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Dear Readers,

People's China is now entering its third year of publication. Since the beginning, we have tried to improve the magazine with each issue. Our constant aim has been to inform you, and other readers, more fully and clearly about the achievements, aims and policies of our country—political, economic and cultural.

To improve further, we are in urgent need of your help. We can make the magazine more useful to you, to peace and to friendship between your people and ours, if you will fill out the following questionnaire, which we have arranged in such a way as to take the minimum time.

Please mail this questionnaire back to us. Whether you answer all the questions or only some of them, whether you sign your name or not, we will give your reply our serious attention. But do it today—because the more replies we receive the more fully we can gauge whether we are meeting the needs of our readers or not.

Yours for peace and friendship,

EDITOR

1. I read People's China mainly because I am interested in:
   a) Political theory and documents
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3. I have found the following articles of least interest
Socialism and whose growing strength daily increases the forces of peace, countries with which the Chinese people are constantly strengthening friendly ties in every field, diplomatic, economic and cultural.

We greet the world peace movement and all those who work actively with it, in all parts of the earth, the Partisans of Peace, the world federations of trade unions, democratic women and democratic youth, the heroic peace fighters in the capitalist and colonial countries who give expression to the will of the masses in defiance of growing suppression and outright terror. In every country where the warmakers still hold sway the workers, the cultivators of the land, members of minority groups subjected to racial persecution, intellectuals and scientists who refuse to sell their integrity and honest men of religion—all are uniting to fight against the imperialist war programmes of their rulers. Wherever they may be, those who fight for peace can rely on the active friendship and solidarity of the 475 million people of China.

We send greetings to the true patriots of Japan who, defying the cruellest suppression, rally ever greater masses to resist the American-British imperialist plot to turn the Japanese people into cannon-fodder in a war against the Soviet Union, People's China and the peoples of Asia.

The Chinese people, who have driven imperialism out of China and thus been enabled to proceed to great constructive tasks, greet and regard with warm sympathy the peoples throughout Asia and Africa, who are intensifying their just struggles for the freedom and independence long due them, who offer courageous resistance to every imperialist effort to rob them of their resources and turn their territories into bases for a new world war.

The imperialists have created a serious menace of war which hangs over all mankind. But their evil plans can be stopped, peace can be secured, if all the forces of democracy and peace unite their efforts, unite with everyone who has the same aims, regardless of other differences, and stand more firmly and vigilantly than ever to ensure peace and the achievement of the nationalities' right to self-determination.
Chinese Workers March Forward

Chu Hsu-he-fan
Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Labour

The great victory of the Chinese revolution opened the road to prosperity for the Chinese working class and the Chinese people as a whole. By the victory of the War of Liberation, the working class was freed from its past life of slavery and asserted to the full its role as the leading class in Chinese society. Since that time Chinese workers, imbued with the brilliant leadership of Mao Tse-tung, have approached every task with the attitude of masters of the country. It is in this spirit that they have overcome all kinds of difficulties, restored and increased production and enriched their own lives.

Chinese workers are organized into trade unions under the All-China Federation of Labour. The trade unions play a most important part in the rehabilitation and development of national industry and the consolidation of national defence. They lead and organize the broad masses of the working class in gigantic campaigns of patriotic emulation, democratic reforms in factories and the transformation of old-type industry into industry of a new type. Membership of unions in the All-China Federation of Labour has grown from 2,376,000 two years ago to 6,130,000 today. This strong organized force ensures the fulfillment of the construction plans of the state.

Productive Achievements

Great successes have already been achieved by Chinese workers in restoring and expanding our modern economy. During the two years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, more than 90 per cent of our railways, which suffered severe damage during years of war, have once more been opened to traffic. New railway lines are under construction in the southwestern and northwestern provinces. All China's 100,000 kilometres of highway are in full operation. Production of pig iron in the first eight months of 1950 was 11.4 times that of the corresponding period of 1949, while that of steel was 12.3 times. The output of cotton yarn in January-July already reached 29 per cent above that of the same period in 1949, while the amount of cotton cloth produced was 24.5 per cent higher. Both textile figures represent all-time peaks, since the anti-communist movement initiated in 1929 was already 16 per cent above the highest pre-war total recorded in 1936.

None of these achievements would have been possible if the workers had not regarded production as their own cause, if they did not carry on an organized struggle, led by their trade unions, to fulfill and overfulfill the targets set by the state in each period. It was as a result of such struggles that Chinese railway workers completed their 1950 quotas 22 days ahead of schedule, while mechanized textile mills exceeded their goals for the first quarter of 1951 by 10 per cent for cotton yarn and 7 per cent for cloth; that coal mines completed their full production quotas and exceeded it by 5.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1951.

Unions Organise Emulation

Labour emulation movements are an outstanding form of the fight for higher production waged by Chinese workers. Actively promoted by the unions, such movements have spread to all industrial areas of our land and the consciousness of the worker-masses has risen. They have reached new heights under the patriotic stimulus of the movement to resist American agression in Korea. By July 1951 they embraced 2,333,000 workers, attaining proportions of over 80 per cent of all industrial workers in individual areas. Moreover, no less than 13,354 work teams have participated in the group emulation campaign initiated by Ma Heng-chang, the famous Northeast lathe-turner. In this field, over 60,644 workers had attained "labour model" status by July 1951, while thousands of work teams earned the title of "brigades." Model workers and model-brigade leaders in-Ma Heng-chang, Li Feng-hui, Li Yun-lu, Chang Wan-shou, Ho Chien-hua and Feng Ts'iu-jan. Men and women like these are living illustrations of the boundless wisdom and ability of their class. They are setting new records in their own fields of work, studying the advanced production experience of their overseas comrades. Recent propaganda campaigns have reached the most advanced and scientific working methods. Their example has inspired other workers to increase production on a mass scale.

The patriotic production campaign was launched in October 1949 with the possible rule that the workers have since turned out a continuous stream of new production records which give effect to the slogan, "Every additional product adds to our strength in defending peace!" In January 1951, for example, the Tsuyuan Iron and Steel Works set eight successive records in the amount of steel smelted. The workers at the Chiaowen collieries in Shantung province set a national record of 206,783 tons of coal per man-shift, using pneumatic drills. Engineering plants in Northeast China, after adopting scientific metal-cutting methods, increased their efficiency for this operation up to 20 times. Workers of No. 3 Mill of the China Textile Corporation in Shanghai produced 1.23 lbs. of 33s' cotton yarn per spindle in 24 hours of work. Ho Chien-hua, 17-year-old girl spinner in Tsingtao, devised scientific methods of work which reduced the time of loom operators to 0.26 per cent. What this means may be illustrated by the fact that, should this rate be achieved throughout the country, Chinese yarn output would increase by 44,489 bales of cotton yarn without any additional raw materials or machinery.

Today, outstanding workers are honoured by the nation. Seen in this picture with Chairman Mao Tse-tung are famous model workers (L. to r.) Chao Kuo-yu, Chang Tse-yu, as part of the campaign to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. Responding to the call of the All-China Federation of Labour and to the impulse given the campaign by trade unions at all levels of class, workers have carried out a continuous stream of new production records which give effect to the slogan: "Every additional product adds to our strength in defending peace!" In January 1951, for example, the Tsuyuan Iron and Steel Works set eight successive records in the amount of steel smelted. The workers at the Chiaowen collieries in Shantung province set a national record of 206,783 tons of coal per man-shift, using pneumatic drills. Engineering plants in Northeast China, after adopting scientific metal-cutting methods, increased their efficiency for this operation up to 20 times. Workers of No. 3 Mill of the China Textile Corporation in Shanghai produced 1.23 lbs. of 33s' cotton yarn per spindle in 24 hours of work. Ho Chien-hua, 17-year-old girl spinner in Tsingtao, devised scientific methods of work which reduced the time of loom operators to 0.26 per cent. What this means may be illustrated by the fact that, should this rate be achieved throughout the country, Chinese yarn output would increase by 44,489 bales of cotton yarn without any additional raw materials or machinery.

become industrial leaders and administrators. In 1960 alone, more than 7,000 miners were promoted section chiefs, technicians and managers. On the railways, more than 12,000 workers have taken up administrative posts since liberation. The Chinese working class is now learning to administer industry as well as the state, so that it may lead the country to even greater successes.

It is as masters in their own country that Chinese workers are constantly applying their minds to the solution of the most complicated problems of modern industry. Since less than 24,975 workers' inventions and rationalization proposals were adopted by Chinese industry in the course of 1950. By this means, and through workers' initiative in organizing economy in materials and the elimination of waste, the restoration and development of our economy has been greatly accelerated. In such ways, the workers have been able to increase the accumulation of capital for the large-scale industrialization of China in the near future.

Higher Wages: Greater Security

Two brief years of liberation have already yielded great material fruits to the Chinese working class. The entire people has benefited from the success of this great work of industrialization. The working class, with its improved living conditions, is equal to the challenge of the country's industrialization and will be able to contribute to the rapid development of our national economy.
of Labour of the Central People's Government promulgated the Draft Regulations Governing Safety and Hygiene in Factories which the workers themselves, through their trade unions, were mobilised to put into effect. In Northeast China alone, a million workers participated in this campaign, and the results were tremendous. In the mining industry, the number of men killed, on the job was cut by 83.2 per cent in a single year. Insurance premiums fell by 68.7 per cent. Industrial accidents and injuries were reduced in all other types of production.

While all Chinese workers have benefited materially from the revolution, the improvement in the women workers' lives has been greatest of all. Women's wages in pre-liberation Chinese factories never exceeded two-thirds of those of men for the same job. Women workers received no employment security whatsoever; old age or pregnancy brought automatic discharge. Promotion was so rare as to be almost non-existent; some women toiled for thirty years in the same factory and were still counted as "temporary" on the payrolls. Against the personal insults of male overseers and superintendents, the women workers had no recourse whatsoever. Today, the law of the People's Republic of China provides that "women shall enjoy equal rights with men" and that "the special interests of women workers shall be protected." The principle of equal work being equal pay has been established and is being given effect. Pregnant women receive 58 days paid maternity leave. Factories employing women are obliged to maintain day-nurseries for their children. Eighty per cent of all women workers in China have already been organised into trade unions and no job is closed to them.

Advances in Workers' Culture

Not only has the social and material position of Chinese workers changed completely, but they have acquired a hunger for cultural, scientific and higher technical knowledge, formerly monopolised by members of the ruling class. Under the rule of the reactionaries, a large number of the workers were kept illiterate. How different conditions are today can be seen from the fact that, according to incomplete statistics, more than 1,718,000 workers in factories and mines are studying cultural or technical subjects in their spare time. More than 20 short-term middle schools all over the country make it possible for workers and their children to obtain a secondary education.

During the two years since the liberation, Chinese workers have tasted the fruits of the revolutionary victory. Workers and their children have worked on the road to unlimited prosperity and progress. While they will defend with their lives any attempt to invade their Motherland and rob them of these gains and prospects, they know that peace in Asia and the whole world is what is most urgently needed if they are quickly to build up a better life. That is why the Chinese workers give such solid support to the Chinese people's volunteers, who, with the Korean People's Army, are so bravely repelling the attempt of the imperialists to once more fasten the yoke of imperialism on mankind. That is why they have gone to Korea themselves as transport workers, fighters and why they have donated such large sums for arms to repel aggression. That is why, finally, they have participated enthusiastically in the signature campaigns for the Stockholm Appeal and the Five-Power Peace Pact and against the militarisation of Japan.

In the World Federation of Trade Unions, to which Chinese workers are affiliated, representatives of the All-China Federation of Labour enthusiastically backed the resolution to support the decisions of the World Peace Council on the peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict and the safeguarding of international peace. This action of the Chinese working class for peace is no paper gesture. Every victory it has won in the revolution, every advance it has made in production, is a telling blow dealt to the warmongers and a strong reinforcement to the working class and the peace forces of the whole world.

The Chinese working class has been able to give effect to its growing strength, which cannot be defeated by any enemy, because it has overthrown the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and established a people's democratic state power that has been strengthened by facts to be vastly superior to the political systems of capitalist countries. It has achieved its successes with the friendly assistance of the working people of the whole world, especially those of the Soviet Union with which we stand united in an unbreakable alliance for peace.
Controlling China's Rivers

Fu Tso-ye
Minister of Water Conservancy

More has been done in water conservancy work in the past two years of the People's Republic of China than during ten years of the Kuomintang regime. The sums expended in this field in 1950 and 1951 respectively were 18 and 42 times the largest sum ever spent by the Kuomintang in any single year.

During the past two years, in addition to 520,000 men of the People's Liberation Army who rendered assistance during their spare time, a total of over ten million persons have taken part in water conservancy works. Altogether, they put in more than 500 million workdays.

They moved approximately 960 million cubic metres of earthwork, which amount, if built into an embankment one metre wide and one metre high, would encircle the globe 24 times at the equator.

More than 11,500 large and small structures including dams, sluice gates, culverts and flumes have been erected. About 42,000 kilometres of dykes along the main rivers throughout the country have been raised and widened. Some projects have also been undertaken to correct Nature's blunders permanently.

As a result of these Herculean efforts, the flood menace has been greatly lessened. But it should be remembered that floods were a perennial scourge in old China. For example, the Yellow river breached its dykes on an average of once every two and a half years in the past 2,400 years. During the Kuomintang rule, the average annual loss caused by the same treacherous river was estimated at 10 billion yuan. The Yangtze and Huai rivers as well as a number of other major and minor rivers also flooded regularly.

One of the most disastrous inundations occurred recently in 1951, when approximately 5,800,000 hectares of land in eight provinces were submerged and 33,710,000 people were affected. Another similar big flood took place in North China in 1939. During that flood, boats and sampans were plying on the streets within the municipal limits of Tientsin.

But the situation has greatly changed in the past two years. Where formerly there was no protection against floods at all, reasonable security now, under flood prevention, is inadequate, it is now more satisfactory.

For a survey of the work done in the field of flood prevention, let us take a few main rivers as illustration.

The Yellow river, long known as China's Sorrow, is now no longer dreaded by the dwellers in its valley. Before liberation, if the rate of flow at Shenchow, Honan province, was over 10,000 cubic metres per second, the chances of a breach in the dyke occurring was 75 per cent. In 1949, the rate of flow increased to 16,500 cubic metres per second, but because of the flood prevention measures taken by the People's Government, no breach occurred. The capacity was raised to 17,000 cubic metres per second in 1950 and again to 25,000 cubic metres per second in 1951; as a result of the construction of a flood detention basin in Piyuan province. Today, the inhabitants in the Yellow river valley are practically free from the menace of flood.

The Yangtze river inundated approximately six million hectares in 1951 and more than 1,500,000 hectares in 1948. The most dangerous spot along the Yangtze rivers dykes lies in the section between Shensi and Chzechinling, both in Hupeh province. The river channel in this section is so narrow that in the flood season it constitutes a bottleneck, threatening the safety of three million people and 530,000 hectares of land in the area. To avert future catastrophes, construction of temporary flood diversion works began in 1951 in the area east of Hutho and north of Ngoupia. This measure will reduce the flood discharge of the Yangtze river by about 13,000 cubic metres per second, and practically remove the threat to the inhabitants along the Shashi-Chzechinling section.

Both the Yi and Shu rivers in the provinces of North Kiangsu and Shantung had been bearers of death and destruction until 1949 when projects of a more or less permanent nature commenced. With the completion of a great part of the new Yi river project, there are no more crop failures in the Huaylin area in North Kiangsu province, as had been the case in the past few years. The happy peasants there harvested four hundred thousand tons of grain in 1950. The yield soared to one million tons in 1951. Had the unusually heavy downpour that year not been checked by the newly-built water conservancy works, this rich harvest would have been completely washed away by the flood waters.

Dykes and embankments along the Pearl river in Kwangtung province and along the Han river, which runs through Shensi and Hupeh provinces, have been greatly strengthened. As a result, there were no breaches along the important portions of the Pearl river dykes in 1950 and 1951, despite the excessive amount of rainfall during the past two years. The case with the Han river was similar. The flood water was specially high in 1951. It even rose above the safety mark at the lower reaches of the river. Yet no breakings were reported.

Flood prevention projects have also been undertaken on other rivers throughout the length and breadth of the country. For instance, the construction of a reservoir capable of storing 1,050 million cubic metres of water, has been completed on the Li-sao river which flows through Northeast China. Besides improving the irrigation of farms, the reservoir saved about 210,000 hectares of land from inundation in 1951.

Another reservoir is being built at the headwaters of the Yangtung river which flows from Chahar province to Hopei province. When completed, it will ensure the safety of the Peking-Tientsin railway and the city of Tientsin itself, besides providing facilities for irrigation and water power.

As for the Taching river in Hopei province, besides flood diversion works, a floodway is being dug for it to flow direct to the sea.

The energetic measures undertaken by the People's Government have steadily reduced the flood area as the following table shows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area (hectares)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
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From the table we can realise to what extent the liberated people of China have conquered one of the natural calamities that plagued the country. It shows how much they have achieved in the fight for increased agricultural production.

So far I have dealt with one aspect of water conservancy work—flood prevention. Another is irrigation. Here the work is conducted in the following three ways, all of which have obtained tremendous results.

Large-scale irrigation works are carried out either with government investment or by the peasants themselves. In the past two years, 1,180 irrigation works have succeeded in restoring and increasing the irrigation acreage by more than 550,000 hectares. Small-scale irrigation projects are undertaken by the peasants with government guidance. In 1950, these projects supplied enough water to restore cultivation and to irrigate another 367,000 hectares. The third way to increase the irrigation acreage is through the use among the liberated peasants of water supply which was formerly monopolised by the landlord. In this way, more plots of land have
Why are the Chinese people able to make such tremendous achievements during the short space of two years? This is because of the superiority of the New Democratic system in the people's China. This is because of the land reform which, while abolishing the peasant masses from the age-old feudal shackles and enabled them to organise themselves into a huge army of energetic workers to fight for a life free from natural calamities. This is because of the patriotic drive for increased production in support of the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea—a drive which stimulated a mounting enthusiasm of the people for labour. It was because of the firm alliance between the workers and the peasants which solves practically all the technical difficulties which crop up in water conservancy work. This is because of the political education received by the engineers and technicians who are now more than willing to place their knowledge and skill at the disposal of the nation. This is the relentless labour of the cadres, first of all the Communists, who are so utterly devoted to the cause of the people. In short, this is because of the leadership of the Communist party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung which provides the impetus for all the good things done in New China.

A still brighter future is before the Chinese people. They are confident that they will be able to, an increasing degree, to bring under control hundreds of millions of cubic metres of water in all major rivers of the country to make them play a useful role in national construction. No more will the flood waters do any harm, but they will flow peacefully, and in times of need, into the cotton fields, paddy fields and wheat fields to feed the growing plants. The Chinese people will dig scores of big canals and let the water flow into them to float the boats that will help the inter-change of goods between the rural and urban areas. They will transform the water into tens of millions of kilowatts of electric power, then to the power to the farms and the factories. They will supply this power to light up every household in every city and village, where behind the shining glass windows of the young and old, are living a happy and prosperous life in the era of Mao Tse-tung.

Liu Shao-ch'i delivered the series of lectures, now collected in this book, in 1939 at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Yanan. By that time the Communist Party of China had already had eighteen years' experience of legal and illegal struggle and of bitter armed struggle against counter-revolution. It had rich experience of administering its own revolutionary bases. It had successfully overcome various deviations from Marxism-Leninism both in theory and practice. The great revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, had emerged from its ranks, and a growing number of highly experienced, tested Communist cadres—Liu Shao-ch'i among them—were his close comrades-in-arms as the leaders of the Party.

Its veteran cadres had been through the fires of the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924—27). They had learned profound lessons from the struggle both against the Right opportunist line of Ch'en Tu-hsiu that had resulted in the initial setbacks at the time of Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution in 1927 and soon after against "Left" adventurism in the first years of armed struggle against the warlords. Thus the Party had successfully led the epic Long March and now from Yanan was leading the people throughout the country in resolute resistance to the invading forces of Japanese imperialism.

Some of the finest sons and daughters of the Chinese people, drawn to a great extent from the peasantry and urban petty bourgeoisie—for the working class in China was small in numbers—had become steelied proletarian fighters, skilled in the application of the science of Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of China. Millions more acknowledged that the Party in fact provided the only genuine, incorruptible leadership capable of leading the Anti-Japanese War and the revolutionary liberation movement. Thousand of eager students and other young patriots, workers who escaped from the slavery of Japanese factories and peasants who had seen their homes destroyed by the invaders and traitors, were making their way to Yanan.

Taking the Party as a whole, Comrade Liu was able to say of it:

The Chinese Communist Party is one of the best Communist Parties in the world. It is powerfully armed with Marxist-Leninist theory, and, at the same time, it has inherited the finest traditions of the many progressive thinkers and prominent men who have made great achievements in past generations in China's history. It stands for the most progressive and the brightest side of Chinese society. In its organisation are gathered together the most splendid Chinese men and women.

At the same time, he points out, the Party was not without its defects and mistakes. Not all members measured up to the strict standards by which the fighter for victory in the revolution and for the achievement of Communism is judged. Liu Shao-ch'i lists and describes the different kinds of errors and outlook which were to be found among comrades and explains:

Why are there still such bad things in the splendid organisation of our Party? The reason, I think, is very simple. It is that our Party is not a Party that has fallen from the heavens; it is a Party which has grown out of the existing Chinese society. Although in general our Party members are relatively the best Chinese men and women, the vanguard of the Chinese proletariat, they come, however, from every stratum of Chinese society and are still living in this society which is replete with the influences of the exploiters — selfishness, intrigues, bureaucracy and every kind of filthy thing. Most of our best Party members are unlikely to be influenced by such things, but it is so strange that there should still be other Party members who to a greater or lesser extent bring into our Party, or reflect in our Party, some of the filthy things of society? Is it
anything strange that there are muddy stains on a person who crawls out of the mud and who constantly dabbles in the mud? It is not strange at all.

Those who joined the Party came from many different social strata. At first some of them were confused in their aims and motives. "For example," says Comrade Liu Shao-chi, "some peasant comrades regarded as 'Communists' the heaven of the local despots and the distribution of the land' which we carried out in the past and they did not understand genuine Communism as meaning anything more when they joined the Party. At the present time quite a few people have joined the Party chiefly because of the Commissar's determined resistance to Japan and because of the anti-Japanese united front. . . . Some came because they looked up to the prestige of the Party or because they recognized, though only in a vague way, that the Communist Party can save China. And finally there were even some individuals who came because they counted on the Communists for tax reduction, or because they hoped to become influential in the future, or because their relatives and friends brought them in, etc."

It was natural that such comrades lacked a clear social outlook and definite understanding of what it means to be a Communist in practice. Yet, these comrades were required to help solve the severe struggles which the Party and the whole of China yet had to face. It was not just a question of understanding Marxism in general, or tactics and strategy in particular, but also individually the possibilities of Socialism. It was a question of giving concrete Communist leadership to hundreds of millions of people, of being able to win these millions of the struggle for day by day example.

It was in these circumstances that these lectures were given by Comrade Liu Shao-chi summarizing the rich experiences of the Party and their personal experiences in the development of what Comrade Liu calls the "Party spirit," on the overarching of non-proletarian, anti-revolutionary viewpoints and habits of thought and action.

These lectures emerge directly out of the needs of the Communist Party of China. And they draw on some of the qualities of earlier Chinese thinkers, with apt quotations from their writings. Yet by their profound insight into the essence of Communist activity in the service of humanity, their conclusions are of universal application.

* * *

"In a class society," says Comrade Liu Shao-chi, "man's class characteristic forms the very nature and substance of man."

Adopting this fundamental approach, he shows both why and how Communists must consciously examine and mould themselves to be able the better to serve as the vanguard of the proletarian class. As far as joining the Party is concerned, he explains, all that is required are certain minimum qualifications acceptance of the principles and constitution, payment of membership dues and the performance of tasks assigned in one of the Party's organizations. But there is the duty on every Communist not to be satisfied with this minimum, but to set himself maximum standards, "to try to master the essence, spirit and methods which made Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin what they were."

Putting it in the simplest terms, he says, "Revolutionaries exist because counter-revolutionaries still exist" and declares that "we Communist Party members are the most advanced revolutionaries in modern history and are the contemporary fighting and driving force in changing society and the world. . . . It is in the course of ceaseless struggle against the counter-revolutionaries that the Communist Party members change society, change the world and at the same time change themselves."

He then defines the development for the development of a proletarian revolutionary. To progress as a conscious revolutionary requires the combination of two things experience, tempering, "melting" in practical struggle, and the "cultivation" of one's ideas, the mastering of Marxism-Leninism.

The Communist must practice "self-cultivation" to develop himself as a revolutionary, and no limit is placed on the possibilities of such a development. Marxist "self-cultivation", Comrade Liu Shao-chi explains, is far removed from the isolated, idealistic, abstract, inner reflection of ancient Chinese scholars and religious believers. For a Marxist there cannot be any separation of theory from practice and it is false to think that anyone can really master the theory and method of Marxism-Leninism while standing aloof from the practical struggle, or without at the same time taking up fully the proletarian standpoint in practice.

* * *

The lectures deal mainly with "the ideological cultivation of Party members". They define the meaning of ideological cultivation, explain the aims of Communism, examine the relation between the individual Party member and the Party, give examples of erroneous thinking among Party members, trace the origins of these and analyse the different kinds of attitudes which Party members adopt towards errors and defects in the Party.

It is impossible to convey in this introduction more than a brief mention of the richness of the treatment of all these questions. Everyone in the working class movement anywhere in the world must, to a greater or lesser extent, have come up against the kind of problems dealt with here and had to draw conclusions guiding his and other people's conduct in these matters.

Comrade Liu Shao-chi defines "the ideological cultivation of Party members" as "in the main a struggle in one minds between the ideology of the proletariat and other ideologies; a struggle in our minds between the Communist outlook on life and the Communist world outlook on the one hand, and all other outlooks on life and world outlooks on the other; and a struggle between two concepts: the personal interests and aims of the members and the interests and aims of the Party and of the people."

Fundamentally, the aim of ideological cultivation is "to steel us as loyal, pure, progressive, model Party members and cadres" to develop the "party spirit of a Communist". The party spirit of a Communist is "the highest crystallization of the class character, the substance and interests of the proletariat. The steeling and cultivation of a Communist in the Party spirit is the remoulding of his substance." Therefore, "the Communist Party should develop the many great and progressive characteristics of the proletariat to the highest level" and "every Communist should remould himself in accordance with these characteristics. . . ."

The standard set for defining the correct relationship between a Communist's personal interests and the interests of the Communist Party is the highest noble standard. "A member of our Party is no longer just an ordinary person," says Comrade Liu. "He is a conscious vanguard fighter of the proletariat; and whether or not a Communist Party member can absolutely and unconditionally subordinate his personal interest to the interest of the Communist Party is the criterion with which to test his loyalty to the Party, to the revolution and to the Communist cause." He teaches that "to sacrifice one's personal interests and even one's life without the slightest hesitation and even with a feeling of happiness, for the cause of the Party, for class and national liberation and for the establishment of the highest manifestation of Communist ethics."

Where a Party member has fully educated himself in this way he will develop certain qualities; and five different kinds of qualities are listed: 1. A high Communist moral standard, which includes loyalty and ardent love for his comrades, for revolutionaries and working people; the ability to consider other people's problems from their points of view; at the same time the capacity to contend with the most vicious enemies of mankind. He will be the first to suffer hardship and the last to enjoy himself; 2. Courage to fight for the truth, including courage to expose his mistakes and shortcomings and boldly correct them; 3. The capacity to acquire the theory and method of Marxism-Leninism, to be objective, to be free from pre-conceived theories and to test all theories in revolutionary practice and to be "no respecter of persons" where questions of principle are involved; 4. "He will also be capable of being the most sincere, most candid and happiest of men, not fearing the criticism of others and possessing the courage to self-criticism and self-cultivation and the highest self-respect and self-esteem. "For the interests of the Party and the revolution he can also be most lenient, most tolerant and most ready to compromise and he will even
endure, if necessary, various forms of humiliation and injustice without feeling hurt or bearing grudges."

Comrade Liu goes on, "How can one's personal position be worth worrying about? One's position can never be higher than that of an emperor; nevertheless, comparing the position of an emperor with that of a fighter for the cause of Communism, how great is it after all? It is only 'a drop in the ocean'. So what is there worth worrying and braving about?" This reference to 'a drop in the ocean' is an allusion to the reply given by Stalin to 'a learned bourgeois biographer from Western Europe who visited the Soviet Union and asked Comrade Stalin what he thought about comparing Lenin with Peter the Great of Russia." Stalin replied that Lenin could be compared to the workers of the ocean, while Peter the Great was 'only a single drop in the ocean'."

The modesty and true Communist pride and humility, evidenced in these quotations, run all through the profound, subtle examination of the many shades of erroneous thinking which can do damage to the work of the Party and alienate the efforts of the Party of the proletariat. Developing his criticism of 'individual heroism', he shows that "Anyone who appoints himself as a leader or who indulges in trying to become a leader will never become a leader in our Party... The rank and file of our Party will not support their leaders those who are self-conceited, given to indulging in self-aggrandizement, personal ambition for leadership and vanity."

This is only one of many aspects of this problem that he deals with in some detail, as he calls on Party members to make a critical study of the life of Lenin and Stalin and their revolutionary working style.

The part of the book in which he traces the origins of wrong ideas and thought should be read in conjunction with his brilliant short essay on The Class Character of Man, which is included as an appendix. Here, he takes each class in Chinese society as it was and briefly and pointedly pins down its leading characteristic doctrines, ideas and forms of behaviour. "In a class society, all ideas, utterances, behaviour, social and political actions are permeated with a class character, representing the particular interests and demands of certain classes."

Thus the foundations are laid for understanding the source of differences in methods of activity among Party members, their differing ideas and viewpoints, the various non-proletarian forms of outlook in the Party through inner-Party struggle. Comrade Liu Shao-chi is critical of both these 'blindly optimistic' proclamations of defects, errors or undesirable things in the Party and those who "see nothing or almost nothing but errors, defects and undesirable things." He also separates out correct and incorrect attitudes that conduct matters towards undesirable things in the Party.

These lectures have served well and will for a long time serve as a compulsory text-book and guide to millions of heroic Party and non-Party people in China. It is well-known by now that the high standards set for Communists in these Yenan lectures of 1938 became the norm of conduct for countless thousands of Communists in the years that followed. This book will help the world to gain a deeper understanding of the qualities of the Party that led the Chinese Revolution to victory.

Without an appreciation of the great qualities and standards of conduct which the Chinese Communist Party has systematically inculcated in its members—and through them in millions of others—it is impossible to understand the unflinching, selfless and glorious spirit of the heroic Chinese people's volunteers in Korea, men and women with a high political consciousness of what they are fighting for, a tender care and consideration for the Korean people and leniency and forbearance towards the enemy soldiers once they lay down their arms. It is a book that inspires respect and gives superehuman confidence that no force on earth can prevent a country with such a leadership from accomplishing its immediate tasks of construction and industrialisation and of leading China victoriously to Socialism and Communism.

Every page of this book has lessons for all who would add their efforts to the achievement of peace and progress. It will stimulate every reader to re-examine his ideas, his behaviour, his contribution to the cause, giving him at the same time some idea of his shortcomings. It comes from the thought that the standards here set are those of the Party that has led the liberation of nearly a fifth of the human race against the U.S.-armed Kuomintang troops in the Northeast and North China. It fought 5 million engagements and accounted for 21,000 enemy troops.

With the aid of the revolutionary forces of the whole country, the masses of China thus made an end of the Kuomintang and feudal yoke. The Autonomous Regional Government was triumphantly proclaimed at Ulaanbaatar, a national congress of the people of Inner Mongolia, Ulanfu, the famous veteran Mongolian revolutionary, was elected chairman. Thus began a new stage in the life of the people of Inner Mongolia, united for the first time in their history.

Fundamental Reconstruction

During the past four years, the regional people's government led by the Communist Party has carried through a series of far-reaching measures for the political, economic, social and cultural reconstruction of the area.

The domination of the feudal class who ruled the haimans as the hereditary chief executive and the foreign imperialists has been ended. People's representative conferences have been established by democratic election in every league, banner, village and settlement. Most have met more than five times, while the majority have held from six to ten meetings. The people have elected the members of the village people's government committees, the basic administrative units in the region.

It is through these conferences that the people discuss and take decisions to solve their problems both old and new, and their decisions are taken as the basis of government work. People's organisations have been set up in every village, flag and banner. The Chinese Communist Party, the Communist League (male), the Young Communist League, the Women's Federation, the Tibetan Youth Association, the Chinese Young People's League, the Chinese Students' Association, the Chinese Christian Students' League, the Chinese Catholic Students' League, and the Chinese Catholic Students' Federation are now active in all parts of the region. These are composed of all the people in the region and are now active in all parts of the region. These are composed of all the people in the region and are now active in all parts of the region.

The economic bases of feudalism have been uprooted by the land reform in the agricultural districts where most of the region's population is concentrated. It was carried out in the midst of the war of liberation. The landlords' land was confiscated and distributed to the peasants who were landless or who had only a small plot of land, where nomad animal husbandry predominates. Democratic reforms have emancipated the herdsmen.

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

Peng Sau-ke

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region established on May 1, 1947, was the first national autonomous region to be created within the People's Republic of China. It laid therefore in itself as an example of the national minorities' policy of the People's Government. The Autonomous Region is one of the most brilliant ones. Problems have been solved within a space of months that former regimes deemed insoluble.

Inner Mongolia with its area of some 600,000 square kilometers has a population of 4,600,000, including more than 600,000 Mongolians with smaller groups of Solons, Koreans, Tungus and Barulks. The rest are called Han Chinese. The area is today divided into six leagues—Hinggan, Khu-Nam, Jeren, Chahouota, Silingol and Cahangot. Its subsidiary areas, which formerly Mongolian nomadic tribal divisions, are now equivalent to the administrative regions and counties of the rest of the country.

The Autonomous Region is rich in natural resources. Three-fifths of its surface is prairie, ideal for animal husbandry. Flecks of sheep, horses, cattle, camels graze on its rich pastures. All of them form the majority of the population of those areas which contain about 6 per cent of the whole region's population, and of course, of its part of the country's wealth. In the Khingan mountains to the east the magnificent virgin forests form one of the biggest timber-producing countries. Tali taiga provides considerable quantities of fish. Preliminary surveys indicate an abundance of mineral resources such as coal, iron ore, tungsten, etc.

Yet for centuries this richly endowed land was the scene of a long drawn out tragedy. The Mongolian population was decreasing year by year. As a result of the feudalism and imperialism, their economy was reduced to a state of chronic crises. Hordes and herdsmen were ravaged by disease and starvation. Manufacture and starvation were rife. Ignorance, superstition and reaction are no better suited to maintain the domination of the reactionary rulers. This was the hunting ground of all sorts of international adventurers and imperialist agents. The Japanese militarists attempted to denationalize the area and wipe out those who protested.

But over the years the Mongols rose again and again against their oppressors. Finally joining with the revolutionary forces led by the Chinese Communist Party, the Mongolian people found the way forward. In 1945, the Mongolian cavalry detachment was formed as part of the People's Liberation Army. It took part in decisive battles
This over-all development of agriculture, animal husbandry and industry has taken place against the background of the general economic advance of the whole country. The transformation of the economy was initiated with that of the rest of China on March 30, 1951, a year after the 12-year-old infestation was brought under control through massive propaganda and educational work. Between 1949 and 1956, altogether 217,000 hectares of wastelands were reclaimed. Modern-old teams have been organised on a wide scale. In the Liao river project, 4,200,000 peasants of Inner Mongolia and the Northeast united to build a 5,000 km. long dyke. Farm tools and methods have been greatly improved. Productivity of land and labor has increased steadily. In 1950 the average productivity per hectare in the Khan-Nam league, for example, was raised by 20 per cent compared with the 1946 level, thus considerably surpassing the 1936 (pre-Anrri-
Japanese War) figure.

Animal Husbandry Develops

New pastures have been set aside before the peasants. In April 1956 a state experimental farm was organised in this same area and equipped with tractors and combines to serve as a "point plan" for new methods of scientific farming.

Great attention has also been devoted to the rehabilitation and development of animal husbandry. Flocks of horses and sheep in particular were ravaged by the Kuomintang and the Japanese invaders. The West banner in the Hulun Buir prairie was reduced by disease and robbery to less than one-third in 1944. In 1950 the West banner herds numbered 160,000. Today such herds have been increased to 500,000. Production curves have taken a sharp upward turn. As a re-

sult of the government's policy of livestock protection, the number of sheep and goats have increased. The West Banner's herds have grown to 500,000. In 1950 the sheep and goats in the whole region increased by 157 per cent over 1949 and by 14 per cent over 1945. For last year the increase is still higher. In the words of the local cattle is double that of 1945. A large number of new veterinary surgeons are being trained. The herds of the Banner have organised a big wolf-mustering campaign. The existence of the southern and eastern agricultural areas has given an important all the year round fodder base for the livestock of the north and west, thus enabling the Region to develop a wool industry.

A realistic plan of industrial development is also being carried through. During 1960 new state- owned factories have been built, and small and medium scale distillation plants have been set up. Coal mines are now being exploited. The lumber industry has been planned, and a paper and modern state direction. Industries are being developed to process the products of agricultural and animal husbandry: raising works, leather goods factories, meat canning plants, etc.

In 1950, the regional people's government de-

People's China

voted a resolution of the region's budget to indus-

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tries under exploitation. Now or the near future, most of the banners and teams of specialists from Peking came to assist the work.

In the four Manchu banners, for example, some 8,000 people were employed for 600,000 yuan and checks in a control group showed that where 76 per cent were concerned, they have a result of 40 per cent in a near-future population trend has now been reversed.

Mongolia's women have always in the past en-

joyed a greater degree of freedom than theirs Han sisters because of the conditions of nomadic life, but even they were subjected to severe social dissatisfac-

tions when they are on the way to achieving complete equality along with all the women of China. They have full political equality and as elsewhere reform has been carried out, they have received their share of land along with the men.

Cultural Renaissance

These rapidly improving material conditions in Inner Mongolia have been accompanied by a Renaissance in cultural life. Besides the new schools that have been set up in the villages mobile schools have been opened. The number of children at school has trebled, in comparison with pre-liberation days. Fifty-one per cent of all school-age children are now at school. A resolute drive is on to end illiteracy especially among adult workers, 260,000 or 5 per cent of all workers in 1950. Plans are afoot for the local development of higher educational facilities but in the meantime schools and classes are being set up in the colleges and institutes in other parts of China for special studies.

The Mongolian language is now held as the official language of the government of the Han and is studied in all schools. For the first time news-

papers, pamphlets, and books are being published in Mongolian in vast numbers. In 1950 alone more than 400,000 books were printed in Mongolian script. Also Tse-tung's Selected Works are now being trans-

lated into the Mongolian language. The People's Democratic Dictionary have already been translated and are being printed. Serious study is now being given to unearth and bring to the people the riches of Mongolian literature and folk culture in Inner Mongolia.

Fine Traditions Preserved

Many fine traditional national customs have taken on a new meaning. The national, the great fair in theSTEP was for years a fair where merchants from China, Japan and the Soviet Union came to barter. It was turned into a noisy bazaar dominated by nany market speculators. Now it has been transformed into a big national fair, where commerce and cultural exchange goes on at a constant tempo, and where the local national--are a great cultural centre for the spread of scientific knowledge.

Besides regular schools, the people's government of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region has set up winter schools and literacy classes for adults. Herdsmen of a banner in the Chahar league attend a class outside their yurt.

and the presentation of new plays, dances, musical and literary compositions. Nataian workers turned herders, bear talks on the current internal national situation and reports on government policy. Here the peasants see films of the advanced agricultural experience of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Mongolian People's Republic. Natahan each year becomes a more vivid spectacle. Mongol men and women wear their festival clothes. The men in bright silk gowns, and skillfully worked leather top-boots and saddles gay with gold, vermillion and emerald green decorations. The women dress with their national headwear and bright and silver ornaments. And all young and old, heartily enjoy the horse-racing without which no Mongolian festival is complete. This is the heyday of the great Mongolian national games of trick riding, archery, wrestling.

Mongolian folk songs and dances have attained a perfection and spirit never before seen in the past. The national cultural troops of singers and dancers have received a tumultuous reception when it performed in October, 1950 in Peking. Now over the radio net-

work centred in Ulanbot, it is becoming widely known throughout China.

This cultural freedom is complemented by re-

ligious freedom, guaranteed by the people's govern-

ment. The lamas and lamas church have full right to practice their religion. Their representatives parti-

cipate in the people's representative conferences and enjoy free religious education in schools. As a result large numbers of the monks, who were formerly cut off from the vital life of the people, are now drawn into creative work for the whole nation.

January 1, 1952

The Cultural Renaissance

Bringing"
Is it any wonder that the Mongolian people are today showing such tremendous enthusiasm in their support of their people's government and the various big national campaigns in which this country is engaged? The old strife between Mongols and Hans and other national minorities has ended. Today they co-operate closely for the common good through their various democratic organisations—the Youth League, women's organisations, the Peasant Association, mutual-aid teams and co-operative societies.

As in every other part of China, the people of Inner Mongolia are determined not to let the American aggressors get away with any attempts to undermine the peaceful construction in which they are engaged. They have taken resolute action against counter-revolutionary elements and thereby strengthened the people's democratic dictatorship.

Responding to the call of the China Peace Committee, 72 per cent of the population signed the appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact and voted against the re-armament of Japan. The movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea has swept through the steppe land. Herdsmen, peasants, workers and lamas have joined together in a yet firmer consolidation of the democratic united front to sign "parts of national unity and patriotism". Donations collected are sufficient to buy 20 planes and other heavy equipment to aid the people's volunteers in Korea. Many volunteers from Inner Mongolia are regularing the aggressor on the Korean battlefields.

It is with such advances that the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region approaches its fifth anniversary. The achievements already made in political, economic and cultural construction give complete confidence that even swifter advances will be made in the future. Within the People's Republic, within the context of the New Democracy led by the Communist Party and the Central People's Government, the form of the autonomous region gives a national minority full freedom of development of its national life, its economy and culture. This form enables it with the fraternal aid of the Han people to carry out consistently and resolutely reforms that are essential for its advance to a higher stage of social organisation—to Socialism. All this is amply demonstrated by the example of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

China's National Autonomous Regions

The People's Republic of China now has over one hundred national autonomous regions. They have been established under the authority of the Common Programme, New China's basic law, Article 50 of which reads: "All nationalities within the boundaries of the People's Republic of China are equal. They shall establish unity and mutual aid among themselves, and shall oppose imperialism and their own public enemies, so that the People's Republic of China will become a big, fraternal and co-operative family composed of all its nationalities. Greater nationalism and chauvinism shall be opposed. Acts involving discrimination, oppression and splitting of the unity of the various nationalities shall be prohibited."

"All nationalities," states Article 53, "shall have freedom to develop their dialects and languages, to preserve or reform their traditions, customs and religious beliefs. The People's Government shall assist the masses of the people of all national minorities to develop their political, economic, cultural and educational construction work."

With the exception of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, all these new local autonomous governments were set up during the past two years, among the Tibetans in eastern Sikkim province and the Moslems, Minor, Yis and Yaks in other parts of the country. The Ching-chuan nationality in Inner Mongolia with about 1,000 members also, has its own administration. In places where different nationalities are living together, 162 governments have been established which are jointly run by their representatives. In areas where even small groups of minority people are gathered, they are given special representation in the local people's governments.

As a result of this policy based on the Leninist-Stalinist principles of national policy as applied by Chairman Mao Tse-tung to the existing conditions in China, "unprecedented unity has been achieved among the various nationalities in China," as Li Wei-han, Director of the Commission of Nationalities Affairs of the Central People's Government, said at the recent session of the Commission in Peking (December 14, 1951).

In his reply to a telegram of greetings sent by representatives of 14 different nationalities of Northwest China meeting this month to co-ordinate their efforts in the patriotic campaign to increase production and practise economy, Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out that one of the reasons why imperialism dared to bully China in the past was because China's various nationalities were not united. "But those days are gone for good," he concludes. "Since the very day of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, our various nationalities have begun to unite into a great, friendly and co-operative family, strong enough to defeat any aggression of imperialism and to build our Motherland into a prosperous and strong country."

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

The first national autonomous region established in the People's Republic of China shows how the New Democracy enables a formerly exploited and dying national minority to free itself, swiftly develop its economy and culture and ride the road to prosperity and happiness.
New Inner Mongolia

Feudal and imperial exploitation, disease and malnutrition were wiping out the Mongol nationality. Liberation led by the Chinese Communist Party has brought a new dawn and a very sphere of life.

The People’s Leader—Ulanfu, veteran revolutionary and chairman of the people’s government of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, on a visit to the Chahar league.

At Natsan Fair—Sharing the growing national prosperity, the Inner Mongolian people’s purchasing power in 1950 was 40% of that of 1948. Manufactured goods are quickly sold by a state trading booth at the fair.

Emancipated Women—Delegates to a people’s representative conference sign their names on the roster. The women of Inner Mongolia today share the power of deciding their destinies equally with men.

Youth—The free youths of Inner Mongolia today face perspectives as broad and bright as their limitless steppes.

Death to the Plague—Mongol health specialists at work. Bubonic plague claimed 12,000 victims in 1947. Anti-plague measures reduced this figure to 17 in 1950.
Dances of Today

The dance of New China includes such richly diverse elements as modern folk dances, particularly of the national minorities, and dances of the reformed classical theatre.

Poetry expresses aspirations. Songs chant out our emotions. When songs are inadequate, art complements them with the dance—the gestures of our hearts, the movements of our feet—sings the Shih Kung classic.

For more than three thousand years the dance in China has been a popular and cultured form of entertainment. By the time of the Sung dynasty, a thousand years ago, in its theatrical form this art was already developing the elaborate actions of conventional movements that are the classical model for the dances we see in the Peking opera of today. When the people are happy, they dance. They developed a rich culture of the dance in China. But the bitterness of life under the corrupt Manchu regime, under the world and Koouitang, the daily horror of reactionary wars, plunder, pestilence and mass starvation stained the spirit of the dance among the people.

Two years ago the revolution restored this art wholly to the masses. But this cultural heritage, overlaid with the excesses of age and moral decline, needed reforms to meet the people's new demands. This work is being carried out by the revolutionary cultural groups united in the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circle in close collaboration with the people.

Their work has taken three forms: the adaptation or reform of the classical or stage dance to modern needs; the development of the many national folk dance forms, particularly of the national minorities, and the assimilation of the dance experience of other lands, particularly of the mass dance movement of the U.S.S.R.

The classical opera dancers have been faced with a task of great responsibility for they are the sole custodians of a huge and complex repertoire. In reforming their art they must be careful not to reject something that is vital to the people. In August, 1951 they selected two dances from this repertoire as examples of their new work and performed them at the World Youth Festival in Berlin. They showed a story about the folk hero Wu Sung killing the tiger and the new version of the Crossroads, a comedy in which two knights of the people mistakenly fight each other while attempting to save another hero from the emperor's man. Re-establishing the democratic content of the original, these dances were received with enormous interest. Thus reformed this ancient art enjoys an unrivalled popularity throughout the country.

The folk dances too are growing and developing new forms expressive of the new content of life. The Fox Dance, for instance, depicting a young girl trying to catch a butterfly—symbolizing her young lover—will her fan, was a popular Shantung dance of courtship. Young, in rural North-west China, was an ancient ritual dance that developed into a gay festival spectacle. No attention was paid to such beautiful people's creations in the old days, but liberation has transformed them and made them nationally popular. Today, through the love theme, the Fox Dance expresses the happiness of rural life. Yangko marched with the People's Army from the villages to the cities and has become one of the most popular dance movements, deeply influencing the forms of plays and public spectacles. Born as a dance expressing the happy collective life of the peasants, today it expresses the triumphant joy of the whole nation.

Hidden Treasures

For centuries the dances of the national minorities were treasures sealed in obscure corners of the land. Today their brilliance enlightens the whole country. Last year alone the Northwest Dance Troupe visited more than 40 nationalities and learnt more than 100 new dances. There are no detailed statistics for all dance groups but the huge scope of such work is exemplified by the fact that all the national minorities now have their dance ensembles. Northwest China alone has more than 50,000 professional dramatic workers and folk artists who have performed in the past year to over 8,000,000 people.

Today China's modern dance movement is headed by Wu Sheng, chairman of the All-China Dancers' Association and Taiz Al-in, a talented ballerina. Reflecting the revolutionary spirit of the people, their dancing is based on the study of the people's dances and the best progressive trends abroad. They have now been joined by the famous Korean dancer Choi Sung U. Their subjects speak for themselves: The Doves of Peace, a ballet; the group dance, Victory of the Korean People; vignettes of modern life; stage versions of folk dances, modernizations of the classics. A typical adaptation of an old theme is the Red Silk Dance presented by Taiz Al-in's group. This combines the classical with the modern folk dance. In Mei Lan-fang's Peking opera Angel Scattering Blossoms, the dancer has a long silken scarf whose soft curves blend with the delicate gestures of the dancer to create an evanescent and languid beauty. Now this solo has been turned into a group dance. Young men and women in bright apple green costumes dance with joyful rhythms, their red silk scarves flying and flashing in the light. Yangko steps give dash and vigour to every movement. The dance now expresses the victorious feelings of our era.

At the 1951 World Youth Festival Chinese dances were awarded a first prize. It was an indication of the swift advance of the art in the past two years. In July, 1949 there were only six dance troupes and less than 100 professional dancers in revolutionary China. Today there are 124 dance troupes and more than 1,000 dancers as well as several major schools. In addition every school, factory, army unit, institution, thousands of villages have their own dance groups.

On the eve of 1952, with the joyous memories of this year's achievements, looking forward with full confidence to a yet greater tomorrow, everywhere in China, at countless celebrations the people dance, because they are happy.
Creating Capital for New China

An Example from the Northeast

Chou Sheng

By the end of October, 1951 the workers of Northeastern enterprises had accumulated capital sums to the value of over ten million tons of grain by increased production and the practice of strict economy in operations. And the movement continues.

With this huge sum you could buy 22 textile mills each with fifty thousand spindles, or you could use it to build a power station with a capacity of eight hundred thousand kilowatts.

This ten million ton grain-value does not, of course, represent the total industrial output of the Northeast. It is an extra sum patriotically created by the workers over and above the production target set for 1951.

The industrial rehabilitation of the Northeast only commenced in earnest in 1949 after the whole area and the main industrial centres had been liberated. Yet by 1950 industrial production had already reached 73.1 per cent of the 1943 figure, the highest level ever recorded, and this in spite of wholesale Kureenbing destruction. The target for 1951, which was set 10 per cent above the figure for 1950, was 89.9 per cent of the 1943 level. The speed of rehabilitation has been remarkable. But the workers are determined to increase it still more.

The Northeastern workers, who are nearest to the danger threatening our country resulting from the American invasion of Korea, fully understand that the success of their efforts both helps to help the Chinese people's volunteers crush the aggression of the American imperialists and to consolidate the national defense. It is to safeguard China's security and peace in the East and throughout the world. As a result, the workers, farmers, and in every walk of life, worked hard to lay the foundations of an industrial and commercial framework for the country's development.

In New China, state-owned enterprises are the property of the people, of the workers. Through democratic management they directly participate in the management of their plants. Every initiative of the workers is encouraged and the management can count on their full support.

In May, 1951 Kao Kang, Chairman of the Northeast People's Government, called on the workers of the Northeast to produce a capital sum equal in value to five million tons of grain over and above their original 1951 target. Workers in individual mines and factories immediately discussed their share in this plan. When they sent their revised plans back to the government, it was found that they had set themselves substantially higher targets—totaling ten million tons—one hundred per cent more than the original amount called for by Kao Kang.

10,000,000 Ton Target

With this gigantic sum as the target the workers launched an emulation campaign. By the end of September, only a few months after it had begun, 48 state factories and mines had fulfilled their targets three months ahead of schedule. Factories and mines under the direction of the Department of Industry of the Northeast People's Government executed those of the provincial government had by the end of September accumulated capital equivalent to 6,812,588 tons of grain. By the end of October factories and mines etc. had already reached the over-all target of ten million tons.

The great industrial centres of Mukden, Fushun, Anshan, Port Arthur and Dairen gave the most outstanding contributions. Mukden, the largest industrial centre in the Northeast, fulfilled its target of two million tons by the end of October. In November it revised its plan to 2,500,000 tons, but by the end of 1951 it is expected that even this target will be bested. In another five hundred thousand tons, thus making a grand total of three million tons. Fushun, where one of the biggest open cast coal mines in the world is situated, fulfilled its target of 1,415,000 tons by the end of October and revised its target upwards to two million tons in November.

Since the movement to increase production and practise economy was launched, it has swept through the whole of the Northeast. Factories in light and heavy industry, factories large and small, all took up the work of increasing production in friendly competition. Altogether, one million workers of the Northeast have been mobilized in the campaign which has transformed the entire atmosphere of the factories and mines. The answer, to the question how such remarkable results have been achieved in so short a time may be found in the political consciousness of the workers and their high labour enthusiasm.

So far we have been talking of targets in terms of tons of grain. The workers, however, also think of their targets graphically in terms of tanks, planes and artillery for national defence. "How many planes can our output buy?" is a question they always ask. In late 1951, the story of how a volunteer hero shot down several American planes with an anti-aircraft gun made a particularly vivid impression on the workers of an electronic shop who were aiming to contribute capital equivalent to the value of one anti-aircraft gun. It brought home to them how new and impressive way how the output of their factory was contributing to the defence of the people from the air and from the sea.

Increased production also directly raises the workers' standard of living. In the Northeast Non-ferrous Metal Plant, for example, when the movement began, the management and the trade union concluded a collective agreement to achieve the common target. The trade union, on behalf of the workers, promised to fulfil its patriotic pact and to conduct an emulation campaign. The management, on the other hand, agreed to give every worker a sleeping space—eighty beds, new homes for 120 families and a modern nursery.

Production Risks, Wages Rise

In one of the machine-building works in Mukden, the output target for 1951 was originally fixed at 2.1 times the 1950 figure. Altogether, the factory found that it could raise its output 2.4. 1 times. This increase swelled the management and workers' wages. Not many times is it called. 120 per cent what it was before. Wages also took a jump upwards. In the course of the year wages were raised by 26 per cent more than before the campaign.

At the end of 1949 wages in the Northeast were 27 per cent more than in January the same year. By 1950 wages increased over 70 per cent. Incompele figures for 1011 show that wages are gaining another 15 per cent over 1959. In addition, the adoption of the Labour Insurance Regulations has brought increased welfare facilities to the workers. These are substantial advances in terms of everyday life. But the workers are not resting on their laurels. They are more than ever inspired by the noble ideals and lofty aims of the New Democratic constitution.

Today, they often discuss and debate the vision of a Socialist society. They follow with intense interest the story of Socialist construction in the U.S.R. They take encouragement from the great projects undertaken by the Soviet people that are laying the foundation for the advance to Communism. They look forward to the day when China too will have a powerful industrial base to serve the needs of the people, a mechanical agriculture to produce food and raw materials in abundance, a flourishing, Wei Shuo-hui, a worker in No. 4 Mukden Rubber Shoe Factory, is typical of many. She was a girl of eleven when she went to work as a sewer in the factory. That she was willing to get her pay and have a better life than she had in the village. Then she began to hear about Socialism and the tasks of the workers. A door suddenly opened before her. Now, Wei Shuo-hui works for the day when Socialism with its tasks will be a mighty servant of the masses. She has been a leader in the movement to reduce waste of time in the workshop. She says, "If I should I was at work I would suddenly open before her. Now, Wei Shuo-hui works for the day when Socialism with its tasks will be a mighty servant of the masses. She has been a leader in the movement to reduce waste of time in the workshop. She says, "If I should I was at work I would

Selling a patriote post

Woodcut by Chou Ya

January 1, 1952

People's China
P.O.W. Reply to U.S. Lies

Since the commencement of the Korean cease-fire talks sub-committee meetings on the exchange of P.O.W.s, the families of the P.O.W.s and all peace loving people in the world have been waiting for an early agreement. The latest efforts of the Korean-Chinese delegation, progress has been obstructed by the irresponsible, stalling tactics of the American negotiators who did not stop at lies and attempts to mislead the representatives of the monstrous nations manufactured by the U.S. is given in the following message by the elected representatives of the P.O.W.s themselves. The message is as follows: Amurkire H. Huggins, U.S.-British War Prisoners’ Peace Organization, as well as the Chairman (Lt. Colonel Paul V. Littie) and members of the Peace Committee, Camp No. 12.

To the peace-loving peoples throughout the world:

We, the undersigned, being members of the Central Committee of Prisoners’ Peace Organization, and the Peace Committee of Camp No. 12, wish to express to you this message, which is the heartfelt desire of all the United Nations war prisoners in Korea.

We want to go home. For many of us this is the first time we have had a chance to cut out our pruners of war. Although the Chinese people’s volunteers are treating us wonderfully, giving us food and attention to our needs with great kindness, nevertheless we miss our homelands very much. We want to go home.

The reasons for our desire are simple enough. We want to see our wives, children and our parents. We long for a peaceful life like we used to be. We are sick of the massacre, of seeing all the indiscriminate bombing of the Korean people by U.S. and U.N. planes, which is killing more and more people every day needlessly, as we witnessed last August at Pyongyang when over one hundred and twenty-six aircrafts attacked the city systematically. We also hate to learn of our buddies being sacrificed at the front, and know that the front is always in delay. We desire more and more lives wasted in vain.

This is why all of us have been and still are longing to return to our own country to the armsfield negotiations going on at present. Especially now that the delegations are discussing the exchange of the prisoners of war and the negotiations have become acute.

Yet we know that delaying tactics have been employed against the U.S. side. The U.S. delegation has used every kind of device for obstructing peace in order to accomplish certain results elsewhere. The U.N. side, however, has taken all their tactics into account in the U.S.A. and the signing of the separate peace treaty with Japan. Perhaps at this very moment that every member of the U.N. delegation brings forth some new tactics to prevent its being realized. At any rate, peace seems just beyond our grasp.

An example of these delaying tactics is the recent statement made by Colonel James M. Hanley of the U.N. side that the Chinese people’s volunteers and the Korean People’s Army have stubbornly maintained the U.S. prisoners of war in North Korea. This is not true. It is clear. It presents a pretext for delaying the peace negotiations still further. It is designed to fan war hysteria in the U.S.A. and other countries by arousing the anger of the U.N. forces and the morale of the frontline troops.

Therefore, to refute this statement, several P.O.W.s describe their experiences as follows:

Master Sergeant JOHN F. PORTER, Company K, 25th Infantry Regiment, a member of the Central Committee:
The Chinese volunteers had surrounded us, with their bayonets fixed. We heard them shout in broken English, "Don’t shoot, we are your friends."" Following that we were surrounded, and having many casualties, we decided to surrender. After we surrendered, the Chinese people’s volunteers did everything to avoid killing them when surrounded in battle, and calling the same thing to them, "Don’t shoot, we are your friends." The Chinese people’s volunteers do not know English, but all of them learned these words. The fact that so many P.O.W.s have heard these words just before being captured proves that it is the policy of the Chinese people’s volunteers to try to save our lives.

Can anyone with a clear conscience call this "murder of war prisoners"? I can’t.

ELIZABETH EDWARDS, 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles, 29th British Brigade, a member of the Central Committee:

After capture in the early hours of January 4, 1951, a group of us were walking to a P.O.W. camp in the rear. While walking one day, I became ill and I knew that walking would cause me a lot of agony. The Chinese volunteers (our captors) became aware of my condition, they were very concerned and asked me, "Are you sure you can walk tonight?" I was still very much feeling ill. They offered to carry me, but I refused. I am sure you can imagine, if I became separated from the main body, I had heard that I would be killed, I had been told that the Chinese volunteers thought that the best...
It was autumn. A gust of chilly wind rushed into Liao Chon’s room, scattering the papers on his desk. Liao Chon couldn’t help but exclaim, “Ah, the frost!”

Liao Chon’s room was a cozy den, with a large window that looked out over the serene village. The sun was setting, casting a warm glow through the glass. Liao Chon was a simple man, content with his life in the countryside. He had recently purchased a young sow, which he was eager to introduce to the poster of the Three District’s Proposal.

Liao Chon picked up the poster and studied it carefully. He was particularly interested in the section that read, “The Third District’s Proposal.”

Liao Chon had been a farmer all his life, and he understood the importance of the proposals. He knew that the proposals were designed to help the peasants improve their lives and increase their production. He wanted to make sure that the proposals would be implemented properly. He knew that the proposals were a direct result of the Communist Party’s strategy to improve rural areas and promote agricultural development.

Liao Chon decided to take the poster to the village head, who would be responsible for implementing the proposals. He knew that it was his duty to ensure that the proposals were carried out properly.

Liao Chon carefully folded the poster and left it on his desk, preparing to discuss it with the village head at the next meeting.

The village head would certainly understand the importance of the proposals, and Liao Chon was confident that he would be able to convince him of their merits. He knew that the proposals were a key part of the Communist Party’s strategy to improve rural areas and promote agricultural development.

Liao Chon took a deep breath and prepared himself for the meeting. He knew that it would be a busy day, but he was confident that he could handle it. He knew that the proposals were a key part of the Communist Party’s strategy to improve rural areas and promote agricultural development.

Liao Chon smiled as he thought about the future of his village. He knew that with the help of the proposals, the peasants would be able to improve their lives and increase their production. He was confident that the village would thrive under the leadership of the Communist Party.

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The delegates discussed and argued and finally came to a decision. For it was understood that the brick embankment of the sixth district needed mending far less badly than those of the other districts; one could hardly decide either way without affecting the public welfare.

The report was made by Comrade Chao, the secretary of the county government, giving the annual accounts for the previous year and the budget for the coming one. The report was carefully made, item after item. Secretary Chao interpreted and emphasized certain points to be sure everyone followed them.

The third district had first claim. He used both the blank card and his fingers. If he noticed they were puffed, he would explain all over again until the whispers were smoothed out on their foreheads.

No, to tell him this," said another female voice. "Since the government encouraged cotton planting, we no more beef that get while bread every two or three days.

At last Lao Chin was allowed to mount the dyno which was prepared for him. His fellow villagers still crowded around him.

"Brother Lao Chin, have a toast! To your success, and to our government who has been and will be a blessing to us!"

Lao Chin emptied the cup in one gulp, waved his hand to the villagers and set forth. The villagers waved after the rider till he was lost from sight.

Two years before, Lao Chin had been a hired laborer; he had been unable to stand his head in this village. After the Communists came, he was given the opportunity to try his hand at work, and later he had been elected one of the labor heroes of the county.

Next year, the third district elected him to its delegation. The people's conference was held in this village. After the Communities came, he was given the opportunity to try his hand at work, and later he had been elected one of the labor heroes of the county.

Through the anxiety of the national construction, the third district had been allotted for water conservancy. The truth was that this amount would be more than enough to repair one big dyke for a single district, but it would not be nearly enough for two. And besides, there were other conservancy works that needed attention.

There were those who supported the conservancy works in the county, all concerned with the rebuilding of dykes. There was the dyke along the canal in the first district, and the so-called "Lao Ya" river in the third district; and another in the sixth district.

This year the government had more than increased its budget for this purpose. If we consider the proposal should be met first. It was a difficult problem to solve.

The dyke in the district is also vitally important. It was also destroyed by the reactionary Kimsin-tang. In July, the tailors' air force came to raid the fishing boats on the river. These boats were badly damaged and seriously damaged the dyke. The government of the district decided to hold a meeting to raise the money. I call your attention to the need to protect this dyke particularly because there is a railroad passing through our district. And so the government thinks the proposal should be met first. It was a difficult problem to solve.

January 1, 1952

People's China
For three days and nights people from the village came to keep guard and did not dare close their eyes. They became worn out and increasingly anxious. Scarcely had nightfall come, they would lie down together to rest deep into the ground to strengthen the foundations. The tension grew.

Lao Ching walked along the dyke with the comrade from the county disaster prevention bureau; looking at the heaving river, treacherous and whitish with foam in the darkness. A terrific noise struck his heart, and he could not help saying, half to himself: "Did I make a mistake to withdraw the proposal for a brick dyke?"

Shang Wen stopped upon a water rat and killed it under his foot.

"No one at the conference thought so," he said.

"But if, the dyke is washed away, I'll go to death. Oh, what a mistake!"

"Do you really think so?" Comrade Tsao, the Party representative, asked from behind.

"I'm sure of it."

"If the dyke collapses somewhere, it is not that district's delegate who is to blame, but the whole consorvancy plan." At this moment, they heard voices raised in anger. They stood and listened.

"I shall say what I like. And it's nobody's business." It was the husky voice of Fourth Lao Kang.

"I'd make you shut up, you old gosiper!" the ruler of the village, who was almost 70 years old, and who had 10 children, cried.

Lao Ching's group hurriedly went up to pacify them. Erh Haing sat at the top of his voice.

"He says that Lao Ching has betrayed our district, that he's been bribed by the first district. Don't you think he's a traitor to say things like that?"

"It's the truth," Fourth Lao Kang shouted back. "If the dyke had been repaired in time, I wouldn't be so worried. Now I'll have to hand over the district for the third time if it wasn't for this. It's a scandal!"

Shang Wen looked up at the sky, and noticed a faint halo round the moon. He gave a warning that the wind would soon be up. Everybody came back to the camp tent.

Shang Wen knew Fourth Lao Kang very well; whenever the old man was tired, he would get bad- tempered, and would then grow unusually "Uncle Kang, you'd better have a little rest in the tent. I'll take your place."

Fourth Lao Kang threw away his spade and, without any words, turned and walked away from the young man.

An emergency meeting of the Party and the Youth League members was summoned by Comrade Tsao, to stir up the League members to follow the example of the Party members, and said the Party members should do their duty with the utmost determination. If he said that, members of the Party and the League should unite all the masses and take the lead. No one should behave like Fourth Lao Kang and Erh Haing, who had just had quarrelling; they ought to be criticized in their group.

After the meeting all the members went back to their tents. They gathered in a corner of the members of the League and Party, and the feelings which had surged up seemed to quiet down. All concentrated on their sleep, but Shang Wen could distinctly hear the spades turning up the earth and the hammering at the piles.

Fourth Lao Kang lay in the tent. He had not slept for two or three nights. His eyelids were dry and burning and his voice was strange. Shang Wen had been in a turmoil and that kept him awake. He opened his eyes and found Lao Ching standing just above him and with a determined look on his face. He could not sit up but was gently pushed down by Lao Ching, who said, "Get your sleep, old chap, you need it."

"I can't."

"Why, upset again?"

"My word! What do you think? ... Suppose we had had the dyke finished, we wouldn't be so fright- ened. The people of the first district were not having it under the sun; they seem to be on top of the world now."

"Don't concern yourself, our turn will come sooner or later."

"I'd rather have it sooner. Just think, after acres of beautiful cotton fields. What a shame to have them all smashed up!"

"It won't be that bad, old chap. The river won't break through. There's the Party. There's the people's Government. We've got a powerful dyke to help us. We must do our best, and our cotton plants will be kept unharmed."

But Lao Ching was not reassured.

The wind had begun to rustle among the leaves. Lao Ching was startled and rushed out to the work- ing area.

"Hurry up!" he heard the people on the dyke shouting. He found that a part of the dyke was threatened to crumble, and began to help several dozens of men standing shoulder to shoulder against the dyke to support it. The clay was soaked through. In spite of the men's efforts, the river would not give way. Muddy streaks like melting land streamed down, the men's nerves broke, and the waves became a little delayed in reaching us; that was why you got into such danger. I am still feeling guilty about it."

It was now about daybreak. The villagers from the other districts were fighting for their lives, and the dyke was a little delayed in reaching us; that was why you got into such danger. I am still feeling guilty about it.

When the Spring Festival was over, but the peasants did not yet feel ready for the busy season, the government, Lao Ching, etc., held the third conference of the district representatives.

On Lao Ching's return, the villagers went a long distance out to meet him. The military organized as a band of drum dancers and the children's choir performed peony steps in rows. At the entrance to the camp tent, Lao Ching was received by the village chairman and offered a cup of wine as a token of thankfulness and respect.

"Chairman Brother!" said the chairman, smiling. "How about our proposal? Was it adopted and confirmed?"

"Lao Ching has answered Lao Ching shyly."

The villagers pressed on him from all sides and shouted. "Sure to have been adopted? It must be!"

"The village head, however, seemed doubtful. "I am afraid that it may have fallen through, for the third time."

"Pack in closer, you boys on the top!" yelled Shang Wen, "the water is still leaking through."

"Never you mind, let's," cried Erh Haing at the top of his voice. "That's what we want. We want the earth quick, you fellows, we've stopped the gap!"

By this time Fourth Lao Kang had come up; he was so much moved by the sight of the human wall that he edged his way into the group, but he was stopped by Lao Ching.

"God forbid! Don't be silly!"

Meanwhile, the Party representative, Tsao, raised his voice above the crowd. "Lao Ching directed the emergency work on the dyke. The situation was still extremely critical when, sud- denly, some of the people were coming from the east. It was a group of villagers from the first district led by their delegate, Wei Pung-shan. They were carrying bags, logs, hay, baskets and panniers of mortar, and they shouted from a distance:

"We are coming to help you, comrades!"

After the greetings, Lao Ching thanked the villagers from the first district.

"Think nothing of it, comrades," their neighbours replied. "We are all brothers. It is all for our country's sake."

Lao Ching seized Wei Pung-shan's hand and shook it heartily. "A friend in need is a friend indeed, and we shall never part even at the last moment. We are much obliged to you."

"It's mutual, comrades. We owe everything to your efforts in repairing the dyke. We'll help you to keep out the flood with our bodies and souls, and that will be a bulwark soldier and firmer than a brick wall. You know, the news was a bit delayed in reaching us; that was why you got into such danger. I am still feeling guilty about it."

"That's right," said Lao Ching. "We don't want too much of it, of course. But we must have as much as we want. So the county head says that we should solve the problem once and for all, so they've got enough money. If you swallow too much food it chokes you, but you don't stop eating for fear of being choked, do you?"

"Oh, be done with it!" said Fourth Lao Kang.

"Keep this talk for later on. Tell us the truth now."

Lao Ching took Lao Kang's hand in his saying, "The government provides a dam, instead of the dyke we were asking for."

Fourth Lao Kang interrupted him: "They promised last year to postpone it till this spring but no further."

"Erh Haing joined in: "Never mind! We hold the river last year. We can do it again."

"Please tell us frankly," said the village chairman, "how many, how many?"

"Well, it is and it wasn't," replied Lao Ching evasively.

Fourth Lao Kang came up and caught Lao Ching by the arm, saying:

"At last they didn't have any money, and then they didn't have enough money. What's their excuse now?"

Erh Haing said with a slight trace of bitterness. "I bet they've got too much money this time."

This made them all laugh. Lao Ching's wife raised her voice and said: "Salt without sauce or sauce without salt, one way or the other the problem never settles."

"It's not a question of salt or sauce," said Lao Ching. "Erh Haing has got the right answer."

"The answer is, "Don't worry," went on Lao Ching. "Be neither pleased nor depressed. It's all because that proposal of ours is out of date."

"What! Out of date, did you say?" The villagers became more muddled.

"Yes, out of date," explained Lao Ching. "There is a difference between the government's view and ours. The county head says that water is a precious thing, so we can't live on it; we should plant crops without it. So he says that merely to check it with a dyke or prevent it flowing altogether is unreasonable."

Impatient, Fourth Lao Kang stamped on the ground and said: "To hell with it! Let the flood come in them and see what it does to us!"

"Well, be reasonable," said Erh Haing. "It's true, in spring we have to toll between the river and food; the flood has taken over the guard dyke on the dyke, so that their tired friends of the third district might get some rest and food..."

"That's right," said Lao Ching. "We don't want too much of it, of course. But we must have as much as we want. So the county head says that we should solve the problem once and for all, so they've got enough money. If you swallow too much food it chokes you, but you don't stop eating for fear of being choked, do you?"

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Lao Ching took Lao Kang's hand in his saying, "The government provides a dam, instead of the dyke we were asking for."

After the decision was made, engineers were sent from the provincial water bureau. But the peasants were immobilized, all necessary materials were made ready, but the work of construction immediately began. In March, the dyke had been built, but the solid dam stood there. Alongside the dam was set up a stone tablet on which were engraved in graceful characters:

To The People's Welfare,

January 1, 1952

People's China
A Wonderful Thanksgiving in Korea

Corporal James A. Köpke, R.A. 13277261, never expected "Thanksgiving to be as wonderful as it was," This, in fact, is how he described Thanksgiving 1951, in a prisoner-of-war camp in Korea.

"I am thankful to the Chinese volunteers that I am still alive and in good health. I am also thankful that we are safe in a position where we can learn the truth about things that have been told back from me in the past. I am thankful for this celebration.

"...The cooks took many pains to cook one of the best meals we ever had.... For eight men was a whole chicken, a bottle of wine, a big pot of soup, a bowl of salad, sugar peanuts and pork and as many buns as we could eat...."

"We had the freedom to go where we pleased. The town outside of camp was open to us. A good old American game of football was played. It was a very exciting game and both sides fought hard. A game of soccer was played by the British. A movie, recordings of classical music were played. After all of this, church services were held for both Catholics and Protestants.

"A party was held in town. We got packs of cigarettes, peanuts, peanuts, apples and tea. There were many Chinese volunteers for the liberation of the world. Many of the Chinese were still singing as they participated in all of the events of the party.... Here it was not P.O.W. and guard, here it was all friends, all were happy and gay.

"...I have been and always will be grateful to the Chinese volunteers for their liberation of the celebration. This celebration of this Thanksgiving in Korea came as a surprise to me. It was the Chinese volunteers who suggested the celebration.... planned the big meal and the party.... All this was done for us because they knew that this day meant a great deal to all of us.

"This Thanksgiving is one I shall never forget as long as I live.... One of the things it has taught me is to be grateful to the Chinese volunteers. A respect of friendship and unselfishness. A respect that shall never die.... An enemy would not treat us like this. They are our friends and shall remain as long as we are in the class of common people."

Korean Lease-Fire Negotiations

As we go to press, the generally expected deadline for ending the Korean cease-fire negotiations on December 27 has passed, and no armistice agreement has been reached.

For nearly a month agreement on supervision of the armistice (Item 3) has been held up by the propugnating American plan to maintain a buffer of American troops in North Korea, to bring its reinforcements to replenish their battered forces and weapons in Korea, to have free access to all parts of Korea during the armistice—just to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea.

On the question of exchange of P.O.W.'s, the Americans have proved themselves entirely irresponsible. The repatriation of war prisoners of both sides was consequently further delayed.

Even since the sub-committee on exchange of prisoners of war began to function, the Korean-Chinese delegations had advocated complete release of all prisoners of war as soon as an armistice is signed and comes into effect. The joint delegations proposed that the sub-committee immediately go into the principles governing the release of war prisoners, such as prior repatriation of the sick, etc.

By contrast, the American negotiators unreasonably insisted on "exchange on an equal strength and condition basis." P.O.W. instead of taking into account of the principles governing the exchange of the P.O.W.'s themselves. They also demanded that the exchange of all of the American prisoners be made prior to the release of the Red Cross be permitted to visit war prisoner camps before any discussion as to how the actual exchange would take place.

To remove any pretext for further stalling, the Korean-Chinese delegation suggested at the December 18 meeting that data on prisoners be exchanged at once. That same day, a list of all U.N. prisoners of war, with names given in their own languages and names, names, alien, nationality, etc., in Korean or English, was handed to the American side. The list received from the American side, on the contrary, was virtually incomprehensible jumble of Korean and Chinese names in English translation, with no particular identity except the pressing camp numbers of the men. This was impossible to check and therefore worthless.

A photographer is the fact that the total of P.O.W.'s on the American side was 41,000, while the number of the figures previously submitted to the sub-committee by the American delegations was 44,205. Moreover, it was 44,205 short of the number of names submitted earlier by the American side through the International Committee of the Red Cross. When challenged the American delegations soon abandoned all attempts to explain away the missing 4,205 names. They went so far as to blantly declare they meant to retain 12,243 listed prisoners of war because of their so-called South Korean citizenship. In fact, both the American army and the Black Cat volunteers, the Korean-Chinese armists, had massacred Korean and Chinese P.O.W.'s to the tune of 1,157 cases, which fact is confirmed by U.S. soldiers.

A gup does exist between the P.O.W. name list handed over by the Korean-Chinese side and the number of enemy soldiers alleged as "missing" by the U.S. Defense Department. This could hardly cause any surprise. For even the reactionary American press (U.S. News and World Report, Dec. 4, 1951) admitted that large numbers of corpses had been left behind on the battlefield by the American side.

The U.S. Defense Department has now inflated the "missing" list in order to cover up the actual dead. It is said that the United States' and the Korean-Chinese side has followed the policy of releasing large numbers of P.O.W.'s in the course of the war. By contrast, no such release of P.O.W.'s ever took place on the American side. Furthermore, a proportion of the P.O.W.'s released from American side were on draft, or as a result of not being necessary medical supplies also caused by devastation by the U.S. forces. Such conditions did not exist on the American side.

The attitudes of the two sides on the question of the exchange of prisoners of war are as different as day is from night. The Korean-Chinese delegation has striven for agreement on the complete release of all prisoners of war in order to realize an early armistice. However, the U.S. side has demanded to hold substantial numbers of Korean prisoners of war to drag out the armistice and to resume the offensive.

The highest-ranking representatives of the U.S. government's expression of "concern" for the P.O.W.'s is fully exposed by the tactics of his deputies at Panmunjom, which make it clear that the plight of the prisoners and their families mean nothing to the U.S. war leaders while their military goals and the profits of Wall Street mean everything.

On December 24, 1951, Generalissimo Kim Il Sung and President Truman made a joint communiqué to facilitate agreement. In reply to a message from Ridgway, they proposed that a joint delegation be dispatched to the representatives of the Korean Red Cross, the Chinese Red Cross, and the International Committee of the Red Cross be formed to visit the P.O.W.'s camps in the American-occupied zone immediately after the armistice. They said in their message: "We consider the most important thing at the present is to settle serious issues in the negotiations in order to reach an early armistice agreement. Will all efforts be made in the P.O.W. camps of both sides to get back home quickly to their anxious relatives from whom they have been long separated and resume their peaceful lives."

Why has an armistice still not been concluded? When Korean-Chinese and the United Nations armistice committee is mumbling over the P.O.W. negotiations. If the American side had been sincere, this hope would now be realizable. As it is, they face the wrath of wounded soldiers for their persistent refusal of the talks.

-C. C. F.
One morning in the spring of 1942 Tuan, Li and I were entering Chie village to discuss our next actions against the Japanese when we were suddenly stopped short by two boys carrying glittering bashed-up spears.

"Comrades, show your passes," that disarmed us all.

"My little comrades," I said apologetically, "we are from the county government. We forgot to bring our passes, but the village edrates know us well."

The chubbier boy shook his head. "We are acting on orders from the county government; no one may enter without a pass."

It was true that orders had been issued to this effect because Japanese spies were especially active at that time.

Tuan laughed. "Let me introduce you to our county magistrates..."

"Magistrate or no magistrate, no pass, no pass, no pass."

The boy that we were trying to bully our way through.

I approached him again. "You are perfectly right. But we are on urgent business. Maybe you can help me in the village?"

He hesitated for a while then pointing at me said, "Follow me!" He turned to his companion. "You, Sonny, go with the others," he said, referring to Tuan and Li.

When we arrived at the militia headquarters, Tuan was ordered to wait outside while we went in to report.

"The village chief, see me, laughed and said to the young guard, "My good boy, you've caught us in the village chief!"

The boy stuck out his tongue and grinned. "He didn't get a pass," he said and dashed away before Tuan could ask him.

That's how I first met Sonny. He was then twelve years old, and head of the Children's League. His father, Tran Binh, had been murdered by the Japanese in front of his wife and child because he refused to divulge information about the guerrillas and the whereabouts of the villagers' concealed food stocks. Sonny was like his father: intelligent, capable, active, and hardworking.

The village was a guerrilla base, a centre of resistance against the Japanese spring "mopping-up" campaign. I was sent there to direct the operations. I lived in Sonny's house and got to know and love him. He used to suppress his tears when his mother related heart-rending stories of the villagers' sufferings during the Japanese occupation. He had a way of leaning closer to her, and the deep wounds in his heart were clearly reflected in his expression. Once I asked him what he intended to do when he grew up. He promptly replied: "Join the Eighth Route Army and avenge the death of Dad!"

Early one morning, Sonny dashed into my room to say that the Japanese had arrived in a nearby village. They had ridden in on horseback from the north and south. We immediately left, heading east until we came to a swamp, five miles in circumference. As we were taking cover we discovered two more people had joined us. To my joy, one was Sonny. He had slipped out after he had spread the news to several families.

That day the sun seemed to move very slowly. We waited and waited. Finally the rumbling of guns and the sound of horse hooves died down under the darkening sky. We were relieved, but we were thirsty, hungry, and tired. What could we do? The best thing was to keep away from the village and the Japanese threat continued to be our base.

Most of the entrances to the underground tunnels were discovered by Tuan and Li. We dug new ones and found new friends to live with. Circumstances required greater secrecy but Sonny always knew where to find us and give help that no adult could have given.

He insisted that he and his mother had arranged a concealed chamber where an underground passage could be dug to connect it with the main tunnel. The main entrance could be put in the cabbage cellar and would thus leave no trace. It was agreed that the tunnel entrance would be disguised even from the family. This would give added safety against detection, because a hole in the ground made a hollow sound when true darkness enveloped the opening.

We immediately started work. On the fourth day I was called away to a meeting. But that same day trouble started. Sonny's mother was afraid that the chamber and entrance of them was spotted by a trawler who informed the Japanese.

At dawn, the enemy led by trawlers surrounded Sonny's house. The comrades, in the chamber, discovered the opening when they heard the door swing open, but the entrance was quickly discovered because of some newly dug earth which had not yet been carried away. Tuan, Li, and another comrade, Yi, crawled in the passage, still separated from the main tunnel by four or five feet of earth.

Sonny was ordered to descend to get the "magistrate" out. He went down and told the comrades what was happening above. Then he climbed out and said: "It's deep and dark below; no one there..." A Jap slapped his face and sent him down a second time. But very soon he came back locked and repeated: "No one's there." Another Jap kicked him to the ground with his heavy boot and placed a sword on his neck.

"Tell the truth or die!"

Sonny only shook his head. The Jap was furious. "With his sword set to my face, I fell into a deep sleep on Sonny's back. Blood poured forth.

For the third time, Sonny was forced down the hole. The comrades felt the boy's hot, sticky body and tears welled from their eyes. Sonny did not want to go up again. But Tuan insisted he should not share the Jap's fate.

"Tell them the truth. Tell them we are here."

Thus saying, Tuan pushed Sonny up again.

"Anyone there?" challenged the Jap.

"Really no one," replied Sonny.

With rage the Jap sent my sword to the pile of wood and threw Sonny into it. When his mother finally succeeded in pulling the boy out, he was gasping for breath.

The three comrades lying low in the tunnel finally shouted that they would surrender. They threw up a revolver. The Jap sent two and wounded one. Shots from the tunnel fell a Jap. The enemy fired at him for a long time. Then all was quiet. Late that evening, a signal was opened. Tuan's body was dragged out—the middle finger of his right hand still in the ring of a hand-grenade.

Li and I left pursuit with that last hand-grenade but they were only severely wounded. They were taken away by the enemy after Sonny's father had been burned.

When I returned to Che village I found Sonny at a village hospital. The first time he came he could not say that he and his mother had arranged a concealed chamber where an underground passage could be dug to connect it with the main tunnel. The main entrance could be put in the cabbage cellar and would thus leave no trace. It was agreed that the tunnel entrance would be disguised even from the family. This would give added safety against detection, because a hole in the ground made a hollow sound when true darkness enveloped the opening.

When we entered the village, Sonny was caught by two Japanese and made to do chores. He learned from an old woman who the head of the militia had been killed and that the militia had been chased by an underground tunnel. Sonny waited until the Japanese got drunk, then snatched the food and dashed into an underground tunnel which led him out of the village.

This is an abridged version of a true story by Po Nong, a Chinese volunteer commander now in Korea.
Letters

We'll Wash Away Shame

MILAN, ITALY

Reading People's China I felt deeply moved by the enthusiasm you showed by the feeling of your whole country that fight and work with all your might and one faith. No sacrifice is too great for we know that one is stronger tomorrow than today, and one faith can be proved by what has been done and hope for what will be done.

I envied you somewhat. In People's China I felt something of the same atmosphere we had in Italy in the recent resistance fight against the Germans and soon afterwards. Of course in China it is better: you have annihilated fascist and reaction. We had only half the fight and did not attain victory. Many of us were on an enquired fight in the battle against the German invaders that we thought everything would go well since Italy was freed from them and the fascists in power had been thoroughworn. Indeed fascism proved to be only one of the historical expressions of Italian reaction and those who had hoped that the fall of Mussolini's clique would solve everything, found to their sorrow that fascism and reaction in Italy were so strong that they could not be defeated simply by fighting and active and really go to oppress the common people and workers and peasants by new means.

We have to transform our national fight into a wider national movement. We have to fight fascism and revolution of Italian society, but we have to do also extensive and widespread work for the whole Italian social structure, we have to work on a very deep and radical way.

And the Americans are now even more powerful. We bring a few fascists, but they are only a few. The fascist are much stronger. You know what kind of government we now have. Nevertheless we are on a strong position at war without fear to show a new demonstration and change the social structure of Italy with our wash away shame from our people's name.

All that we had hoped for in our fight were on the extreme, long and is near. I am very glad for your victory and I hope in the near future you will have a very long way to go, but you have a chance to hope that the future will be better and better. Moreover, your people will never again be oppressed, mistreated, betrayed by their rulers.

I shall never be ashamed of my country and of our government as we are not those fascist and still believing in a new demonstration to change the social structure of Italy with our wash away shame from our people's name.

January 1, 1952

TO OUR READERS

Our readers' attention is drawn to the new reduced rates. People's China which appears on page two of this issue.

Our new feature in February also introduces a new method of numbering the year and calendar, previously, by the volume of 10 issues.
People's China wishes all its readers a happy and peaceful New Year.