quota for each worker. It aims, at the same time, to cut the production costs to a minimum.

Chao Kuo-yy set up his two-hour and twenty-minute record at the Number 3 Plant of the Mukden Steel Machine Tool Factory on August 2, 1949. In April that year he had taken workers of the same plant twenty-four hours to produce the same type of cone pulley. Later, the time was cut down, first to sixteen, then to nine, and finally to one hour and thirty minutes. Then the news came out that Number 4 Plant could do the job in four hours. Chao and his mates refused to believe it. They must have another pair of hands on the job, said one of Chao’s pals. Why, the record during the Japanese occupation was five hours.

The Number 3 Plant workers decided to go and find out just what was really going on. Sure enough, Number 4 were really turning out cone pulleys in four hours flat. There was no doubt about it.

This was a challenge. “If they can do it, why can’t we?” The problem troubled the workers in Number 3 Plant. A great deal. Finally the matter was raised at a meeting of the plant’s New Democratic Youth League on July 26.

The question was followed by a long, oppressive silence. It was Chao Kuo-yy who finally volunteered to take up the challenge.

He had no experience of working on a cone pulley. So he had to start off by making a motion study. He soon became convinced that mere physical exertion would not cut down the time required to any great extent. What was needed was to improve the tools of the machine.

Chao worked on this idea from dawn to dusk. “I thought about it while I was eating, while I was walking to and from work; I even dreamt about it,” he recalled afterwards.

At last he was able to submit designs for improving a number of tools. They were approved by the factory administration, and finally the day came when Chao Kuo-yy found himself standing nervously in front of a new improved machine.

This was to be the test. The sweat poured off him as he observed how many pairs of eyes were watching him. The same conditions applied with flying colours. Not only was the time for making the pulley reduced to one hour and twenty minutes. Production cost was cut by $6,360 or 8%.

Chao’s success caused a sensation throughout the entire factory.

One or two of the workers in other plants were not so delighted as the rest. “It’s alright for you, old chap,” one of them remarked. “You’ve cut down the time from twenty-four hours to just over two. But what about the rest of us? If we can’t stay the pace with you, that’s the end of our rice-bowls.”

Even one of Chao’s old pals gave him a cold shoulder treatment. “It’s good to go and get everyone’s back up,” he argued. “If you slow down just a bit, you’ll be on good terms with them all again.”

But Chao took no notice of either wisecracks or bad advice. He had the full support of the Communist Party as well as of the factory management. He was inspired by the Bolshevik spirit of devotion to the impossible and was fortified by a Marxist knowledge of the value of labour.

So to friends and critics alike he said: “I don’t work just for my own sake. I only want to produce more so that we workers can have more to enjoy.”

Chao was a quiet man, but he meant what he said. He was always ready to give others a helping hand. He once spent two days improving another worker’s routine.

In fact, the movement he started is not simply an emulation drive for individuals. It is something more important. The workers developed new working material conditions which will make it possible to banish want and misery from society.

Chao Kuo-yy has learned the meaning of hunger and drudgery in his twenty-six years of life. He was born in Liaoyang county, Manchuria, and at the age of fifteen he went to work for the Japanese.

In those days, the foremen waited at the factory gate, whip in hand, to give a vicious lashing to anyone late for work. If any worker failed to turn up at work twenty-five or more days a month he stood the chance of sickness or, for any other reason — he was sent to cold and barren North Manchuria for hard labour.

Some imperialists were driven out by the Soviet Red Army, a horde of greedy Kuomintang officials descended upon Manchuria. They started to strip the factories of their equipment, which they sold to line their own pockets. When the factories were at last back in operation, they were in extremely bad condition.

The workers had been overwork-

aged and underpaid in the past. Under the corrupt and inefficient management of the Kuomintang re- actionaries, things became worse. A despairing Chao thought only of death and the total collapse of the factory. When the slight- est emergency they became a prey to untold hardship and privation.

He then remembers well how he was captured in the House of Lords: - when his child was critically ill, he went to the Kuomintang authorities asking for an emergency loan. His request was immediately turned down.

“But, manager, the little one is dying,” he pleaded.

“All right then, you’ve fired,” was the reply.

That was on August 4, 1948. Three days later, the child died.

A new lease of life came to the workers when Manchuria was liberated. For the first time they were treated as human beings, were well looked after and simply provided for. They were given political and technical training with pay.

Chao Kuo-yy’s turn to go on one of these courses came two months after the liberation of Mukden.

“I learned plenty on that training course,” said Chao to his friends when he returned to work at Plant Number 3. “I learned about how the working class is providing leadership for new China. I learned from the Communist Party workers on the Labour Front, always leading the way.”

Anshan Steel Plant restored by Li Hua
A New Year

by Tang Lai-chih

Workers Art Exhibition

Workers of nine factories in Peking contributed to the Art Exhibition which is now being displayed at one factory after another. The exhibition consists of cartoons, woodcuts and drawings — numbering 180 in all — which reflect the life of the workers and their high enthusiasm in production. It shows how amazingly the workers' artistic activities have flourished within less than one year which has passed since the liberation of Peking.

The artistic and literary activities of the workers of Arsenal No. 70 can be singled out for special praise. Besides putting on artistic exhibitions and dramatic performances, they publish four periodicals. At the same time, they have a broadcasting station and a chorus of one hundred members and run several Russian classes which are attended by more than two hundred workers. Cultural activities also flourish at the Shihchingshan Steel Works and the Shihchingshan Power Plant as well as at other factories in and around Peking and in other industrial cities and centres. This is in keeping with Chairman Mao's motto that literature and art must have the closest links with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

It should be pointed out that all these activities in Peking are under the expert guidance of a Committee of Literary and Artistic Activities in the Factories. This Committee has been jointly organized by the Cultural Committee of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party, the Literature and Art Section of the New Democratic Youth League and the Educational Department of the All-China Federation of Labour.

Local Congresses of Writers and Artists

Writers and artists in three different localities held congresses during the last month of 1949. These congresses were convened for the purpose of building unity, of creating a local structure of leadership and of reviewing and summarizing the past in order to raise literature and art to a new level.

In Mukden, the Northeast Congress of Writers and Artists, held from Dec. 10 to Dec. 29, was attended by 650 delegates. Liu Chia-ming, Vice Chairman of the Congress, delivered a report which was the centre of discussion of the congress. In his report, Liu pointed out that since the liberation, new factors have come to existence in the fields of literature and art, writers and artists must transform themselves so as to adapt themselves to the new conditions and must organize themselves more tightly. Only by doing this will they be able to give expression to the heroic people of the Northeast and to their heroic efforts in construction work.

In Taiyuan, the Shanxi Congress of Writers and Artists was held from Dec. 3 to Dec. 17, and was attended by 380 delegates. The centre of discussion of the congress was the problem of cooperation of writers and artists of the new, modernized forms with those of the obsolete, classical forms of literature and art which still hold sway away in the more remote regions.

The Hopei Congress of Writers and Artists was held in Pao'ing from Dec. 10 to Dec. 20. It was attended by 246 delegates who surveyed the amateur literary and artistic movements among the masses of the people. The cultivation of these movements was considered as the major task of Hopei writers and artists in the future.

Each of the three congresses set up its local Federation of Writers and Artists as a branch of the All-China Federation.

Dr. Mei Lan-fang

At a recent meeting in Tientsin to discuss the reform of Chinese classical drama, Dr. Mei Lan-fang, world-famous actor, expressed optimism as to the future of the reform movement.

There is already a unified leadership, he pointed out, in the Bureau of Classical Drama, of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Besides this, the Association for the Reform of Classical Drama and various organizations of writers, artists and dramatists are devoting considerable attention to this matter. If the classical dramatists avail themselves of these favourable circumstances and strive for progress, the movement is sure to succeed.

At the same meeting, Dr. Mei also modified an opinion expressed on a previous occasion. At that time he had acknowledged the necessity only of the ideological reform of classical drama, but criticized the technique in fact, thus separating ideology from technique. As a result of discussions held during the Tientsin meeting, however, Dr. Mei was persuaded that content was inseparable from form, and ideology from technique — and that in each case the former is the predominant factor.

In an interview, Dr. Mei told the correspondent of the Progress Daily, Tientsin, that he would continue giving public performances and mentioned the possibility of visiting Tientsin to study the arts in the land of Socialism.

From its snow-bound Manchurian countryside to its subtropical South Sea shores, liberated China jubilantly and proudly celebrated the New Year.

Waving red flags, colourful festoons over the doorways and huge scarlet lanterns clad big cities and small towns in festal garb. Sounds of drums and cymbals and the carols of the young danced filled the air with a joyous spirit.

It was the happiest of New Years — drastically different from any which the Chinese people ever passed before. For, in old times, every such festival was a living enactment of the old Chinese poem: "Wine and meat rot on the tables of the rich, Corpses lie frozen on the streets." But this New Year, the "rich" were not the only ones to celebrate. The common people, too, all had a share in the festivities.

In Peking, the luxurious gift shops did not do as brisk a trade as they used to over the New Year holidays. Dandie golf-course restaurants were not as crowded. But the bookstores, theatres and parks were thronged with people in white and in pleasant clothes and in cotton-padded uniforms. Shining limousines were absent from the shopping centers. And the streets were full of beggars, young and old. It was festival for the common people.

Workers celebrated the New Year most heartily. In many Peking factories, parties were held and entertainment programs presented on several successive evenings, starting on New Year's Eve. On the New Year's Day, the capital's main thoroughfares were filled with joyful processions organized by working men and women.

A worker of the North China Farming Implement Factory said: "For thirty long years my family of ten never had enough to eat and wear. Now both my son and I are working and we can afford two sacks of flour every month. And we even had money enough to let my son get married last autumn."

In the suburbs of Peking, many peasants put on their holiday best and turned out to sing and dance along the village roads. A 62-year-old man was found in one dancing group, beaming with smiles. In a brief speech made at the celebration gathering, he recounted how at this time last year the Kuomintang troops plundered the villagers' homes and took away their meagre food-stuffs; and how the village chief forced them to dig trenches for the Kuomintang army in the middle of a driving snow-storm. But now, after the agrarian reform, everybody has land to till and is well-protected against hunger. "We must grow a good crop in 1950 to support our own government," the old man stated forcefully. All the peasants burst into cheers and then started shouting the slogans: "Now those things are going your way, don't forget the PLA," and "Now that you've stood up on your feet, remember Chairman Mao to greet.".

For all the emancipated Chinese people, this was indeed a happy New Year. They were determined to make the coming ones even happier. While heartily rejoicing, they did not for a single moment forget the gigantic and challenging tasks confronting them in 1950. They will have to liberate Taiwan, Tibet and Hainan. They will have to heal the wounds wrought by the protracted war, overcome the economic and financial difficulties entailed by further military operations and set the war-born countryside on the path of peaceful reconstruction.

A salient feature of the New Year's celebrations was the keen interest the public displayed in the new Victory Bonds which were soon to be floated by the government. At each and every stage of the celebrations the Bond was given publicity in the form of songs, short plays and recitations. In every corner of the country people were heard saying: "Buy Victory Bonds. Complete and consolidate our victory!".

In Peking, a mass rally of 60,000 people was held on New Year's Day in Chungshan Park. The most exciting event of the day was "Catch the War Criminals". Small pictures of Chiang Kai-shek, Li Tsung-jen and other instigators of the civil war were hidden in the park. From the moment the starter's pistol was fired, thousands of hands busily combed every corner of the park, trying to find the hidden pictures of the criminals. They climbed to the top of ice-bound trees. Girl students explored the carvings of the marble railings.

Before long all the war criminals were triumphantly "captured".

While the search for war criminals was going on, the sound of cheerful singing rang through the park. A group of workers sang: "Get the damaged roads repaired, start the fire under the boiler..." A band of soldiers joined in with: "Work hard at the front and in the rear, final victory is near." From far away came a voice: "Buy Victory Bonds. Build the new country and the people." It was a sound-picture of New China celebrating the New Year.
tasks on top of the democratic tasks and try to carry them out simultaneously—that is called "trying to do the whole thing at once." That is Utopian, and it will be rejected by true revolutionaries."

This anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution is "led by the proletariat and carried out by the masses of the people." In order to understand these two points, we must know the status of various classes and their interrelations under the historic conditions of the Chinese revolution. An analysis and exposition of the character of the Chinese national bourgeoisie is given in New Democracy as follows: "Revolutionary on the one hand, compromising on the other—such is the dual character of the Chinese bourgeoisie." This condition has made it impossible for the Chinese bourgeoisie to shoulder the task of leading the Chinese revolution. "The Chinese proletariat, peasants, intelligentsia, and other petty bourgeoisie are the basic forces that determine the destiny of the country." Comrade Mao continued: "But China, being a colonial and semi-colonial country, is overthrown upon by others. Therefore the Chinese bourgeoisie has a revolutionary spirit at certain times and to a certain degree. Here the task of the proletariat lies in not ignoring this revolutionary nature of the bourgeoisie or the possibility of establishing a united front against imperialism and the bureaucratic-wrenched government."

Led by the proletariat, united with the broad masses of the people, and internationally aligned with the world anti-imperialist revolutionary camp headed by the U.S.S.R., China's new democratic revolution will be guaranteed complete victory. All these truths were clearly pointed out in New Democracy ten years ago."

This path traversed by the Chinese revolution has been a difficult one. The enemies encountered en route were all very stubborn. Yet the Chinese people were able to surmount all their difficulties and to defeat all their enemies, both domestic and foreign, and in the end, they have won victory. Without correct ideological guidance, this victory would not have been possible. History has proved that Marxist-Leninist theories are the only ones that could lead the Chinese revolution to victory. In New Democracy, Mao Tse-tung said: "Since scientific Communism was introduced into China, the outlook of the Chinese people has been widened, and the face of the Chinese revolution has changed. Without the guidance of Communism, China's democratic revolution cannot be successful, not to mention the later stage of the revolution. The whole world now looks upon Communism as its vanguard; and so does China."

Scientific Communism reveals its strength most vividly in this ability to foresee developments. The more Marxist-Leninist theory can be integrated with practice, the more clearly the distant future may be seen from the experiences of today. Very often, this foresight causes even its opponent to become students of the power of scientific theory.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the product of the integration of Marxist-Leninist theory with Chinese revolutionary practice. The predictions contained in New Democracy, written ten years ago, have all now materialized. The revolutionary practice of millions and millions of the masses of the people has proved the invincibility of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and has thereby proved the invincibility in China of Marxist-Leninist theory.

They are the reasons why the Chinese working class and the Chinese people have won victory in the revolution. A study of these reasons, a study of the experiences and lessons of the Chinese revolution, is of great practical revolutionary significance not only to Chinese workers but also to all workers abroad, particularly to the workers of Asian countries still under imperialist oppression.

The Labour Movement in China

(A) Chinese Trade Unions Are Growing Rapidly

When the Sixth All-China Labour Congress was convened in August, 1945, there were 500,000 organized workers in the country united under the leadership of the All-China Federation of Labour.

During the past year, with the rapid development of the people's War of Liberation, trade union organizations increased rapidly. For instance, of the 1,200,000 workers in Shanghai, nearly 710,000 have joined trade unions. Nearly half of the 400,000 workers in Tientsin are organized. In every liberated region and city, trade unions are being rapidly organized or expanded.

The All-China Federation of Labour plans to have completed within a year's time the organization of virtually all workers, and especially industrial workers. By 1950, 10 national industrial unions will be set up: railway, shipping, postal service, tele-communications, metal, textile, culture and education, publication, fuel and food. Thus the Federation will lead China's workers more effectively and mobilize them to take up the tremendous task of constructing a new China.

(B) The Labour Movement in Various Large Cities After Liberation

One special characteristic of the Chinese revolution lies in the fact that the cities were not occupied through uprisings of urban workers, but were seized by the People's Liberation Army after the extermination of the enemy's forces. Therefore, whenever a city has been liberated and the working class has assumed its position as master in the society and state, then the primary task of the trade unions is to educate the workers, to arouse their class consciousness, and to use their help in taking over the enterprises that formerly belonged to the bureaucratus capitalists.

First of all, the working masses must be made to realize that after liberation, they are the master of their own fate, and that as of state enterprisers. They must be called on to organize shop stewards' councils immediately. They must elect representatives to work with the personnel of the people's government in taking over factory management and examining inventories. They must organize trade unions and devise ways to overcome difficulties which hinder the speedy resumption of production.

State enterprises are the property of the people's state. For the purpose of enhancing the sense of responsibility among the workers in their new role as masters, a system of democratic factory administration has been adopted in state-owned and all publicly-owned enterprises. We have adopted a policy of relying upon the workers and employees to run these factories and enterprises efficiently, we encourage workers to assume control over production and to set up factory administration committees headed by the factory manager, which include delegates elected by the workers and staff members. By such measures, former bureaucratic-capitalist enterprises have been transformed into new democratic enterprises.

In private enterprises, the workers immediately raised up their demands as soon as the city was liberated. Since the capitalists had now lost the support of the reactionary regime, they could only make concessions to these demands. As a result, the feudal forms of oppression formerly imposed on
the workers have, on the whole, been alleviated. The position of the workers has been greatly elevated and their living conditions have been generally improved.

However, the demands of the workers were also advanced to a higher level, a deterrent effect upon production. Therefore, right from the beginning, we have explained to the workers in private enterprises the importance of the policy of restoring production and production solidarity of both labour and capital. We have strongly emphasized that any "leftist" deviation from this policy would harm the lengthening of the working classes.

Our policy of assigning and guarding both labour and capital is fundamentally different from the policy of coordination between labour and capital which is advocated by the social reformists of Western Europe. Such labour-capital cooperation, as proposed by the Social Democratic parties, is to be adopted in countries still controlled by bourgeois governments; it is a reformist policy designed to deceive the workers and maintain the bourgeois rule.

Our present policy of assuring benefits for both labour and capital is adopted under a New Democratic government for the purpose of rehabilitating and expanding production and carrying on the coordination between labour and capital, which is led by the working class. The principal means for carrying out this policy is the collective contract signed by labour and capital in the various trades. The contracts contain provisions regulating working conditions, and specifying the rights and obligations of both labour and capital. The contractors are made up of the two parties on an equal footing, which completely changes the former relationships between labour and capital.

When disputes still remain after signing such collective contract the two parties first try to reach agreement through negotiation. If this fails, the issue is placed before the Labour Bureau of the people's government, which solves the dispute through mediation or arbitration.

In the course of drawing up collective contracts between labour and capital, the trade unions have rapidly strengthened their organizations in private enterprises.

(C) The Existing Wage System

Under the New Democratic government, the wage system in state enterprises is based on the principle of "payment according to work done" and "the more work, the more pay." We oppose egalitarianism in wage payments, and we have adopted various incentive measures for rewarding the workers and labour initiative. At the same time, we guarantee a minimum living standard for the workers, and we coordinate the improvement of workers' living standards with the development of production.

At the Sixth Labour Congress, it was decided that the minimum wage of an ordinary worker should be sufficient to support the minimum subsistence of two persons, including the worker. Wages are to be calculated in terms of commodities, thus ensuring that the income of the workers will not be affected by price fluctuations. The principle of equal pay for equal work applies for all workers, including women and juveniles.

(D) Labour Insurance and Welfare Work

Up to the oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, the Chinese workers' lives were completely unprotected. China has never had a national labour insurance program of any kind. In cases of disability, injury, illness or death, the workers never received any relief from the state whatsoever. Now, following the establishment of the people's government, the enactment of suitable labour welfare policies for workers has become an exceedingly urgent matter.

The Sixth Labour Congress laid down the general principle of creating a national labour insurance system. In accordance with this principle, the Administrative Committee of Northwest China issued its "Wartime Labour Insurance Regulations" in December, 1948.

This measure specified that all public enterprises are to pay each labourer into a labour insurance fund an amount equal to three per cent of their total payroll. However, the workers' medical expenses and their wages during periods of recuperation from injuries or illnesses are to be paid by the enterprise concerned, and not from the insurance fund.

Statistics up to July this year show that over 1,000,000 workers and their relatives have benefited from the labour insurance program operated in Northeast China. This region, for instance, has established 10 labour welfare funds, comprising 3 million yuan, which were transferred to the government apparatus, sustained by 2,316 doctors and nurses.

Other regions of China are now drawing up plans modeled along similar lines.

(E) Political, Cultural and Educational Work

Since the cultural standard of the broad masses of the Chinese people is in general very low, more than 90 per cent of the workers are illiterate. They have also been subjected for a long period to the deceitful propaganda of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries. Therefore, an important task of our trade unions is the political, cultural and technical education of the working masses, which must be closely linked up with the production campaign.

Immediately following the liberation of every city, we have issued a special statement to the workers among the workers to sharpen their class consciousness and to familiarize them with our policies. We used the method of contacting large classes and of organizing short education meetings.

The people's government has stipulated that every enterprise and factory must set aside a monthly sum equal to 1.5 per cent of the total payroll. This sum is to go into a cultural and educational fund handled by the trade union. It shall be used to provide the workers with various facilities for receiving education in their spare time.

The government and the trade unions have also established various schools and technical training courses. By July, 1949, in Northeast China alone there were 908 such schools and training centers with an enrollment of 325,907 workers. In addition, there are workers' political colleges and workers' cadre schools for advanced education. The government has also set up technical schools, with subsidies for working-class students, in various important industries such as railways, mines, postal and telegraph communications, electric power, textiles, etc.

Furthermore, space-time study facilities for workers are universally offered in the form of broadcasts, night schools, lectures, study groups, libraries, literacy classes, blackboard newspapers, etc. The organized cultural and recreational activities provided for the workers are also designed to further the mass education movement.

In short, the liberated Chinese workers are now enjoying the cultural life that was so completely denied them by the former ruling class.

(III) The Chinese Labour Movement and the World Labour Movement

Chinese workers not only have always fought for their national independence and for democracy in China, but have also upheld the principles of solidarity among the workers of the whole world. They took part in the founding of the World Federation of Trade Unions. They have supported all its decisions and worked for its advancement. They firmly oppose the strike-breakers who hope to undermine the world labour movement.

Chinese workers unite with the people of the whole country in supporting the sacred struggle to defend world peace and people's democracy, a struggle led by the Soviet Union. They resolutely oppose the policy of aggression pursued by American imperialism. They oppose racial discrimination, and the oppression of one nation by another. They oppose the intrigues of the remnant fascist element who are plotting a new war.

The Chinese working class cherishes a boundless class consciousness towards and concern for their fellow workers in Asia and Australasia who are still under the brutal yoke of imperialism. They are ready to extend all possible fraternal assistance to them. The Chinese working class, in the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party, will always remain loyal to the principles of internationalism, and will fulfill all its obligations and duties under these principles.

(IV) Future Tasks of the Chinese Labour Movement

After winning victory in the people's revolution, the Chinese working class has become the leading class in the country, and its responsibilities have naturally become heavier than before. If the working class is to play the central and leading role in political, economic and cultural reconstruction, it must first of all organize itself, raise its own class consciousness, and become the most politically alert, most highly organized and most disciplined force in China's new society. It must turn the trade union into an instrument which the workers may learn to administer the state and how to manage their factories. This is a prerequisite for building an independent, democratic, unified, peaceful, prosperous and strong new China.

Toward this end, the Chinese labour movement must base its future work upon the following central...
tasks:

(1) It must organize and give leadership to the workers in rehabilitating the country and developing production. This is of primary importance to the interests of the working class. It is also the most fundamental task of the Chinese trade unions.

In public enterprises, trade unions must do their utmost to enhance the sense of responsibility among the working masses who are now masters of these enterprises. They must encourage the workers to raise the productivity of their labour, to improve the quality of their products, and to reduce the costs of production so that the state may accumulate more capital with which to expand production.

In private enterprises, trade unions must correctly enforce the policy of ensuring benefits to both labour and capital. The development of production will increase the national wealth and speed up the industrialization of the country, thus creating the material conditions for transforming present-day China into a socialist state.

(2) Trade unions must become the pillar of the people's democratic government. They must organize and educate the masses to support the government. They must set an example in abiding by the law, and they must help reform those who do not faithfully carry out the laws of the state. They must stand on guard against sabotage and other disturbances caused by Kuomintang agents.

At the same time, they should gradually select and send their best cadres among the workers to take part in the work of the government at various administrative levels, thus consolidating the leadership of the working class in the government and gradually overcoming bureaucratic tendencies in government bodies.

(3) Trade unions must protect the interests of the working class and help the workers improve their livelihood. They must first draw up labour protection laws, such as a labour insurance law and a factory law, and then submit them to the Central People's Government for enactment. In cooperation with the government's financial and economic agencies, they should formulate a nationwide unified wage system based on "payment according to work done," thus safeguarding the workers' minimum living standards and stimulating production.

At the same time, in public enterprises the trade unions must oppose bureaucratic misinterpretation of the state laws, while in private enterprises, they must oppose excessive exploitation of the workers by the capitalists in violation of the law. They must also initiate all possible kinds of medical and welfare work in order to help the workers solve their difficulties and better their living conditions.

(4) Trade unions must intensify their educational work along political, cultural and technical lines. They must draft concrete measures for providing the workers with the necessary facilities and opportunities for study, requesting the people's government for assistance in carrying out these measures. At the same time, they must strengthen education on internationalism among workers. They must help the workers learn about the experiences of workers in the Soviet Union and about the resolutions and directives of the World Federation of Trade Unions. In this way, the Chinese working class will be a staunch fighter in the international democratic camp.

(5) In order to carry out the above-mentioned tasks, the Chinese trade unions must first of all organize, expand and consolidate their own organizations. This means that they must overcome all forms of "closed-door" policies. They must spare no effort in enlarging trade union membership so that they will become truly mass organizations, embracing all employed workers in the country.

At present, in conformity with the need for unified nationwide planning in the sphere of political and economic reconstruction, the All-China Federation of Labour must center its work around the establishment of national industrial unions. It must simultaneously strengthen its leadership over the regional trade unions, especially those in large cities, because only through such regional organizations can the practical daily work among the rank-and-file in the factories and other enterprises be effectively handled.

Moreover, in order to put our trade union activities on a sound basis, we must resolutely correct the system of discharging one's duty by merely making appointments and issuing orders from above. Instead, we must carry out elections for all trade union positions, and draw all trade union members into the work of their organization on the basis of voluntary and class-conscious participation. Thus, the broad masses of our membership will acquire the realization that trade unions are really their own organizations. Only in this manner can trade unions gain great prestige among the working masses and fulfill their colossal task of organizing and leading the vast working masses to participate actively in state, economic and cultural construction.

There are still many difficulties lying across the path of the Chinese workers' advance. This is because China's revolutionary war has not yet been completed; because all types of reconstruction work are still in the initial stages; and because internationalism and the remaining reactionary elements within our country are still putting up a final struggle, trying to hamper the liberation of the Chinese people by means of blockade and destruction.

Nevertheless, we are firmly convinced that the Chinese working class, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, will, with the most resolute, heroic and militant spirit, unite the people of the whole country in order to surmount these difficulties and advance steadily toward the goal of Socialism.