

# PEOPLE'S CHINA



CHINA'S BASIC TASKS AND  
POLICIES IN RURAL AREAS

— Teng Tse-hui

17  
1953

# PEOPLE'S CHINA

A FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE

Editor: Liu Tsun-chi

*CHRONICLES* the life of the Chinese people and reports their progress in building a New Democratic society;

*DESCRIBES* the new trends in Chinese art, literature, science, education and other aspects of the people's cultural life;

*SEEKS* to strengthen the friendship between the people of China and those of other lands in the cause of peace.

---

---

No. 17, 1953

## CONTENTS

September 1

The Correct Approach to a Further Lessening of International Tension .....	"People's Daily" Editorial	3
China's Basic Tasks and Policies in Rural Areas .....	Teng Tse-hui	7
China's Trade With the European People's Democracies .....	Hsu Hsueh-han	12
Heroic Korea, Beautiful Korea .....	Liu Pai-yu	14
Developing China's Heritage of Folk Music .....	Kuo Nai-an	18
How the Locusts Were Conquered .....	Chen Kia-ziang	26
Giant Strides in China's Health Services .....	J. D. McPhee	29
Korea Lives and Rebuilds .....	Our Special Correspondent	32
"The Hidden History of the Korean War" (Book Review) .....	Chen Ti-chiang	35

### PICTORIAL PAGES:

China's Exhibitions Abroad; Shanghai's New Children's Palace;  
Hospital for P.O.W's in North Korea ..... 19-22

IN THE NEWS ..... 38

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ..... 39

### COVER PICTURE:

Inoculation day at a kindergarten in Peking

# The Correct Approach to a Further Lessening of International Tension

Editorial of the Peking "People's Daily," August 14, 1953

WHAT is the distinguishing feature in the development of the international situation today? What should be the new approach of the peoples of the whole world who are striving for a further lessening of international tension? This is an important question with which the peoples of all lands are universally concerned.

The speech recently delivered by Comrade Malenkov at the final sitting of the fifth session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has provided the key to an understanding of the international situation today. It has also pointed out the correct approach in striving further for the easing of international tension. Comrade Malenkov's speech has evoked a widespread response from world public opinion and has been warmly welcomed by the peace-loving peoples of all countries.

As Comrade Malenkov has pointed out:

The distinguishing feature of the international situation today is the big successes achieved by the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the entire camp of peace and democracy in their efforts to lessen international tensions, in their efforts for peace and the prevention of another world war.

The main manifestations of these achievements are the realisation of an armistice in Korea and the crushing of the provocative venture in Berlin. They are great victories won for the cause of peace, and are also a shameful defeat for the U.S. imperialists, who unleashed the Korean war and organised the Berlin adventure.

But, despite their defeats, the organisers of war and adventurist actions still refuse to give up. Opposing the desires of the majority of mankind, they continue to intensify the "cold war" and their policy of provocations. That is why, Comrade Malenkov pointed out, that:

The present stage of international development is an exceptionally important and respon-

sible one. It would be a crime against humanity if a certain easing of the international situation which is now to be observed were to give way to a new increase of tension.

The decisions of the recent Washington conference of the foreign ministers of the U.S.A., Britain and France has shown that the U.S. ruling clique has forced Britain and France, against their own interests, to drop their earlier proposal for a Big Four meeting and to replace it with a conference of the foreign ministers of these four powers—a conference which, they claim, will settle the German question, but which, in fact, they have no intention of allowing it to do. The communique of the Washington meeting openly stressed that the U.S.A., Britain and France would continue their efforts to implement the plan for a "European Army," to turn Germany once again into a militarist state and thus revive a hot-bed of war in the likeness of Hitlerite Germany. In addition, under U.S. pressure, Britain and France agreed that "in the existing circumstances and pending further consultation, the common policies of the three powers towards Communist China should be maintained." That is to say, they want to continue to carry out the "embargo" and "blockade" against China, and to prevent China from taking her lawful place in the United Nations. Not only that, but Britain and France also agreed that they would be ready to give their support if and when the U.S. puppet Syngman Rhee clique deems it fit to embark on another adventure. Moreover, they tried to conceal what the *New York Times* has described as "Dulles Supports Paris Plan to Spur War in Indo-China" with the smoke-screen that "an armistice in Korea must not result in jeopardising the restoration or the safeguarding of peace in any other part of Asia." Following this, Dulles compelled Britain, France and the thirteen other countries that, headed by the U.S., invaded Korea, to issue the so-called joint declaration by which

the U.S. has attempted to force these countries to take joint action in the event that the United States and Syngman Rhee resume and extend the Korean war.

Only a few days ago, Dulles, the representative of the arch-reactionary clique in the U.S., having dictated his terms at the Washington conference, again went to South Korea. There he revealed himself as the same evil spirit that instigated and planned the Korean war three years ago, openly collaborating with Syngman Rhee, and conniving at his actions in an attempt to wreck the armistice. He has also concluded the so-called "Mutual Security Pact" with Syngman Rhee so as to allow the U.S. invasion troops to be stationed in South Korea indefinitely and continue to obstruct the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Whether it is at the Washington conference, or in the plots with Syngman Rhee, whether in his many conspiracies such as his trip to Japan, or his plot to manipulate the U.N. General Assembly, Dulles is clearly continuing America's notorious "tough policy" directed against the movement to lessen international tension.

What must be particularly stressed here is that the armistice in Korea, which the U.S. could not but accept, is a great inspiration impelling the peoples of all lands to go forward to strive for further negotiations for the settlement of all other international disputes and that it has made it all the more difficult for the Dulleses of the U.S. to carry out a global "tough policy." These enemies of peace are therefore confounded and desperate. They are doing their utmost to deliberately diminish the great significance the Korean armistice has for the cause of peace and to impede the overall easing of the situation in the Far East and the world resulting from the Korean armistice.

**I**T is precisely as a western proverb has it: "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

Though the international adventurers have time and again run their heads up against a stone wall, they are nevertheless reluctant to drop their plans of aggression. Following

the bankrupt policy of atom bomb blackmail, bellicose circles in the U.S. continued to whip up war hysteria. But the secret of their predicament lies in the fact that they have refused to realise and admit their failure and to learn its lessons. Now the myth of the monopoly in the hydrogen bomb with which they sought to threaten the Soviet Union has again burst like a soap bubble. Unable to conceal their inward despair, these blackmailers are crying desperately like a drowning man who cannot find anything, not even a straw. Everybody knows that the Soviet Union does not need nor will she use the atom bomb or the hydrogen bomb to threaten anyone, and that the reason why the Soviet Union has decided to produce such bombs is simply because the U.S. has refused to destroy them. This decision will, on the contrary, only add new strength to the forces ensuring peace.

As the democratic camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union is invulnerable, all the American adventurers' plots are bound to go bankrupt. A growing number of people of good will the world over perfectly realise this. They will no longer tolerate the provocations of the U.S. aggressive circles.

The urgent task confronting the peace-loving peoples throughout the world is to give a mighty rebuff to the policy of maintaining international tension pursued by the Dulleses of the U.S. aggressive circles. The will of the millions of people for peace has already grown into a mighty and effective force which has compelled the aggressors to discontinue their aggression in Korea. The continued strengthening of this force will be bound to safeguard peace and international security.

**R**EITERATING the consistent foreign policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union, Comrade Malenkov said in his speech:

We firmly stand by the belief that there are no disputed or outstanding issues today which cannot be settled peacefully by mutual agreement between the parties concerned.

He continued:

The entire present-day situation stresses the especial responsibility which lies upon the Great Powers to bring about a further relaxation of

international tension by means of negotiation and settlement of disputed issues.

The Note of August 4 of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. sent in reply to the Governments of the United States, Britain and France originates from this peaceful foreign policy. Although the Note pointed out that the decision of the United States, Britain and France to convene a four-power foreign ministers' conference runs counter to international practice and the existing agreements on the conference of foreign ministers, and that it was not really intended to settle the German question, nevertheless, the Soviet Union agreed to the foreign ministers' conference in view of the great significance a conference of Big Powers could have in settling international disputes. But she proposed that in addition to discussing the German problem (including the restoration of German unity and the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany), the conference should consider measures for lessening international tension. The Note also pointed out:

It is known that the situation in the countries of Asia with its important urgent problems also attracts the attention of international circles. It also follows from this that the participation of the Chinese People's Republic is essential in discussing measures of reducing tension in international relations. The great Chinese people, united and closely knit by the Chinese People's Republic as never before, demand with full grounds the restoration of their legitimate rights in all international affairs, and to underestimate the importance of the immediate settlement of this question would likewise not be in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

This concrete action of the Soviet Government is obviously favourable to the easing of international tension. Any government which is seriously concerned with the fate of its people should take measures to promote in a practical manner the settlement of outstanding international issues.

Comrade Malenkov further stated that "an important condition for the furtherance of peace is to enhance the prestige and weight of the United Nations," and that "the United Nations must return to the path mapped out by its Charter." He also stressed that "if respect for the rights of all countries is seriously meant, then the policy of ignoring China must be end-

ed and the violated rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations must be restored. The great Chinese Power must occupy its lawful place in the United Nations, and in the whole system of international relations." World public opinion regards it as natural and reasonable that the People's Republic of China should take her rightful place in the United Nations and that only thus can the United Nations be consolidated and become genuinely effective in meeting its obligations to defend peace.

The forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Korean question will be another test for the United Nations. All countries bound by the United Nations Charter should help to make the United Nations once again an organisation for defending peace and security.

The target indicated by the Soviet Government for further lessening international tension is undoubtedly one for which all peace-loving peoples the world over will strive to reach with redoubled efforts.

**T**HE Chinese people have proved themselves a mighty force for the defence of world peace. They will continue their efforts to maintain world peace, and especially to consolidate peace in the Far East. The urgent task at present is to give all possible help to the Korean people in quickly healing the wounds of war. The Soviet Government has decided to immediately grant 1,000 million rubles for rehabilitating Korea's war-ravaged economy. The support of the Soviet and Chinese peoples will be a tremendous encouragement to the heroic Korean people. At the same time, the Chinese people are determined to strive to the utmost for the fulfilment of the Armistice Agreement and for a peaceful settlement of the entire Korean question. The contemptible Dulles-Rhee plot to wreck the Political Conference must be smashed. Furthermore, the Chinese people hold that the resumption and strengthening of normal relations with countries of the Far East and elsewhere will be of tremendous importance to the cause of peace. Any action hostile to the Chinese people or obstructing the establishment of normal relations with

China runs counter to the interests of the peoples of the world and will be firmly opposed by the Chinese people.

While they continue to struggle for peace, the Chinese people will go on strengthening their solidarity and co-operation with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies for the steady consolidation and strengthening of the democratic camp of peace. The uninterrupted consolidation and growth of the democratic camp is an inevitable part of the law of development; it is also the most reliable guarantee for the cause of world peace. Comrade Malenkov pointed out:

Whoever does not understand that the 800 million human beings who constitute the great family of nations of the democratic camp cannot be compelled to relinquish the historic gains they have won with their sweat and blood, to relinquish their own rule, the rule of the people, and to restore the rule of the exploiters—whoever does not understand that is simply foolish. It is clear to the whole world that the aggressive forces will not succeed in reversing the course of history. Anyone who desires to pursue a sober policy in international affairs must take his stand on actual realities, on facts, whether they are pleasant or not.

This should serve as a timely douche to cool off the heads of international adventurers.

## Communique on Results of Korean War

The following joint communique was issued on August 14 by the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army and the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteers. It summarises the results of the war during the past three years and one month, covering the period from June 25, 1950, to October 24, 1950, when the heroic Korean People's Army was fighting alone, and the period from October 25, 1950, to July 27, 1953, when the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers were fighting shoulder to shoulder. The communique reads as follows:

1. Enemy troops killed, wounded or captured: 1,093,839. Of these, 397,543 were American aggressive troops; 667,293 were Syngman Rhee's puppet troops, and 29,003 were satellite troops from Britain, Australia, Canada, Turkey, Thailand, the Philippines, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Colombia, South Africa and others.

2. Enemy war equipment captured: 11 aircraft, 374 tanks, 9,239 motor vehicles, 146 armoured cars, 12 ships, 6,321 artillery pieces of various types (including 748 howitzers, field guns, mountain guns and self-propelled guns, 191 anti-aircraft guns, 1,146 mortars, 681 recoilless guns, 823 bazookas, 2,732 other artillery pieces), 119,710 arms of various kinds (including 411 anti-aircraft machine-guns; 10,016 heavy or light machine-guns, 69,711 sub-machine-guns, carbines and automatic rifles; 39,572 rifles, pistols, signal pistols, anti-tank rifles and others), 117 flame throwers, 489,260 shells of various types, 21,245,071 rounds of ammunition of various types, 224,123 hand grenades, 14,449 mines and 5,788 sets of communications equipment (including 597 radio sets, 2,355 telephone switchboards or telephone sets, 2,330 "walkie-talkie" sets, and 506 pieces of other signal equipment).

3. Enemy aircraft shot down or damaged: 12,213 aeroplanes, including fighters, bombers, reconnaissance planes, transports, artillery observation planes, propaganda planes, helicopters and others shot down or damaged. Of these 5,729 were shot down and 6,484 damaged.

4. Other enemy weapons destroyed or damaged: 2,690 tanks (including 1,849 destroyed and 841 damaged), 4,111 motor vehicles (including 3,600 destroyed and 511 damaged), 45 armoured cars (including 42 destroyed and three damaged), five crane-vehicles (including four destroyed and one damaged), and 1,374 artillery pieces of various types.

5. Enemy warships sunk or damaged: 257 warships of various kinds (including 164 sunk and 93 damaged), and 295 vessels of various kinds (including 163 sunk and 132 damaged).

# China's Basic Tasks and Policies in Rural Areas

Teng Tse-hui

*Director of the Department of Rural Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China*

**I**N the more than three years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, great changes have taken place in our countryside, as in every other sphere of the life of our homeland.

Up to the present time, the land reform, uprooting the system of feudal exploitation, has been completed throughout the country with the exception of a few areas inhabited by national minorities. More than 300 million landless or landpoor peasants have received a total of about 700 million *mou*\* of land. The Chinese peasants have been liberated; they have been transformed from the slaves of the landlord class into the masters of the rural districts and owners of the land. A genuine political democracy under the leadership of the working class, and for the great masses of the people has been established in the vast rural areas. This has contributed greatly to the consolidation of the alliance of the workers and peasants and of the people's democratic dictatorship.

After the land reform, the peasants work on their own land, they work for themselves, and their interest in increasing production has been greatly enhanced. This has speeded the development of agricultural production. In 1952, China's agricultural production fully recovered from the heavy damage caused by the protracted wars and the peak output levels reached in the period before the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression were surpassed. On this foundation of agricultural recovery and development, rural purchasing power has grown; the livelihood of the peasants is being improved and the entire national economy is advancing to prosperity.

The completion of the land reform and other social reforms in the countryside, the

further consolidation of the alliance of workers and peasants and the people's democratic dictatorship, and the surpassing of prewar levels by a restored agricultural production and the entire national economy, have created the necessary conditions for China's gradual industrialisation and the modernisation of her agriculture. China has entered a period of planned economic development in which the central task is industrialisation. In this new historical period, the work of the Communist Party of China in the countryside has as its chief target the development of agricultural production and the gradual realisation of the socialist transformation of agriculture.

In the last analysis, China's present agricultural output, whether of food grains or industrial crops, is not too much but rather too little. Agricultural production must be greatly increased in order to improve the living conditions of the peasants, raise their purchasing power and fully meet the needs of the country in food grains and industrial crops. While the production of industrial crops such as cotton, soya beans, sugar cane, tobacco, etc. needs to be increased in proportion to the advance of the country's industrial development, the increased production of food grains is still of the first and foremost importance. The national grain production in 1952 totalled over 320,000 million catties,\* which works out at an average per person of something less than 600 catties of grain a year. This is of course far from being enough, and as a first target, annual grain production must be raised to between 550,000 and 600,000 million catties, or, in other words, achieve an over 70 per cent increase in the total grain production as compared with 1952.

The first five-year plan sets the target of increasing grain production by 30 per cent over

\* One *mou* is equal to one-fifteenth of a hectare.

\* One catty is equal to half a kilogramme.

that of 1952. We hope that in two five-year plans or a little longer, we can raise our annual grain production actually to 550,000 or 600,000 million cattles, or at least approximate to this figure.

The above shows that the chief task of our rural work is to develop agricultural production, and increased production of grain should be placed in the forefront of this work.

### **Socialist Transformation Needed**

But the development of agricultural production demands that the small farms be reorganised along socialist lines. There is a constantly and rapidly increasing demand for agricultural products by the whole population of the country (including the peasants), but small peasant farms are incapable of satisfying this ever-growing demand. What then is the way out? Comrade Stalin said in 1929:

The characteristic feature of scattered, small farms is that they are unable sufficiently to employ technique, machines, tractors and scientific agronomic knowledge, that they are farms with a small output for the market. Hence, the insufficient output of agricultural products for the market. Hence, the danger of a rift between town and country, between industry and agriculture. Hence, the necessity for increasing, whipping up the tempo of development of agriculture to that of our industry. And so, in order to avoid the danger of a rift, we must begin thoroughly to re-equip agriculture on the basis of modern technique. But in order to re-equip it, we must gradually amalgamate the scattered peasant farms into large farms, into collective farms; we must build up agriculture on the basis of collective labour; we must enlarge the collective farms; we must develop the old and new state farms; we must systematically employ the contract system on a mass scale in all the principal branches of agriculture; we must develop the system of machine and tractor stations which help the peasantry to assimilate the new technique and to collectivise labour—in a word, we must gradually transfer the small peasant farms to the basis of large-scale collective production, for only large-scale production of a socialised type is capable of making full use of scientific knowledge and modern technique, and of advancing the development of our agriculture with seven-league strides. (*The Right Deviation in the C.P.S.U.(B)*)

The problems dealt with here by Comrade Stalin are precisely the problems which confront us today; the solution indicated by him is also the only correct one for us to act upon in the future.

This means that the industrialisation of the country demands a correspondingly swift development of agriculture. The swift advance of the development of agriculture demands that the existing scattered, small farms, which use draught animals, are irrigated by manpower and use only natural fertilisers, should step by step be replaced by large farms using machines for cultivation and for irrigation and chemical fertilisers. If we say that the existing small-scale commodity economy of individual peasants is adapted to the use of draught animals, irrigation by manpower and use of natural fertilisers, then the future big farms employing machines in cultivation and irrigation and using chemical fertilisers will naturally demand the replacement of the present system of private peasant ownership by the system of collective peasant ownership, that is, the system of collective farm ownership.

The systematic carrying out of the socialist transformation of agriculture, as directed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, means to gradually change the present system of private peasant ownership of land and replace it, on a voluntary basis, by means of the mutual-aid teams and co-operatives, by collective peasant ownership of land. Only when this change has been realised in the future will suitable conditions be created for the mechanisation of agriculture, for the large-scale development of agricultural production and for increasing the output of grain; only then will the peasants be fully assured of enough food and clothing; only then will the development of agriculture correspond to the needs of the industrialisation of the country.

Scattered, small farms can develop either in the direction of large-scale socialist agriculture or of large-scale capitalist agriculture. But we must oppose the capitalist development of agriculture. With the completion of the land reform, we cannot allow our rural economy to remain for any considerable length of time as a economy based on small-scale individual farms with individual ownership and low productivity, nor can we permit an uncontrolled development of the capitalist forces which are spontaneously produced by the small peasant farms. This would only lead the Chinese peasants to travel once again the old path—the path of poverty and suffering for the majority and enrichment for the few. This old path would lead the

countryside to bankruptcy and to the decline of rural production. This is the path of terrible hardships for the peasant masses. Therefore, we must resolutely carry out our policy of the socialist transformation of the small peasant economy.

The socialist transformation of agriculture needs a considerable time, and it must be done gradually. That is to say, on the one hand, this process should start right away; we should steadily develop the movement for mutual aid and co-operation among the peasants as a major means leading the peasants to Socialism, and also begin to develop state-operated mechanised farms and tractor stations on a selected basis to give the peasants living illustrations of the mechanisation of agriculture and in order to accumulate experience and train personnel for this work. It is wrong to adopt a laissez-faire policy of allowing the free development of the spontaneous forces of the small peasant economy and wait to begin the socialist transformation of agriculture only when the country is so industrialised that it can supply agriculture with large quantities of farm machines.

### Mutual Aid and Co-operation

However, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that China is a country in which a small peasant economy predominates and the rural population exceeds 470 million people.\* It is, of course, no easy matter to carry out the socialist transformation of a small peasant economy in such a big country with so immense a rural population. It cannot be accomplished at one stroke. It would be a great mistake also to suppose that the individual farmers no longer occupy an important position now, that the movement for mutual aid and co-operation will at no distant date embrace the entire peasantry, or that, except for a few, the overwhelming majority of the peasants can now accept the collective farm system. Therefore, from now on, the only correct road is to steadily develop the movement for mutual aid and co-operation, based on the actual situation of the small peasant economy, in accordance with Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive to the peasants of "Get

\* The nation-wide census of this year will provide correct statistics on China's population. The rural population of over 470 million referred to here is the most up-to-date estimate.

Organised," on the needs and degree of political consciousness of the peasants, and at the same time on their enthusiasm for mutual aid and co-operation which has grown following the land reform; and to gradually pass through mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' co-operatives (which are transitional forms) to collective farms for large-scale mechanised socialist production.

At present, about 40 per cent of the peasant households in the whole country are organised. There are now more than 10,000 agricultural producers' co-operatives and several million mutual-aid teams, though over two-thirds of the mutual-aid teams are still of a temporary, seasonal character. As the movement for mutual aid and co-operation proceeds, the temporary, seasonal mutual-aid teams should in general be gradually transformed into permanent mutual-aid teams and then into agricultural producers' co-operatives. In charting the economic activity and establishing forms of management, systems for computing work done and distributing income, etc. in the mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' co-operatives, the principle of voluntariness and of mutual benefit must be strictly observed. All these measures and systems must be based on the practical needs of production. It is extremely harmful to adopt an adventurist attitude in this respect, that is, attempt to enlarge an organisation rashly and hurriedly, to transform it into a form of a higher level prematurely and to accumulate too much common property at the expense of the personal incomes of the members of the co-operative which can only lead to alienation from the masses and have an undesirable effect on production.

Only when the mutual-aid team or agricultural producers' co-operative is so successfully run that production is increased, costs lowered and the income of members substantially raised, and when all the organised peasants attain a prosperous life, will the peasants be convinced of the superiority of collective production; and the fact that this superiority is to their personal interest is a most powerful force in educating the peasants in a spirit of collectivism. At the same time, in the course of the movement for mutual aid and co-operation, the peasants will be gradually accustomed to collective labour; they will gradually work out proper systems and methods of manage-

ment and develop suitable cadres enjoying the trust of the masses for the management of collective economies. All of this also provides favourable conditions for the large-scale collectivisation of agriculture in the future. Thus, at the time when the country's industry is developed to the point where it can supply agriculture with the machines it needs, Soviet-type collective farms which cultivate the land with machines will begin to develop and grow on China's soil. It will then be possible to complete the socialist transformation of agriculture.

### Communist Party's Rural Policies

It is of the utmost importance for the development of agricultural production to correctly and fully carry out the various policies of the Chinese Communist Party regarding the direction of rural production. Among these policies the most important are:

Firstly, in the course of steadily developing the movement for mutual aid and co-operation, it must be borne in mind that, as is pointed out in the *Decision on Mutual Aid and Co-operation in Agricultural Production Adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China*, after the land reform the peasants will inevitably be eager to develop their individual economies. This characteristic of the peasants as small owners must be taken into consideration, and there must be no ignoring or rough suppression of their enthusiasm in developing their individual economies; the policy of firm alliance with the middle peasants, of permitting the existence of the rich peasant economies but restricting their development, and of protecting the peasants' interests as small owners must be adhered to. We must respect the ownership of land and property of the peasants. Of course, private ownership in the chief means of production in agriculture, like that in other branches of production, will undergo changes in the course of the socialist transformation of agriculture; it will, on the basis of the voluntary association of the peasants, gradually be transformed into collective ownership. Therefore, it is incorrect to raise the slogan that the private ownership of means of production of the peasants should be "inviolate." However, in transforming the system of ownership of means of production of the peasants as small private owners, we cannot

use confiscatory methods such as were used in relation to the landlords. This transformation must be brought about by a gradual process in accordance with the different conditions existing in the respective localities—that is, through the movement for mutual aid and co-operation and by long-term education of the peasants and through their personal experience, drawing the peasants to join in co-operation and collectivisation of their own accord and will.

The agricultural producers' co-operatives now being formed everywhere only pool the chief means of production—the peasants' land—of the peasants' own accord, for joint use by all members of the co-operative. Other means of production, such as farm tools and draught animals, still remain in the personal use of the peasants themselves. The co-operative can use these things only by renting them, paying rent for them according to the workday, or may buy them, but it may not use them without payment, nor may it turn them into common property without compensation. All the means of livelihood, such as houses, furniture, clothes, domestic fowls, etc., are, of course, in the personal ownership of the peasants. Even in the future, after the establishment of the collective farm system, when the land and other basic means of production are voluntarily transferred from private to collective, common ownership according to the free will of the peasants, the peasants, like the collective farmers of the Soviet Union, shall be entitled to possess for their personal use small plots of land with all the produce from them, and also their houses, furniture, livestock and fowls for domestic use and small farm tools. The income from their labour and savings of the peasants must always be their personal property.

Secondly, rural supply and marketing co-operatives must be energetically developed, while freedom of trade is allowed within certain limits, under the leadership of the state, in order to speed up the interflow of goods between town and country. At the same time, a correct price policy must be carried out in order to diminish gradually and in due order the difference between the prices of industrial and agricultural products. This is essential for stimulating agricultural production. As our agriculture is still scattered, small-scale commodity production, its products can only be distributed through the operation of commodity

exchange; they can only get to the consumer by selling and buying, in view of which a correct and appropriate price policy is of decisive importance. An important part of the leadership of the peasants in their production is the carrying out of a correct and appropriate price policy in addition to the fostering of their patriotism, awards to labour models, the negotiating of contracts and other necessary and practicable political and economic measures.

Thirdly, it is necessary to carry out a fixed tax burden policy whereby taxes are assessed in strict accordance with the normal yield of the land, with such reductions and exemptions as are prescribed by the law; and whereby increases of yield from a unit area of land shall not involve the payment of extra tax.

Fourthly, farm tools and farming techniques must be improved. In extending the use of new types of farm tools, it is necessary first of all to consider whether they suit the production needs of the particular locality and the demands of the peasant masses; whether their use is within the peasants' means; and that the peasants themselves understand the advantages of these tools. Besides this, it is necessary to teach the peasants the use of these new tools, provide facilities for repairing them and supplying spare parts so that the situation should not arise where the peasants are forced simply to abandon them when a vital part breaks.

In improving farming techniques, the line of "from the masses and to the masses" should be followed and the policy of "drawing on the best local experience and extending it throughout the area." It is necessary to maintain close ties with the masses and to learn from veteran experienced farmers and market-gardeners. Their successful experience should be summed up and enriched, and be popularised in the given locality. Advanced experiences from a foreign land or from other localities should first be tried out by state farms or agricultural experimental stations so that the peasants can be convinced by the example of the successes achieved in raising yields by utilising this experience, and thus ensure that the peasants will, of their own accord, learn from the state farms and agricultural experimental stations. In this way the aim of extending the use of improved

seeds and better agricultural techniques can be achieved. Experience has shown that the peasants eagerly welcome those improved seeds and agricultural techniques which suit the soil of their localities.

Only by steadily developing the movement for mutual aid and co-operation, by correctly carrying out the Communist Party's various policies concerning rural production and by improving farm tools and farming techniques in accordance with the current needs of the masses and the conditions of production of a specific locality, and also education in patriotism for the peasants and other necessary and practicable economic and political measures, will it be possible to turn the patriotic campaign for increased production into a mass movement and achieve the aim of further developing agricultural production and producing more food and other products.

In the planned economic construction of our country, the development of industry, and particularly the development of heavy industry, will occupy a position of first importance. This is because, without the development of heavy industry, there can be no industrialisation of the country, no mechanisation of agriculture, no modernised national defence, nor genuine economic independence of our country. Thus the industrialisation of our country is in the vital interests of the entire Chinese people. But, to achieve this industrialisation, it is necessary to achieve a corresponding development of agricultural production; otherwise, it will not be able to provide sufficient industrial crops, food for the people and a broad home market, which is required for a growing industry. With over 470 million rural population, China is the biggest agricultural country in the world. The gradual conversion of our agriculture from a backward, small peasant economy into a socialist mechanised agriculture in the interests of our many-millioned peasantry will be one of the greatest reforms in the world. We must develop agricultural production, and especially the production of foodstuffs; we must improve our work in the rural areas, steadily develop the movement for mutual aid and co-operation and gradually carry out the socialist transformation of the small peasant economy and place the alliance of workers and peasants on a still more solid economic foundation.

# China's Trade With the European People's Democracies

Hsu Hsueh-han

*Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade*

SINCE her liberation, China has established trade relations with the European People's Democracies—Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. These relations are based on the principle of equality, mutual benefit, mutual assistance and co-operation. Amounting to a huge volume which has no parallel in its history, China's trade with these countries is growing steadily and continuously. This has resulted in close economic co-operation with these countries and satisfies the needs of the people concerned. Such trade, which is a practical expression of the friendship of the peoples, will advance and expand year by year.

This year, China ended the period of economic rehabilitation and embarked on her five-year plan of economic development. This gives a new significance to her trade with the European People's Democracies. After friendly and cordial negotiations, she has signed separate trade agreements for 1953 with Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Trade between China and other People's Democracies will continue to grow on the foundations which have been laid. There will be an increase of 37.42 per cent this year compared with 1952. This fact indicates the close and growing economic co-operation between China and these fraternal countries. It also demonstrates that the economies of the People's Democracies in the new, democratic world market headed by the Soviet Union are flourishing and prospering.

In contrast, the capitalist world market is declining and shrinking daily, while the struggle for markets between the imperialist powers

is becoming more acute. The U.S. monopoly capitalists, in pursuit of the highest profits, are artificially disrupting the normal development of international trade, thereby seriously damaging the economic stability of such countries as Britain, France, etc., and hampering the improvement of the people's livelihood in these countries. At the same time more brutal and unscrupulous than ever, they are exploiting the resources of the colonial countries and dependencies and throwing the peoples of these countries into utter misery. Trade between China and the six European People's Democracies shows the fundamental difference between the capitalist world market and the democratic world market. The stability and superiority of socialist economy cannot be matched by capitalism.

## Main Imports—Capital Goods

Of the goods to be imported by China from the six European People's Democracies this year, capital goods will constitute 74.58 per cent (representing a 21 per cent increase, in relation to total imports, over 1952); raw materials, 13.14 per cent; consumer goods, 12.28 per cent. Of the capital goods imports, machinery, including machine tools, motors, drills, cranes, tractors, building machinery and vehicles, etc., will take up more than 51 per cent of the total imports this year, and will be three times more than in 1952. These facts not only vividly reflect the scale of China's economic development and its peaceful nature and mirror the fraternal countries' enthusiastic contribution to China's economic development, but also convincingly illustrate the fact that industrial development in the fraternal countries has made giant strides with the selfless, technically superb and active aid of the Soviet Union.

Compared with 1952, Poland is sending over 50 per cent more iron and steel, metals and machinery to China. This year machine tools from Czechoslovakia and various types of machines and vehicles from the German Democratic Republic will greatly surpass the total amount of all their exports to China in 1951 and 1952. Most of the imports from Hungary are raw materials and capital goods. Rumania is providing China with a steady supply of drills and equipment for her oil refineries. Bulgaria is supplying chemical products. China feels it to be a matter of comradely pride and honour to receive such important construction materials from these fraternal countries. In addition, technical aid and orders for equipment are showing remarkable increases over 1952 and will continue to grow. Such a huge volume of trade in capital goods is unimaginable in the capitalist world market.

### China Exports

In return, China provides these fraternal countries with various important minerals from her soil: wolfram ore, molybdenum ore, mercury, asbestos, tin, cobalt, crude iron and iron ore. This ensures a supply of valuable raw materials to the metallurgical industries of these countries and thus assists the growth of these industries. China also sends foodstuffs and fats to Hungary and Poland; fats, oil and meat to the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, and thus helps to further improve the livelihood of the peoples of these countries. Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria import China's bast fibres and cotton for their textile industry.

There is sincere solicitude for one another among all the countries participating in this trade. In order to facilitate the joint development of the economies of the people's states, each is trying its best to meet the wants of the others in daily life and in production.

A considerable amount of goods has already been ordered for trade next year. This shows the sincere mutual desire for the development of trade and the bright prospects for continued expansion of co-operation in trade. It also lays down favourable foundations for establishing long-term trade agreements between China and the fraternal countries and also co-ordinates more closely their planned production.

Both sides abide faithfully by the new principles adopted for fixing prices in the democratic world market—to maintain stable prices free from the economic crises of capitalism, speculative factors of a war economy and the blind price fluctuations of the capitalist market. This has enabled our trade to be an organised exchange of goods based on a division of labour and co-operation in the economic field.

### Applying New Price Principles

Prices of goods which do not conform with the above principles and seem unreasonable are subject to voluntary readjustment by both sides. Even after an agreement has been signed or the goods have already been delivered, the price of a given article which is discovered to be against the policy will be adjusted. For instance, Hungary voluntarily lowered by 12 per cent the prices of her steel measuring tapes, locks and balls; Czechoslovakia brought down by 600,000 rubles the price of statistical machines for the railways when a recalculation was found to be necessary after the conclusion of the trade contracts. Democratic Germany cut the price of fluoroscopic screens by 36.69 per cent. All these reduced prices were made in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

When China fixed a lower price for cotton exported to Poland, she immediately lowered correspondingly the price of cotton formerly fixed in trade agreements with Rumania and other European People's Democracies. China also cut by 25 per cent the prices of animal casings sold to Hungary even after they had been shipped.

This attitude adopted to one another and this spirit of equality, mutual benefit, mutual trust and respect stem from proletarian internationalism. Such co-operation is sincere and invaluable to both sides. The traditional horsetrading and cutthroat competition that is daily seen in the capitalist world market is unknown in the new, democratic world market.

According to concrete contracts which have been made to implement the various trade agreements, both sides are this year dispatching their goods more promptly and punctually than in previous years, and accordingly dates of deliveries are being advanced. This proves of benefit to both sides. Faithful adherence to and punctual fulfilment of the trade agreements

are regarded as a matter of political honour by both sides. China and the People's Democracies are now busily exchanging the products of their working people by ship and by rail.

Fulfilment of the trade agreements for 1953 will give us a sense of profound satisfaction in the successful carrying out of our obligations.

### Mutual Benefits

Trade between China and the fraternal countries is a product of sincere, commonly-held desires. It is proved to be of immense mutual advantage in developing one another's economy and improving the livelihood of the peoples; thus, it is also an immense contribution to the cause of world peace. The above facts prove further that the so-called economic "embargo" and "blockade" has failed to intimidate the People's Democracies of the peace camp headed by the Soviet Union, a camp which has a population of 800 millions and possesses a huge industrial productive power as well as colossal natural resources. No reactionary forces of any kind can hamstring the steady

development of the new, democratic world market.

The economic relations between the People's Democracies belong to the sphere of socialist economy which is characterised by mutual assistance and a genuine desire for a common economic upsurge and is guided by the economic laws of Socialism. Their foreign trade naturally reflects these special features of socialist economy and follows the fundamental economic laws of Socialism. With the assistance of the great Soviet Union, the economic development of China and other People's Democracies will continue to prosper and be consolidated day by day, and their economic co-operation will be strengthened. The trade between China and the European People's Democracies will, of course, develop and expand in a planned way. On the basis of the successful fulfilment of its trade agreements for 1953, China is actively prepared to strive for still bigger developments in trade with the fraternal People's Democracies in the coming year.

## Heroic Korea, Beautiful Korea

Liu Pai-yu

FOR three years and thirty-three days Korea was like a huge volcano. The eyes of the world's people were focused on it, and their hearts seethed with wrath. Today, the sound of gunfire has suddenly ceased at the front. Lights appeared like so many blossoms. As our fighters walked out of the muddy trenches and Korean mothers smiled at the first signs of the dawn of peace, I pondered on an important question: What force was it that saved peace

from the ravaging fire of war? What was it that proved to be even more powerful than steel and gunpowder? I thought of Korea, heroic and beautiful Korea.

The U.S. aggressors had intended to smother Korea in blood and fire. I have seen for myself that there was not a single village which had not been reduced to ashes and not an inch of earth which was not drenched in blood. And still the ashes burned and the blood flowed. What do you think of when you stand before those raging fires? One thought constantly came to my mind: A single handful of earth from the land of Korea would be enough to prove the crimes of these aggressors!

---

Liu Pai-yu, famous writer and war correspondent, has recently returned from Korea. He participated in the making of the film *Victory of the Chinese People* in the capacity of literary adviser for which he was awarded the Stalin prize.

I shall never forget the words of the old mother of Kang Bok Su, girl bumper-harvest model farmer of Yonghwo district, Anju. She said to me, "My sons were good and loyal and excelled in study as well as in tilling the land. They were all killed by the ruthless enemy. My elder son died like a true hero. Before he breathed his last, he buried his Party card which he valued more than his life and which he would not for all the world let fall into the hands of the enemy. My second son didn't submit to the enemy either. They shot him at a square in Suncheon. The bullet went through his breast, but he didn't even bleed. I dragged his dead body home, and when I looked at his face, it seemed as if he still had something to say to me...." Was this old woman only trying to tell me her sorrows when tears coursed down her wrinkled cheeks? No! She was voicing her hatred and the hatred of the entire Korean people for the enemy. It was this implacable hatred that sustained the strong and heroic resistance of the Korean people.

### People of Clear Conscience

Sights such as this reminded me of Li Jung Sung, a soft-spoken girl guerilla fighter, who once said to me of those gallant men and women: "In a word, their deeds are all due to the simple fact that they have a clear conscience."

It was precisely this clear conscience of people who stood resolutely for peace and justice that had made the Korean nation grow increasingly heroic and beautiful in the midst of war. Kim Gun Suk, a simple and modest secondary school student of Taegu, told me that she had killed over thirty enemy troops. Though quite young, she was known by all her comrades as "Mother of the Guerillas." I recall Pak Liang Sik, that handsome lad whom I met on the east coast of Korea. He held a rifle in his arms as we talked. He told me that his favourite subject at school was biology, but now he had perforce to shoot down those two-legged beasts which were a menace to mankind. It was not difficult, then, when you knew such people, to understand why at the front, when a bridge was blown up and when the enemy kept it under a running fusillade of fire, Korean fighters could defiantly vow: "If we can't get the bridge repaired, then let

our dead bodies prop it up!" They rushed forward. Those in front fell under the enemy fire, but the others who followed dashed ahead dauntlessly. Even when killed, they held fast to the bridge so that their comrades could cross the river over their bodies.

And here is another story. Kim Sung Un was a young repair worker in a cotton mill in Pakchon. His childhood days were full of misery; while fishing at sea his father was killed by the Japanese imperialists who held Korea under their iron heel. Kim Sung Un came to know what was happiness only after the liberation of North Korea. He often overfulfilled his production quota. He was fond of dancing and singing; his favourite song was *The Cotton-Picking Girl*. He had put his name to the Stockholm Appeal because he had a passionate love for life. But war came suddenly. When he saw the machines which he had repaired with his own hands burned and razed to the ground together with the whole factory, it was more than he could stand. Kim Jung Ok, a girl worker of the mill, said to him: "You'd better go! Leave your repair work to me."

He became an anti-aircraft gunner at the front, fearless in defying enemy planes. When he sighted an enemy plane coming in his direction, he would stand there courageously and let it dive towards him before he calmly brought it down. He took a special delight in shooting down these accursed planes. Seeing his homeland aflame, he vowed with anguish in his heart: "I am a Korean. I will shed my last drop of blood for my motherland." This was the solemn proclamation of the Korean people when the aggressors in their moment of triumph were running amok. Kim Sung Un shot down so many planes that he soon set up a record for which he was awarded the honoured title of "Hero of the Korean Democratic People's Republic."

On the battlefield Kim Sung Un once told me the latest news of his cotton mill. He said that his friend Kim Jung Ok had won the Labour Medal for setting a record of weaving 63 metres of cloth per day under the most difficult conditions. These heroic people, undaunted as ever in the face of a hail of steel and blasting gunpowder, have stood as firm as



**Korean people's representatives presenting bouquets and banners to a unit of their heroic army at the front on February 8, 1953, the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army**

a mountain and have matured and grown increasingly strong in the midst of war.

The land of Korea is known for its beauty. Even as I write this I can recall the morning scenes of Korea in spring, with the silvery mist hanging low, the blue streams flowing quietly by and red acacias blooming in glory over the mountains and fields. And then there are those paddy fields of lush green!

### **Women of Korea**

In those fertile fields I met a country woman called Yun Tae Hong. Wearing a clean white skirt and with a red-star badge of honour pinned on her breast, she was driving a bullock-cart home, carrying the body of her kinsman back from a hospital at the front. Her heart was filled with agony, but she showed no signs of it. From her bereavement she acquired a unique strength with which she plowed nearly five acres of land all by herself. While she worked, she cherished a wish in her heart: "I wish every clod of earth I turn up could become a shell that would fly to the front and deal a blow to the enemy." Her labour was

amply rewarded. She succeeded in bringing in a bountiful harvest for her motherland.

In Korea there are tens of thousands of women like Yun Tae Hong. There was Kang Bok Su, the daughter of the old woman I mentioned above; and there were Kim Chun Sik, who used to wear a blue blouse, and the beautiful Kim Tam Suk. There were indeed many others who sowed wheat in spring even in shell craters and repaired dykes against torrents in the pitch dark night. Yes, every household in Korea was hit by anguish and deep sorrow. But was there ever a case where such sorrow was not turned into strength? These Korean women were aware that they were walking on soil drenched by the blood of their close kin; they were aware that the blood shed on that soil sustained and enabled the young shoots to grow. Though the flames of war raged day and night, these industrious and hardy Korean peasants never ceased to heal the wounds of their homeland by reaping more and bigger harvests.

Who are the victors in Korea? The aggressors or those who fought against aggress-

sion? Who are those whose conscience is at peace and towards whom the mothers of the world express their love and gratitude? And who are those who will forever be spurned and scorned by the people of the world? The accomplices of Hitler only admitted their crimes before the peace-loving peoples when brought to trial at Nuremberg, but Floyd B. O'Neal, a second lieutenant in the United States Air Force Reserve, gave his deposition soon after his capture by the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea. He said:

...When I think of my future, when I think of some day, though I'm not married yet I intend to be, when my son asked me what I did in Korea, how can I tell him that I came over here and dropped germ bombs on people destroying, spraying death and destruction? How can I go back and face my family in a civilized world? How can I tell them these things, that I, I'm a criminal in the eyes of humanity....

Our people, the heroic Koreans and the brave Chinese People's Volunteers, are great people. I saw Korea rising fearlessly amidst the raging flames and marching forward in the reddening light of dawn. This war, a war in defence of peace and justice, has made Korea, a nation of noble, hardy, industrious and simple people, more heroic and more beautiful than ever. In their march forward, the Korean people have immeasurably enriched the splendid moral qualities of mankind and have tempered themselves into invincible fighters. Indeed, they are symbolic of a noble ideal and a sublime hope.

### A Heroic City

When I speak of this great hope, I cannot omit to mention the heroic city of Pyongyang. When the war was going on, the people of the Soviet Union, China and, in fact, every part of the world, sent their goodwill and ardent support to Pyongyang and placed their cherished hopes in it. It was in Pyongyang in that severe winter, when the seemingly interminable flashes of explosions lighted up the wintry night, when the streets were littered with rubble and ruins, that I heard a call from the hearts of heroes and discerned the hopes of the future.

Marshal Kim Il Sung and his close comrades-in-arms remained in Pyongyang through-

out the days of the war. It was there he planned surprise attacks and counter-offensives against the enemy. There he looked forward optimistically to news of victory. In Pyongyang I met Pak Den Ai, so symbolic of the clear conscience of the Korean people. She said to me: "What we want is a motherland where peace reigns." I still vividly remember that day when I and Pak Chang Ok, one of the leaders of the Korean Nodong Dang, stood outside an underground chamber, looking at the gutted streets and houses in the shimmering light of the setting sun. Suddenly he turned to me and said with deep feeling: "When I stand here, as I often do, looking at the ravaged city of Pyongyang, I cannot help thinking of the future, as, for instance, what road we shall build here. Ah, we shall build up a new Pyongyang, just the way we want it to be...." As he said this, he smiled, as if to say: "Do you think I am looking too far ahead?"

Yes, even when the aggressors were still insensately pouring down a hail of incendiary bombs, even when people were still falling in puddles of blood, I could see the unyielding, optimistic and militant spirit of the Korean nation. I knew that victory could only belong to these people who never complained or turned back in their fight in defence of justice, who had faith in the future and gave their all for it.

The future we looked forward to has become the present, and the first rays of the dawn of peace have shone forth over the land of Korea. We must never forget that this peace was won by the heroic Korean people who fought unflinchingly for more than three years and sustained a heavy loss of lives. The Korean people have defended peace at the cost of great sorrow; they have saved it from the fires of war, and they are today upholding it before the people of the entire world. We must not forget that it is our duty to resolutely safeguard this peace so that, with it, a beautiful morn will dawn upon this world.

Now that peace has come, let us give our cheers to Korea as we march along shoulder to shoulder in the defence of world peace. Korea! Triumphant Korea! Heroic and beautiful Korea!

# Developing China's Heritage of Folk Music

Kuo Nai-an

CHINA'S folk music is rich, colourful and expressive and full of distinctive character. Countless compositions are being regularly performed with a wide variety of styles and themes—folk songs, instrumental music, dance and ballad music. They have a vital living contact with the everyday life of the people and also with the professional arts. There are, for example, more than one hundred different forms of operatic drama in China, and one of the main points of difference between them is the difference in their styles of music. Each has special features in the construction of its musical scale, its rhythms, use of musical instruments or style of performance. These special features are due not only to the fact that China is an immense country of many nationalities, each with its own tradition of musical art, but also because even within one nationality (especially in the case of the numerous Han people) the music in different areas shows strong local characteristics resulting from differences in social conditions, dialects and customs. The forceful and resonant songs of the mountaineers of Chinghai Province and the sweet, melodious songs of the peasants of the Kiangsu Province plain sharply exemplify differences in natural surroundings, production conditions and dialect and in the temperament and outlook of the peasants in these two places. Such local differences in folk music are reflected in the operatic arts which draw inspiration from them.

But along with such special features, there is an underlying basic character that inspires all our folk music. This is the eternally radiant spirit of the people. Our folk music is rich with songs in praise of labour and virtue. It fervently expresses the desire for freedom, peace and happiness. It breathes the spirit of

indomitable determination and confidence in the ultimate victory of the people.

## Rich Folk Song Heritage

All this is well exemplified in our folk songs: *Driving Horses*, a folk song of Kaiyuan, Yunnan Province, is a love song that praises labour as the foundation of true love. The song bespeaks the high moral quality of the labouring people. Its first stanza reads:

*When cutting wood never touch the grape vine;  
If you have a daughter, never give her hand  
to a useless loafer.*

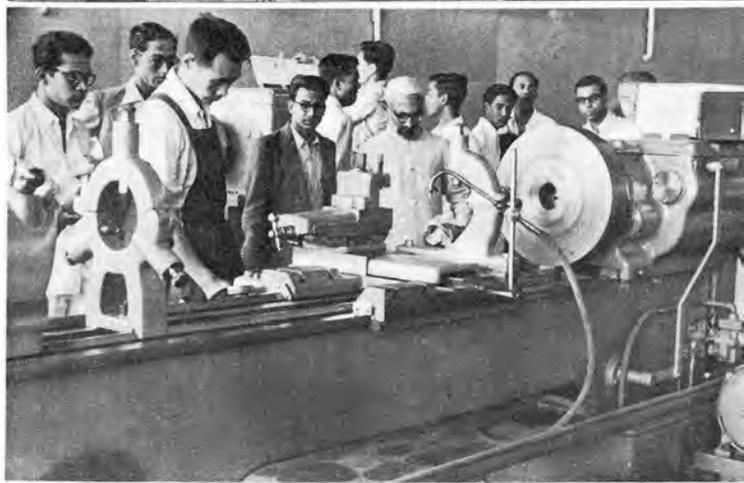
*A man of purpose is like an evergreen;  
A useless person wastes his life in loafing.*

Folk songs such as this and *Planting Rice* of Yunnan Province, *Harvesting Oats* of Suiyuan Province, *Picking Cotton* of Hopei Province and innumerable boatmen's and workers' songs are other examples of manly songs of labour. *Spring Has Begun* of northern Shensi Province begins as follows:

*When spring begins in February,  
Farm work claims the peasants.  
They carry their ploughshares on their shoulders  
to the fields,  
And drive the black bulls forward.*

Monkey Sun Wu-kung, the character created by the 16th century writer, Wu Cheng-en, in his fairy-tale, *Pilgrimage to the West*, is well-known and loved by the people of China. *Storming Heaven*, an eastern Kansu ballad, simply and vividly portrays Monkey's sharp wit and dauntless courage. It symbolises steadfast spirit, intelligence and optimism in the struggle against injustice. The music of *Storming Heaven*, of like simplicity, wholesomeness and exuberant optimism, with its lively rhythmic melody and rich in variations, is thoroughly appropriate to the image of Monkey Sun Wu-kung:

Opening ceremony of the exhibition in Moscow,  
July 11-August 4, 1953



## China's Exhibitions Abroad

Ten exhibitions of China's industrial, agricultural and handicraft production have been held since 1951 in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Rumania, Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Mongolia, India and Pakistan. Four more exhibitions will be held in Sweden, Indonesia, the German Democratic Republic and Denmark this year. Such exhibitions have done much to promote trade based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, and friendly relations and understanding between China and the peoples of other lands

*Upper to lower right:* At the exhibitions held in Moscow, Leipzig, Bombay and Plovdiv



Entrance to the exhibition hall in Plovdiv, Bulgaria,  
August 31-September 14, 1952



Children listening to a story

# Shanghai's New Children's Palace

Opened on May 31, 1953 by the China Workers' and Peasants' Government, the Palace gives its young visitors various activities, including games, artistic pursuits, and scientific study led by full-time instructors.



The Palace is set in a beautiful garden in the heart of the city

Sun Nie, a writer, is one of the many artists, combat heroes, model workers and other adults specially invited by the children to the Palace to talk about their work.



A Young Pioneer with guests from Korea (right) and a Japanese child.



# Children's

elfare Institute,  
us recreational  
and organised  
structors



in a quiet

the Palace,  
anese (left)

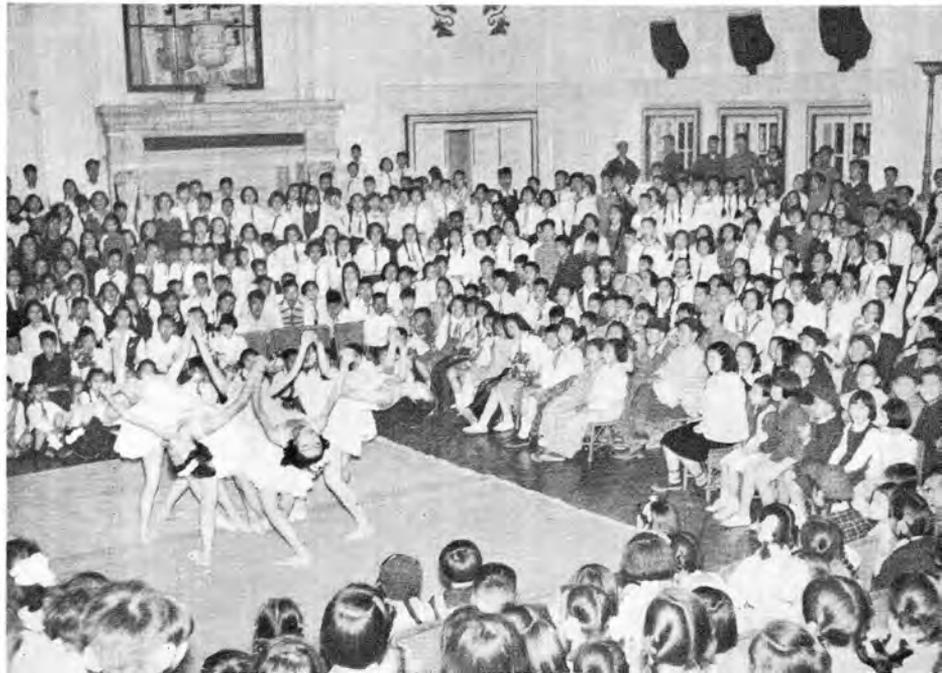
Young Pioneers  
experimenting  
with soap-making  
in the Chemistry  
Group



Members of the  
Biology Group  
examining bee-  
hives



Bottom right:  
Municipal high  
school students  
dance in honour  
of International  
Children's Day



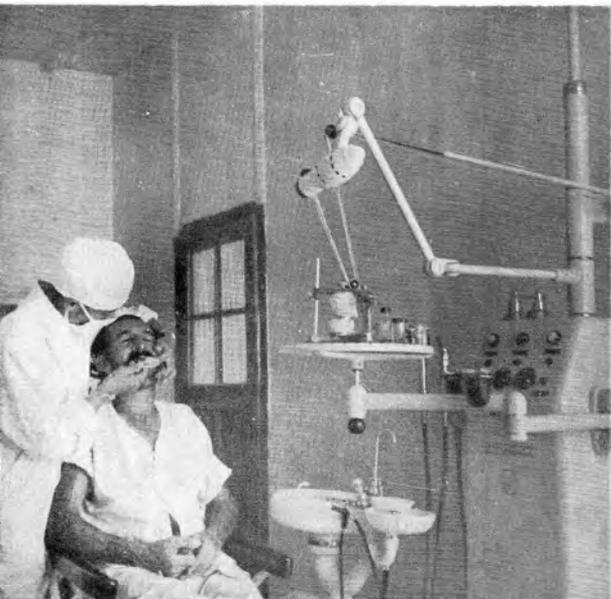
# Hospital for P.O.W's In North Korea

This 120-bed hospital is well equipped with up-to-date facilities and instruments and stocked with important curative means such as aureomycin, chloromycetin, etc. P.O.W's have testified to the excellent treatment they received there

*Below, top to bottom:*

Hugh R. Rapier, RA 15275060, U.S.A., has his injured eye operated on

William George Reynolds, 5437156, British, gets dental treatment



*Above, top to bottom:*

Yasak Mehmet, 18231, Turkish, gets an X-ray examination of his hand

Preparing to give inoculations

P.O.W's get the best drugs available in the hospital's well-stocked dispensary

No matter how many sharp swords you dull,  
No matter how many strong spears you break,  
There is nought you can do to break me, Old Sun.

Sings Monkey.

It is the same in the case of our folk instrumental music. The *Victory March* performed by the Folk Music Orchestra of Hsinhsien County, Shansi Province, at the recent Festival of Folk Music and Dances, where so many splendid compositions were seen and heard, is an outstanding example. This depicts the people's welcome to the returning heroes in ancient times. The music swells with the triumphant joy and heroic spirit of the people, it resounds with vitality, warmth and majesty.

This art of folk song and music is widely developed also among our national minorities.

### Songs of Protest

Folk songs express with great directness the people's thoughts and feelings—that is the source of their power. Thus, while the people glory in creative labour, they lament and express their hatred of the oppressive toil to which they were subjected in the past. Many of the old folk songs speak of the working people's sufferings and voice their protests. The Shensi folk song *Hired Labour*, for instance, runs:

*Hired labourers toil like cattle,  
Fed with scraps like dogs or swine...  
I stand at the backdoor, ai oh!  
I swear I'll never let my son  
Be a hired labourer like me.*

The marriage system of feudal society brought Chinese youth untold sufferings. There are many examples of folk songs which protest against it. *Rambling* and *Waiting for a Mate* of northern Shensi Province are typical. The latter expresses the doubts of the bride married to a man she has never seen before:

*Waiting for a mate, waiting for a mate,  
Waiting for him to come.  
Now he has come! But is this he?  
I'll keep away from him. I'll see what he will do.*

*Blue Flower (Lan Hwa Hwa)* from northern Shensi is another of them. It describes how, after being carried off by force Blue Flower stepped down from the bridal sedan chair to see "the old bridegroom like a monkey, a tomb," she bravely escaped to her true lover. The last lines of the song read:

*I have risked my life to come to your house.  
What do I love you for, my darling?  
I love you for your youthful spirit!*

Folk music is realistic. Modes of expression, construction and use of tonal colours closely depict the thought, feelings, and temperament of the characters portrayed in our folk songs and ballad music and the nature of the verses the music accompanies. It is precisely for this reason that our folk music is so rich and varied in national and local colour.

### New Folk Songs

Chinese folk songs in particular are notable for their excellent construction and lyric qualities intimately and immediately reflecting the feelings of the people. Thus, as the people's revolutionary struggle unfolded, new folk songs dealing with themes of the revolutionary struggle appeared in great numbers. Before the birth of the Chinese Communist Party, revolutionary ideas in folk songs were often expressed in a round-about way as is the case with *Hired Labour* cited above. Later, as the political consciousness of the people was raised under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, folk songs began to express revolutionary ideas in unequivocal terms. These new folk songs are largely songs praising the heroic struggle of the Red Army, the revolutionary heroes, the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. *Liu Chih-tan*\* of northern Shensi Province, *General Tso Chuan*† of Shensi Province, *Katameilin*\*\* of Inner Mongolia are some of the better-known ones. *The East Shines Red*, expressing the love of the people for their leader, Chairman Mao, is widely known among progressive people the world over.

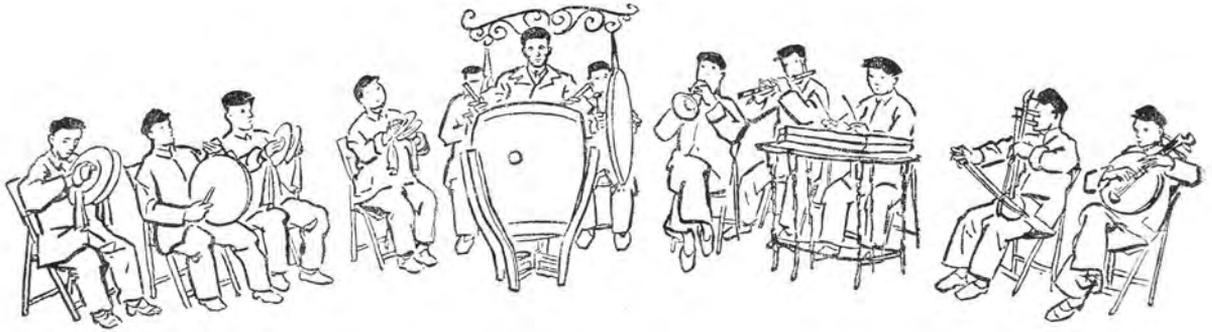
Such folk songs played an enormous role in mobilising the people of all strata of the population in the revolutionary civil war, the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression and finally in the War of Liberation of the whole country from the reactionaries and imperialists.

---

\*Liu Chih-tan was one of the founders of the revolutionary bases in northern Shensi and of the 26th Red Army.

†Tso Chuan was the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Eighth Route Army. He was killed in action in 1942 during a battle against the Japanese invaders in North China.

\*\*Katameilin was one of the leaders of the people's armed struggles in Inner Mongolia in the 1920's against the rule of the feudal Mongolian princes and the Han warlords.



An orchestra of folk musicians from Central-South China

Sketch by Yeh Chien-yu

The People's Liberation Army was a fertile source of new folk songs and music.

With the liberation, a new life started. The victory of the people's revolution and the founding of the new China brought happiness and sunshine to the people of all our nationalities. Now, the people in all their many national languages sing new songs in praise of their new life, of their bright hopes of the future, songs particularly of peace and construction. Countless new creations in folk music have appeared, reflecting the new spirit and mood of the Chinese people. *The Song of Regional Autonomy for the Nationalities*, a folk song of the Miao people in Kweichow Province; *The Sun Rises and the Hills Are Red*, a Yi people's folk song—are all beautiful and moving compositions which were recently performed for the first time in Peking.

Many of the new folk songs are new words set to old tunes, while others are old folk songs rephrased. Thus the new folk songs are closely related to the old ones, but they express entirely new emotions and ideas. They have developed and enriched the old folk songs. But others are new compositions firmly grounded in the ancient musical heritage. Countless folk songs are, of course, born of a moment of time, the improvised and soon forgotten creations of a work team on a dyke or other construction jobs, of ballad singers in the steppe encampments of Inner Mongolia or the mountain villages of Kwangsi; but many are preserved in permanent form. *Tribute to Peking* with music by Sultan Murat, an Uighur folk musician of Sinkiang, is one of these:

*The dark clouds in the sky are blown away;  
The earth is swept clean.*

*Our hearts are radiant and fresh as morning dew;*

*What happiness in the era of Mao Tse-tung!*

*Ah—great leader, our joy, our life,*

*We wish you many, many years of life.*

*In the garden the seed of felicity is planted;*

*Beautiful young shoots are burgeoning.*

*We pledge to do our utmost,*

*So that the flower of happiness will bloom in full.*

To take another example: the ballad of how Liu Chiao married the man of her choice written by Han Chi-hsiang, a folk ballad singer of northern Shensi Province, is an outstanding literary and musical achievement. He further develops the traditional ballad music and folk songs of northern Shensi Province. He makes skilful use of the varied tonal colours of his instruments and has uncovered hitherto unknown possibilities in the one he uses most—a sort of three-stringed guitar. Under his deft fingers, this seems not one but several instruments.

The folk artists have reached a high stage of development in vocal technique. "Correct pronunciation and a smooth voice" are their criteria for good singing. They consider that there is an inseparable connection between these two things. This is the basic principle for the training of singers. Our folk artists have shown extraordinary talents in their control and variation of the range of the voice and cultivation of its tonal colours. Thus certain men singers have made great achievements in the use of the falsetto. They have advanced their art to a high degree and give most expressive and pleasing performances.

### Instrumental Music

Instrumental folk music is the result of the assiduous and creative attempt of folk

artists to make music a vehicle of concrete emotional experience. All forms of instrumental folk music are "topical" in nature; they all have as their aim the concrete expression of definite themes and emotions. Although folk songs, ballad music and certain kinds of operatic music are frequently played on folk musical instruments, instrumental music proper also has its own special themes. The *Victory March* mentioned above is a conspicuous example. Its seven movements depict the triumphant return of the heroes and their pride in victory, their solemn parade in slower tempo, then comes a dance of welcome performed by children to pleasant *yangko* tunes. The following movements depict the surging, cheering crowds and general merrymaking with a final short coda. The whole piece somewhat resembles a musical suite, though its movements are closely knit together and follow each other without pause. This is an excellent example of how our folk music creates its own forms in order to give suitable expression to its themes.

### Skilful Use of Simple Instruments

The true expression of the people's thought, feeling and life demands the continuous improvement of artistic skill. Owing to the long centuries of feudal rule and lack of suitable economic and cultural conditions, China's folk artists have not yet been able to improve their musical instruments according to scientific principles and organise choirs and orchestras on a comparatively large scale. Thus our folk music has had to labour under certain heavy technical handicaps. Nevertheless, it has succeeded in developing an amazing degree of proficiency with the instruments to hand.

Drums and other percussion instruments are, for example, widely used in our folk music and are very adeptly handled both in orchestral groups and in solo performances. They can express intense dramatic feelings as well as more delicate shades of emotion. The complexity of drum beats, the technique of performance and the interplay of tonal colour have all reached a high stage of development in Chinese folk music. The gong and drum music of Chaoan (Kwangtung Province), for instance, gives a fine example of harmony and tunefulness.

Our folk music, despite the fine traditions mentioned, has certain defects, some of which

we have mentioned above which result from their development under the long years of feudal rule. Before the liberation, folk music was held in contempt by the authorities and official intellectual circles. Folk artists were regarded by the reactionary rulers as "good-for-nothing" people. Nothing was done to aid them. Our folk musical instruments, notwithstanding their attractive, characteristic local colour, have thus remained mostly of rude construction. Improvements made according to scientific principles are very necessary. Our bamboo flute, for instance, for all its clear and crisp sound and splendour of timbre, has only six finger holes. It needs to be scientifically reconstructed to retain its timbre and render it capable of more complex modulations.

Our folk music's means of expression must also be further developed, enriched and elevated by assimilating the rich experiences accumulated by people of other countries in such means of expression as highly developed harmony and polyphony, the combination of vocal and in-



Szalasi, an Inner Mongolian folk musician, playing the matouchin  
Sketch by Jen Feng

strumental music, various types of musical compositions and the like.

### Rich Possibilities for Advance

The victory of the people's revolution in China, however, has paved the way for the greatest possible development of China's folk music. The people are not only provided with the necessary political, economic and cultural foundations for the development of their own music, but are constantly given timely aid and care by the Communist Party and the People's Government. Organisations specially entrusted with research in folk music have been established in many centres. A great number of musicians have been dispatched to contact dramatic organisations in different cities, to remote villages and to the national minority areas to collect and study material on the spot. Musical institutes and national song and dance ensembles in various parts of the country take the study of folk music as an important task. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung

and the Communist Party of China, the musicians of China fully recognise that the development of our folk music is the indispensable condition for the development of the people's new music. Once folk music blooms and a musical culture deeply inspired by popular sentiments and based on a thorough comprehension of folk music is created, the people's new music will have a richer content.

We treasure the brilliant musical culture created by the Chinese people in the past, and we are proud that new, precious compositions have been added to the common treasury of musical culture. We treasure, too, the musical creations of other countries. Today, with the establishment of the people's democracy and the growth of peaceful, friendly relations with other countries, the most favourable conditions are being created for the mutually enriching interflow of the musical culture of China and other countries. There is no doubt that China's fine folk music will blossom in the near future more beautifully than ever before.

## How the Locusts Were Conquered

**Chen Kia-ziang**

*Head of the Department of Locust Control,  
Ministry of Agriculture*

**T**HE destructiveness of a swarm of locusts is almost unbelievable. As these voracious insects advance on a front sometimes several kilometres long, everything eatable is destroyed in their wake. Not to mention food crops, they eat even the paper windows of the peasant houses and anything else eatable. In a single day the peasant may lose the results of months of arduous toil. And the area affected may include many counties. Locust plagues were ranked among the peasants as calamities along with flood and drought. In 1944 in Honan Province alone, an area of 4 million hectares was stricken by a locust plague. In 1929, locusts on the tracks temporarily interrupted the movement of trains along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. In 1927, crops in sixty-nine

counties of Shantung Province were destroyed by the swarming locusts and 7 million peasants were faced with starvation.

### An Ancient Enemy

Such events, only a few of many, took place under the corrupt rule of the warlords and Kuomintang. But this is an age-old scourge. Locust outbreaks were recorded in history as far back as 707 B.C. Eight hundred locust outbreaks occurred in the course of the last 2,600 years. It is not that the fight against locusts needs extraordinarily complicated equipment but the ruling classes of the past and the reactionary Kuomintang government were indifferent to the sufferings of the people. Their work of locust-control was

sporadic and superficial; locusts continued to plague the people.

Since the founding of New China, however, this menace to the people has been brought under control. This achievement is a triumph of the people's collective ingenuity and energy, led and organised by their government.

### The People Organise

It was, however, no easy victory. In 1951, little over a year after the founding of New China, locusts appeared over an area of some 870,000 hectares in the provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Honan and Sinkiang. In 1952 they threatened an area of 1,200,000 hectares in these same provinces as well as another 1,280,000 hectares in other provinces. They appeared in large numbers, reaching a maximum density of nearly 20,000 nymphs (young locusts before they can fly) per square metre. In the old days, such an invasion would have been a serious calamity for the people in the areas affected. But the People's Government was determined that there should be no locust plagues. This determination inspired every level of the administration. The ranking officials of the Ministry of Agriculture themselves went to the countryside to guide the work of the local officials, and the various rural organisations such as the peasant associations, the women's federation branches and youth organisations. Large numbers of locust-fighting specialists answered the call to aid the peasants. Valuable assistance was furnished by Soviet agricultural specialists.

One of the first tasks was to break down the superstition among some peasants that locusts should not be exterminated because they were "heavenly insects" which would multiply the more rapidly for being attacked. This was done by staging convincing demonstrations that locusts die quickly when dusted with insecticide.

The next step was to organise the whole population, men and women, old and young,



A plane of the People's Air Force taking part in an anti-locust campaign in Huanghua County, Hopei Province (above)  
Peasants digging a ditch to trap the locust swarm (below)

into locust-extermination groups based on the villages and mutual-aid teams. Then these powerful detachments of the organised people went into battle against their ancient enemy.

The People's Government provided the peasants with large quantities of benzene hexachloride powder as well as poison baits and equipment. Technicians taught and helped the peasants to use these modern methods of pest extermination.

### Old Methods Improved

The peasants themselves skilfully improved on and employed old and simple but effective measures among which the most popular ones were blockading and isolating the locust swarms by means of ditches, encirclement and final destruction of the pests by beating and burning. After studying the habits and speed of the swarms of nymphs in their advance, peasant Wang Hsing-lin of Wanghsiao Village, Huanghua County, Hopei Province, led the way in digging a 3.5-kilometre-long ditch near the village against the line of advance of the

swarm. The inside walls of the ditch sloped inwards to prevent the nymphs from climbing out once they had fallen in the ditch. The nymphs blindly rushed headlong into the ditch where they died. Within four days, 150 tons of nymphs were killed in this way.

In other cases, groups of anywhere from several score to several hundreds of people would first encircle the swarm of nymphs and then tighten the ring gradually as they beat them to death with flails and other threshing implements. Women, children and even the old folks came to help.

Fire was applied in places where reeds and wild grasses could be used. In this case, the peasants would first dig a ditch all around the reed bed—where locusts were breeding. This would be from five to ten feet wide, though not of very great depth. The excavated earth would be piled around the outer ring of the ditch to prevent the fire from spreading. Starting at a point on the leeward side of the ring, a fire would then be spread all around the ring to the windward side. Thus as the fire burned down the reeds and grasses inside the ring, the trapped nymphs would be exterminated. Sometimes, the methods would be combined; the peasants first driving the nymphs to a selected point where they were covered with dry grass and then wiped out by fire.

These great efforts of the peasants to exterminate the locust was supplemented by use of the most effective modern means.

The People's Air Force sent its planes to take part in the anti-locust campaign of 1951 in Anhwei Province and in North China. The appearance of the planes equipped with dusters which decontaminated large areas in a matter of seconds greatly encouraged the peasants. What a contrast this was to any previous experience of planes!

The combined efforts of the peasants and the use of considerable amounts of insecticide and equipment supplied by the People's Government helped to protect the crops of areas which in other days would have been turned into famine-belts by the locusts.

### Scientific Methods Applied

By 1953, with the rapid progress of the nation's economy and industry, modern and

effective methods were used on a large scale to exterminate the locusts. Benzene hexachloride dust, poison-bait and dusters were supplied to the peasants in huge quantities to wipe out the nymphs before the third phase of their life. In Szechung County, Anhwei Province, for instance, over 90 per cent of the nymphs were killed this year with dust and poison-bait.

Civil aircraft equipped with spraying mechanisms were used this year in anti-locust work in North Kiangsu Province, while in Sinkiang Province, an affected area of about 40,000 hectares was cleared with similar special planes and the aid of a Soviet anti-locust team.

By applying scientific methods on a large scale, the anti-locust campaign this summer was successfully concluded within a very short time. In Kiangsu Province last year, the campaign lasted 50 days, while this year, it took only 20 days. In Szechung County, Anhwei Province, the insects were wiped out in seven days. Expenditures were cut and less manpower was used. In Tungshan County, Kiangsu Province, the manpower employed in anti-locust work this year was only one-fourteenth of that used in 1952 and one-twenty-fifth of the 1951 figure, while expenses were cut to one-sixth of 1952 and one-tenth of 1951.

Though we cannot yet claim that the locust menace has been totally eliminated, it can be said today that after four years of hard work, the affected area is vastly reduced. The former flood area of the Yellow River in Honan Province, for example, which used to be a big breeding ground for locusts, is now completely free from locust plagues. The total affected area in the country this summer was reduced to only half of that of last year, and the density of nymphs per square metre was greatly reduced. Besides this, most of the locusts are present only in dispersed groups. In Anhwei and Honan Provinces where the locusts used to be the main natural scourge of the people, they now rank second or third in the list of insects harmful to agriculture.

It can be said that the danger of any widespread locust plague is now excluded.

This is the way the People's Government of China and the emancipated people deal with a danger which menaced the people for the past two thousand years.

# Giant Strides in China's Health Services

**J. D. McPhee**

*General Secretary, Hospital Employees' Union,  
New South Wales, Australia*

**T**HE dominant impression one has after six weeks in People's China is of the superiority of the methods of a real people's government over that of bourgeois and capitalist society.

The next impression is that of the unbounded energy and enthusiasm of the people, their love for their motherland and their government, for Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party, and of their spirit of unity and internationalism and their unconquerable desire for world peace.

During our six weeks' visit, our Australian trade union delegation travelled thousands of miles, visited many large cities and also travelled to villages and construction projects in remote parts. No restrictions were placed on us to prevent our investigation of any aspect of conditions, but, on the contrary, every facility was placed at our disposal. So we were able to probe and investigate everything we wanted to, even to the extent of entering the homes of workers and peasants. The face of China is being changed, and changed rapidly, and living standards of the people are being vastly raised. All this with a unity and enthusiasm that really has to be seen to be believed.

## **Medical Services for the People**

In the field of health services, in which I am particularly interested, services which were practically negligible before liberation are progressing with giant strides. It is freely conceded that much remains to be done, and one is embarrassed until one becomes accustomed

The author came to China as a guest delegate from Australia to the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions held in Peking in May this year.



**J. D. McPhee**

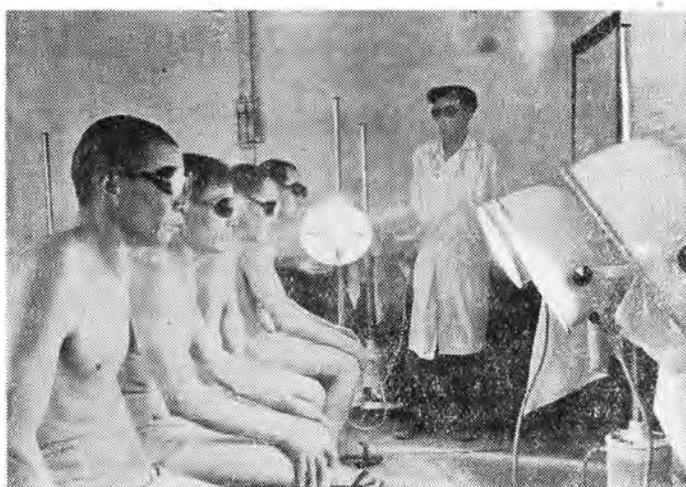
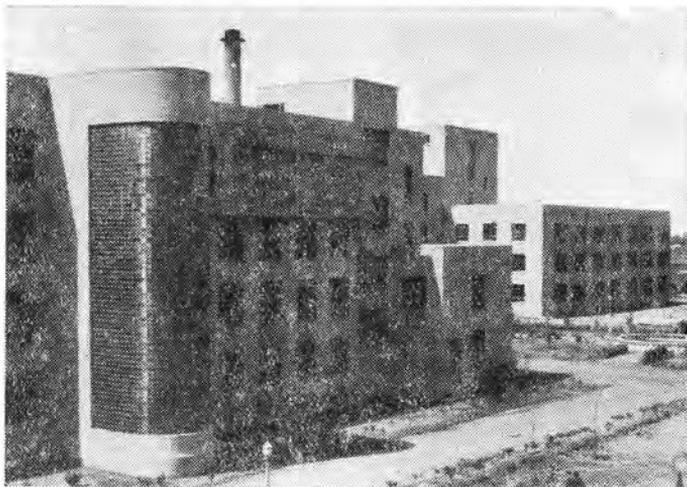
to their self-criticism and apology for more not having been accomplished in three and a half years.

Here in China, I was informed that they had *only* been able to increase their hospital beddage to 217 per cent in 1952 since 1950. In addition to this phenomenal increase, trade unions also organise medical services, clinics and hospitals in the factories and on the job sites. On a huge dam and reservoir project many miles from Peking employing 44,000 workers, I discovered

there were 600 hospital beds and 157 medical workers, including 75 doctors.

I found the Chinese People's Government, which is, in fact, the people of China, really looks after the health of all its people in the broadest possible way. As a result, industrial disease has been reduced from 6.4 per cent in 1949 to 1.6 per cent in 1951.

No maternity or pre-natal clinics existed in 1950 outside the hospitals, but by the end of 1952, more than 27,000 clinics were established. Further, thousands of midwives have been trained in new methods, including the method of painless birth without drugs. Using Pavlov's theory of conditioned reflexes as a basis, childbirth is now a conscious, painless and glorious reality to Chinese mothers. I had the opportunity of observing the methods used and spoke to a young mother shortly after her baby girl was born. She assured me she had enjoyed the birth, which was painless and pleasurable different from that of her first child, which was delivered under the old method with drugs and no psychological or instructive



**Left: A 650-bed hospital for workers in China's steel city—Anshan. Right: Miners at the Fushun Coal Mine are given free artificial sunlight treatment to prevent rheumatic ailments**

preparations. Other patients in the ward also confirmed this. Over 90 per cent of all mothers respond and have painless deliveries or confinements without drugs.

In the same hospital, I visited the psychiatric ward of 35 beds. In Australia, psychiatry is the exclusive and lucrative field of specialists, and the trained nurse is permitted to take care only of the physical management of the patients. Not so in China. Nurses and doctors in conference discuss treatment in relation to the patient's welfare and cure in a collective way.

In all fields of health and hospital management, I found a practical and living application, with positive results, of policies for which progressive people in Australia have been fighting for many years.

In China, before the beginning of a new financial year, the hospital draws up its estimated expenditure for the next year, including expansion. This is done in discussion with the management committee, consisting of representatives of each department and from the public bodies with which the hospital is associated, such as the municipal government or trade unions. The budget is submitted to the Central People's Government and considered in relation to an integrated national plan. No question here of depending on charitable collections, "button days," and lotteries. Money is available from the Central People's Govern-

ment, and, as stated before, in increasing amounts. The salaries of medical workers, too, as that of all workers, have increased since 1949.

### Labour Insurance Benefits

Most workers are covered for free medical treatment by labour insurance. Article 8 of the Labour Insurance Regulations states,

The managements or owners of various enterprises...shall pay to the Labour Insurance Fund each month a sum equal to three per cent of the total payroll of all workers and staff members in the enterprises concerned. The Labour Insurance Fund shall not be deducted from the wages of the workers and staff members, nor shall it be otherwise collected....

Treatment is charged against this fund, which is administered by the trade unions. Incidentally, also paid out of this fund are wages during sickness and injury, old-age pensions, maternity allowances and full wages for 56 days for each confinement, funeral allowances, invalid pensions, etc.

No doubt the reader is prompted to ask why conditions should be better in this respect in China than in other countries which have hitherto thought of themselves as "advanced." The answer is clear. In People's China, with a population of over 475 million, the whole of the people have a common goal—to develop their country, raise living standards and to act

in peaceful coexistence with all other nations, irrespective of their social system.

In all of the cities and places we visited, and from the train during thousands of miles of travel, I observed hospitals newly built, and others in course of construction. Houses, schools, technical colleges, dams, factories and all construction projects related to the people's needs are to be seen under construction.

I shall never forget the experience of hearing a formerly illiterate peasant relate, with fire in his eyes, the experiences of himself and other peasants present. He told us their treatment under the former regime—starvation, persecution by corrupt Kuomintang officials, the rape of their daughters by the landlords. He went on to describe his pride in his new home, his increased crops, the ownership of his own land, and, with eager enthusiasm, he explained the development from individual to co-operative production.

### Unforgettable Congress

Nor shall I forget our remarkable experience, with another 104 delegates from other lands, of the All-China Congress of Trade Unions; a congress at which decisions were unanimously made by the 813 delegates from all over China and from the national minorities. Over a period of ten days, delegate after delegate reported on progress made. Now all had sufficient to eat and clothes to wear. They drew comparisons between their present lot and their life under the Kuomintang regime. Rank-and-file delegates without exception stressed that the change was due to their beloved leader, Mao Tse-tung, and the Communist Party.

The Congress was the finest demonstration of unity and singleness of purpose that I have ever witnessed at any trade union gathering. Rejoicing in their improved living standards, confidently planning to ensure a continuation, pledging support for the international unity of the world working class and allegiance to the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Congress concluded with fraternal visits from citizens, peasants, and womens' organisations and on a keynote of national and international unity.

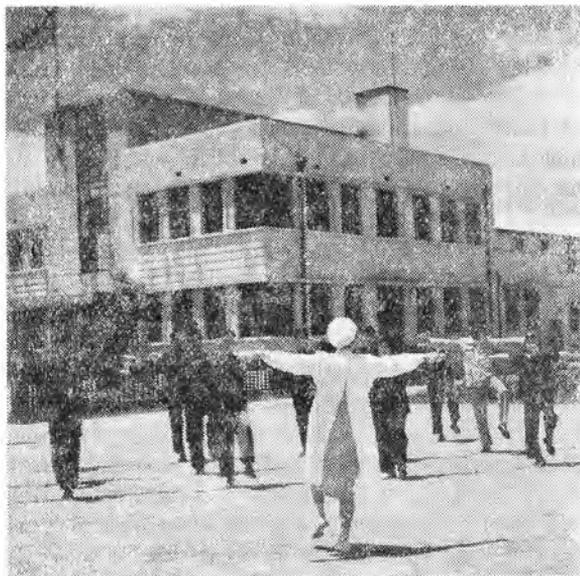
That same evening in Peking I listened to the "Voice of America" broadcast that the Congress had been officially informed by the gen-

eral secretary of the Trade Union Federation that the Chinese would be required to eat less and wear less clothes to ensure a continuation of the war in Korea. In fact, the broadcast statement was exactly opposite to the substance of the report and to the whole spirit of the Congress.

And so, after six weeks, weeks in which practically every moment was spent in seeing all aspects of Chinese life, one came to know much of the people and life of New China.

I and other members of the Australian delegation are convinced that, not only does China need peace to enable her to develop her magnificent resources, but that all the people in China are doing all that is possible to ensure world peace. I am convinced, as are all the other five members of the Australian Trade Union Delegation to the 7th All-China Congress of Trade Unions, that while China will for ever more be able to repel aggression and affront, she, at the same time, is committed to a policy of national and international peace.

We will ever remain indebted to the Chinese trade unions for having afforded us the opportunity to visit China as their guests and for the invaluable experience and knowledge gained. We came, we saw, and we were convinced.



Postal workers doing morning exercises at a sanatorium of the China Postal Workers' Trade Union in Peking

# Korea Lives and Rebuilds

## Our Special Correspondent

WE came to Korea before the armistice. At the front, some of the war's fiercest fighting was still going on. In the rear, the bombs were still falling on cities and villages, industry and communications. Yet the first thing that impressed us was that in the midst of war the people's answer to the enemy's inhuman destruction was—construction. One could see at once that the struggle was not one of arms alone but of the people's power to build against the imperialist invaders' power to smash; that the people's victory was won not only in battle but in incessant and heroic work.

Korea in summer is a beautiful green land of forested hills, well-watered valleys, abundant rivers and clear, rushing streams. In hundreds of miles of driving, we found every rural settlement along the road, even the smallest hamlet, burned or shattered by air attack. But though the people were compelled to live in earth caves, the fields were cultivated, every inch of them, with an intensiveness surprising even to us who came from China, a country which has itself frequently been subjected to the bitter experience of war. Heavy-eared millet, tall maize and sorghum, emerald rice paddies stretched from the very edge of the road to as far as the eye could see. Through the rich crops, in many places, we often saw the black, dead turrets of knocked-out U.S. tanks, surrounded and conquered by living green.

Despite losses of manpower, fertiliser, tools and draught animals, the grain harvest in the Korean Democratic People's Republic last year was 330,000 tons above the prewar average. This was due to the tremendous patriotic effort of the peasants, particularly the tireless, white-clad peasant women who now form the vast majority of the wartime rural population. It explains why, after three years of war, the people of the Republic, civilians and soldiers, look robust and well-fed.

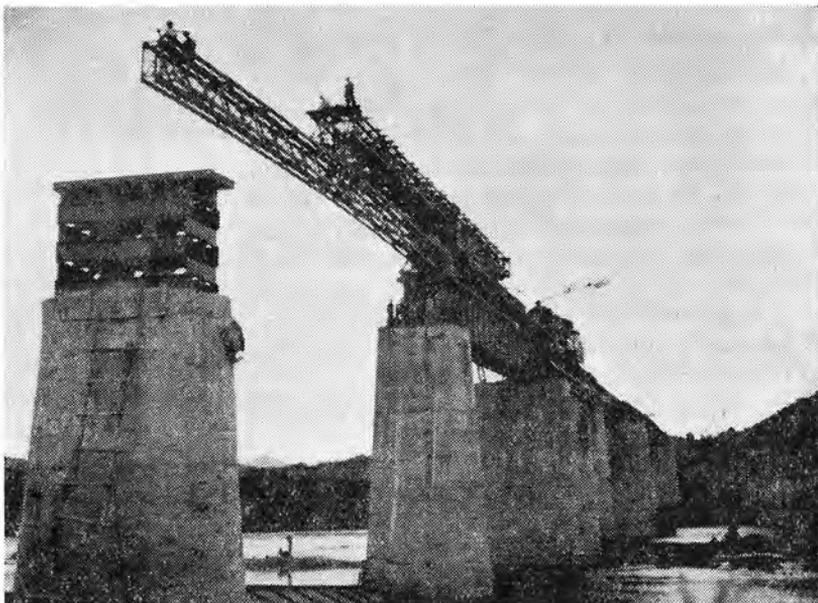
Transport was the constant target of the American Air Force. Who can count the bombs that fell on highways and bridges, railway stations and lines—or the number of times U.S. generals boasted that all traffic had been "paralysed," "choked off," "interdicted." Despite this, the roads we travelled were full of motor vehicles of all kinds. The absence of wrecks proved that the system of air warning and defence was holding losses to a very low minimum. Bridges were repaired immediately. They showed signs of much patching but were completely serviceable. Trains ran, dodging between tunnels. Troops moved. Weapons moved. Food and goods moved. Roads and railways not only took care of the front but were carrying cotton for textile mills, paper for printing, all kinds of equipment and raw materials for the economic needs of the country and people.

At various angles to the roads, marching with giant steps over the green hills and valleys, were serried ranks of modern steel pylons loaded with high-tension wire carrying Korea's chief wealth—hydroelectric power. Despite American air hammering of dams and generating plants, intended not only to paralyse them but to flood the fields, the supply was kept up at all times. At one point, we came across Korean People's Army men and Chinese People's Volunteers working with dump trucks, bulldozers and other modern equipment. They were restoring a breached dam and had already built it so high that the water was going through its proper channels, turning the turbines. They were working in broad daylight, although many enemy planes were flying. Floodlights mounted on poles showed that they did not stop at night. The state emblem of the Korean Democratic People's Republic is a power-site on a forest lake, surrounded by sheaves of grain. It has never ceased to reflect reality. Through all the hardest days of

the war, electricity continued to flow, wired to the remotest mountain hamlets, serving the people and their fight.

In every city in Korea one notes the gaping bomb-blasted shells of factories: whether they were heavy industrial plants, cotton mills, made cigarettes or processed food made no difference to the invaders. But what one does not see are abandoned machines, wrecked or otherwise. We discovered the reason: under the hail of death, industry had been moved underground. One can imagine what toil and devotion went into hewing and timbering those mile-long rock tunnels in which we were shown a fully functioning textile factory with a thousand workers, a huge modern printing plant with 1,200 workers and the hundreds of others similarly accommodated throughout the country: all powered, lighted and ventilated by Korea's electricity. Today, according to Korean trade union leaders with whom we talked, there are as many workers in North Korea's industry as there were before the U.S.-Syngman Rhee attack. Patriotism has stimulated them to much higher productivity than before the war. In June this year, coal-miner Tso Tu Sin, using pneumatic hand-tools and explosives, on one occasion broke the world's record for the amount of coal extracted by one man in a single day—555 tons!

In the underground factories, we saw not only workers and machines, adequate raw material stocks, piles of finished products. There were also the institutions common to industry in any socialist or people's democratic country: clinics, creches for children, libraries, trade-union clubs, that whole "way of life," built for toilers and not exploiters, and which the rulers of America have tried to destroy here in this heroic land.



**Work proceeding on the recently restored railway bridge over the Yongjin River on the Sinmak-Kaesong section. Korean and Chinese railwaymen are working side by side rehabilitating lines, bridges, stations and trains in North Korea**

While American bombers decorated with skull-and-crossbones designs and nude women, pin-pointed schools, theatres and publishing organisations, the Koreans, led by their people's democratic state, further developed their rich national culture. In a thousand-seat theatre dug deep under Maram-bon Hill in Pyongyang, we heard the magnificent epic cantata, *Korea Fights*, written in wartime by the country's foremost poet, Zo Ki Chun, who was killed in 1951 when the Americans bombed the Pyongyang Writers' Club. It was performed by a hundred-voice choir, accompanied by a symphony orchestra of eighty performers.

The theatre, fully equipped and luxuriously appointed, decorated with sculptures and brilliantly lit by electric chandeliers, is in constant use. And the underground press we had seen earlier never stopped printing literary works as well as newspapers, magazines, political works and textbooks.

Witnessing these things, there was no limit to our admiration for the heroic Korean fighters, who, with their comrades-in-arms of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the support of peace-loving countries and peoples

everywhere, won the victory of life over death, humanity over brutality, peace over war.

Seeing such sights as the grass-grown ruins of the city of Sariwon, a former textile and educational centre where 200,000 people once lived but where not a house now remains, there was no limit to our contempt and hatred for the imperialist invaders who stole the flag of the United Nations to cover murder. For what the United States perpetrated in Korea, with explosives and germs, was—plain murder of the people, in intention and execution. This no one who has seen Korea can doubt.

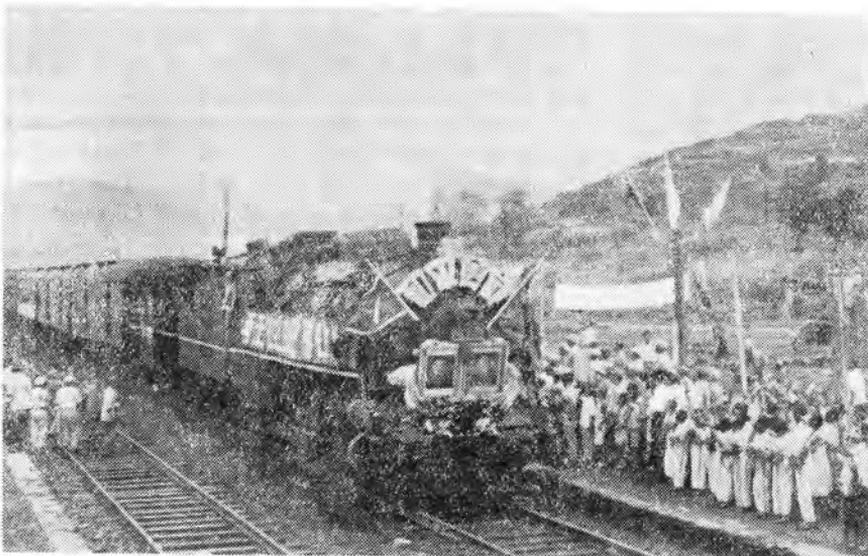
But the Korean people live, proud and optimistic in the knowledge that they have stood firm in the vanguard of peace, confident that they will rebuild their free homeland into greater strength and beauty. On the day after the armistice, gathered in mass meetings throughout the length and breadth of the country, they heard the message of their leader Kim Il Sung, who spoke of reconstruction. And a little later, in devastated Pyongyang on which 420,000 American bombs have fallen, we heard the mayor, Zong Yon Pio, tell of plans to rebuild Korea's provisional capital.

Displaying detailed maps and charts which were compiled in caves during the heaviest of last year's air raids, Mayor Zong gave a brief sketch of the city's present and future. Before

the war, he said, Pyongyang had 400,000 people. Today it has 175,000. In ten years, under the plan, it will have a million, better housed and served by greater facilities than ever before. Already, the people are clearing the main boulevard, named after Stalin, Korea's liberator, which is being widened from 17 metres to 45 metres. Already, they are laying out the spacious avenue named after Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese people whose aid to Korea in fighting aggression has been such a noble example of international friendship. The streets of the new Pyongyang will be flanked by tall, handsome public buildings and apartments. Maram-bon Hill and both banks of the Taedong River will be afforested, making a great public park. In four months, Pyongyang's citizens will be attending performances in the first theatre to be rebuilt above ground, and Pyongyang's children will be going to schools that are not catacombs.

No sooner had the cease-fire sounded than the city's lights went on at night for the first time in three years. A few days afterwards, the first passenger trains pulled in. Day and night, workers are putting up temporary dwellings and factories for bricks and other construction materials to build the new Pyongyang.

The same thing is going on in forty other Korean cities. Determined to restore their country, the people are strong in the knowledge that they are not alone. In the course of their struggle, they had the help of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the support, material and moral, of the entire camp of peace and democracy. Today, from the U.S.S.R., China and the other People's Democracies, reconstruction tools and goods are on the way. Korea fought for peace and progress everywhere. To assist her to rebuild is the task of all progressive mankind.



**The first train arriving at Kaesong on the main railway line from Sinuiju via Pyongyang. Regular passenger traffic on railways in North Korea is being quickly restored after the armistice**

## “The Hidden History of the Korean War”

THE signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement is a particularly opportune moment for a review of the events in Korea leading up to Syngman Rhee's U.S.-backed aggression of June 25, 1950, as well as of the war and the truce talks. *The Hidden History of the Korean War*,\* written by I. F. Stone, a veteran Washington journalist, assembles and analyses a wealth of material for the historian. More important, it provides a logical, revealing analysis for American readers and those of other countries dragged into the invasion on the American side, enabling them to penetrate the smoke-screen of official lies with which they have been befogged. Mr. Stone teaches them to find truth, not in the official reports of their governments or the inspired press, but between the lines of these reports, in their discrepancies and contradictions, and, in particular, in what they have omitted or deliberately tried to conceal. Using this method, the author, by piecing together fragmentary official and newspaper reports and stripping them of their camouflage, exposes to his readers the picture of the horrible crimes perpetrated by their governments in their name. Under the McCarthyite terrorism of present-day America, the moral courage needed to write and to publish a book such as this deserves high commendation.

---

\**The Hidden History of the Korean War*, 348 pp., by I. F. Stone, Turnstile Press Limited, London, England, 1952.

*The Hidden History* deals mainly with two questions: (1) who started the war, and (2) who obstructed the resumption of peace. The author poses the questions, adduces materials and points to the inevitable and self-evident conclusions which he does not, however, state explicitly.

### Proofs of U.S. Aggression

He proves from U.S. sources that extensive preparations for an invasion of the north had been made in South Korea long before the war actually started. Thus, Senator H. Alexander Smith, reporting to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on November 29, 1949, after a visit to the Far East, stated that the South Korean Army was “thoroughly capable of taking care of Southern Korea in any possible conflict with the North.” (Pp. 61-2.) Rhee's Defence Minister boasted in October, 1949 that “we are strong enough to march up and take Pyongyang within a few days.”

Such was the state of preparedness. All that was needed was the signal to attack. Syngman Rhee, a mere puppet, could act only at his masters' signal. The signal was given by John Foster Dulles. In a speech to the South Korean National Assembly on June 19, six days before the war, he gave positive encouragement to the South Korean puppets to attack the Korean Democratic People's Republic by promising them that they were “not alone.” On the 22nd, three days before the fighting began, he told the Associated Press that he “predicted... ‘positive action’ by the

United States to preserve peace in the Far East." (P. 27.) As Stone points out, the only "positive action" which followed was the outbreak of the Korean war.

Despite desperate and well-prepared efforts by the U.S. imperialists to cover up their criminal act of aggression by evidence fabricated to shift responsibility for the war to the North Koreans, at least one story from an American pen quickly established the fact that the invasion came from the South. It is an incident told in *The Riddle of MacArthur* by John Gunther, then in Japan. He wrote that on the day of the outbreak, an "important member" of the occupation who was with him was suddenly called to the telephone. He returned saying: "The South Koreans have attacked North Korea." (P. 45.) Then the censorship clamped down. But Stone found sideproofs which are just as revealing. By careful reading of early official documents, he discovered that neither United States nor United Nations sources contained anything to confirm the allegation that the first attack was made by North Koreans. The message from the American Ambassador to South Korea merely mentioned South Korean army reports which were only "partly confirmed" by the official U.S. military advisory group to the South Korean Army. The State Department, realising that such a report would not carry weight with the United Nations members, suppressed this cable and sent to the United Nations a message of its own, stating flatly without qualifications that the North Koreans had invaded South Korea. It was on the basis of this doctored evidence that the Security Council was steam-rolled into condemning North Korea as the "aggressor."

The U.N. Commission in Korea in its report was also non-committal. It merely stated that observers on the spot "were still unable to decide which was the aggressor." Despite this uncertainty, the U.N. majority was stampeded into its illegal action. That the whole manoeuvre, like the invasion itself, was pre-arranged is clear from another document unearthed by Stone. This is the testimony of John D. Hickerson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for U.N. Affairs, who stated before a Senate Committee that the State Department had prepared

beforehand "a skeleton of a resolution" for submission to the United Nations for use in case of a "North Korean invasion," the same "event" which American propagandists modestly presented as a "surprise" even to their own Intelligence.

Having exposed the crime, Stone goes on to establish its motives.

In Korea, he says, Syngman Rhee had been defeated in an election on May 30 and a nationwide movement for peaceful unification threatened both him and U.S. rule. In Japan, the elections for the Upper House, held on June 4, had resulted in a setback to the pro-American Liberal Party. Here too the United States could no longer maintain its hold if there was not enough tension in the Far East—tension which it was determined to provide. Finally, it was becoming increasingly difficult to deny the People's Republic of China, its legitimate rights in the United Nations and in respect to Taiwan and to hinder China's spectacular rise "demonstrating the creative possibility of Socialism for such areas." (P. 34.) Internationally, Stone sums up, the starting of the war "solved many political problems on the anti-Communist side."

Stone does not overlook the decisive economic factor; the index of industrial output in the United States dropped from 212 in 1943 to 156 in 1949 (taking the 1937 figure as 100). The situation was menacing. The American monopolists knew the "cure," and they immediately set to work on it. As a result of the Korean war, the index rose to 196 in 1951. This shows how U.S. monopoly capitalism feeds on war. (*Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* issued by the Statistical Office of the United Nations World Bulletin, quoted by *World Culture Handbook*, Peking, 1953.)

### How U.S. Sabotaged Peace Talks

After analysing how and why the war was engineered, the author devotes the greater part of his book to a devastating exposure of how it was kept aflame. Stone makes it clear that the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic sought peace consistently and with

superhuman patience. He testifies to the fact that it was only after China's territory had been strafed and bombed and its border threatened that the Chinese People's Volunteers entered the war. He admits that the Korean and Chinese peoples, anxious to devote themselves to peaceful construction, have made every concession consistent with the interests of peace in their efforts to end the bloodshed. But the rulers of the United States would not hear of this. They wanted the war to go on, and planned to extend it into China and the Soviet Union. Peace was the "snare" which they sought to avoid at all costs, and they created new provocations every time peace was in sight.

In November, 1950, Stone relates, a Chinese delegation headed by General Wu Hsiuchuan was expected to arrive at Lake Success on the 15th to state their case on Taiwan. On November 8, a spokesman for the U.S. Air Force in Washington hastened to announce that an earlier ban against flights within three miles of "Manchuria" had been lifted. And on that same day, 79 B-29 Superfortresses and 300 fighter planes attacked Sinuiju, a Korean city on the Chinese border. They dropped 630 tons of bombs and destroyed 90 per cent of the city. Says Stone:

The mass bombing raid on Sinuiju, November 8, was the beginning of a race between peace and provocation. A terrible retribution threatened the peoples of the western world who so feebly permitted such acts to be done in their name. For it was by such means that the pyromaniacs hoped to set the world afire. (P. 179.)

On November 24, MacArthur launched his ill-famed "home-for-Christmas" offensive, timed to synchronise with the arrival of the Chinese delegation at Lake Success. The offensive was originally scheduled for November 15, which was the date originally scheduled for the arrival of the Chinese delegation, but owing to delay of the delegation en route, MacArthur also postponed the attack. He wanted to make sure that the Chinese delegation would not spring a "peace offensive" on him.

As for Truman, Stone himself says:

...While neither side could win the war, only one side—from Truman's point of view—

could win the peace. Once peace broke out, it would become difficult to hold Formosa, to keep Peking out of the U.N. and to force acceptance of a Japanese peace treaty permitting Japan to rearm and the American military to keep its bases in Japan. It would also become difficult to maintain the increasing tempo of rearmament at home and abroad.... Washington regarded peace, even on its own terms, as a kind of trap. (P. 277.)

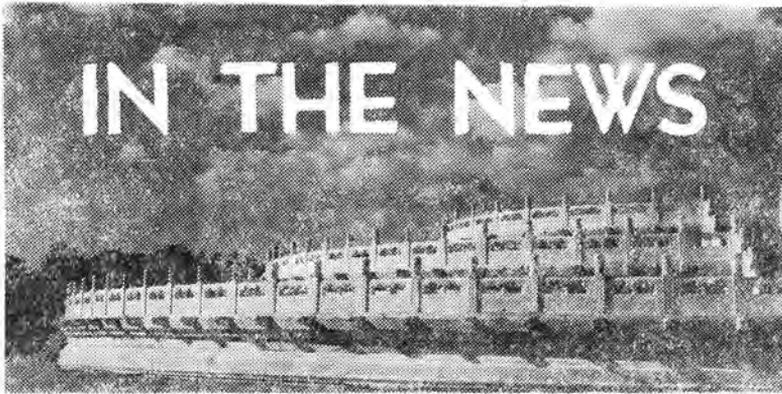
U.S. conduct during the truce negotiations was unexampled in history. Every kind of effort was made not to reach an agreement but to frustrate it. This line of action was followed throughout the negotiations, including the period not covered by the *Hidden History*. The cold-blooded massacre of Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war, the wrangling over the forced detention of prisoners, the conspiracy with Syngman Rhee for the "release" of prisoners were all parts of the same story.

As the *Hidden History* bears witness, when its hidden and unhidden parts are pieced together, the Korean war demonstrates the complete failure on the part of the American aggressors and their mercenaries. Aggression has been repelled; the Korean Democratic People's Republic has been secured, the Chinese people has become even stronger, the camp of peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union, by its untiring struggle for peace, has won the support of an overwhelming majority of people throughout the world. On the other hand, U.S. imperialism, humbled by its defeat in Korea, is no longer feared, but is despised by its subject peoples who are now rising in revolt. At home, the war-planners face popular discontent. Abroad, satellites and puppets are becoming more and more "unruly." World tension has definitely been reduced, and it has been shown that negotiation, and not war, is the effective means to settle international conflicts.

*The Hidden History of the Korean War* is a courageous exposure of the warmongers. It is rightly regarded as an important contribution to the peoples in their fight for peace.

—Chen Ti-chiang

# IN THE NEWS



## Anti-Flood Project

The completion of a new big water conservancy project in North China has insured Tientsin, the area's biggest industrial city, against floods. Second in scale only to the great Kuanting Reservoir on the Yungting River, now nearing completion, the project involved the digging of a 43-kilometre-long outlet (Tuliuchienho Canal) to the sea for the Taching River with a 122.8-metre-long and 43.5-metre-high concrete regulating dam where the new canal begins. Started in March, 1951 and finished in 28 months, the project greatly lessens the danger of flood along the lower reaches of the Taching River.

The Taching, the Yungting, the Tseya, the northern and southern parts of the Grand Canal, converge near Tientsin, and previous to the construction of the new canal, flowed through only one outlet to Pohai Bay. They were all liable to flood during the highwater season. The Taching River was the worst scourge. It has had five big floods since 1911. The flood waters that invaded Tientsin in 1917 and 1939 rose to as high as three metres and subsided only after one month.

## More Roads

Communications have been greatly improved both in Northwest and Southwest China by the rapid progress in the rehabilitation and construction of roads. Northwest China now has more than 17,000 kilometres and Southwest China has 16,500 kilometres of roads.

In 1952, the amount of goods transported over the roads in the

Northwest was 83% more than in 1950. The volume of freight over the main highways in the Southwest in the first quarter of this year showed an increase of 82.21% compared to the same period last year.

This year, about 1,400 kilometres of new roads will be built in the Northwest and another 1,000 kilometres will be added to the Southwest network. Most of the mileage will be in areas inhabited by the national minority peoples, which will give a further impetus to their rising living standards. Meanwhile work is continuing on the Sikang-Tibet Road.

## Asian Students' Sanatorium

Building of the Asian Students' Sanatorium has begun. The 300-bed sanatorium, located in the Western Hills, a favourite beauty-spot 20 kilometres from Peking, and designed in traditional Chinese style, will be a first-class modern institution with all the usual features and recreation rooms, library and sports grounds.

First proposed by the All-China Students' Federation for students suffering from tuberculosis, the project is being sponsored by the International Union of Students. The funds are mainly contributed by the Chinese students, while students of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Britain have contributed sums equivalent to 4,150 pounds sterling. Microscopes and other medical apparatus will be contributed by students of the German Democratic Republic. The International Student Relief has allocated a sum of 400,000

Czechoslovak crowns for medical equipment, and the rest of the essential medical equipment will be provided by the I.U.S.

## Good Harvests

Northeast China is harvesting excellent wheat crops. It is estimated that the average per-hectare yield this year will exceed last year's by 900 kilogrammes. Last year, the total wheat output was 20% above the highest pre-liberation record.

Sunkiang and Heilungkiang Provinces, which sow three-fourths of the wheat acreage in the area, have reported especially good harvests. In the major wheat-producing counties along the Sungari River, a general increase of 30% over last year has been achieved in fields worked with new types of farm implements. One of the agricultural producers' co-operatives there has reaped as much as 2,000 kilogrammes per hectare.

The soya bean, an important Northeast China crop, also promises a good harvest this year. Last year, soya bean output was 11.8% over the pre-liberation peak.

In Szechuan Province, Southwest China, where maize and *kaoliang* (sorghum) are being harvested, the latest estimates indicate a probable 10% increase over last year.

## Fossils of Cenozoic Age

Fossils of mastodons, three-toed horses, sabre-toothed tigers, giraffes, rhinoceroses and other animals of three to four million years ago have been discovered in Shansi Province. These fossils of the Cenozoic Age were found in a remarkably well-preserved state. Their discovery will be of great help to the study of the evolution of animals and also to the great nation-wide search for underground mineral resources.

## Briefs

The first large modern penicillin factory in China has been opened in Shanghai. Another factory, also in Shanghai, has begun the regular production of X-ray and electrotherapeutic machines, previously not manufactured in China. Another factory has turned out China's first sonic depth finder.

\* \* \*

In Northeast China mechanisation in the state-owned coal mines increased 40% in the first six months of 1953 compared with the corresponding period last year.

\* \* \*

Noted mathematician Hua Loken's work, *Additive Theory of Prime Numbers*, has been published in this country. Unable to publish his work during the Kuomintang regime, Professor Hua, during its last chaotic days, even lost the manuscript. Fortunately, a copy had been sent to his colleagues in the Soviet Union, and they published the work in Russian. The present Chinese version is a translation from the Russian with further additions by the author.

\* \* \*

A pictorial exhibition on New China, organised by the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia, has been touring cities in East Java since April. According to press reports, the exhibition is attracting many visitors.

---

## CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

---

### August 8

A protocol supplementary to the 1953 Sino-German Agreement on the Exchange of Goods and Payments is signed in Peking.

### August 11

General Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, returns to Peking from Korea.

### August 13

The U.N. side has violated the Korean Armistice Agreement 35 times between July 27 and August 10, Hsinnua News Agency reports.

### August 18

A Sino-Czechoslovak agreement on co-operation in the control of insect pests dangerous to crops and plant diseases is signed in Peking.

### August 20

The 1953 Agreement between China and the Mongolian People's Republic on the Exchange of Goods and Payments is signed in Peking.

A Hungarian Film Week to mark Hungary's Constitution Day starts in 20 major cities in China.

# LETTERS

To the Editor

## Through a Briton's Eyes

London, England

I came to Shanghai late in 1947. The place was still a "Paradise for Adventurers" and speculators. The economy of the country was in chaos. Inflation was skyrocketing. Famine and disease stalked the countryside, refugees flooded the city, hundreds of them and of the unemployed died on the streets, while government officials cleaned up private fortunes and put them into American banks. Many evil things happened, and there was severe repression of even liberal protest. Scores of newspapers and magazines were shut down, professors, students and workers seized by night, tortured and secretly executed.

I saw the growing strength of the organisations of the real Chinese people—the talented and hardworking, the independent and unbreakable, the wise and experienced Chinese people. It was this vast majority who rose and threw off the scum that had collected on top.

Out of all this chaos and corruption the new People's Government brought order. A succession of miracles happened. The economy was stabilised, there was plenty of food and prices were kept down.

The great *san fan* movement was a second "revolution," a moral "revolution," laying down the new principles of honesty and co-operation. Other great mass movements, successful because they had the wholehearted support of the people of all places, performed the seeming miracles of eliminating flood and famine, ending landlord oppression and, by land reform, reviving and accelerating production in every village in China. There was

established complete equality between the sexes, between the Han and the minority peoples, between all sections and individuals; the age-old epidemics were eliminated and the health level all over the country began to rise; all filth and vermin began to be eliminated.

The Chinese are by nature a happy people. With all the crushing exploitation lifted, it is not hard to imagine the tremendous upsurge of joy among them. This happiness, vivid and dancing in the youth, quiet and serene in the older ones, is seen in all sections and walks of life now.

Happiness is something that cannot be faked. As one of the delegates remarked when we visited the Huai River project in answer to the question of a doubting Thomas: But do all these people come to greet us *willingly*? Do you think they are *forced* to come? "Well, you might force them to *come*, but how could you force them to look so happy?"

The Chinese do not want war. They want peace and they love peace as only the constructive man can love peace. But they are ready and able to defend what they have won at such great cost. The people from end to end of the country are absolutely united around their government and leadership, which they feel truly represent them.

As for the name of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, it is loved and venerated throughout the country. There is nothing slavish in the gratitude all feel towards him for having led them out of their dark night. He is the veteran comrade, known and trusted in the villages for the past two decades. He is the dear friend of every farmer, every factory worker, every teacher and student, every woman and child, the accepted teacher, their own best expression and the personification of their own People's China.

Shirley Barton

# THE WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG

The Foreign Languages Press, Peking, has published the following foreign-language editions of the works of Mao Tse-tung.

All translations have been made from the Chinese text of the SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG published by the People's Publishing House, Peking.

## IN ENGLISH

On People's Democratic Dictatorship  
On Practice  
On Contradiction  
A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire  
Introductory Remarks on "The Communist"  
Mind the Living Conditions of the Masses  
and Attend to the Methods of Work

## IN INDONESIAN

Kedikiatoran Demokrasi Rakjat  
Pengantar Kata "Komunis"

## IN FRENCH

La Dictature de la Democratie Populaire  
Pour la Parution de "Le Communiste"

## IN GERMAN

Ueber die Diktatur der Volksdemokratie  
Einleitung zur Zeitschrift "Der Kommunist"

## FORTHCOMING

Why Can the Red Political Power Exist?  
On the Rectification of Incorrect Ideas in  
the Party  
Report on Investigations of the Peasant  
Movement in Hunan  
On the Tactics of Fighting Japanese Im-  
perialism

General Distributors: GUOZI SHUDIAN

38 Suchou Hutung, Peking, China