THE SINO-SOVIE T ALLIANCE
Chou En-lai

WOMEN IN NEW CHINA
Teng Ying-chao

PEACE MESSAGE FROM CANADA
Dr. James G. Endicott

OVERSEAS CHINESE AND LAND REFORM
Seto Mee Tong

HO CHIEN-HSIU
Labour Heroine
Wong Kun
Greetings on the 2nd Anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mao Tse-tung
Chairman, Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

Peking, February 11, 1952.

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

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

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

J. Stalin

Moscow, February 12, 1952.
Women for Peace

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

How our women have grown in the 29 months since the foundation of the People's Republic of China! The great land reform has given economic equality to the women of the countryside. The bonds of feudalism have been smashed. The Marriage Laws, the Labour Insurance Regulations, with special provisions for paid maternity leaves, the establishment of adult schools, colleges of nursery and creches—all these are removing the obstacles to the full participation of women in the productive life of society, and consequently to their real equality.

The high proportion of women in the ranks of our mass organizations, among our labour heroes, their prominence in new occupations, their gallant service alongside their brothers in the ranks of the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea—all these prove the joy of our women in their new life, their unfaltering determination to defend it against all enemies everywhere. With China's women today are given their utmost support to the International Conference for the Defence of Children which will meet in Vienna where the People's Republic's first world-wide movement to protect the unqualified right of all children in all countries to live and not to perish from war.

New millions of women are joining in invisible ranks of the people's movement against war. Mothers, wives, daughters, sisters all over the world are at last uniting to say "No!" to the imperialist killers, to the profiteers from human flesh and blood.

On International Women's Day 1952, the liberated women of China greet their sisters in Asia and throughout the world: We are strong. We are confident. Working together, we can root out menace of war."

The Sino-Soviet Alliance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the People's Republic of China was founded, the Soviet government was the first to recognize New China.

The full text of the speech made at the meeting held in Peiping to celebrate the second anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance on February 14, 1953.

March 1, 1952

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

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

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

In June, 1950 the American imperialists launched an aggressive war against Korea. At the same time, they occupied China's territory, Taiwan. First the heroic Korean People's Army and then the Chinese people's volunteers rose up in the war of resistance. They dealt the invading forces of American imperialism and of its satellite states heavy blows and drove them from the banks of the Yalu river to the vicinity of the 38th Parallel. The aggressive war launched by American imperialism and its satellite states has definitely failed on the
The Chinese people, who defeated the Japanese aggressors, overthrew the reactionary rule of the Kiang-hsi government, and set up the new democratic government of the Kiang-hsi People's Republic, are today in the vanguard of the anti-war movement in the whole of Asia. The Chinese people's liberation movement has developed vigorously. And this movement, as the spokesman of the friendship, alliance and mutual assistance, is determined to give a cordial welcome and support to peace-loving people all over the world and that the Chinese people will certainly win final victory.

The signing of the "San Francisco Peace Treaty" and the U.S.-Japanese "Security Pact" last September, the Japanese people's liberation movement has developed vigorously. And this movement, as the spokesman of the friendship, alliance and mutual assistance, is determined to give a cordial welcome and support to peace-loving people all over the world and that the Chinese people will certainly win final victory.

The present situation is more favourable than ever before to the cause of the people of the world who are defending peace and democracy. The United Nations' non-aggressive schemes of the imperialists will in the future receive still more telling blows. America, Britain, France and other imperialist states bring mankind nothing but death, disaster and darkness by their plans of aggression, while the mighty Sino-Soviet alliance brings peace, happiness and light to the Far East and the whole world. Let us, the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, join in the closest unity, act together with the nations of the rest of Asia and the world, for lasting peace and universal security in the Far East and throughout the world! Victory will surely be ours!
The Women's Movement in New China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teng Ying-chao is also a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference, and is on the Executive Committee of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

* An administrative unit embracing several villages

People's China

March 1, 1952

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

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

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

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

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

Women in Industry

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

Some women have joined with the men in patriotic emulation drives all over the country.

In Liaoning province, Northeast China, for example, more than 90 per cent of the women workers are participating in emulation campaigns. Many have been awarded the honoured title of Model Worker for their production records. Last October and November, the textile workers of the whole country—60 per cent of whom are women—responded to the call of the Government for "shock" workers to produce more cotton yarn. They overfulfilled the target. The textile workers have also been striving to improve their techniques, and have invented new working methods.

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

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

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

China’s emancipated women are in the forefront in the fight for world peace. During the past year, more than 20 million women in cities, towns and villages throughout the country have demonstrated against the Japanese militarism. Of the total number of persons who signed the Appeal (339,003,092 or 72.4 per cent of the population) and voted against the rearmament of Japan (339,003,092 or 71.5 per cent of the population) a large proportion were women.

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

Fight For Peace

In response to a call by the Women’s International Democratic Federation, the Chinese People’s National Committee in Defence of Children was founded in Peking on November 26, 1931 with Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) as president.

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

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

March 1, 1932

People’s China
The World Peace Movement Can Prevent War

Dr. James G. Endicott
Chairman, Canadian Peace Congress

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

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

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

Workable Proposals

As time goes on the Resolutions of the World Peace Congress are seen to be the most reasonable and most workable proposals that have been made. They differ somewhat from the proposals made by the Soviet Union and by China to the United Nations. Never-theless, both of these governments have clearly expressed their willingness to accept them. Only the Western powers, especially Britain, France, and the United States, have refused to receive or consider them. But they cannot ignore these highly reasonable proposals. All the imperialist powers are now in favour of peace and we shall soon have the war-planners stalemated. Our rallying cry is ringing round the world, "Peace shall triumph over war."

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

Canadians for Peace

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

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

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

We feel that the Canadian people, under great difficulties and often under real police persecution, are maintaining a worthy struggle for peace. In the rest of the world, hundreds of millions of people are demanding the removal of the Armaments. We have proved to be a strength capable of stop-ping the use of the atom bomb by the "Mac-Arthur-Americans". There has been a larger number of signatures on the great "World Appeal For A Five-Power Peace Pact" will prove to be a stronger force than the armaments, now "piled sky-scaper high" as the American war mobilizer, Charles Wilson, recently boasted in Canada.

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

No Need of War

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

China is a special case in point. The weakness of China, especially since 1860 when the Western imperialists crushed the attempt of the Chinese people to throw off feudalism, has been an invitation to predatory imperialism. Now China has become a mighty and unified national-industrial and progressively more predatory imperialist adventurer can be suc-cesful. This great fact is the hope of peace in the Far East. The Chinese people and their keen understanding of the nature of the struggle for peace is demonstrated most clearly by the movement to help Korea and resist American aggression on its own borders. The Chinese defence air force on the Manchurian border has, to a large extent, stopped the murderous American attacks on unarmed civilians. The author of this huge force was given in contributions by the Chinese people. It did not need to be raised by taxes.

It would indeed be interesting to see the Canadian and American governments accept a challenge to raise a large part of the cost of intervention in Korea by public subscription among the people. What effect might such a step have on the struggle of peace? In that case would they be able to continue this war?

China's Strength Assures Peace

The new strength and unity of the Chinese people is a guarantee in itself of peace in the Far East. Moreover, the firm and unshakeable friendship of the Chinese and Soviet people provides a deep and indestructible foundation for this guarantee. The nature of Soviet economic and technical help to China, which can easily be observed and investigated, is a proof of the difference between Socialism and the old imperialist type of economic penetration which formerly we observed in China. This new relationship creates mutual help, good-will and genuine brotherliness. Moreover, the Soviet Union offer fraternal relationship to the Japanese. This also is a decisive factor for world peace. The "MacArthurites" offer the Japanese people another great sacrifice of 5 million men on the battle-fields of Asia, for the benefit of Wall Street investments. There is no need of this desire for peace. The Japanese people will choose. They will choose peace.

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

Seto Mee Tong

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

American birth certificates once worth $3,500 were torn up as waste paper by the holders. Angry wives and mothers vowed to fetch their husbands and sons back from Hongkong before they set out for the United States. There was a palpable finiteness in the break with American imperialism that even a year or so ago would have been unthinkable—so speedily and deeply has the political consciousness of the peasants deepened.

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

A Great Change

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

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

As elsewhere in China, the struggle to carry out the land reform in the "overseas" Chinese villages in Kwangtung was a fierce one. It had come to terms with the deeply entrenched forces of feudalism, backed by foreign imperialism. The Chiang Kai-shek regime imposed a life of misery on everyone outside the narrow ruling clique.

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

People's China

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

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

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

Special Consideration

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

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

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

"Blackmailing" Lies

There were nevertheless a handful of black sheep among the overseas Chinese in the counties of Hokshan, Hoipong, and Toishan. These were the runaway landlords, in league with...
The Protection and Extension of China's Forest Resources

Liang Hsi
Minister of Forestry

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

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

The general policies on forestry work are therefore (1) protection of forests throughout the country; (2) afforestation in certain key regions; and (3) proper felling and use of timber. Much has already been done along these lines in the past two years.

Protection of Forests

Fire has always been considered the most deadly and often uncontrollable enemy of the forests, particularly in the dry spring months when a spark may kindle a forest conflagration. Unlike the Soviet Union, New China does not yet possess squadrons of full-time forest guards, either on foot or mounted on horseback, though efforts have been made in this direction. Nor does she yet have parachute fire brigades to be summoned at a moment's notice by modern telecommunications to put down a sudden forest fire. This is understandable because there are multifarious tasks of national construction clamouring for immediate attention in the young People's Republic.

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

China's Women in Defence And Peaceful Construction

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

Two girl members of the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea.
WOMEN TO WORK
FOR HAPPY
TODAY AND TOMORROW

Lathing-Operator Chi Kuei-chih (right),
model worker of the Port Arthur-Ostend
area, is a delegate to the People's Represen-
tative Conference of Northeast China.

The women students at the Shuang Chiao
School near Peking are part of
the productive personnel for the mechanization
of China's agriculture.

Liang Hsia-ying of north Shanxi has been elected a model
worker for her skill in organizing mutual-aid teams.

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

Three outstanding women: Tsui Chang (left) and Teng Ying-
chao (right), chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the
All-China Democratic Women's Federation, and Xiao Shu-chun,
model planter of trees in Liaoshui province, Northeast China.
short-term classes, who form an army of conscientious and efficient fire fighters. Today there are more than 5,000 forest protection committees throughout the country, directing the work of over 21,000 sub-committees. In East China alone, upwards of 20,000 people have formed more than 3,000 such sub-committees. In the spring of 1951, under the personal leadership of responsible government workers, 940,000 people were mobilized to take part in the fight against forest fires in Northeast China.

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

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

Afforestation Programme

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

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

Networks of shelter belts have been grown in the western part of Hopi province, in the eastern part of Homan province and in the sandy regions in North and Northwest China. The boldest and most imaginative shelter belt project is, however, the one recently announced by the Northeast people's government. When completed, the belt will cover over one-third of the entire territory of Northeast China and will comprise a forest area of more than 3 million hectares—over 1,000 kilometres in length and 300 kilometres in width at its broadest extent. Already 18 million seedlings have been grown in 4,000 hectares of the shelter belt area and more will be planted in the course of the next 15 years. The project will make 1,800,000 hectares of arid waste land available for growing crops—an area equal to one-third of the total acreage under cultivation in England.

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

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

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

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

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

March 1, 1952
The Lumber Industry
In the period of 13 years between 1927 and 1940, old China suffered an unfavourable balance in timber trade to the extent of 33 million Kuomintang silver dollars a year. This was due to the decline in government defense and economic construction have been satisfactorily met with New China's own timber resources. Plans for felling trees in Northeast China and Fushan of northern province and the main sources of timber supply, were exceeded.

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

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

Forest railway locomotive driver Wang Shihao has performed his work so well that in running 190,000 kilometres for the past 26 months he did not have one single accident attributable to neglect of duty. His locomotive once pulled 28 log cars, the highest record of its kind ever attainted in that region. The number of accidents taking place during lumbering operations has also been sharply reduced by better methods of work.

For a Land of Green Foliage
In two or three years from now, an army of 20,000 well-trained forestry workers will be ready to enter this battle to conquer nature. More than 400,000 acres of land are being studied for afforestation in colleges and universities; 6,000 more are on short courses and more than 3,000 forestry workers are attending refresher courses. A total of 822 forestry organisations and 355 tree nurseries have been set up. More than 2,900 forestry workers are conducting forest surveys in Northeast China alone, and similar work has been accomplished throughout the length and breadth of the country.

In thirty years the existing 270 million hectares of denuded hills and land will be reduced by half, while the forest area will be extended from the present 1.5 per cent to 5 per cent of the nation's territory. It will be seen that our present efforts, gigantic as they appear to us now, are but a small part of the colossal任务 in store for all.

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

Some More Facts on Women
How Women Organise. Branches of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation have been set up in all five major administrative areas, one autonomous region, 26 provinces, 8 special administrative districts and 94 municipalities. Branches in 71 provincial and municipal conferences have been held, and Democratic Women's Federation branches formed in 1,731 counties. This means that women in 90% of the counties or equivalent administrative units of the whole country have established their own organisations. The number of women organised by these representative conferences is approximately 28,000,000.

Women in Construction. In the Northeast, 100,000 peasants were able to work in industry and mining from January till June, 1940 as a result of the participation of women in agricultural production. In the summer of 1941, 70-80% (in some areas even 90-95%) of the peasant women helped with the cultivation of crops and agricultural production. The peasant women of 20 provinces and 8 semi-autonomous states. One-third of the model workers in agricultural production in Pingshan province are women.

In 1940, 650,000 women worked in water conservancy projects along the Grand Canal, the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. In 1941, more than a hundred women joined the battle against the Japanese. In 1943, the China Women's Individual Speed-up Movement was launched, no feat of industrial athletics. It is not based on intensified, but on more rational, labour. In other words, it is entirely possible for every worker to reduce waste, as Ho Chien-hsiu has done and to mend more spindles, as she does. In fact, her method is already becoming standard. Furthermore, it is applied to the job of spinning, as well as to other operations of the textile industry. In Tientsin and Shanghai, it has already worked to raise their efficiency and take charge of more looms.

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

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

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

Ho Chien-hsiu's application for work in the No. 6 Cotton Mill was accepted only in September when the People's Liberation Army entered Tientsin. For a few months, she was an apprenctice. Then she was made a spinner. Prices now being stabilised, Ho Chien-hsiu's wages represented real purchasing power, and the family began to recover.

These are not surmised figures, obtained simply by multiplication of an individual record. Ho Chien-hsiu's way of work has already brought great benefits to the country and the people. In the first two months of applying her method, workers in Shandong's Zhaiying county have cut their cotton waste from 1.5 per cent to 0.85 per cent. The actual increase of output that resulted from this cut is equal to 11,328 bales a year.

In Tientsin a single month's application of Ho Chien-hsiu's method raised yarn production by 200 bales. Eight mills in Northeast China have cut their waste from the excessive figure of 7.5 per cent to 0.85 per cent, enabling them to produce 225 more bales of yarn monthly—or 2,700 more bales annually. Ho Chien-hsiu, with individual speed-up, stunts, no feat of industrial athletics. It is not March 1, 1952

Based on intensification, but on more rational, labour. In other words, it is entirely possible for every worker to reduce waste, as Ho Chien-hsiu has done and to mend more spindles, as she does. In fact, her method is already becoming standard. Furthermore, it is applied to the job of spinning, as well as to other operations of the textile industry. In Tientsin and Shanghai, it has already worked to raise their efficiency and take charge of more looms.
After we have finished our dinner, Da Hui takes us on the Kang to sew some children's clothes. One of the oil lamp, her husband Kuo Hsi is making documents brought back by the delegates for last model workers' conference on raising the Ho Mei, vice-chairman of the village, is a little over eight years old. She is a mother of two children already. But with a white towel becoming her hair, she looks like a young girl of five. She is one of the most popular calves of this village. She married Kuo Hsi eight years ago. He is a poor man, with no work. Other families found the same thing happening. That is why children of such families try to work together in that year's farming. We had no choice, sometimes I just found myself helpless when we got something we found difficult to decide.

Real Mutual Aid

Then came the comrades from the Women's Association, they said to me, Tu Shu, we think you have better teach a meeting, we will set up a real mutual-aid team. Later they helped them to the first meeting. At that meeting, the team was well started. We drew up regulations and planned to work and make detailed plans for the coming days. On the cultivated twenty-six acres of land, our cotton crop was doing well, and we were all happy as any mutual-aid team's record in this village.

Wearing a tiger-shaped hat and a red cock feather, over the nose and asking for a candy. Tu Shu gives her some from a package near her.

At the autumn harvest last year, we were so happy. We had to work from morning till night. But this year, in our mutual-aid team have nine mother's brother are too old to work in the field, so they are also as team members. Then they came and said to us, 'Just count us as the babies. We'll feed them and take them to school in the winter under the trees.' We agreed to this. This is how our children get during the winter. In the conference Hall of the Children, Tu Shu responded to the government's call to increase the average under cotton and for a bigger output to eight hundred catties, she is actually supported by her fellow team members. The government is right. With more fertiliser, improved seeds, and deep ploughing, we can easily get eight hundred catties a mou. Our team members are all determined to do it again. Gild tell if we see our autumn harvest.

At the winter school

Woodcut by tung lieh-chiu

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

That night, Han Kin-lan tells me her life story: the bitter years were hard. She had to do the work of twelve in the fields as a child. She was the oldest child in the family. When she was twenty, her father sold two fruit trees and made her work as a servant in a new village. Then through the professional match-maker, she was married to a peasant of the village. The first five years were not so bad, but at the beginning of the sixth year, the Japanese came and took their land. Her old father-in-law died of grief and worry. Han husband was forced to escape one night from the Japanese press gang. After that she had nowhere to go in the village. Her young brother-in-law and little four-year-old child by doing sewing and mend for the villagers. The Japanese surrendered, the Kuomintang came. But her land was taken over by a Kuomintang landlord. And the bitter news came; her husband was dead. Han Kin-lan swallowed her tears and stayed on at any work she could find.

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

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

The first morning ray comes through the window, the dog barks in the yard, chasing away the shadows. Suddenly, the door opens and a young girl, "Mother Han, please fetch the nurse, the baby is crying." Han Kin-lan immediately puts her clothes and runs out. After a while, she comes back, her face bright with smiles.

"The baby has come. It's fine. Such a healthy little girl! I must be happy to be able to be a nurse." When she grows up, she will surely be a labour heroine." The bright morning sunshine sparkles on the smiling Mother Earth.
Many women volunteers are New Democratic Youth League members. One of them, Chen Feng-yong, served as a nurse in an air-raid shelter. She managed with great effort to get all the patients under her care from the war's end to the shelter. When she was finally entering the shelter herself, she heard an old Korean woman calling for help. Rushing out, she saw a corner of the roof of the woman's house in flames. Without the slightest hesitation, and disregarding the planes still flying overhead, Chen Feng-yong climbed the roof, pulled down the burning thatch and thus saved the house from destruction.

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

Later, Yu was another nurse who received a citation for her hard work and care of the wounded.

The clearing station she was working in near the front was just a hut, devoid of any equipment or furniture except a big heated stove.

Then risk falling asleep on the comfortably warm stove, she slept five successive nights on duty outside in the cold in readiness to answer her patients' calls.

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

Inspiration comes to the troops also from the cultural groups attached to army units. During months of front line service, the Soldiers' Cultural Corps runs through political agitation; during rest periods, with songs and dances. One such group, comprising several young girls, gave a surprise concert in one day, travelling from one place to another to cheer their brothers in arms. The programme consisted of songs for troops trapped to their backs. After performances, the audience would send the soldiers' uniforms with needles and thread they had carried along. The soldiers were so grateful that they specially set aside biscuits from their rations for the girls' cultural workers.

The kamp is a raised brick platform in which a tree can be lit before through an aperture. The platform is kept hot and the soldiers sit on the floor over it. The kamp is the type of "bad" used in the cold areas of North China and Korea.

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

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

"Sometimes we were so sleepy we couldn't keep our eyes open. But when we received contributions for the paper, went in by fighters in the frontlies scratching on the paper wrapping of a packet of cigarettes, we would live up at once."

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

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

Many women heroes have made the supreme sacrifices for the cause of Korean freedom. The delegates told us of one nineteen-year-old girl, a member of the New Democratic Youth League who was killed both her legs during a heavy bombardment. She tried to dissemble her comrades from carrying her off on a stretcher through fierce enemy fire and even tried to roll off the stretcher, saying: "You all are healthy and unacquainted. I roll off on my own behalf."

By the time her comrades managed to get her through the barrage, she had bled to death.

When her mother was notified, she wrote to those who had been fighting and working together with her daughter: "My daughter has given her life. I am deeply grieved, but I am not crying. She offered her life for me. I feel proud of her."

The letter was received and read after a day of fierce fighting. Fragments moved, the men tried to recall the girl. They followed the stretcher. Then one said quietly: "The mother is a heroine: that's why she has such a daughter!" Another fighter added, "Our nation is a heroic nation. That's why we have heroic women!"

China is proud of her daughters defending their beloved land. How did such spirit emerge from among our people? The only answer is: Liberation. Liberation has brought to our people a life that is free and brave in them. Revolutionary optimism and courage now characterizes the women of New China.
The mother is filled with remorse when she sees her daughter's grief and the ignorance of her little in-law. The father, though unwilling to let his daughter's misfortune decide his conscience-stricken. At a meeting, Tien Chi persuades Chuan to take the whole affair to the People's Court and get a divorce.

At this moment, the village head comes back from the district office. He apologizes and criticizes himself for not having been able to settle the matter in time. He was brought back with him the most exciting news, on that day. May 19, 1959: the People's Republic of China has proclaimed the new Marriage Law. There is a happy ending: Chuan Tiao is divorced from her little husband and marries the man she loves.

This simple, realistic story, performing a pung ch'ü style as a dramatic narrative to music, has been seen by more than 80% of the enthusiastic people in Peking within the last two months.

**The Theatre:**

Since the latter part of the Manchu (1616-1912) Ch'ing dynasty, the peasantry of North Hopei have envirled their leisure by singing old familiar folk tales to the beat of their hands and plucking the canto-cantatas. Only two persons sang and acted to each other and each impersonating several characters. These were called Lien Hua Tiao, and were loved by the peasants, growing in popularity and spreading in both North and South China. Both stories and music were being modified.

About 100 years or so ago the Lien Hua Tiao had developed two main forms: the "West Road". The former was popular in the Northwest the beats are fast; the tons strong, and the whole composition is east in a sturdy, vigorous atmosphere. The "West Road", on the contrary, is soft and slow like the spring sun shining over the North China. But in both cases the playlets developed gradually from dust to spectacles with several performers.

**Little Son-In-Law**

The play opens with a description of a remote village. Tien Chi, a young model farmer, has been married to Chuan Tiao. But their road to happiness is not smooth.

Chuan Tiao's old possessive father is shocked by the news of women.

When he learns that her daughter has a sweetheart, he is alarmed and angry. As he sees it, such goings on can not only tarnish his good reputation, but are an insult to his ancestors.

To save the situation, he asks his daughter to divorce her husband immediately in the old fashioned way.

When Tien Chi discovers this plot, she begs her parents to let her marry the man she loves. Her mother weeps but tells her, "If my life, I have never heard of a girl choosing her own 'husband' Her father is adamant. Tradition demands . . ."

Chuan Tiao, at her wits' end, turns to her beloved for help. But when Tien Chi and Chuan Tiao ask the village head to arbitrate the case, he, much to their surprise, the new, later and inexperienced, mere children of the old head and the village: "I know your father is stubborn. Yet, your way seems too mild. I'd like to see if your own resources, the young couple decide to run away at midnight.

Chuan Tiao, a little village lass who had never gone far out of sight of her family, decided to move to a new light of life, calmly and explosively. She bought a small steed and went out of the village gate. But the watch dog's barking betrays her. She is caught, and her parents' tears are shed. But she determines to continue the fight for her freedom.

The next day, according to tradition, the newly married pair go home to see the bride's parents.
military cadres and prepared reserves. In view of the expansion of the armed forces and in order to strengthen the P.K.A., our Party sent thousands of our finest Party members into the Army and to the front. At the same time, in order to strengthen discipline in the Army, the K.P.A. strengthened its ability to fight and enhance the combat role of the Party and its members. The Party organized political work, inculcating the whole army with patriotism and revolutionary spirit. Party organizations were established in the K.P.A.

Precisely because of these factors, the valiant K.P.A. and the People's Army of Comrades Kim Il Sung displayed a high degree of patriotism, self-sacrifice, and readiness to serve the cause of the country. Only three days after counter-attacking the invading army, the K.P.A. liberated Seoul, the capital of the Republic. Within a few months, it liberated a large area in the southern half of the Republic. Puppet Syngman Rhee's main force was virtually annihilated. The main forces of the invading army of the American imperialists—the 24th, 25th, and 1st cavalry divisions—were forced to withdraw in disorder. Many units of the K.P.A. and the People's army, headed by Kim Ch'ae's 4th Division, guarded Seoul, and became known as the "Heroic Troops." The 12th Infantry Division, the 82nd Regiment, the 1st Battalion, the 8th Aggression, all won the Medal of Freedom and Independence.

However, the aggressive American imperialists, who suffered crushing blows at the hands of the heroic K.P.A., ignored the heavy casualties of their own invaders and threw a vast number of fresh troops onto the Korean battlefield in a frantic but vain attempt to subjugate Korea. Facing a numerically superior K.P.A., the American imperialists was at that time compelled to make a strategic retreat. But the correct leadership of our Party and persevering efforts of its members preserved the main strength of the K.P.A. during the critical period of withdrawal. A general retreat was made, and, in a brief period, the plans for a counter-offensive were prepared. Contingents of the K.P.A. remained in the enemy's rear, persevering in the spirit of "Fight to the Last." They harassed the enemy. In many areas, by guerrilla operations, they distracted the enemy, destroying and disrupting its supply lines. The K.P.A. people supported the movement of the armed forces to our aid. They raised high the sacred banner—"People of Korea, Defend the Motherland and Home!"—and sent the Chinese people's volunteers, composed of their own best sons and daughters, to the front. This aid, in particular, strengthened us immensly in resisting the American aggressors, and enabled our own volunteers to aid the Korean people—write an immortal page in the history of the Korean people's struggle for liberation.

The K.P.A. fought shoulder to shoulder with the French army. By the end of 1950, they had encircled and wiped out a great number of French forces. In a number of battles, the K.P.A. by their own volition, with a less than equal number of men and equipment, drove the French army back south of the 38th Parallel. The war resulted in a stalemate in 1951, but in that year our forces made the enemy pay dearly in marquee after marquee. Our gallant K.P.A. men, ignoring fire, fighting for every inch of their land, distinguished themselves throughout the fierce campaign on the western front. The K.P.A. bore the brunt of the battle and the majority of the sacrifice of the K.P.A. were inspired, in most case by their own volition, to press home the attack by their own volition. They gave their lives in the heroic struggle as held high their honour as members of the Son of Denmark. From 1950 to March 1951, the three hundred People's Army officers and soldiers awarded the title of "The heroes of the nation" in the sixteen months of the war were Party members.

Thus, the K.P.A. correctly trained by the Party has become an invincible, modern arm in the course of the bitter struggle for national liberation. It has improved its military techniques and improved its fighting qualities through counter-offensive warfare, in fighting the enemy a step at a step. By contrast, the enemy has only brag about their so-called "technological superiority" on their own volition. Many units of the K.P.A. and the People's army, headed by Kim Ch'ae's 4th Division, guarded Seoul, and became known as the "Heroic Troops." The 12th Infantry Division, the 82nd Regiment, the 1st Battalion, the 8th Aggression, all won the Medal of Freedom and Independence.

The women's movement in New China

(Continued from Page 28)

Demand for Education and Culture

Completion of the land reform, rehabilitation and reconstruction, the abolition of Chinese slavery, and the stabilization of commodity prices—all these factors have already combined to improve greatly the economic and cultural conditions of the Chinese people. Among the new social standards, the broad masses of labouring people demand education and culture for themselves and for their children.

There are now altogether over 400,000 primary schools in our country. Of the more than 37,000,000 primary school pupils, 81 per cent are the children of workers and peasants. More than 1,700,000 men and women workers come to schools for working-class members. Many of the women's children are female dependents are attending spare-time schools. There were 10,000 women among the 23,000,000 pupils going to winter school last year; and half of the 10,000,000 peasants who studied in regular schools. Many of these women have emerged as model students.

ERRATUM

On page 35, col. 1, para. 2, line 8 should read: "peasants who went to winter school in 1950; and"

PEOPLE'S CHINA

On March 1, 1952

Two cities, Peking and Harbin, have been visited by thousands of Chinese students, workers, and peasants. The students were from a variety of fields, including science, engineering, and agriculture. The Harbin educators visit was in aid of the development of higher education in China. The students and educators were all enthusiastic about their visit, and many of them expressed a desire to return to China to work on their own projects.

STATE PROTECTION OF MOTHER AND CHILD

Active and creative participation by women in the political, economic and cultural life of the nation is inseparable from the struggle against the crimes of the feudal exploiting class. Women workers and peasants have been given opportunities to study at the China People's University, at work and peasants' cadre schools, and the primary schools. Women workers and peasants have been given opportunities to study at the China People's University, at work and peasants' cadre schools, and the primary schools.

State Protection of Mother and Child

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The Central People's Government and the All-China Democratic Women's Federation have given great attention to the child and maternal health work. Old-fashioned midwives are being retrained, and modern obstetricians interested in the protection of mothers, improvement of working conditions for women workers, and labor work for women and children.

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Corrections. In the article "The Crime of the Medical Workers" (People's China, June 1952, No. 31), the name of the president of the Medical Workers' Federation was incorrectly given as "John J. Horst." It should have been "J. Horton Dennis."
The Korean People's Army is a very new type of army for a newly formed, entirely free and independent nation, and for a land where the economic base of any bourgeois country, one special feature of the K.P.A. is that it has directly inherited the tradition of patriotsm, displayed by its beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the long, armed struggle against Japan. It is a genuine people's armed force, composed of the best sons and daughters of Korea's toiling masses of workers, farmers, soldiers, and intellectuals. The K.P.A. is the real champion of the people, in no way like the army of any bourgeois country which exists only to serve the rich landlords in suppressing and exploiting the people. The K.P.A. fights for the freedom and liberation of people of other nations, nor does it invade other countries. Its fighters are partisans of peace, seeking friendship among nations and opposing the warmongers. Its fighters never hesitate to dedicate their lives in defense of their Motherland and people when attacked by the enemy. From the first day of its birth, the K.P.A. has received the ideological education in Marxism-Leninism provided by our Dodong Dang and has learned from advanced Soviet military science and brilliant fighting technique.

Today, in the national liberation war against the imperialists, a new army, the K.P.A., has been formed by the toiling masses under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great national liberator and the founder of the K.P.A. This is a new type of armed forces which can truly call their own— in the words of their just war for national liberation, for independence, for freedom and honor. Although the young Korean People's Army has a history of only four years, it has marched along the victorious and glorious path of serving its Motherland and its people from the very first day of its birth.

When the powerful armed forces of the Soviet Union and the K.P.A. serve only the cause of the people, and are far away from colonial oppression of the hands of Japanese imperialism, they are really a new instrument in the fight for the future of a people with a great prospect of developing a united, democratic and independent Korea. But the American imperialists agitators who occupied the southern half of our country violated one of the key agreements indispensable to a settlement of the problems of the post-war world—the communiqué of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and China. Comrade Kim Il Sung submitted the Korean question to the U.N. General Assembly. The Soviet Union completed the withdrawal of its armed forces from northern Korea in 1948, so that the Korean people themselves could take the cause of national independence into their own hands. By contrast, the Americans not only kept their troops in southern Korea but openly pressed for a colonial policy to dismember our country. In following a policy of aggression in the south, half of our country, the American imperialists are maliciously aimed not only to transform southern Korea into a stronghold for the Troops of the United Nations, but also to disrupt the achievements of democratic reforms and counter the democratic and anti-imperialist liberation movement of the people, so that all Korea could be turned into a military base and bridgehead for a new aggressive war against the democratic freedom movement of China.

Under these circumstances, the Korean people realized that it was necessary to create a genuine army of their own to safeguard their national independence and to preserve the fruits of democratic reforms. Thus, on February 8, 1948, our revered leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with the leaders of the Democratic faction led by him, founded the Korean People's Army. At its initial meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: "In order to think of the well-being and independence of our country, we must have our own people's army, and thus our Democratic Fatherland must be able to resist the enemy and to counter-attack. The Party organised a military committee. The whole country was mobilised, with political and ideological work taking the lead role. The time basis and political power concentrated on leading the country to final victory in the war. The Party mobilised its organisation and strength in an all-out effort to ensure victory in this just war.

Our just cause is the cause of progressive and independent people. The K.P.A. fights for the freedom and independence of the whole of Korea. The K.P.A. is a new type of army, directly inherited from the tradition of patriotsm, displayed by its beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the long, armed struggle against Japan. It is a genuine people's armed force, composed of the best sons and daughters of Korea's toiling masses of workers, farmers, soldiers, and intellectuals. The K.P.A. is the real champion of the people, in no way like the army of any bourgeois country which exists only to serve the rich landlords in suppressing and exploiting the people. The K.P.A. fights for the freedom and liberation of people of other nations, nor does it invade other countries. Its fighters are partisans of peace, seeking friendship among nations and opposing the warmongers. Its fighters never hesitate to dedicate their lives in defense of their Motherland and people when attacked by the enemy. From the first day of its birth, the K.P.A. has received the ideological education in Marxism-Leninism provided by our Dodong Dang and has learned from advanced Soviet military science and brilliant fighting technique.
military cadres and prepared reserves. In view of the expansion of the armed forces and in order to strengthen the K.P.A., our Party sent thousands of our own Party members into the army and to the front. At the same time, in order to strengthen discipline in the army, raise its fighting ability and enhance the vanguard role of the Party and its members, it was necessary to intensify political work, including the whole army with patriotic and revolutionary spirit. Party organisations were established in the K.P.A.

Precisely because of these factors, the valiant K.P.A. under the supreme command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, displayed a high morale and great fighting spirit and heroism, stubborn perseverance. Only three days after counter-attacking the invading army, the K.P.A., liberated Seoul, the capital of the Republic. Within a few months, it liberated a large area in the southern half of the Republic. Puppet Syngman Rhee's main force was virtually annihilated. The spirit of the workers and children of the American imperialists—the 24th, 25th, and 1st cavalry divisions—suffered mortal blows. Many units of our army, under the command of Kim Ch'ol's division, protected Seoul and won the glorious title of "Heroic Troops". The 12th Infantry Division, the 2nd Admiral Division, and the 1st United Sapper Corps, all won the Medal of Freedom and Independence.

However, the aggressive American imperialists, who suffered crushing blows at the hands of the K.P.A., ignored the heavy lesson of History, hatched a scheme of sending thousands of American soldiers and air forces into the Korean peninsula, an obvious sign of their intention to redouble imperialist aggression, and in fact, to seek to regain control of many areas in the Korean peninsula.

At this critical juncture, our Party's armed forces, standing up against the K.P.A., pursued a policy of "passive defense, and active attack", and saved the national capital city from the total destruction. Our army, under the firm command of the K.P.A., has successfully carried out the task of peacemaking, and driven the enemy to the boundaries of Seoul.

As a counter-offensive, the K.P.A. launched a series of successful offensives against the enemy, which led to their total defeat and destruction in many areas in the north of the country. At the same time, the aid of our Party's armed forces, which is indispensable to the success of the Korean revolution, has been provided. The aid of our Party's armed forces, which is indispensable to the success of the Korean revolution, has been provided.

In the face of the mighty, common struggle of the Korean and Chinese peoples, the victorious attempt of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to launch the Korean War and to invade the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, they certainly dooming to imminent defeat and ultimate failure of the imperialist aggressors.

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The war today, "everything for the front!" and "everything for victory!" They wholeheartedly support the K.P.A. in every way. The Chinese people support and loved by the people, is invaluable. Secondly, in waging a heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of the Motherland, the K.P.A. is supported not only by the Korean people, but also by the governments and peoples of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. And all the other supporting peoples of the world. In particular, the fraternal aid rendered by the Chinese people's volunteers, who were organized and sent by our great motherland, has played a tremendous role in the fighting spirit and raised our confidence in victory. Under the internationalist and voluntary friendship, sealed by the long historic ties between the peoples of Korea and China, our troops are fighting with one mind and in unity by the imperialist aggressors.

In the face of the mighty, common struggle of the Korean and Chinese peoples, the victorious attempt of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to launch the Korean War and to invade the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, it is certainly doomed to imminent defeat and ultimate failure of the imperialist aggressors. The just cause of the Korean people in the struggle for the independence, freedom and prosperity of their Motherland will ultimately triumph.

The People's Voices

The WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN NEW CHINA

(Continued From Page 19)

Demand for Education and Culture

Completion of the land reform, rehabilitation and development of the economy, and the stabilisation of commodity prices—all these factors have already combined to improve greatly the economic position of all the patriotic, self-sacrificing, broad masses of labouring people... Therefore, the fight of the junior high school and the technical schools of women workers has been especially rapid. More than 500,000 pre-school-age and primary school-age boys and girls are receiving care and education in them.

The principle of labour exchange during the harvesting season, so desperately needed, has been able to its 10,000 such nurseries and creches throughout the country during 1951. In the countryside, these nurseries and creches require very little equipment. But they have a tremendous influence on the education and efficiency of mothers in agricultural production.

Great attention is also being paid to the improvement of working conditions, installation of safety devices, to quarantines to control diseases and to instruct women workers. The provisions of the Labour Insur- ance Regulations are being carried out in all large factories. Furthermore, the Ministry of Labour has issued provisional regulations for the protection of women and juvenile workers, governing working conditions in private enterprises, and in medium and small-scale factories as well.

Although Chinese women have achieved equality with men, and are enjoying many special benefits, much still remains to be done in uplifting the aged, and in determination against women in all its forms. Even the women themselves, through their education and emancipation from their former lowly social position, can only learn to re-educate the masses, and especially the women, which is a task to them, and is the exercise of their own work rights to the full.

While still engaged in recovery and reconstruc- tion from the ravages of war, we have a shoulder added burdens, the American imperialist war in Korea has forced the Chinese people to launch their movement to resist American interference and aid Korea. This war, so near our borders, inevitably has led to a certain restraint, the improvement of the lives of women and children. But from experience we know that, with the hard work and resources, the gains must be secured, and, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, we shall be able to overcome all difficulties and move on our way to victory. The women of China have amply proved that they, too, are determined to travel along this road.

CORRECTION: In the article 'The Crime of the Medical Mistakes' People's Daily on Feb. 10, No. 3, the head ad bad that the president of the Drum Tower Hospital in Nanking was erroneously shot as J. Horton. It should have read: J. Horman Daniels.
PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH ON CHINA

On People's Democratic Dictatorship  Mao Tse-tung
On Inner-Party Struggle  Liu Shao-chi
On the Party  Liu Shao-chi
Internationalism and Nationalism  Liu Shao-chi
How to Be a Good Communist  Liu Shao-chi
Thirty Years of the Communist Party of China  Hu Chiao-mu
China's Revolutionary Wars
The Communist Party: Leader of the Chinese Revolution
China's Youth March Forward
The Common Programme and Other Documents of the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
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(An eyewitness story of the land reform)

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