

# People's 人民中国 China

November 16

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Kuo Mo-jo

## “THE STRUGGLE FOR NEW CHINA” BY SOONG CHING LING

A Book Review by Wang Jo-shui

## THE GREAT FRIENDSHIP

Wu Yu-chang

## NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CULTURE AND ART

Shen Yen-ping

**22**  

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# People's China

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## ***Mighty Bulwarks of Peace***

At the celebration of their 35th anniversary, the peoples of the Soviet Union have grand achievements to report in their work of peaceful construction. The volume of industrial output in the U.S.S.R. in 1951 was 1,266 per cent of 1929—a nearly thirteenfold increase. The grain problem has been solved definitely and finally. Corresponding advances have been made in the living standards of the people. From 1940 to 1951, the national income of the U.S.S.R. increased 83 per cent; 57 million people are studying; 5,500,000 persons have university or technical school training. The total annual edition of books published is now 800 million! The plans for the immediate future outlined at the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union open still more brilliant perspectives.

“Our mighty country is in the flower of its strength and is moving forward from success to success. We have everything required for the building of a complete Communist society. The natural resources of the Soviet Union are inexhaustible. Our state has demonstrated its ability to utilise these vast resources for the benefit of the working people. The Soviet people have demonstrated their ability to build a new society and look forward to the future with confidence.... there is no force in the world that can halt the advance of Soviet society. Our cause is invincible,” said Malenkov in his report to the 19th Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B.).

These historic facts demonstrate that the development of the Socialist Soviet Union is in accordance with the essential features and requirements of the basic economic law of Socialism as revealed by J. V. Stalin in his classic work on the *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.*: “The securing of the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society through the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques.”

The Soviet Union stands today as the central citadel of progress, peace and friendship among the nations.

**F**OLLOWING the Second World War, more countries took the path to the new future pioneered by the October Revolution—the People’s Democracies, the German Democratic Republic and the People’s Republic of China.

Strong bonds of friendship unite the peoples of China and the U.S.S.R.

The firmness of this alliance and its effectiveness stem directly from the very nature of the political, social and economic systems of the two countries. In both, the labouring people are the masters of their fate. They are led by the brother Communist Parties, equally inspired by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and their ideal of advance to Communism. They are both dedicated to the high ideals of proletarian internationalism. This is an alliance based on common interests, equality, mutual help and respect and care for the interests of the people. The fraternal, unselfish aid given by the Soviet Union has played a decisive role in the advance of the Chinese people. Economic and cultural relations have given steadily increasing mutual benefits. The unswerving stand for peace of these 700 million united people is a mighty support for the peace movement throughout the world. It has curbed the adventurist schemes of the warmongers and restrained the American aggressors in their frantic ambitions to extend the Korean war. In the words of Chairman Mao Tse-tung: “This alliance is lasting, unbreakable and invincible.”

This alliance is an example of the relations that exist between all members of the camp of Socialism headed by the Soviet Union. It is an example for relations of friendship and solidarity among the peoples.

This unity of free peoples has demonstrated its absolute economic viability. Their rapid development towards their economic and social aims has not been prevented by U.S.-inspired blockades and embargoes. On the contrary, these have rebounded onto the heads of their ill-advised instigators and their servile agents.

This camp of Socialism forms an area of the continuous ascent of economic forces, an area of democracy, peace and ever-growing friendship among the peoples that knows no crises and is developing for the purpose of satisfying to the utmost the material and cultural requirements of society. In the lands where the peoples rule, every advance in creative work is an advance for peace. This alliance is wholly for peace, because the peoples who rule these lands have no interest in war.

They have all the resources to satisfy their needs. They fear no threats from any warmongers. If their reckless drive to war is carried to its conclusion, the warmongers will only meet their own catastrophe.

The formation of this great camp has basically changed the relation of forces in the international arena. It is much stronger than the camp of imperialism and war.

**I**N the camp of the exploiters and warmongers, American imperialism, its leader, has become the basic source of the threat to the peace and freedom of the peoples. In its drive for super-profits and world domination, it has become the most aggressive exploiter and enslaver and "gendarme of the peoples."

The brutal invasion of Korea, the use of chemical weapons, indiscriminate bombing, inhuman biological warfare, terror against unarmed prisoners of war, the occupation of Japan, support for the "dirty wars" of the colonialists in Viet-Nam and Malaya, the seizure of military bases in many countries, the formation of aggressive blocs in Europe, the Middle East and Asia—these are only some of the acts of the Wall Street monopolists.

It is the peoples of the U.S.A., Britain, France and the capitalist and enslaved countries who are paying in blood and treasure for these vain policies of the U.S. imperialists, for the burden of armaments, the rising costs of living, growing unemployment, bankruptcies, destruction of trade, the loss of their traditional liberties and national independence and senseless death on battlefields for vile aims. These are the prospects held out by the policies of Wall Street. At the same time, these brutal aggressions and ruthless domination and exploitation of its satellites by U.S. monopoly capital are sharpening the contradictions in the imperialist camp itself, leading to threats of new wars.

The camp of the imperialists is hag-ridden by hatred and fear of the people and the advance of the cause of peace and freedom. It develops, as J. V. Stalin has revealed, in accordance with the major features and requirements of the basic law of modern capitalism which is "the securing of the maximum capitalist profit through the exploitation, ruin and impoverishment of the majority of the population of the given country, through the enslavement and systematic robbery of the peoples of other countries, especially backward countries, and, lastly, through war and militarisation of the

national economy, which are utilised for the obtaining of the highest profits." (J. V. Stalin: *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.*)

This is why the awakening peoples of the capitalist and exploited colonial and dependent countries are rising with greater determination against those who oppress them by force and instigate new wars. They are rallying to the camp of democracy and peace and in support of the world peace movement and its practical policies for the preservation and organisation of peace and national independence.

**E**NGROSSED in their tasks of peaceful construction, the countries of Socialism and People's Democracy have given many proofs of their will for peace and support of the worldwide democratic movement for peaceful co-existence of nations. At the International Economic Conference in Moscow, at the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions in Peking, by the example of many trade and cultural agreements, they have shown that the opening of trade and cultural channels as advocated by the partisans of peace can do much to alleviate the lot of the oppressed and harassed peoples, as well as to ease international tension.

On this broad basis, the peace movement of the world advances to new tasks, to new successes, with ever greater determination and energy and on a broader front. Following the great rally of the representatives of the 1,600 million people of the Asian and the Pacific regions in Peking, it is now preparing for the Congress of the Peoples for Peace in Vienna.

Mobilising around the urgent issues of the time; the ending of the Korean and other wars on a just and reasonable basis, the ending of the remilitarisation of Japan and Western Germany, the development of trade and cultural exchange, the conclusion of a Five-Power Peace Pact, disarmament and other issues, the peace-loving peoples of the world will advance to a greater degree of organisation and unity of purpose. Every effective action for peace will receive the fervent support of the camp of peace and Socialism.

The very real possibility exists for this unexampled world democratic peace movement to preserve peace, to restrain the hand of the aggressor. The existence of this possibility is one of the most glorious achievements of the October Socialist Revolution, whose anniversary the peoples of the world celebrate today.

# The Achievements of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions

**Kuo Mo-jo**

*Chairman of the China Peace Committee*

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, which lasted from October 2 to 13 of 1952, was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and enthusiasm and crowned with complete success. This Conference has made important contributions towards mobilising the people of the Asian and Pacific regions and the people of the world in defence of peace.

Mention should first of all be made of the enthusiastic participation in the Conference by delegates from various countries. Vast distances, difficulties of travel and the blockade, obstruction and sabotage carried out by the enemies of peace failed to dampen the resolute will of the peace delegates. Apart from Afghanistan, with which it had not been possible to establish contact; Nepal, whose government refused to issue passports; and Khmer, whose delegates fell ill on the way, the Conference was attended by delegations from a total of 37 countries. In addition to specially invited delegates, there were 367 delegates and 37 observers, making a total of 429 participants, who represented 46 countries.

Coming from different nations and races, from different social strata and professions, being of different religious faiths and political views, the delegates were of a broadly representative character. Here were assembled world-famous scientists, writers and poets, artists and journalists; here were representatives of workers and peasants, of women and youth; here were well-known industrialists and businessmen, and renowned religious leaders; here were also leading personalities of various

political parties and groups, members of parliament and those who had held or still hold important posts in their respective governments. Some came as representatives of peace organisations and various people's groups; others had been elected at peace rallies held in various localities of their own countries. The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions had, therefore, every reason to declare that it spoke for the 1,600 million people in these regions.

The delegates spoke with great fervour. All meetings, big and small, heard speeches by delegates from the various countries. They told what they knew and spoke without reserve. The Conference was a manifestation of the earnest desire for peace on the part of all peoples. In spite of the fact that so many delegates, representing widely differing interests in many different countries, took part in keen discussions, they reached a common, clear-cut understanding. The eleven important resolutions which came out of eleven days of meetings were all unanimously adopted at the Conference without a single dissenting vote or abstention.

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions was a great success. It broadened the basis of the peace movement in the Asian and Pacific regions, worked out a common programme for the peace movement in these regions and established a permanent liaison organ. In addition, the Conference did much to mobilise all for the Congress of the Peoples for Peace to be convened this December.

## **Face of the Enemy Revealed**

In the various reports made to the Conference, in the many important speeches de-

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Kuo Mo-jo was deputy-leader of the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

livered by delegates from different countries, and especially in the various resolutions adopted, the activities of the U.S. Government in waging and preparing war were shown up, unanimously and unequivocally, as a serious menace to peace in these regions as well as everywhere else in the world.

Although the U.S. Government is openly carrying out its aggression and brazenly preparing for a new war, it resorts as usual to the old ruse of a thief yelling: "Stop, Thief!" In so doing, the U.S. Government is trying to pose as the defender of peace and freedom while slandering the Soviet Union and China as "aggressive countries." The calculation is that use of this trick will help in pulling the wool over the eyes of the American people as well as of those of other countries and drag them into war. Therefore, one of the basic aims of the peace movement is to expose, by every possible means, the lying propaganda of the enemies of peace, so that the activities of the warmongers to undermine peace will be clearly exposed before the people.

Viewed in this light, the achievements of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions are of paramount importance. The speeches by delegates from various countries and the discussion that followed showed that all are in unanimous agreement as to who is for war and who is for peace.

### **The Spirit of Democratic Consultation**

Characteristic of the Conference was the spirit of completely democratic consultation displayed throughout.

This democratic spirit first found its expression in the organisation of the Conference, the executive chairmanship of which was undertaken in turn by the members of the Presidium, consisting of 63 delegates from 37 countries. The Conference has one secretary-general and seven deputy-secretaries-general; eight delegates from eight different countries were elected to these offices and jointly performed their functions.

Fifty-nine meetings were held by the eight commissions of the Conference for drafting all the resolutions after repeated consultations. When these resolutions had been unanimously passed by the commissions, the Conference Presidium met for a whole day to discuss them

word by word for possible amendments until unanimity was reached. Then these draft resolutions were submitted to the Conference and after thorough, democratic consultation, unanimously voted upon and adopted.

Another basic principle of the peace movement is that the spirit of consultation should triumph over the settlement of differences by force. Viewed in this light, the success of the Conference is unequalled. Through this very spirit of democratic consultation, the Conference, though at times engaged in heated discussions, was able to proceed in the friendliest, most harmonious manner.

The spirit of democratic consultation is the source of goodwill and solidarity. A striking fact to prove this was the signing at the Conference of the joint declaration on the Kashmir question by the Indian and Pakistan Delegations. The imperialists have been sowing discord on the question of Kashmir between these two countries in order to play one against the other and incite them to bloodshed. Here at our Peace Conference, as a result of the prevailing spirit of democratic consultation, friendship and solidarity, the delegates of India and Pakistan embraced each other. If the peoples of India and Pakistan retain this spirit of democratic consultation, friendship and solidarity, they will, in our opinion, be able to settle disputes even more serious than the Kashmir question.

### **Strengthened International Solidarity**

As we know, the aim of this Conference was to unite and mobilise the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions for positive action against war and in the defence of peace. Unity is strength. The scope of peace should be broadened, for peace is the aspiration common to all the peoples throughout the world, and peace has only one enemy—the war camp headed by the U.S. Government. All peace-loving people, irrespective of political view, religious belief, nationality or profession, should unite and struggle against war to defeat the warmongers.

The foundation of unity is peaceful co-existence, mutual relations on equal terms, interflow of trade on the basis of mutual benefit and cultural exchange among the peoples of different countries with different political

systems. It is from these that mutual understanding, trust and friendly co-operation develop. One of the great achievements of this Conference is that it has strengthened the unity among all peoples in the cause of peace. So far as China is concerned, not only the Chinese Delegation and the members of staff at the Conference and those who participated directly in its work, but also the population of all China had the chance of meeting our friends from distant lands, and thereby took the first step towards mutual understanding. We have come to realise that, irrespective of differences in political system, ways of life, nationality, religious creed or political view, the peoples' respect for each other, their understanding of the aims of peace and of their own responsibility in the cause of peace, are the same. Precisely because of all this, the people of China have a chance as they never had before to develop a close friendship with the other peoples in Asian and Pacific countries.

So far as our friends from abroad are concerned, their desire to come to know China has been satisfied. They have seen the reality of China's peaceful construction and therefore understand that we fervently love peace and oppose war. As a result, they know that we are their close friends. This Conference achieved the mutual understanding, sympathy and support between the peoples of Asian and Pacific countries. The joint declaration of the Indian and Pakistan Delegations, the respect shown to the peoples of Korea, Viet-Nam and Malaya by delegates from other countries, and their sympathy for and support of the peoples of the United States and Japan fully bear this out.

### Urgent Tasks for Peace

One of the most important accomplishments of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions is the adoption of two declarations and nine resolutions. The Appeal to the Peoples of the World is a general programme setting forth the tasks and basic demands of the peace movement in these regions. The Address to the



**Peking's Young Pioneers brought bouquets and warm greetings to the peace delegates at the mass rally of 50,000 people celebrating the success of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions**

United Nations voices demands upon, and gives warning to, that organisation. The resolutions on the Japanese question, on the Korean question, on the national independence question, on economic relations, on cultural exchange, on the defence of women's rights and child welfare, and on intensifying the campaign for the conclusion of a five-power peace pact, set forth the respective concrete policies and measures. These resolutions and the two declarations are the common programme of the 1,600 million people of the Asian and Pacific regions in their struggle for peace.

There are several important questions in connection with the aim of the peace movement, questions which merit our serious attention. As everybody knows, the peace movement is a democratic struggle in defence of peace. Its chief task is to stop existing wars and to restore peace. The wars of aggression now raging in our regions—in Korea, Viet-Nam and Malaya have not only subjected the people of those countries to serious ravages, but also violated the peace of the Far East and the world. Therefore, it is the urgent task of the moment for the peace movement in the Asian and Pacific regions to halt the wars of aggression and to demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from these regions. This Peace Conference clearly recognised the importance of this task and laid down the policy for its implementation, thus giving full expression to the desire

common to all the 1,600 million people of these regions.

Another important task of the peace movement is to avert a new war and to eliminate such a threat forever. The policy of the U.S. Government to convert Japan into a military base against the wishes of the Japanese people, and working hand in glove with the Japanese militarists to revive Japanese militarism, has aggravated the sufferings of the Japanese people and is menacing peace in the Asian and Pacific regions as well as throughout the world. This threat must be eliminated and the recurrence of Japanese aggression prevented. This is another desire common to the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions and the rest of the world. This Peace Conference has not only manifested this common desire, it has also clearly pointed out the path towards its realisation.

There is still another question related to the objectives of the peace movement. That is the question of national independence. As clearly defined in the Resolution on the National Independence Question, peace and national independence are indivisible.

It is indisputable that the complete elimination of national oppression and national enslavement is the prerequisite of peaceful co-existence among nations. If sovereign independence and territorial integrity are not respected, if the internal affairs of one country are subject to ruthless intervention by another country, peaceful coexistence will be impossible and such a state of affairs will surely lead to war.

The U.S. Government has not only intervened in Korea by waging war; it is also taking advantage of a separate "peace treaty" with Japan and the U.S.-Japanese "Security Pact" to prolong its occupation of Japan. This infringes severely upon the national independence of Japan. Moreover, the U.S. Government is compelling many other countries to follow her insensate dictates for war preparations, to impose blockades and embargoes, to intervene arbitrarily in the internal affairs of other countries and to establish military bases on their soil. The movements for national independence and liberation in the colonial and dependent countries of Asia and the Pacific region, the Middle East and Africa, are at present being ruthlessly suppressed by the U.S. Government and governments of its British and French satellites. Aggressive wars on a larger or

smaller scale are being waged in different parts of the world. If this situation is allowed to continue and develop, then world peace will be jeopardised.

Consequently, the Conference placed particular emphasis on the Resolution on the National Independence Question which demands that "the sovereign independence and territorial integrity of all nations must be respected and must not be encroached upon." This resolution, unanimously adopted at the Conference, clearly points out that infringement upon the national independence of any country constitutes a threat to world peace, while respect for, and safeguarding of, national independence is a prerequisite in strengthening world peace. The resolution supports all just struggles for national independence. The clear-cut and firm stand taken by the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions on this problem has definitely given a big impetus to the peace movement not only in the Asian and Pacific regions but also in the whole world.

Of course, we must not forget that, in addition, two other important resolutions were passed, i.e., the "Resolution in Support of the Convocation of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace," and the "Resolution on the Establishment of a Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions."

The "Resolution on the Establishment of a Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions" aims not only at strengthening relations between the peace movements of the various peoples in these regions and at the putting into effect of the Conference decisions, but also at maintaining liaison with the World Peace Council and supporting its calls for world peace. Therefore, the establishment of this Peace Liaison Committee is certainly a great contribution to the work of the World Peace Council.

### Reasons for Success

The reasons for the impressive achievements of this Conference are worth our careful analysis.

First of all, this Conference was convened on the basis of the dynamic development of the world peace camp.

The tremendous successes in peaceful construction on the road to Communism of the Soviet Union, leader and impregnable bulwark

of the peace camp, are known to everyone. Take the tempo of increased production, for example. The industrial output of the Soviet Union increased thirteenfold in the twenty-two years between 1929 and 1951. The Soviet Union has also made enormous progress in the realms of science, culture and the arts. The political unity and morale of Soviet society have grown tremendously. The endeavours in all fields for the consolidation of world peace on the part of the great people of the Soviet Union are setting a shining example for the world peace movement, speeding up its mighty development.

Firmly united under the leadership of the great Soviet Union, the entire camp of peace and democracy is developing into an unprecedentedly powerful and invincible force—a powerful factor in opposing war and safeguarding peace. On the one hand, the strength of the peace camp is rapidly growing; the strength of the camp of aggression, on the other, is rapidly declining. Two world wars have considerably weakened the imperialist bloc. The present war policy of the United States of America has aggravated the contradictions between its ruling class and its people; this policy has also deepened contradictions within the imperialist bloc, especially between the U.S.A. and Great Britain, while contradictions between the U.S. Government and the peoples all over the world are sharper than ever. The revival of militarism in Japan and Western Germany by the U.S. Government, the establishment and expansion of military bases everywhere, and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other nations and infringement upon their sovereignty—these facts arouse intense opposition and resistance on the part of people of all nations. In its aggressive war in Korea, in particular, the U.S. Government has revealed its weaknesses as well as its unparalleled savagery.

### **Confidence in Victory**

It is this difference between the two forces that has gradually made the peoples of the world aware of the true international situation and confident in the ultimate victory of peace. The fundamental reason for the great achievements of this Conference is that it was convened on the basis of such victory.

Secondly, this Conference was convened on the basis of the triumphant development of the world peace movement. The world peace

movement has from its very beginning striven to unite under its banner all peace-loving people throughout the world. It is now a broad mass movement. Without the world peace movement's active struggle in defence of peace during the past three years, without its great development and the support it has gained among all peace-loving people, without the awakening of the 1,600 million people to the new conditions and their determination to struggle for peace, the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions could not have scored such brilliant success.

The Conference has been brought to a triumphant conclusion, but the new work is just beginning. We, the people of China, undertake this new work with even greater enthusiasm.

In conjunction with the peoples of other Asian and Pacific countries, we have the responsibility to put into practice all the resolutions adopted by the Conference. On the basis so successfully prepared by the Conference, we should further help to strengthen the great unity among the 1,600 million people, extending the peace movement in this area and the whole world, mobilising and rallying the masses of people for the struggle against war and the defence of peace.

The Congress of the Peoples for Peace, sponsored by the World Peace Council, is scheduled to open in Vienna in December this year. This will be an event of great moment for the world peace movement. The Executive Bureau of the World Peace Council and peace organisations in all countries have been conducting an extensive mobilisation campaign since this decision was reached by the Extraordinary Session of the World Peace Council held at Berlin in July this year. The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions has also passed a clear-cut resolution in support of the convocation of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace and is calling upon the peoples of the Asian and Pacific countries to take an active part in the preparatory work for, as well as to participate in, the Congress. Here is seen the definite stand that, together with all other peace-loving people, the 1,600 million people of the Asian and Pacific regions place their hope for peace on the unity of peace-lovers throughout the world.

The Congress of the Peoples for Peace scheduled for December is only a short time off. The World Peace Council expects much of us.

All peace-loving people in the world are mobilising for this great event. To put the resolutions of the Conference into effect, we must make possible the success of the work in support of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace. We should make still greater efforts to send to the Congress a delegation of a most broadly representative character, in order to make the maximum contribution towards advancing the cause of the world peace movement.

The great success achieved by the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions testifies to the unprecedented growth of the strength of the peace camp and the increasing isolation of the imperialist bloc. Despite the deceptions, lies and threats of the imperialists,

more and more people are taking part in the great peace movement. As a result of their frantic armaments drive and preparations for war, which threaten the very existence of the people of the various countries, the imperialists have lost their ties with the people and have become more and more isolated. Under such circumstances, the convocation of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace conforms obviously with the desire for peace of the peoples of the whole world and is assured of their hearty support.

The partisans of peace in China enthusiastically support the convocation of the Vienna Congress, and wish the Congress success in carrying out its lofty mission.

## “The Struggle for New China” by Soong Ching Ling

A Review by Wang Jo-shui

*The Struggle for New China* by Madame Soong Ching Ling is a brilliant and monumental work in the struggle for the victory of the Chinese revolution and in defence of world peace. This book is a collection of all the important speeches, articles and statements published by the author since 1927. It not only reveals the noble character of a loyal and dauntless revolutionary who waged her struggles unflinchingly and uncompromisingly in times of storm and stress, but also mirrors, on some major issues, the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people during that period.

The author is an outstanding and active political figure of modern China. She is the resolute supporter of Sun Yat-sen's Three Great Policies: alliance with the Soviet Union, co-operation with the Communist Party and support for the workers and peasants. She has always been the close friend of the Chinese working class and the Communist Party of

China. Her noble and impeccable character, her consistent devotion to the cause of the people's revolution and world peace, her clear and steadfast political viewpoint, her courageous and dauntless spirit in struggle all make her the honour and pride of the people of China.

The first article in this book, her *Statement Issued in Protest Against the Violation of Sun Yat-sen's Revolutionary Principles and Policies*, is a famous document written in denunciation of the counter-revolutionaries. It was published on July 14, 1927, on the eve of the open betrayal by the Kuomintang in Wuhan. The author bitterly censured this shameless act of treachery and repudiated the traitors. She maintained that, only by relying on the working class and the peasant class, could the Chinese revolution achieve victory. Pointing out the important role of the working class and the peasant class in the revolution, she wrote in this militant document:

These classes become<sup>a</sup> the basis of our strength in our struggle to overthrow imperialism and cancel the unequal treaties that enslave

<sup>a</sup>“The Struggle for New China” by Soong Ching Ling. Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1952.

us, and effectively unify the country. These are the new pillars for the building up of a new, free China. Without their support, the Kuomintang, as a revolutionary party, becomes weak, chaotic and illogical in its social platform; without their support, political issues are vague. If we adopt any policy that weakens these supports, we shake the very foundation of our Party, betray the masses and demonstrate false loyalty to Sun Yat-sen.

She denounced those traitors who betrayed the revolutionary principles and policies of Sun Yat-sen:

Sun Yat-sen's policies are clear. If leaders of the Party do not carry them out consistently, then they are no longer Sun's true followers, and the Party is no longer a revolutionary party, but merely a tool in the hands of this or that militarist. It will have ceased to be a living force working for the future welfare of the Chinese people, but will have become a machine, the agent of oppression, a parasite battenning on the present enslaving system.

In this article, declaring that she would "withdraw" from the Kuomintang "until wiser policies prevail," she wrote: "I must dissociate myself from active participation in the carrying out of these new policies of the party."

A month after this declaration, the author published her *Statement Before Leaving for Moscow* (August 22, 1927) in which she announced that she would visit the Soviet Union. In this article, she stated her conviction that "the Chinese Communist Party is indubitably the most dynamic of all internal revolutionary forces in China," that "the Soviet Union has no unequal treaties with China," and that "the Soviet Union [is] the most powerful revolutionary force in the world." Thus the author once again expressed her complete adherence to the Three Great Policies of Sun Yat-sen.

After the "September 18" Incident in 1931, she published her article entitled *The Kuomintang Is No Longer a Political Power* (December 19, 1931). At the beginning of this article, she stated plainly: "The Kuomintang as a political power has ceased to exist." She added:

Is there any wonder that the Kuomintang is discredited beyond rescue, despised and hated by the entire nation today? Not for a single day has the Testament of Sun Yat-sen really been carried out.



Soong Ching Ling with Burmese peace delegate, Daw Aun Chit, president of the Women's Welfare Organisation, Rangoon

Concerning the nature of Chiang Kai-shek's rule, she pointed out:

It is clear that the new unified government, composed as it is of Japanese, French, British and American agents serving masters whose interests conflict, will continue to take orders from imperialists to suppress any kind of mass movement aiming at the emancipation of the Chinese nation.

Finally she wrote:

I, for one, cannot bear to witness the work of 40 years by Sun Yat-sen being destroyed by a handful of self-seeking and scheming Kuomintang militarists and politicians. Still more unbearable is it for me to see the subjection of a nation of 475,000,000 to imperialism, brought about by the Kuomintang's betrayal of its own doctrine.

I am therefore compelled to declare frankly, that since the Kuomintang was organized as a machine for the revolution, and since it has failed to carry out the tasks for which it was created, we need express no sorrow for its downfall.

With an unwavering faith in the cause of the people's revolution, she went on:

I firmly believe that only a revolution built on mass support and for the masses can break the power of militarists and politicians, throw off the yoke of foreign imperialism and truly realize Socialism. I am convinced that, despite the terroristic activities carried on by the reactionary forces in power today, millions of true revolutionaries in China will not shrink from their duty, but, urged by the critical situation facing the country, will intensify their work and march on triumphantly toward the goal set by the revolution.

History bears witness to the superior understanding and strong faith of this courageous warrior. Eighteen years after she published this article, millions upon millions of true revolutionaries and all the people who were hoping to be freed from the shackles of imperialism finally achieved the glorious victory of the revolution under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

This article, *The Kuomintang Is No Longer a Political Power*, obviously ended the writer's role as a Kuomintang Leftist, which she considered herself to be. Thenceforward, she began to participate independently in all kinds of practical activities closely connected with the people's revolutionary struggle and the world movement to safeguard peace. In 1932 together with Lu Hsun, Yang Chuan and others, she founded the China League for Civil Rights to oppose the terrorist rule of Chiang Kai-shek's regime. In her article on *The Tasks of the China League for Civil Rights* (December, 1932), she made the following demands:

We demand the release of all political prisoners. They are not criminals, but pioneers in the struggle for human emancipation...the flower of China's manhood are tortured with lingering death in prison, while gangsters, militarists, professional politicians, capitalists and feudal landlords sit in the seats of power and deliver our country to the imperialists. Our demand for the release of all political prisoners is a revolutionary necessity if China is not to become a subject nation.

The writer paid warm tribute to the truly democratic system of the Soviet Union. She denounced the so-called "democracy" of the capitalist countries, regarding it as "but a system of carefully guarded rights and powers of a small minority of the exploiters." The so-called laws of the Kuomintang were also instruments "openly and blatantly framed to serve the interests of but a very small minority of feudal landlords, capitalists and the imperialists."

The people's democratic rights should not be encroached upon. To the Kuomintang reactionaries, she gave this warning:

Those who think that they can prolong their rule of bloody suppression of the people indefinitely, are mistaken. The masses must struggle for their fundamental rights. This struggle will increase, will sweep China, will make it powerful and unite it.

As the national crisis deepened following the Japanese aggressor's seizure of the Northeast in 1931, Madame Soong Ching Ling strove vigorously for the realisation of the proposals to end the civil war and to make a concerted effort to resist the Japanese—the proposals which had been put forward by the Communist Party of China and to which she subscribed.

In the article entitled *Workers of China, Unite!* (May 24, 1933), the writer pointed out that the people should definitely not rely on the Chiang Kai-shek government in the war of resistance against Japan. She said:

The Chiang Kai-shek government cannot unite China, cannot lead the national revolutionary war of the armed people against imperialism, cannot give land to the peasants. Why not? Because it is seeking always to compromise with imperialism. Because it fears the armed people more than the imperialist invaders, because it is the representative of the landlord-bourgeois bloc which exploits and suppresses the masses and ruins the country.

She held the view that only the broad masses of the peasants under the leadership of the working class were the irresistible forces which could overcome Japanese imperialism. Resolutely opposing the anti-Communist war launched by the Chiang Kai-shek government, she called upon the people throughout the country to curb the Kuomintang reactionaries' offensive against the Chinese Red Areas centred on the province of Kiangsi. In *China's Freedom and the Fight Against War*, an address she delivered before the Shanghai Anti-War Congress on September 30, 1933, she pointed out: "The fact that for a number of years big Soviet territories have existed in China is the hope, the promise, the guarantee, that the broad masses of China will travel along the same path." In this Anti-War Congress which was held secretly despite the white terror in the Kuomintang areas, she repeatedly stressed the necessity of armed struggle by the revolutionary class and the oppressed people to oppose suppression and strive for national liberation, "because the forces of reaction never relinquish their power voluntarily." In conclusion, she appealed to the people throughout the country:

Let us unite in the struggle against all those who betray our country and sell it, province by province, to the imperialists! Let us join and defend to the best of our ability the workers and peasants in China who have already freed themselves from the yoke of imperialist domination

and feudal exploitation, and who are today threatened by the fifth and largest offensive of the Kuomintang forces. This offensive is directly aided by sixteen of the fifty American millions loaned to the Chiang Kai-shek Government, by American planes, bombs and flying instructors, by Japanese, British, American and French warships which rush to the aid of the Kuomintang where they can (as recently in Fukien), and by every other possible form of material and moral imperial support.

At the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, 1937, she seriously rebuked the anti-Communist elements: "How ridiculous it is to hear today the antiquated theory that first we must suppress the Communists and then resist Japanese aggression! Shall we go to war with one arm broken?" (*Follow the Will of Sun Yat-sen*, February 18, 1937).

During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the author was an active supporter and propagandist for the National Anti-Japanese United Front advocated by the Chinese Communist Party, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army. In the article entitled *On the Reconciliation* (November, 1937), she expressed clearly her active support of the National Anti-Japanese United Front and her opposition to the conspiracy of the Kuomintang to undermine the unity achieved and wreck the War of Resistance. In *China Needs More Democracy* (October, 1941), she pointed out:

The National Anti-Japanese United Front does not mean that the groups belonging to it cannot have different philosophies and aims. It does not mean the dictatorship of any one party or group....

Lack of democracy makes it possible for compromisers and appeasers, many of whom are linked not only with our enemy but with the entire Rome-Berlin-Tokyo conspiracy against mankind's progress, to work in the dark and prepare a capitulation.

In her *Open Letter to Friends of China Abroad* (September 18, 1943), she stated that the China Defence League which was under her guidance must put the emphasis of relief work in the liberated areas created by the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army. She declared:

We lay stress on the guerrilla areas because although they engage and have engaged almost half of the Japanese forces in China, it is three years since they have received any aid, in ammunition, money, or particularly in our own field,

medical supplies. When Spain alone stood in arms against fascism in Europe, the ill-starred policy of "non-intervention" denied her arms. The forces that have bit the deepest into the lines of Japanese fascism in China are subjected to a "non-intervention" policy even more drastic and more cruel. An internal political blockade denies them doctors, surgical instruments and drugs, even those that are sent by friends abroad. We do not ask for these forces to receive preferential treatment. We ask for equality of treatment, for a stop to the practice, and to the acquiescence of others in the practice, that has drawn an imaginary line through China on one side of which a soldier wounded in the fight against Japan is assumed to be entitled to have his wounds healed, and on the other, not.

Following the end of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the author stood firm against the American plot to support Chiang Kai-shek in carrying on a civil war in China. In her *Statement Urging Coalition Government and an Appeal to the American People to Stop Their Government From Militarily Aiding the Kuomintang* (July 23, 1946), the author wrote:

The American people, who are allies and long friends of the Chinese people, must be clearly told of this road to disaster. They must be told that the American reactionaries are teaming up with Chinese reactionaries, each encouraging the other. They must be told that the presence of US armed forces on Chinese soil is not strengthening peace and order among the Chinese people. They must be warned that loans should be given only to a recognised and truly representative Chinese government. They must be told that if America makes it plain that she will not supply munitions or military assistance, there will be no spreading of the Chinese civil war.

Since the liberation of China in 1949, the author, moved by her ardour and love for the revolutionary people, has written a number of powerful articles hailing the achievements of New China and in support of world peace. These writings are splendid poems which have been read by a vast number of people. It is superfluous for the reviewer to make any introductory remarks in regard to these recent articles.

*The Struggle for New China* is a book full of militant zeal and enthusiasm. Its publication is a great event worthy of our acclaim. Readers in China and throughout the world will derive from this book added inspiration and strength in the task of creating a peaceful and happy life.

# The Great Friendship

Wu Yu-chang

*Vice-Chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association*

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is here. Marking this occasion, the Chinese people hail with joy the victories achieved by the Soviet Union in building Communism and in defence of world peace. With great enthusiasm, they applaud the new developments of the Sino-Soviet fraternal alliance which have resulted from a series of important recent political happenings. With boundless gratitude, they look back to the history of the lasting friendship built up between the peoples of the two countries during the past thirty and more years.

Sino-Soviet friendship was born in an era of great changes in the history of mankind, that is to say, in the new era ushered in by the October Revolution—the era of socialist revolutions in imperialist countries and of the revolutions for national liberation in the colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries. In this new era, “a bridge was built between the socialist West and the enslaved East” (Stalin); the Chinese revolution against imperialism and feudalism became part of the world proletarian socialist revolution and the revolutionary Chinese people became its ally. As a result of their own experience, the Chinese people profoundly appreciated the great importance of the new era ushered in by the October Revolution. China was still a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country when the October Revolution succeeded in 1917. Although before that time the 1911 revolution had taken place in China, this was a democratic revolution of the old type; it failed in semi-colonial China in the era of imperialism. The deeply oppressed Chinese people could not but continue to seek a way to liberation. It was at this time that the October Revolution led by Lenin and Stalin inspired the Chinese people and pointed out to them the road to freedom.

With the May Fourth Movement of 1919, China entered into the new era of the New Democratic revolution led by the proletariat. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has written in *On People's Democratic Dictatorship*:

The Chinese were introduced to Marxism by the Russians. Before the October Revolution,

the Chinese were not only unaware of Lenin and Stalin, but did not even know of Marx and Engels. The salvos of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism.

It was under the influence of the October Revolution, through the integration of Marxism with the Chinese working-class movement and following the example of the Bolshevik Party of Lenin and Stalin, that the Communist Party of China was founded in 1921. This was the greatest and the most fundamental of the deep and far-reaching influences exercised by the October Revolution on China. It was the pivot upon which the history of China changed its course.

Since then, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung and advancing along the path pointed out to us by Marxism-Leninism, the Chinese people have waged difficult and complex struggles for thirty years. Cunning and vicious imperialism was the biggest enemy that faced the Chinese people. The defeat of such an enemy required the help of the international revolutionary forces headed by the Soviet Union. As everyone knows, the Chinese revolution did receive such help at every stage.

## Aid to Oppressed Peoples

Since the early days after the October Revolution, the Soviet state has extended the hand of friendship towards the oppressed nations in the East. The Soviet Government abrogated the unequal treaties signed with China in the time of tsarist Russia; it issued several statements expressing boundless sympathy for the Chinese people's struggle for liberation and won their ardent support. The Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party helped and persuaded Sun Yat-sen to adopt the three great policies of alliance with the Soviet Union, co-operation with the Chinese Communist Party and advancing the interests of the workers and peasants.

The Soviet Union gave its utmost support in various ways to the then revolutionary government and army and enabled the first Chinese revolutionary civil war between 1924



A celebration meeting was held in Peking on the evening of November 6 in honour of the 35th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. On the platform (from left to right) are: Wu Yu-chang, Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association; A. Fiodorov, leader of the Soviet cinema workers' group; Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China; B. A. Alexandrov, Art Director and leading conductor of the Soviet Army Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble; Soong Ching Ling, Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association; N. S. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee and leader of the Soviet cultural delegation; Chairman Mao Tse-tung; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association; M. I. Chulaki, leader of the group of Soviet artists; Kao Kang, Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government; I. F. Kurdyukov, Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of the Soviet Embassy; Premier Chou En-lai and Chien Chun-jui, Secretary-General of the S.S.F.A.

and 1927 to win major victories. Later on, the Kuomintang reactionaries, headed by Chiang Kai-shek, satisfied with being the lackeys of imperialism, betrayed the revolution, sold out the people and opposed the Soviet Union, causing the revolution to fail. Sino-Soviet friendship was shamefully impeded and undermined. In spite of this, the Chinese people still cherished profound friendship towards the Soviet people, and the Soviet Union still consistently voiced its support for the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people. On September 18, 1931, when the Japanese armed forces invaded Northeast China, the Soviet Union served warning on Japan.

On July 7, 1937, when the Japanese imperialists launched their all-out war of aggression against China, the Soviet Union concluded a non-aggression treaty with China and supported the Chinese war of resistance with material and other aid, whereas American imperialism, at that time, supplied Japan with oil, scrap iron and other materials to fight the Chinese people. More than one hundred Soviet airmen laid down their lives for the freedom of China.

The Soviet Army, immediately after crushing Hitlerite Germany in 1945, despatched its forces to Northeast China, annihilated the Kwantung Army, which was the main force of the Japanese fascists, helped China to liberate the Northeast, and signed with China a treaty of friendship and alliance, which was in com-

plete accord with the revolutionary interests of the Chinese people. When Chiang Kai-shek, supported by American imperialism, started the anti-popular civil war, the world camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union strongly opposed the reactionary aggressive forces of the imperialists and thereby helped the Chinese People's War of Liberation to win a speedy victory.

Here we should particularly emphasise the boundless concern and guidance given to the problems of the Chinese people's revolution by the great teachers of the revolution, Lenin and Stalin, especially the theories and predictions regarding the Chinese revolution expounded by Stalin, which serve as theoretical weapons of inestimable significance for the struggle of the Chinese people. As everyone knows, the views of Chairman Mao are completely at one with those of Stalin. In the practice of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has further developed Stalin's theories in regard to the problems of the Chinese revolution and thus led the Chinese people to victory over the enemy.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union has entered a new era. Nothing can any longer hamper the steady growth of the profound friendship between these two peoples. After the great meeting in Moscow between Generalissimo Stalin and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the two countries concluded in February, 1950 the historic

Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance and other important agreements, sealing forever in the form of this treaty the fraternal friendship and unity between China and the Soviet Union.

The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance stipulates:

Each Contracting Party undertakes, in the spirit of friendship and co-operation and in conformity with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of the other Contracting Party, to develop and consolidate economic and cultural ties between China and the Soviet Union, to render the other all possible economic assistance and to carry out necessary economic co-operation.

According to this stipulation, the Soviet Union has granted us a credit of U.S. \$300 million in terms of machinery and materials, transacted a large volume of trade and established important, jointly-operated enterprises. Many experienced Soviet experts are here in China, and, together with our labouring people, are selflessly helping our various tasks of construction.

Advanced Soviet experience in construction and cultural, scientific as well as technical knowledge have been extensively adopted in our country. Frequent visits between the peoples of the two countries have increasingly deepened our mutual understanding and strengthened our inviolable friendship. The lofty Communist moral character, international spirit and the achievements of peaceful construction of the Soviet people have set a great example for the Chinese people to follow. Great and selfless help has been rendered us by the Soviet Union in the past three years in the restoration and development of our economic and cultural undertakings. Thanks to this help, the Chinese people, working valiantly and diligently, have, in a short space of time, raised industrial and agricultural production up to and above pre-war levels; effected a fundamental turn for the better in the economic and financial situation; achieved unprecedented progress in the people's cultural and educational endeavours; and created the various conditions necessary for the forthcoming launching of large-scale economic and cultural construction. As the Chinese people celebrate their great achievements and hail the great future lying ahead, they cannot but feel deeply that all this is inseparable from the

friendly assistance given them by the Soviet Union, and they are filled with gratitude.

The history of the development of the friendship between China and the Soviet Union in the past thirty-five years bears witness to the indisputable truth: "In an era when imperialism still exists, it is impossible for a genuine people's revolution in any country to win its own victory without many different kinds of help from the international revolutionary forces. Even should the victory be won, it could not be consolidated without international help." (Mao Tse-tung: *On People's Democratic Dictatorship*.) The history of the friendship between China and the Soviet Union also bears witness to the truth: "Follow the path of the Russians" (*Ibid.*)—this is the only correct conclusion.

This is not a path about which there can be any choice. It is a path that, on the basis of the laws governing the development of society, must be traversed. This is the Marxist-Leninist path that has been pointed out by the great Lenin and Stalin and gloriously taken by the Soviet Union. This is a path along which brilliant victories are gained for the socialist society and which will further lead to Communist society. Following this path, the Chinese people have won and are winning great victories, and they will, in the future, win still greater victories in the struggle for national industrialisation and as they march with full confidence forward to Socialism and Communism. As a result of the victory of the Chinese people, the oppressed nations all over the world have still more steadfastly embarked upon this path in their struggle for liberation and for the cause of peace in whose victory they have complete faith.

### For a Common Goal

The reason why Sino-Soviet friendship is so close, exercises such far-reaching influence, and is growing ever stronger is because it is firmly rooted in the political systems of the two countries. The Soviet Union is a socialist state with a proletarian dictatorship, while New China is a New Democratic state based on the alliance of the workers and peasants led by the working class. The labouring people in both countries are the masters of their own Motherland.

The peoples of the two countries oppose a common enemy—imperialism, and strive for a common goal—Communism. Their joys and sorrows are interrelated, their interests identical and they support each other and advance side

by side. With regard to this distinguishing feature, Stalin pointed out in his speech at the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

Whenever any fraternal party supports the peaceable aspirations of our Party, it is at the same time supporting its own people in their struggle for the preservation of peace.... This distinguishing feature of mutual support is to be explained by the fact that the interests of our Party do not contradict but, on the contrary, merge with the interests of the peace-loving peoples. As to the Soviet Union, its interests are altogether inseparable from the cause of world-wide peace.

Thus, the ties of friendship between China and the Soviet Union are forged by the same aspirations and cause; it is a unity based on proletarian internationalism. We are proud of this great unity. To further and consolidate this unity, and promote the interflow of knowledge and experiences between the two great nations, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was organised on the fifth day following the founding of the People's Republic of China. It has, at present, 38,900,000 members, and its membership is growing day by day. It plays a great part in furthering Sino-Soviet friendship among the masses. In commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the October Revolution, for instance, it is carrying out the great "Sino-Soviet Friendship Month" movement throughout the country to make the profound significance of Sino-Soviet friendship more extensively felt by the masses.

### Unbreakable Friendship

This kind of unbreakable, fraternal friendship of ours has never before existed and could not have existed among the capitalist countries. As our friendship is developing and being consolidated, the imperialists, at their wit's end, ceaselessly, viciously and shamelessly employ slander and intrigues against us while vaunting the so-called "friendship" among themselves, which consists of calculation and trickery, open quarrels and covert seizures and is full of contradictions. For instance, the "friendship" between American imperialism and the rulers of Britain, France and the other satellites is the



The Soviet delegation of artists and scientists and the Soviet Army Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble arrived at Peking on November 2, 1952. Nicolai Tikhonov (centre), Soong Ching Ling (left), Kuo Mo-jo (right) and others leaving the station

sort of "friendship" which serves to cover up imperialist contradictions, something which can be likened to what a rider feels towards his ass. As to the barbarous and perfidious "friendship" which the imperialists hypocritically brandish before the peoples of the colonies and their satellites, it hardly merits any mention. All the schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries against us have been shattered, and all their sinister acts only serve to expose their fear of this great, real friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union.

This friendship and alliance between China and the Soviet Union has great international significance. It is, in itself, an example of unity in internationalism, inspiring the peoples of the world; at the same time, it is also a strong bulwark for the support of the cause of world peace and greatly strengthens the superiority of the world camp of peace and democracy. The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance stipulates:

Both Contracting Parties, in the interests of consolidating peace and universal security, will consult with each other in regard to all important international problems affecting the common interests of China and the Soviet Union.

The peoples of China and the Soviet Union have always ardently loved peace; they want to engage in peaceful construction; they are contributing their utmost strength for the pre-

servation of world peace. For instance, the recent communique issued by China and the Soviet Union on the transfer of the Chinese Changchun Railway to our country and the exchange of notes between China and the Soviet Union on the extension of the duration of joint utilisation of the naval base at Port Arthur, the active participation of China and the Soviet Union in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions—all these activities, while they provide major safeguards for peace in the East and the world, have also dealt repeated and severe blows to the aggressive forces of imperialism. The inviolable friendship and alliance

between two great countries with a vast land mass and a combined population of 700 million is an invincible force. The camp of peace and democracy formed by the people of the whole world, with the friendship and alliance between China and the Soviet Union as its mainstay, is growing stronger every day. Peace will triumph over war!

Long live the great friendship and alliance between China and the Soviet Union!

Long live the victorious banner of internationalism!

Long live peace!

## Soviet Cultural Delegation and Groups in China

At the invitation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, a Soviet cultural delegation, a group of Soviet artists, the Soviet Army Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble and a Soviet cinema workers' group have come to China to participate in the activities of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month (November 7—December 6) now being held throughout the country. They arrived in Peking in early November and have been warmly welcomed by the Chinese people as the representatives of the Soviet people, the most devoted friends of the Chinese people, sent by the great Generalissimo Stalin.

At the mass meeting of nearly 5,000 people who came to greet their arrival at Peking Station, N. S. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee and renowned poet who leads the cultural delegation, said: "We will unreservedly introduce to the Chinese people Soviet achievements in the fields of art and science, and strengthen the friendship and co-operation between the two peoples." The members are I. E. Glushchenko, Scientific Secretary of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Doctor of Biological Sciences; the composer, V. G. Zakharov; M. K. Byeloshapko, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture of the Timiryazev Academy of Agriculture; and Professor G. V. Yefimov of the Leningrad State University.

The 28-member group of Soviet artists is led by M. I. Chulaki, Vice-Chairman of the Arts Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. Among the members are the singer M. D. Mikhailov; the ballerina G. S. Ulanova; the singers Z. M. Gaidai and Khalima Nasyrova; S. V. Obratzov, Art Director of the Puppet Theatre; the well-known performer of Uzbek songs and dances, Tamara A. Khanum and the singer R. D. Beibutov.

The Soviet Army Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble of 259 members is led by the composer B. A. Alexandrov, its art director and leading conductor. The Ensemble's vice-leader is M. I. Lomónosov.

The Soviet cinema workers' group of 7 members is led by A. Fiodorov, member of the Board of the Ministry of Cinematography of the U.S.S.R. and Director of the Administration for Scientific-Educational Films. Among the members are the People's Artists B. Chirkov, who played roles in the films *The Maxim Trilogy*, *Donbas Coal Miners* and other films; and N. Cherkassov, who performed the leading roles in the films, *Alexander Nevsky*, *Ivan the Terrible*, *Alexander Popov* and other well-known films.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai have received members of the cultural delegation and groups. On the evening of November 6, the S.S.F.A. sponsored a gala concert at which the Soviet guests gave their first performance in the capital. It was attended by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other leading members of the Central People's Government.

"Sino-Soviet friendship is undoubtedly an important link for stimulating the world peace movement," Soong Ching Ling, Vice-President of the S.S.F.A., said in her speech at the November 6 celebration of the 35th anniversary of the October Revolution, which was attended by leading members of the People's Government, the Soviet Embassy and the S.S.F.A.

The Soviet guests have given many keenly appreciated performances and talks on Soviet cultural work to Peking audiences. After their stay in Peking, they will tour China to meet the multitude of their other expectant Chinese friends.



Tungyuanhsintsun is a garden suburb for railway workers newly built at Tungshan, Canton, by the Canton sub-bureau of the Hengyang Railway Administration Bureau. It houses over 100 families and has a school, nursery, clinic, club and shops

## Workers' Housing in New China



The nursery at Tungyuanhsintsun (*the New Village in the East Garden*)

The club accommodates over one thousand people. Many cultural activities are organised in its halls. Dances and cinema shows are held every week

Model worker Ma Kan-en and his family. Employed at the Canton engineering section of the railways, Ma is one of the happy residents of Tungyuanhsintsun.





One of the halls of the Working People's Cultural Palace, an ancestral temple



(Top left)  
Set for an enjoyable day — a group of young workers from the North China Engineering Works

(Centre)  
There are many places for a quiet stroll in the park

(Bottom)  
Playing chess under the age-old cedars

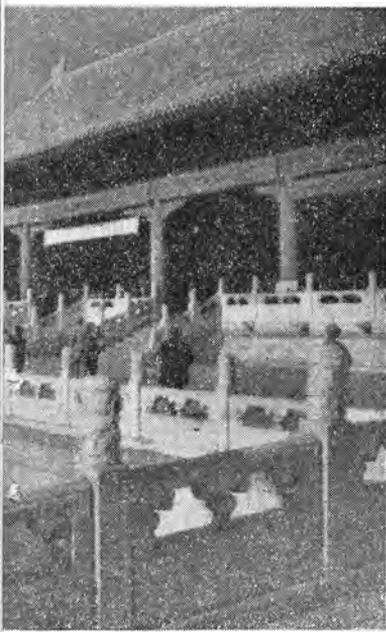
## A Day in the People's Cultural Palace

Our pictures show just a few of the many and recreational activities available at this



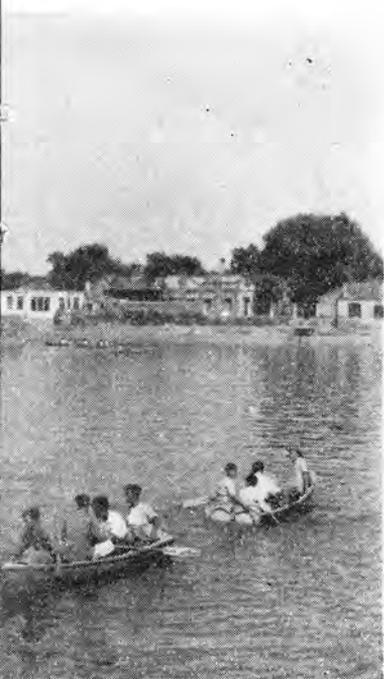
Boating on the Palace Lake

Palace—once an imperial



# the Working Palace of e, Peking

a few of the many cultural  
ies that are regularly enjoyed  
orkers' Palace



moat



An impromptu concert—"Everybody Sing," says the poster

A workers' spare-time art class



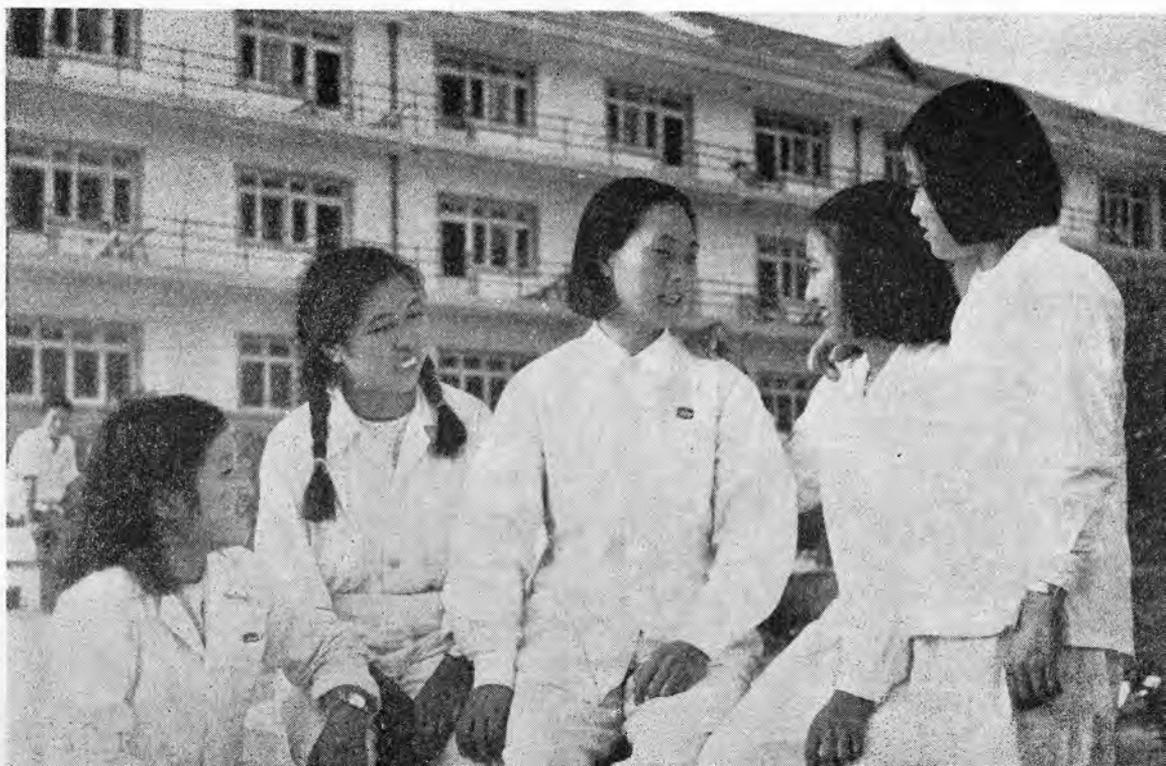


The Chinese Textile Workers' Rest Home in Tsingtao

## A Rest Home for Workers

One of the more than 40 big rest homes and sanatoriums now maintained by the All-China Federation of Labour for its members

Lu Kuei-chen (centre), vice-chairman of the trade union branch in Hankow's No. 1 Textile Factory, chats with some young textile workers in the garden of the rest home



# The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association

Chien Chun-ji

*General-Secretary of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association*

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association is one of the social organisations of the Chinese people. The purpose of creating this organisation, as explained by its chairman, Liu Shao-chi, "is to increase and consolidate the fraternal friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and to promote the exchange of knowledge and experience between these two nations." Its main work, therefore, lies in carrying out propaganda and educational work among the masses of the Chinese people to further Sino-Soviet friendship and internationalism, and in organising various friendly activities and cultural exchange between the two peoples.

Friendly co-operation between the two peoples is of as vital importance as water is to fish to the cause of the Chinese people. It is not surprising that, since its establishment three years ago, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, led by the Communist Party of China and enthusiastically supported by the people of every stratum of society, has rapidly developed into the largest people's organisation in China. By September, 1952, the Association had established 1,896 regional associations at the provincial, city, and county level and 119,978 branch associations with a total membership of more than 38,900,000.

Associations at different levels lead the broad masses of the members to engage in many activities of tremendous significance.

In the first place, publication work has been done on a vast scale. In the past three years, associations throughout the country have published 74 different kinds of periodicals, and more than 1,100 books, pamphlets and reading materials for members which serve to introduce or provide guidance for learning from the Soviet Union. Lectures, reports and broadcasts also constituted the main forms of the Association's activities. Incomplete data covering the period from September, 1951, to August, 1952, show that more than 22,000 rallies and meetings were sponsored by the branch associations in

various places, in which upwards of 14 million people took part. In some places, very effective results in propaganda work have been obtained by utilising popular folk arts, such as the *yangko* dance, drum singing and so on. Visual aids in the form of motion pictures, magic-lantern shows and photo exhibitions are also used on a large scale by the Association. Over 200 motion-picture projection teams and more than 2,000 magic-lantern teams work regularly in factories, villages and residential areas. In 1951, more than 18,000 film shows were given to audiences totalling 32 million. From September, 1951, to August, 1952, the Association sponsored more than 19,000 picture and photographic exhibitions which attracted more than 49 million visitors.

The essence of all these activities is to acquaint the people with the great work of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and to develop Sino-Soviet friendship. Through these activities, the people not only gain a better understanding of the Soviet Union, rid themselves of the residues of narrow nationalist thinking and see the actual life of the people of the socialist Soviet Union, that is to say, get a glimpse into their own future, but also learn from the advanced experience, the lofty spirit of patriotism and internationalism, of the Soviet people. For example, after seeing the Soviet film *The Battle of Stalingrad*, a group of the People's Liberation Army in Kucheng, Hopei Province, immediately opened discussions and formulated the slogan of "Learning the patriotism and revolutionary heroism of the Soviet Red Army." The peasants in Lingyuen, Jehol Province, were elated by the showing of the Soviet film *Happy Life*. They became more confident and understood more clearly the road that lay before them.

The activities of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association are integrated with the central tasks of the people throughout the country. During the campaign to collect signatures for the conclusion of a peace pact, sponsored by the

World Peace Council, the Association carried out effective propaganda by merging the two tasks of strengthening Sino-Soviet friendship and defending world peace. At the same time, it mobilised its organisations at all levels and its members to participate in this campaign. During the patriotic movement to increase production and practise economy, the Association not only publicised the socialist labour attitude of the Soviet people but also introduced many aspects of the advanced experience of Soviet production, such as the Kovalev working method and high-speed metal-cutting. The Association also set itself the task of initiating the Chinese peasants into the life and work of the Soviet collective farms, a task which was warmly welcomed by the Chinese peasants, and thereby helped to develop the mutual-aid and co-operative movement in China. When the Chinese peasants' delegation returned from its visit to the Soviet Union, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association organised lectures and discussion meetings in all parts of China at which the delegates recounted the happy life and path of struggle of the Soviet peasants. This was undoubtedly an important lesson in socialist education to the broad masses of the Chinese peasants.

The Association has also done a great deal to organise activities for promoting friendly visits and cultural exchange between the two peoples. Here we must, first of all, mention the visit to China in October, 1949 of the Soviet delegation of cultural and artistic workers led by the well-known writers Alexander Fadeyev and Konstantin Simonov on the invitation of the Preparatory Committee of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the All-China Federation of Labour. As the People's Republic of China was just founded at that time, the Chinese people called the delegates "friends who witnessed the birth of the People's Republic of China," and "emissaries of friendship." The reception accorded the delegation was characterised by its nation-wide enthusiasm. In December, 1949, the Association sponsored many activities on a national scale to celebrate the seventieth birthday of Generalissimo Stalin. Everywhere the people celebrated the birthday with enthusiasm and joy. In March, 1950, the Association organised a series of lectures in China by Soviet scholars, such as N. I. Nuzhdin, S. V. Kiselev, M. F. Makarova, D. I. Chesnokov, A. A. Askerov, B. G. Boldyrev, P. Yudin and others who intro-

duced us to the advanced science of the Soviet Union, and roused in our cadres at all levels a deeper understanding of Soviet science. Of special interest was Dr. Yudin's addresses on Socialism and Communism. In April, 1951, the Association sent a delegation led by Lin Po-chu, General-Secretary of the Central People's Government, to the Soviet Union to participate in the May Day celebrations. Members of this delegation included workers, peasants, soldiers, scientists and workers of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. They acquired a rich knowledge of the Soviet Union, and on their return, they profoundly inspired the masses of the Chinese people with their reports. Such frequent contacts and exchange of delegations between workers, youth, women and scholars of China and the Soviet Union have greatly increased the fraternal friendship of the two peoples.

Chinese intellectuals and workers in government offices are most enthusiastic to learn Russian, because a knowledge of Russian will give them most direct access to learn from the Soviet Union. To satisfy this demand, the Association has established 80 spare-time Russian language schools in various parts of China, with a total enrolment of more than 21,000 students according to statistics in September, 1951. Branches of the Association in various parts of the country also sponsor Russian language lessons by radio to provide facilities for wider audiences. Although the course is a spare-time and short one, the average student can, on completing the lessons, read general Russian literature and engage in translation work.

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association is in the midst of greeting a big event this November—the "Sino-Soviet Friendship Month." All Association branches are busily preparing for and eagerly awaiting the arrival of the Soviet delegation which includes cultural and artistic workers. The manifold momentous activities planned for this period will certainly lead to a great upsurge of enthusiasm in study of the Soviet Union by the Chinese people and greater efforts to strengthen Sino-Soviet friendship. It will lay a solid ideological foundation for our nation-wide economic and cultural construction in the near future, and, at the same time, further consolidate that strong bulwark of peace in the Far East and the world—the friendship and alliance between China and the Soviet Union.

# A Lesson in Democratic Procedure

**Hugh Hardyman**

*Deputy Leader of the U.S. Delegation to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions*

At the conclusion of the great Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, there seem to be a few things which it is of the utmost importance for the people of the United States to know, so that we may form and express our opinions of foreign policy with understanding of the actual situation in the world today. That situation is very different from the international scene of three years ago, and some of the changes which have taken place were revealed with a new clarity by the proceedings of this Conference. The fact that this Conference was held in Peking is itself revelatory of the change in relative importance among the countries of the world. This is the first time that a great international conference has been held in China, and the success of this gathering made it abundantly clear that another great power, in every sense of those words, has taken its place in international affairs.

## **A Conference of the People**

It is significant that this was not a conference of governments, of foreign ministers or diplomats, but a conference of the people. The delegates represented the peace organizations and the peace-loving people in their countries and so were free to speak without the antiquated folderol of formal diplomatic protocol. People spoke directly to people and found that the people everywhere in the Asian and Pacific regions, where 1,600 million of the world's people live, wanted the same things—peace and the right to live their lives and organize their society in their own ways. None of the people want war, none of them want conscription or the expenditure of vast sums for military purposes, none of them want rearmament of their own or any other country. They want peace which is essential to the raising of their standard of living, peace which is essential to the ending of illiteracy, of hunger, of preventable disease. They want peace which is essential to the free interflow on mutually fair and profitable terms of international trade. They want peace which is the only basis on which a lasting prosperity can be built.

To say that our desire for a healthy and happy life is Communist-inspired is as silly as to say that this Conference was Communist-run or Communist-dominated. If the Conference had been dominated at all, which it was not, it might logically have been dominated by the Indian Delegation of sixty, by far the largest group from any country. And the very composition of that group, headed by the veteran Congress Party leader, Dr. Kitchlew, and including Dr. Gopalan, the leader of the opposition in the Indian Parliament at Delhi, shows the absurdity of the charge of Communism. For here were many Indian members of Parliament of widely differing political philosophies, followers of Ghandi and newspaper editors, an industrialist and a literary critic sitting side by side, all of them united in the desire for peace and unanimous in their recommendations as to how that peace could be brought about. Add to this representative Indian Delegation, the group of twenty-eight from Pakistan, a country which not even Senator McCarthy could consider Communistic, headed by the influential landowner Pir Manki Sharif, and the claim that the Conference was dominated by the Soviet Delegation of six is palpably absurd.

## **Fullest Freedom of Discussion**

This leaves open the possibility of the Conference being controlled by the Chinese hosts in such a way as to curtail freedom of discussion or difference of opinion. Such a suggestion is precisely the opposite of the truth. For it would be difficult to imagine a meeting in which speech was more free or differing opinion and criticism solicited more constantly on each and every one of the issues discussed. After attending many conferences at home in the States, it was a surprise to receive a lesson in democratic procedure here in Peking where parliamentary freedom is carried to its extreme limit. Not an issue, not a paragraph in the declarations of policy and resolutions, so painstakingly arrived at here, were voted upon until every person with anything to say had

been given repeated opportunities to say it and each new point of view had been offered as a basis for further discussion by all present. Obviously, this process was slow. By this method, a committee meeting which would have been over in fifteen minutes at home, could and sometimes did last three hours or more.

### **Unanimity by Democratic Process**

Eight commissions were set up for discussion and recommendations on specific issues. Most of the thirty-seven countries included in the Conference were represented on each of these commissions by one or two delegates. These commissions were often obliged to prolong their sessions from evening well into the small hours of the morning while each point was discussed by all, compromises proposed and argued over and eventually agreed upon, and each vote delayed until no delegate had anything further to criticise in the proposal. Only in the plenary sessions was any time limit set for the speeches. Clearly this was necessary, for there were 367 delegates, each of whom was free to address the Conference on any aspect of the subjects under consideration. This method of procedure is arduous and slow, but the result is unanimity achieved by the democratic process. Even with long night sessions, the Conference had to be prolonged for days beyond its scheduled end. At long last wording was found which reconciled all differences. The appeals to the people of the world and to the United Nations and the recommendations for action on nine separate issues were all adopted without a single dissenting vote.

In this atmosphere of patient effort to reach agreement instead of the endeavour to save face and support a policy prescribed in advance, which is the usual role of diplomats, it was possible for the delegations from Pakistan and India to talk over the thorny problem of Kashmir. In the end they reached agreement on the solution of the issue on which such bitter conflict has endured for two years. Where official conference and mediation failed, friendly negotiation succeeded. In the presence of delegates from every Asian country save Afghanistan and Nepal, a contract was signed binding each delegation to work for the peaceful decision of the Kashmir and Jammu issue by the free vote of the populations concerned. Since the negotiators were men of great influence and high position in both India and Pakistan, the significance of this pact of peace and friendship can scarcely be overestimated.

And it will be noted in all Asia that this accord was reached, not in Geneva or New York or Paris, but in Peking.

In this meeting of people, not officials, from thirty-seven countries, it was found that the interests of the people of Latin America and the people of Asia were the same. A common danger, the threat of world war three, has brought together for the first time the peoples of Latin America and the peoples of Asia with full recognition of community of interest and a new determination to co-ordinate pressure and action in the field of foreign policy. A new unity of the peoples of two hemispheres has been welded by the close association of the delegations of this Conference. That is a factor of major importance to the future development of world politics.

The programme on which this broad Conference of peace-loving people has found agreement is singularly moderate. The resolutions call for an end to the remilitarisation of Japan; an immediate cease-fire in Korea and repatriation of prisoners by both sides in accordance with international law; withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea; prohibition of the use of weapons of mass destruction, including bacteriological weapons, and ratification by all countries of the Geneva Protocol of 1925; respect for the sovereign independence of all countries, including Viet-Nam and Malaya, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from them; removal of all artificial barriers to international trade and cultural exchange; and the promotion of cultural and economic interflow on the basis of equality and mutual interest.

### **No Hatred of American People**

At no point in all the hundred speeches delivered in the plenary sessions of the Conference, nor even in the long sessions of the Commission on the Question of Korea, in which this speaker took part, was there a single expression of hatred or enmity toward the American people. The Conference condemned vigorously the actions of our government, especially the use of biological warfare for the spreading of disease in Korea and Northeast China. Careful study of the report of the International Scientific Commission and the extensive collection of evidence on exhibition here, including the hand-written testimony of four of our pilots and the tape recordings of their voices, has left not the slightest doubt in the mind of any delegate to this Conference including the fourteen

delegates from the United States, that our government has used this revolting method of warfare on a wide scale. But the blame for this crime against mankind was never once placed upon us, the American people. The delegates of all the countries from Japan to Syria recognised that we were ignorant of the actions ordered by our government and that we were kept in ignorance by the administration. The belief was repeatedly expressed that if the American people knew the true facts of the conduct of the Korean war, they would insist upon an immediate change of government policy. Even the delegation from Korea, many if not all of whom had lost several members of their own families in the war, acknowledged that the people of the United States were unaware of the frightful manner in which the war had been conducted by our military authorities. Men and women from Korea were able to dine and talk with men and women from the United States, seeking a solution for the problem of war which afflicts the people of both our countries, though with enormous difference in degree. There was clear and articulate recognition that the beneficiaries and instigators of war are few, its victims many, that peace and the people are one.

### **Americans Must Act**

No one can say for how long the peoples of the Pacific region will continue to hold us guiltless of the actions of our armed forces. If we continue to allow our government to export disease and death to Asia and machines for the destruction of life to both Asia and Latin America, the time must come when not merely government officials but the people who elect those officials will be held responsible by the majority of the people in the world for these crimes against humanity. Already there is widespread demand that those responsible for ordering both germ warfare and mass destruction of civilians by napalm or saturation bombing should be made to answer to an international court for violation of the international law accepted by almost all the world in 1925. It is high time for our people to realise that Asians regard the shooting of unarmed Asian prisoners of war in precisely the same manner that we Americans regard the shooting of unarmed American prisoners of war at Malmedy, which is as a war crime for which the responsible officers should be placed on trial before an international court. The day is past when one law prevailed for the lords of the West and

another for the overwhelming majority of the world's population.

Not only have the people of China stood up, but already standing with them or rising to take their places beside them are the peoples of India, Viet-Nam, Malaya, Indonesia and of Latin America. The age of colonialism is over. Although government officials can still be found who will sign treaties granting special concessions and extra-territorial rights, all the gold at Fort Knox will not suffice to prop up these old-fashioned puppets for long. A change in our basic foreign policy of naked force and financial control is long overdue. By dealing as equals with equals in mutual respect, we can obtain world peace on a basis of coexistence of differing political and economic system and we can still count on being welcomed into the society of civilised nations. But if we continue to spread anthrax and the plague, to rearm the very fascists of Germany and Japan who promoted World War II in the name of anti-Communism, and to support colonialism in Southeast Asia and Latin America, there is grave danger that we may reach before long the point of no return. At that point we shall stand isolated from all the peoples of the world. One hundred and fifty-five million people will stand alone in defence of an outworn concept of national superiority enforced by death-dealing, equipment. We shall face 2,250 million people who regard our behaviour as morally indefensible as well as economically suicidal.

### **People Long for Peace**

In this Conference, the hand of friendship was extended to the United States by the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions, even as the people in the shops and on the streets of Peking were, without exception, friendly to the American visitors. Surely we can grasp this hand before the patience, even the proverbial patience of the Chinese, is exhausted and the offer is withdrawn of equality and mutual exchange of goods and art and music and literature and science and techniques. The settlement of all differences by negotiation is still possible. If we refuse to enter into sincere negotiation with the other four Great Powers, we shall have none but ourselves to blame for the results of that refusal. In the hearts of 1,600 million people is a great longing, a longing eloquently expressed again and again in this Conference, the same longing voiced by thousands of citizens of Peking and, above all, by the children, crying wherever the

Peace Conference delegates go: "Ho Ping Wan Sui!"—Long Live Peace! Certainly that cry is echoed in the hearts of the American people. Let it find expression in words spoken to can-

didates for office, in letters written to the President, to senators and to representatives, so that we may turn from the path of death to the building of a more abundant life.

## Buddhism and Peace

**Rev. Narawila Dhammaratana**

*Leader of the Ceylon Delegation to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions*

The essence of Buddhism is peace. In all his teachings, Lord Buddha stressed this fact. Not only did he preach the message of peace, he worked untiringly for peace. So he was called "Santhi Nayaka," the leader of peace.

His teachings on peace are not preached in the abstract, nor are they divested from love and compassion to living beings or from the material well-being of humanity. He spent all his life to find out the cause of suffering; and to eliminate it. Buddha believed and preached that the primary duty of every person was to work for the well-being of humanity. Today, there is no greater service to humanity than to work for peace.

During the lifetime of the Buddha, not only did he preach the Doctrine of Peace, not only did he send his message of peace through his disciples to far and distant lands, but he de-

voted himself selflessly to ensure peace and harmony. There are many instances in the life of Buddha when he himself intervened to mediate between warring kings and clans. In each of these disputes, he admonished the belligerents not to resort to armed force to settle disputes among nations and clans.

Our country had the good fortune of being thrice visited by Lord Buddha. On one occasion his mission was to settle a dispute and avert a war between two kings who had mobilised their armies to fight each other. Thus, not only did the Great One intervene to settle disputes in his own country by peaceful methods, but went so far as to go to other countries with his message of peace.

We know of the great Emperor Asoka whose vast empire extended up to Persia. He annexed this vast empire by force of arms. But, on embracing Buddhism, he renounced his imperialist conquests and restored the countries he had occupied to those from whom he had taken them by force. He was true to the principles of Buddhism and later came to be known as Dham Asoka the Just. It would, therefore, appear clear to Buddhists that imperialist annexation and exploitation is against the Teachings of Lord Buddha. That is why all true Buddhists throughout the world oppose imperialism.

Ceylon has been a Buddhist country for the last 2,300 years. During this long period, she has not participated in any aggressive war. That is indeed a proud claim for us



**Rev. Dhammaratana (centre) with lamas of the Yungho Temple in Peking, restored and repainted after long years of decay**

Buddhists and our brethren of other beliefs in Ceylon. But we were subjected to imperialist aggression 450 years ago. Western imperialists came one after the other to subjugate our people and exploit the wealth of our country which rightly belongs to us. For 300 years, we continued to wage relentless struggles against the superior arms of the imperialists. Although they dominated our country, our struggle for freedom and peace never ceased. It is in fact now gaining greater strength, and we Buddhists of Ceylon, clergy and laymen alike, are in the forefront of that struggle.

We Buddhists cannot be silent spectators to what the American imperialists are doing to our fellow Buddhists in Japan and Korea. Against the will and wish of the people, these two Buddhist centres are ravaged by war and war preparations. By continued occupation of these countries, life has been made miserable for the people. Their national honour and dignity, their religion, are being destroyed. We Buddhists shall with one voice protest against the continued occupation of Japan and Korea and demand the immediate withdrawal of the imperialists from these countries.

The attitude of Buddhism towards imperialism and war is quite clear. Therefore,

there can be no doubt as to what the duty of the Buddhists are in the present world situation when warmongers are seeking to bring under their control and domination more and more peace-loving people, and destroy man's material and moral achievements in a third world war. The opposition to imperialist domination has today become inseparable from the struggle for peace, because it is the imperialists who want war. Buddhists the world over have a sacred duty to work for peace. It is only under conditions of peace that we can believe in Buddhism and practise what our Lord has preached. Our treasured relics, temples, pagodas and other ancient places of worship are threatened with being wiped out by the colossal destruction brought about by war. The fight for peace is a fight to safeguard what we so dearly and devotedly worship. It is a fight for the salvation not only of Buddhists but of all humanity.

There is no greater merit, there is no greater glory, than to work for the cause of peace. There is no greater service to our religion and to humanity than to work for peace. We Buddhists throughout the world will, therefore, strive unitedly along with the peace-loving people of other faiths to establish peace in the world. Long Live Peace!

## New Developments in Culture and Art

Shen Yen-ping

*Minister of Cultural Affairs*

In accordance with the directives given by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the provisions of the *Common Programme*, the basic law of the People's Republic of China, the fundamental principle of cultural and artistic work in New China is to turn its face to serve the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers; to popularise the arts, in the first place, and to elevate their level on the basis of popularisation; to critically assimilate and develop the national cultural and artistic heritage; and to develop new cultural and artistic enterprises systematically and with special emphasis on certain fields. There are some achievements to be shown as a result of the past three years of endeavour in the field of cultural and artistic work, and the following

is a brief review of some of the most important of these.

### Film Successes

The people's cinema is a key point in our work. Several excellent feature films have been produced such as *Steeled Fighters*, *The White-Haired Girl*, *Daughters of China*, *New Heroes and Heroines*, *The People's Fighters*, *The Victory of the Inner Mongolian People*, *Chao I-Man*, *Red Banner Over Mount Tsui Kang* and *Shang-Jao Concentration Camp*. These films have profoundly reflected various aspects of the life of the Chinese people's struggle; they have portrayed the lofty character of the new type of people's heroes who have arisen out of the revolutionary struggles and the peaceful

construction of China; they have vividly propagated the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. At the same time, we have also produced a number of excellent documentary films, such as *The Victorious Crossing of the Yangtse*, *Victory Song of the Southwest*, *The Red Flag Unfurls in the Northwest*, *The Great Unity of China's Nationalities*, *Happy Sinkiang*, *Liberation of Tibet*, *Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea (Part One)*, *The Huai River Must Be Harnessed!* and the two documentaries in colour: *The Victory of the Chinese People* and *Liberated China* produced in co-operation with the Soviet Union.

These films are truthful records of the brilliant achievements of the revolutionary war of the Chinese people and the construction of New China in many fields. All these films have gained great popularity at home and also been warmly welcomed and praised abroad. The feature films *Daughters of China*, *Steeled Fighters* and *The People's Fighters* and the documentary films *The Great Unity of China's Nationalities* and *Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea (Part One)* have received awards at various international film festivals. Special mention must be made here of our cameramen, who, like the fighters, have stood at their posts on the battle fronts, and have even given their precious lives in the execution of their duties.

During the past three years, China has produced a total of 86 feature films (including 51 made by private studios before 1951), 57 documentary films and has dubbed with Chinese dialogue 101 films from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Before liberation, the motion picture market in the major cities was controlled by the American imperialists. Now, their poisonous films, filled with obscenity and propagandising the so-called "American way of life," instruments of cultural aggression, have been contemptuously rejected by our cinema-goers. Cinema audiences totalled 146,380,000 in 1950; during the first half of 1952 this increased to 213,500,000; that is to say, each person will, on the average, have one visit to the cinema this year. There are now 757 cinemas and 1,800 projection teams in the country. This, of course, falls far short of the needs of the masses. The urgent task of the moment, therefore, is to establish a nation-wide projection network so that motion pictures can be seen in all the factories, villages and even in remote regions. The in-

crease in the number of projection teams is the keypoint in the field of motion picture distribution.

### Theatre Developments

Another focal point in our work is the development of the people's drama and the reform of the traditional dramatic arts.

China has an extremely rich theatrical heritage. There are many types of local operatic performance. There are now about 2,000 operatic groups, and the number of operatic artists is approximately 200,000 (not including amateur operatic groups in rural districts). The daily theatre attendance throughout the country approaches the million mark. These figures alone show how important is the role played by the theatre in the life of the people.

In November, 1950, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Central People's Government called an All-China Theatrical Work Conference, which surveyed the situation in regard to the reform of the traditional theatre in various areas. On May 5, 1951, the Government Administration Council issued a directive concerning the reform of operas, which clearly stipulates that the correct principle to be observed is to "Let Flowers of All Seasons Flourish Together! Improve the Old and Create the New!" That is to say: preserve and develop all that is best in the old operas while weeding out the undesirable, backward and anti-realistic elements developed during the long period of feudal society, so that the national operatic art will become one able to educate the masses of the people in the spirit of New Democracy and patriotism. At the same time, encouragement must be given to all the various types of drama so that they will flourish together in competition.

During the last three years, the repertoire of the old theatre has been given a careful preliminary sifting, and part of it will be made reserve items. There are a large number of new plays written every year, and many have become popular favourites. Provincial types of opera like *ping chu*, *Shaohsing* and *Shanghai* opera, and the many varieties of light entertainment and concert genres have all gained successful experience in dealing with themes of modern life. In all the big cities, actors and theatre workers of the old type have had preliminary courses of political study, and their political consciousness has been enhanced. After completing such courses, many actors and theatre-workers have, in fact, become the backbone of the movement for the reform of the old

dramatic arts. At the same time, they have gradually and voluntarily discarded many irrational institutions in the old-fashioned dramatic troupes and companies.

In order to increase research work and experiments in the dramatic arts, to raise the artistic level of dramatic writing and to train new dramatic talent among the younger generation, a China Research Institute of the Dramatic Arts has been established in Peking. Similar institutions have also been set up in the major administrative areas.

There are at present some 250 cultural troupes that grew up during the time of the revolutionary wars whose main task is to perform plays, modern operas, dances and musical numbers. They have carried their art to the countryside, the industrial and mining areas and the armed forces over long periods, conducting propaganda and educational work in connection with the various political tasks of the day. At the same time, in the course of their work, they have trained large numbers of young cultural cadres. The performances they have given at various places of *The White-Haired Girl*, *Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang*, *Wang Hsiu-luan*, *Liu Hu-lan*, *Song of the Red Flag* and other new operas and plays have exerted a great educational influence over the broad masses of the people.

Beginning this year, these cultural troupes have been reorganised, and a policy of specialisation has been adopted for the future. Most of the troupes will gradually become specialised theatrical troupes whose main tasks will be the establishment and development of regular theatre performances, while the rest will remain as mobile troupes, whose main task will be to give guidance and assistance to the cultural activities of the masses.

### **New Year Pictures and Picture Story-books**

New Year pictures and picture story-books have also performed a great propaganda and educational service among the broad masses of the people. Four hundred and twelve kinds of



**A dance interlude from "Liang Shan-po and Chu Ying-tai" (The Butterfly Lovers), one of the most popular operas in the Shaohsing style of Chekiang Province. Since liberation, all styles of theatrical art are flourishing in China**

new New Year pictures were published throughout the country in 1950, in editions totalling over 7 million copies; in 1952, over 570 kinds were published, in editions totalling over 40 million copies. The reason why New Year pictures have been warmly received by the masses is that they vividly express the life and aspirations of the labouring people, and are in a national art style. The masses not only buy these pictures during the Chinese New Year Festival, but on ordinary days as well. In the villages, New Year pictures have become a propaganda medium with a broad mass basis. In order to encourage their creation, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs has, since 1950, held two New Year picture contests.

In recent years, there have also been improvements in the work of editing and drawing the picture story-books (also known as "Books for Children"). Those old picture story-books which were often absurd in content and ugly in form have been gradually discarded, while new ones with a new content and beauty of form have been able to meet partially the demand of their readers. According to statistics from Shanghai, Peking and the Northeast at the end of 1951, a total of 2,000 titles of new picture story-books had already been published and more than 31 million copies of them have

been circulated. In order to give guidance to and expand the influence of the picture story-books, the People's Fine Arts Publishing House in 1951 launched the periodical *Picture Stories* which has reached a peak circulation of 387,000 copies.

### Nation-wide Cultural Network

During the past three years, a great deal has been achieved in the work of establishing a nation-wide network of cultural organisations and of strengthening the basic organisations that already exist. Libraries and museums form an important part of this cultural network. There are now 59 public libraries of the provincial and municipal level or above (school libraries and other institutional libraries are not included in this figure), and there are 40 museums (of which 14 are newly built). But this figure is clearly not able to satisfy the needs of the people.

The basic organisations of this nation-wide cultural network are, however, people's cultural centres and cultural points. There are now 2,436 cultural centres (one in nearly every county) and over 6,000 cultural points (cultural points are established in districts within a county). There is a total of about 20,000 clubs and reading rooms in factories and villages. These latter are mass organisations, and the cultural centre or point has the responsibility of providing them with guidance and help.

The sphere of work of cultural centres or points is to publicise government policies and arrange the discussion of current events; popularise scientific and hygienic knowledge; organise mass cultural activities, and promote the campaign for the wiping out of illiteracy. Such work brings them into daily contact with the broad labouring masses of town and countryside. The consolidation and expansion of the organisation of cultural centres and points and the strengthening of leadership for their work is therefore an important link in the establishment of a nation-wide cultural network. In addition to books and pictures, the cultural centres are equipped with radios, magic lanterns and phonographs. These are important aids in carrying out their tasks. The magic lanterns have already become the most welcome acquisition of the country people, and their educational value is very great. To further develop their use and to rationalise the manufacture of magic lanterns, slides and films, and to raise their quality, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs

has now established the Chinese Magic Lantern Company.

### Art Reflects the New Life

We have mentioned above the present state of development in several important fields of cultural and artistic work. But the pivotal point of cultural and artistic work is the development and improvement of creative work. During the last three years, the various artistic works produced still fell far short of the needs of our rapidly advancing country and people. They do, however, reflect to a certain extent and on a certain scale, the history of the various struggles of the Chinese people for their liberation; they reflect the building of our Motherland and the new life and new people during the last three years.

Particularly noteworthy are such literary creations as *The Flames Are Ahead* by Liu Pai-yu, *Wall of Steel* by Liu Ching, *Fire Rages Over the Plain* by Hsu Kuang-yao and *Living Hell (The Pond of Living People)* by Chen Teng-ko, all of which describe the history of the struggles of the Chinese people and the Chinese people's armed forces. *Those Most to Be Loved* by Wei Wei and other works describe the heroic deeds of the Chinese people's volunteers in resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea; and *Registration* by Chao Shu-li, *New Ways of Doing New Things* by Ku Yu, *Marriage (The Wedding Day)* by Ma Feng, *People of the Kulchin Steppe* by Malasinfu and other works describe the new life and new thought of the labouring people after liberation.

In the field of drama, such works as the opera *Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang*, the plays *Dragon Beard Ditch*, *Matured in Battle* and *Face to Face With New Things* have truthfully reflected various aspects of the deeds and heroism of the Chinese people in their struggles for liberation, in defence of their Motherland and in the creation of their new life.

Many excellent works have also been produced in the fields of music and the fine arts. Songs like *All The World's People Have One Heart*, *Sing of the Motherland*, *Battle Songs of the Chinese People's Volunteers*, *All the Peoples of the World Unite*; and New Year picture posters like "Chao Kuei-lan at the Meeting of Labour Heroes" by Lin Kang, "In Defence of Peace" by Teng Shu, "The Bride Speaks" by Yen Han, "Chairman Mao Talking With the Peasants" by Ku Yuan forcefully express the Chinese people's love of their Motherland and their leader and

their determination to safeguard peace and their happy life.

### Writers of the People

We should stress the fact that quite a number of talented literary and artistic creators have emerged from the masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, such as Chen Teng-ko, author of *Living Hell (The Pond of Living People)*, Kao Yu-pao, who has completed the first draft of an autobiographical novel of 200,000 characters. Both are of poor peasant origin. The authors of *Gate No. 6, No Longer a Cicada, Loading and Unloading*, and many others are workers directly engaged in production. Among the works that received awards in the literary and artistic contests on Army Day of August 1 this year, quite a number were the works of fighters in the ranks.

Thanks to the basic completion of land reform on a nation-wide scale and as a result of the improvement in the living conditions of the broad labouring people, the people's demand for culture and art has become increasingly more urgent. As has been stated above, considerable achievements have been attained in the sphere of culture and art during the past three years, but these achievements still lag far behind the demands of the people. One of the main causes for this lag has been the phenomenon of divorce from politics and from the masses seriously prevailing among literary and cultural workers, the existence of anti-historical ideas and formulistic tendencies\* in their thinking in regard to creative works and an in-

\* A tendency to write or create according to ready-made formulas.—Ed. P.C.

sufficient development of the practice of criticism and self-criticism.

The movement for ideological remoulding which began at the end of last year revealed and criticised the causes of the confusion in thinking of the literary and artistic circles. It pointed out that only by studying the teachings of Mao Tse-tung, by forging close ties with the masses, by throwing themselves into the actual struggle and by remoulding themselves could the literary and artistic workers better serve the people. This movement was one of the most extensive ideological remoulding movements that literary and artistic circles have ever participated in. No less than 15,000 literary and artistic cadres have taken part in it. It has achieved great results. Through this movement, literary and artistic workers have succeeded in exposing the roots of their bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideologies. They have cleared up the confusion in their ideas on literature and art and corrected their attitude to creative work. A large number of literary and artistic workers went to the factories, villages and the army, and took part in the actual struggles of the masses. This has prepared conditions for the future development and elevation of the level of our creative work, that is to say, this has prepared the condition for further development of literary and artistic work throughout the country in the coming period.

Such are some of the main achievements of New China in cultural and artistic work during the past three years. Literary and artistic workers, together with the people of the whole country, will jointly build a prosperous, happy new China.

## The Chinese Working Class Today

Lai Jo-yu

*Secretary-General of the All-China Federation of Labour*

*The serf organisation of social labour rested on the discipline of the stick.... The capitalist organisation of social labour rested on the discipline of starvation.... The Communist organisation of social labour, the first step towards which is Socialism, rests, and will do so more and more as time goes on, on the free and con-*

*scious discipline of the very toilers who have thrown off the yoke of the landlords and capitalists.*

—Lenin: "A Great Beginning"

The splendid record since liberation serves to testify to the fact that the Chinese working

class and the entire labouring people are free, politically conscious and disciplined. The great achievements made in the short space of three years are due to the fact that, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese working class and the labouring people have been highly active and creative and have learned and are still learning from the advanced experience of the Soviet Union. At home, the financial and economic situation has taken a basic turn for the better, providing the foundation and condition for large-scale economic construction. On the Korean front, great victories have been won, and the plot of the American imperialists to extend the war of aggression has been smashed. Thus, the Chinese working class and the labouring people are building and defending both their great Motherland and a happy future.

In liberated China, enthusiasm for production has reached new heights. In 1950, one year after liberation, more than 683,000 workers took part in emulation movements. In 1951, the figure had risen to 2,380,000. In the first half of 1952, following the *san fan* and *wu fan* movements, over 80 per cent of workers and office employees took part in the patriotic emulation campaign to raise production and practise economy. They have developed many advanced techniques and have submitted rationalisation proposals for the improvement of machines, working methods, labour organisation and the like.

### Thousands of Model Workers

Approximately 400,000 rationalisation proposals were made, and of these over 241,000 were adopted. Owing to the high working enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers throughout the country, labour productivity has been greatly raised. In 1951, the labour productivity of the workers in Northeast China surpassed the highest pre-liberation level by 42 per cent. Labour productivity in the first half of 1952 surpassed that of the same period in 1951 by 20.9 per cent. In the production of coal, labour productivity has increased by 88 per cent over pre-liberation days. Large numbers of model workers have emerged. In 1951, there were already more than 86,500 model workers. These figures give us an idea of the noble conduct of the Chinese working class on the production front. This is

a miracle that only those who belittle the role of the masses of the workers fail to understand.

How is it that the working class has given such full expression to its talent and wisdom? It is because in New China the working class has become the leading class of the state and because state and working class interests are completely identical. In the course of the development of production, the material and cultural life of the working class has greatly improved and is still continuously improving. The experience gained by the working class in their day-to-day life has enabled them to understand the change in their own position in New China and the relation between state interests and their own interests. This is why they possess such a high sense of responsibility towards the interests of the state and the development of production. This high level of class and political consciousness of the working class is the rich source of their strength.

### Political Status Raised

Let us take a look at the political status and the living conditions of New China's working class. On February 28, 1950, the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs issued a directive regarding the establishment of factory administration committees in state-owned factories. According to this directive, the factory administration committee, which is to administer a factory, should be composed of an equal number of representatives from both the workers and the management. On June 29, 1950, the Central People's Government promulgated the *Trade Union Law* which clearly defined the role of the mass organisations of the working class—the legal status, functions and duties of trade unions under the New Democratic state power, and which guaranteed by law the fundamental interests of the working class. Again in 1951, there was promulgated the *Labour Insurance Regulations*, which provide a preliminary solution to workers' problems such as maternity, old age, illness, death, injury, disability, etc. In addition to these state decrees, there are of course many other regulations, decisions and directives which protect every interest of the working class. The measures of the People's Government all reflect the nature of our state power—the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

The policies and laws of our country do not remain merely as words on paper. Since

the day when we took over the bureaucratic enterprises, we have been, on the one hand, working to rehabilitate production, and on the other, destroying the irrational, reactionary and feudal systems which used to oppress the workers. Particularly during the past two years, all state-owned factories, mines and enterprises have undergone a democratic reform, cleared themselves of all counter-revolutionaries and all obnoxious systems and replaced them by democratic systems. Following the *san fan* movement, this historically significant reform of enterprises has been in the main concluded throughout the length and breadth of the country. The working class have become masters of the enterprises in the full sense of the word.

The position of workers in privately-owned enterprises is also now entirely different from what it used to be in pre-liberation days. The political rights and the legitimate economic interests of the working class receive full protection. Any act on the part of the capitalists to oppress and illegally exploit the workers is considered a criminal offence, and hence is prohibited by law. The enterprises of the capitalists operate under the leadership of the state economy and are confined in scope to production in the interests of the national economy and the people's livelihood, as stipulated in the *Common Programme*. Thus, especially after the *wu fan* movement, the workers in privately-owned enterprises have also developed a responsible attitude towards production and administration in their enterprises. While they actively develop production and administration, they have resolutely guarded state interests as well as their own interests against the activities of law-breaking capitalists which compromise public interests. Such is the attitude taken by the workers in privately-owned enterprises and by their own organisations—the trade unions.

### Material and Cultural Life Improved

The material life of the working class has shown remarkable improvements. Average wages have now increased by 60 to 120 per cent over 1949. In the Northeast alone, over 2,600,000 square metres of housing for workers have been built. The Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs is planning to completely solve the workers' problem of living quarters within three to five years. Beginning from this

year, the plan is being materialised. Problems peculiar to women workers are also being properly taken care of. In addition to the provision for a total of 56 days' leave of absence from work before and after confinement, more than 1,600 nurseries for workers' children have been set up all over the country. Special rooms for nursing mothers have been provided in the larger factories. A total of 3,020,000 workers and office employees now enjoy the benefits provided under the *Labour Insurance Regulations*. If their families are taken into account, those who enjoy the benefits will number over 10 million people. The workers now possess 37 sanatoria, 14 homes for the disabled and the aged and 3 orphanages. Facilities such as rest homes, rest rooms and dining rooms providing special food have been even more widely established. Health conditions have greatly improved on account of such measures.

Rapid progress has also been made in the cultural life of the working class during the past three years. There are now more than 8,900 workers' spare-time schools attended by a total of 3,020,000 workers. There are throughout the country 66 comparatively large cultural palaces and clubs and more than 5,100 libraries. According to statistics compiled on June 30, more than 26,400 workers have been completely freed from production in order to pursue technical studies this year.

Following the great *san fan* and *wu fan* movements and in preparation for large-scale economic construction, the workers all over the country have answered the call of Chairman Mao Tse-tung by launching a patriotic emulation campaign to raise production and practise economy. This present campaign is different from past emulation drives because it has sprung from the *san fan* and *wu fan* movements and is in direct preparation for the work of large-scale economic construction. Following these two movements, which greatly purified the life of the country, the trade union movement turned to production. Intensive work has to be done in order to solve the various concrete problems that arise in production and in the life of the workers and office employees and to accumulate experience in production and construction. It is by such activities that the vast masses of workers and office employees are greeting the advent of the period of large-scale economic construction in our country.

# The Harbin Automatic Flax Mill

Hsiao Feng

In a suburb of Harbin, a smooth asphalt road leads to a new model factory—China's first modern automatic flax mill. There is a streamlined beauty in its layout and buildings which immediately shows that unlike most factories built in earlier times, it has not "just grown" but been planned for production, work and for the workers down to the smallest details. There are no overhead electric transmission lines, no poles, no unsightly smoke stacks, none of the dump-like atmosphere of the old fashioned factory yard. All electric wires have been laid underground. Steam is supplied through underground pipes from a power plant several li away. The water cistern rising over the mill grounds is a graceful tower.

Inside, the layout and planning is functional, simple, full of light and colour. High-speed machines devour the raw flax and in a series of complex automatic operations transform it into a wide variety of graded products. Two women only tend a large carding machine. One feeds in the raw flax. The machine automatically and meticulously combs the fibres, separates and sorts them and delivers them into the hands of the second tender. In the weaving department all the warping machines have automatic control devices. A machine, whirring at speed, suddenly stops by itself. A red light appears on its indicator, warning that a thread has broken. At the warning, the worker in attendance connects the ends of the broken thread and with a press on the controls, the machine starts up again. This automatic control enables the worker to attend to many more machines than before and at the same time lessens the strain of constantly watching lest a thread should break and spoil the work. The quality of the product is also immensely improved.

In the processing department there is a huge 70-metre long combination bleaching

machine which comprises twenty-five separate machines. It is tended by a single worker who sits before an electric control panel, pressing the control buttons when the machine is ready to perform this or the other operation. This machine can bleach 3,000 metres of canvas snowy white in one hour. Not far from this versatile giant stands a huge combination-dyer which comprises forty separate machines. It can handle more than 1,200 metres of bleached canvas suitable for water hoses, tarpaulins, etc. in an hour, passing it through various dyes and chemicals to achieve the colour desired.

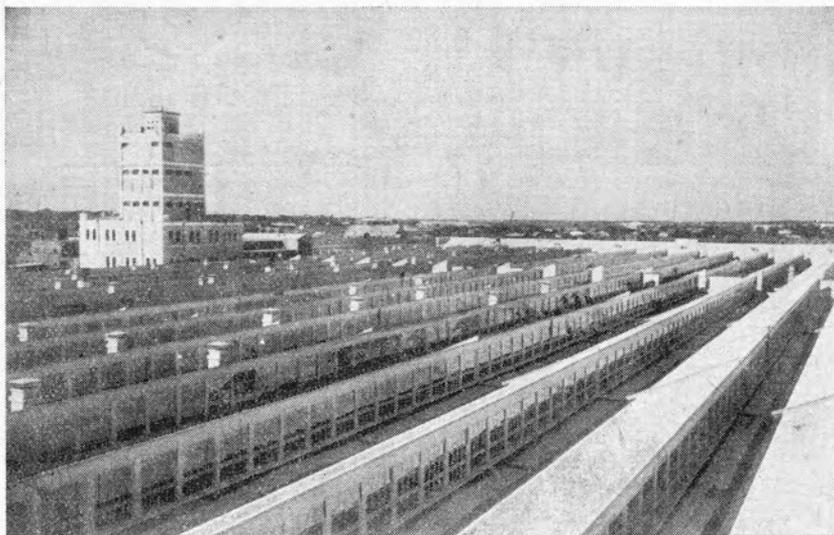
## Foremost Technique, Care for the Workers

Opened this autumn on the eve of the third anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic, this mill is an outstanding example of the friendly co-operation between China and the Soviet Union, of the great and selfless help given by Soviet experts trained under Stalin in a spirit of proletarian internationalism and friendship for the people of China.

The latest advances in Soviet technique and design have been made available to make the Harbin mill the model that it is. No secrets have been kept back from the Chinese people in order to enable them to build such an all-automatic plant in China.

This is a mill of which the most exacting planner would be proud. The care lavished on their task by the assisting Soviet experts is visible at every step. Two elements especially impress themselves; the high level of industrial technique and planning and the care with which this has been adapted to the actual conditions of this Chinese factory and to the work experience of the staff. In considering designs for the factory buildings and workers' living quarters for instance, the Soviet experts introduced adaptations from China's traditional architecture. They also visited many old textile mills in the Northeast, studied the general working habits and technical customs of Chinese workers, their

living habits and needs in eating, recreation, housing and hygiene. In planning the location of the mill and the various factory buildings and other structures, not only was the possible future development of the factory taken into account, but also the question of supply of raw materials (flax is abundantly grown in Northeast China) and the marketing of the finished product. The layout was integrated into Harbin's plan of municipal construction.



**The Harbin Flax Mill—the first in China to be equipped with the most modern automatic machines—was opened on September 30 this year**

The greatest attention has been paid to safety devices, modern conveniences in factory practice and sanitation. Suitable guards are placed on every machine or part that might cause injury or accident. When such machines need lubricating, they stop of themselves the moment the guards are removed.

Machines and workshops are painted in colours that are easy on the workers' eyes. The machines of the carding department, for instance, are painted the same yellow as the walls of the workshop. The walls in the spinning department are of the same colour as the spinning wheels.

### **Workshops Air-Conditioned**

The air of the average old flax mill used to be full of dust and flax waste. Here dust destroyers and ventilators keep the air clean and fresh. There are trumpet-like vents sucking in the air over all those machines that are particularly liable to raise dust. The air conditioning system keeps the temperature of the workshops perpetually like that of a warm, fresh spring morning.

The floor in all the workshops, made of special composition material, is soft yet firm underfoot. Soviet technical thought considers cement flooring too hard and damp, too uncomfortable to work eight hours per day on. This attention to the needs of the worker is carried to his off-duty hours.

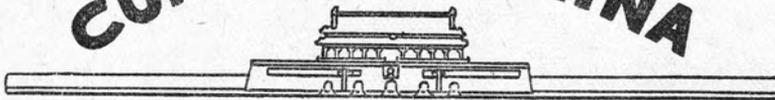
Within easy reach of every department is accommodation where the worker off-shift can change his clothes, or rest, take a bath, eat in the cafeteria, etc.

At a distance to the mill, across a tree-grown green belt, is the Workers' Village, where fifty red-coloured three-storey houses are being built as the workers' living quarters. Ten such buildings are already completed, each apartment having comfortable, airy bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, toilet and bath room. There is also a communal dining hall with accommodation for seven hundred persons, a bath house and a hairdressers. A tailoring service, laundry, co-operative, a well-equipped hospital and a creche serve the needs of the families. Trees and flower gardens, artificial hills, a fountain, playgrounds and a spacious House of Culture will make this Workers' Village an attractive self-contained residential area.

Harbin's modern flax mill has a significance beyond its purely industrial production. With the technical school attached where Soviet specialists teach new techniques through practical work to workers and apprentices after working hours, it is also a large-scale training centre for textile cadres.

This is only one of many such large-scale undertakings in the New China in which Soviet aid has played an outstanding role in introducing the most modern technique to Chinese industry as it stands on the eve of the start of large-scale economic construction. This is a signpost of the direction in which China's new state industry is moving, with the aid of the advanced experience of the fraternal Soviet Union.

# CURRENT CHINA



## Sino-Soviet Friendship Month

The Chinese people celebrated the 35th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution with enthusiastic mass rallies and meetings throughout the country.

A Sino-Soviet Friendship Month beginning from November 7 sponsored by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association is in full swing. At the invitation of the S.S.F.A., a Soviet delegation and groups of the most outstanding artists and scientists have come to China with the Soviet Army Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble to participate in the Month's activities.

A series of new Soviet films dubbed in Chinese, and many of them in colour, will be shown during the Month in over 300 cinemas in 66 cities throughout the country. Nearly 1,000 film projector teams are touring the factories and countryside showing Soviet films.

The press and radio are featuring many programmes dealing with the U.S.S.R. and Sino-Soviet friendship. Leaders in many fields of work have prepared special articles and talks for the occasion. The radio carries many programmes of music and songs about Sino-Soviet friendship. Among these, *Moscow-Peking* is the most popular song. Many exhibitions on the Soviet Union are being held. One of the slogans of the day is "Learn From the Soviet Union!" In factories and mines, workers have pledged to mark the Month with new production achievements

through the application of advanced Soviet technique. Workers in the No. 3 Plant of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Company, for instance, have pledged to master, during the Month, the new advanced steel-smelting techniques introduced by Soviet experts. Workers of the Shanghai Railway Bureau have pledged to load more freight during the Month so as to complete their transportation task for the year one month ahead of schedule.

## 2nd Anniversary of C.P.V.

October 25, the 2nd anniversary of the day the Chinese people's volunteers joined the Korean people in opposing American aggression, was commemorated all over China. People's organisations sent messages of greeting to the C.P.V. and their Commander Peng Tehuai, and to Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army. A Chinese people's delegation of 1,091 members has gone to the Korean front to join the C.P.V. and K.P.A. in commemorating the day.

At a rally in Shenyang (Mukden), the people of Northeast China pledged to do their utmost to deal still more telling blows against the American aggressors. Mass meetings in Shanghai, Wuhan, Chungking, Sian, Canton, Tihua, Lhasa and other cities denounced the American plot to extend the war and pledged greater support for the C.P.V. and for the defence of peace.

## Tangku's New Harbour

The New Harbour at Tangku, capable of receiving 10,000-ton vessels, was opened on October 17. Situated in Pohai Bay, the harbour is 45 kilometres from Tientsin, the largest industrial city in North China, with which it is linked by road and rail. This artificial harbour of 18 square kilometres enclosed by break-waters is the first large harbour designed and built by the liberated Chinese people.

In the past, only 3,000-ton vessels could sail up the shallow Haiho River which connects Tientsin with the sea. Now, with the completion of the new harbour, North China's abundant local products, such as coal, salt, beans, peanuts, wool, cotton, hides and marine products, will be shipped directly through this port by ocean-going ships to other areas of the country and the world in exchange for industrial machines, raw materials and other products.

The Japanese imperialists started construction of this harbour in 1939. It was, however, left uncompleted when the Japanese surrendered in 1945.

In August, 1951, the People's Government decided to complete the work. The builders, working with unmatched enthusiasm, in 15 months dredged some 17 million cubic metres of sludge, equivalent to dredging a canal 120 kilometres long, 35 metres wide and 4 metres deep. Some 106,000 cubic metres of stone work were also completed.

The builders are now working hard to extend and improve the harbour.

## Progress in Animal Husbandry

The recent national conference on animal husbandry and veterinary work held in Peking reports that there is a 42% increase in the number of sheep compared to 1949, and a 26% increase in other animals including cattle, horses, donkeys and mules. The number of sheep has been restored to about the pre-war figure, while that of other livestock has surpassed it by about 6%.

Efforts in the field of veterinary work have resulted in the steady decline of animal diseases each year. Eighty-seven million livestock and fowls have been inoculated or cured since liberation. Rinderpest has been fundamentally

## Nation-wide Study of Stalin's New Work

J. V. Stalin's new work, *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.*, and important documents of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B.), particularly J. V. Stalin's speech and G. M. Malenkov's report, are being enthusiastically studied by the broad masses of the Chinese people. The Chinese translation of Stalin's work was first published in the *People's Daily* on October 30, and the first edition of 600,000 copies in book form was out on November 5. Stalin's speech and Malenkov's report have also been published in booklet form in editions of 800,000 copies which appeared on November 7, the 35th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

wiped out, and other plagues, such as anthrax and foot and mouth disease, have been brought under control.

## Palace of Youth

Peking has opened its own children's centre. It is situated in beautiful surroundings in Peihai Park and contains five large rooms, devoted to physics, chemistry, biology, art and music and a spacious hall. Many gifts presented by the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia have been given to this Palace of Youth. They include a cinema projector, a radiogram, a lathe, models of cranes, and various tools. The Municipal People's Government has also donated many gifts. Various museums and children's playing fields will be established around this centre. This is the first of many Young Pioneers' centres which will be established.

## Peace Delegates Tour China

Many foreign peace delegates to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference are touring China after having attended the Conference in Peking. Groups of them have been to major cities where they visited factories, villages, workers' living quarters and other places. Delegates have visited the Futseling reservoir construction site in Anhwei Province which is part of the Huai River harnessing project. They expressed their great admiration for the Chinese workers who are so enthusiastically engaged in peaceful construction work. In Shenyang, delegates visited the No. 1 Machine Building Factory, workers' housing, an industrial exhibition, a school for young people of worker and peasant origin, a medical college and a village in the outskirts of the city. Everywhere they met with the enthusiastic welcome of the Chinese people.

The delegates have broadcast over Peking radio and written for the Chinese press which continues to comment widely on the results of the Peace Conference.

## Chronicle of Events

October 21

Ten members of the commercial delegation of the Rumanian People's Republic arrive in Peking.

October 22

Hsinhua News Agency reports that from October 8 to 17, 92 groups of American aircraft flew a total of 571

sorties over Antung, Kuantien, Fengcheng, Chian, Huanjen and Changpai of Liaotung Province and Holung of Kirin Province.

October 23

A Sino-Chilean trade agreement is signed in Peking.

October 25

The 2nd anniversary of the Chinese people's volunteers' entry into the Korean war is marked throughout the country.

October 26

The Chinese People's Aviation Corporation opens two new airlines between Canton-Nanning-Kunming and between Canton-Chankiang (Kwang-chouwan).

October 27

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai sends to Lester Pearson, President of the U.N. General Assembly, a telegram protesting against the unilateral placing by the 7th session of the U.N. General Assembly on its agenda of the proposal of the United States Government on the so-called investigation into the charges that the United States has been waging bacteriological warfare, without having invited the delegate of the People's Republic of China to participate.

October 28

Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Chang Han-fu issues a statement protesting in grave terms against the further seizure by the British Government of aircraft in Hongkong belonging to the C.N.A.C. and C.A.T.C. of China.

October 29

Hsinhua reports that a serious incident, in which many Chinese civilians were killed or injured, took place on October 26 when aircraft of the American invading forces in Korea intruded over Liaotung Province.

October 31

Four additional members of the Hungarian Trade Delegation, headed by Salusinszky Istvan, reach Peking to join the 7 other members of the delegation who arrived earlier.

November 2

A Soviet cultural delegation and a group of Soviet artists and the Soviet Army Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble arrive in Peking.

November 3

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai send messages of greeting to Generalissimo J. V. Stalin and Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs A. Y. Vyshinsky respectively on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the October Revolution.

**CORRECTIONS:** In No. 20, 1952, the figure 1,255 in line 8, column 1, page 14 should read 1,267.

In No. 21, 1952, owing to a typographical error the word "Check" was mistakenly inserted into line 7, column 2, page 35.

# LETTERS

## Indo-China Friendship

JULLUNDUR CITY, INDIA

I am deeply impressed to know of the achievements made by China in such a short time of liberation. "Long Live Peace! Long Live Indo-China Friendship!" Such are the sentiments which have been aroused in the hearts of the masses of India, nay, the whole of the world.

Warmongers, who throw obstacles in the way of peace and Indo-China friendship, cannot succeed in their aims, as the bond of love which has bound the two great and ancient countries is not a loose one. They will remain united and thus strive for peace, which the suffering world demands today. Both are struggling for peace, and the day is not far off when the long-cherished dream of peace will be fulfilled by India and China.

S. P. SINGH

## The Truth Is Peace

GOMBONG, JAVA-INDONESIA

We people living outside China hear about how dreadful is the political system in New China! Many farmers, we are told, are starving, and their products are being exported to India! etc. But progressive people will understand that this is all imperialist propaganda to lead blind people in a wrong direction. The truth, we know, is that since the corrupt Kuomintang was driven from the mainland by the heroic Liberation Army under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, huge construction work of the hundreds of miles of railroads were built up within a very short time. The Kuomintang misrulers had talked about them for years, yet up to the day of liberation, not a single rail had been laid. Furthermore, we know of the aid of the Chinese people's volunteers to the peace-loving people of Korea to resist the inhuman American aggressor who has repeatedly used the bacteriological weapon to slaughter peace-loving people. These are splendid examples of the creative energy of the liberated people of New China.

We all believe that the People's Government is very different to what we have ever known before. We eagerly hope that we Asiatics as brothers and sisters will join hands to get a more thorough understanding of each other, in order that we can live in harmony, help each other to become strong to defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Long Live China-Indonesia Good Friendship!

L. M. TJIANG,  
President of the Student Forum  
on International Relations

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