Scroll from Prof Penli Chuang
Nov. 1977

All phenomena of the universe conceal the natural laws carefully investigating and ~~well~~ studying to find the theories.

Moreover to control ~~them~~ and ~~D~~ use them.

Then, everything will be a success.

臺灣電力公司便用箋

The Communist Meets the "Curious" Christian

by Theodore F. Romig

At five o'clock in the morning on April the 22nd, the gateman of our mission compound in Nanking entered my bedroom with a cry of alarm. His frightened voice awakened me from a sound sleep. "Pastor get up", he cried,"the city is in chaos and the police are all leaving". I quickly dressed and went to the gate. Racing south toward the Chung Hua Gate were black uniformed policemen crowded into jeeps, trucks, station wagons and private cars. A moratorium on law and order was available for all who wished to take advantage of a large city left without a police force and without a government. It was an interesting forty-eight hours. For two days the greedy mobs looted the food shops, the rice stores and the graneries. They chopped down trees for fuel and plundered the homes of the wealthy officials who had left the city. The private residences of those who remained however, were mostly undisturbed.

On the morning of the 24th as I rode on my bicycle toward the Hubugiai Church I passed a company of Communist soldiers. The sight of these orderly soldiers,dressed in plain homespun uniforms, sent peculiar sensations through my body. I stared at them, but they completely ignored me. This, I thought, was strange for I imagined these peasant soldiers from the isolated countryside of China would show signs of interest, alarm and perhaps malice toward a foreigner, especially if they suspected the foreigner was an American. This indifferent attitude continued during the entire period of occupation. Preoccupied with important business the soldiers and Communist officials left us alone and attended to their well planned and efficiently ordered duties. Although the changes occurred gradually and several months elapsed before the civil government was established, I realized with a sense of dread, amazement and fascination that the greatest revolution in China's past two thousand years of history was taking place before my eyes. Some Chinese scholars maintain that this is a more significant and thorough-going revolution than the one which occurred under the famous dictator, Ch'in Shih Huang Ti in the year 221 B.C. However that may be, no one denies that the year 1949 marks a new phase in China's destiny.

The casual observer on entering Nanking today might not notice any great changes. The life of the city goes on with remarkable ritualistic regularity. The coolies continue to pull their rickshaws and carry their heavy burdens; the farmers bring chickens, eggs, bean sprouts, garlic and water chestnuts to market as usual, and the manufacturers of bean curd never rest a day.

But the observer will see some differences. The smartly uniformed nationalist officers are all gone, and in their places are soldiers dressed in drab olive green uniforms. He will not be able to distinguish a Communist army colonel from a private nor a general from a sergeant. Other changes may be noted such as the pictures of Mao Tzu Tung and Chu Teh in the place of Chiang Kai Shek. The streets are considerably less crowded with cars, but the sidewalks are much more congested with peddlers who display their merchandise on the main city streets. The money exchangers and the black marketeers have disappeared and the clink of silver dollars is no longer heard. In general the once proud capitol of nationalist China takes on the appearance of a large overgrown country town.

These changes, however, do not indicate the radical nature of the revolution which has pierced the real life of the people. In fact the war wearied people hardly understand that which has taken place. To the majority of people it is all a bad dream; to a minority it points to a new day as the saving red star shines upon the nation.

So China today is divided between the bad-dreamers and the star-gazers. The former believe that nothing good can come out of this revolution. It is the greatest of all evils, the destroyer of China's most precious values. The latter, however,

believe that the humiliations and frustrations of the Chinese people are ended, the oppressors have been cut down and the foreign imperialists driven from China's shores. The machine era for China is here and the promise of security for the people has dawned.

What is the program of this new regime termed "The New Democracy," which has promised the people equality and security?

On entering Nanking the communists proclaimed a three-point program as the first phase in the revolution. They purpose to eliminate the bureaucratic and reactionary government represented by the four great families of China, the Chiangs, the Kungs, the Soongs and the Chens. Secondly, they intend to destroy feudalism or "landlordism"; and thirdly, expel from China's shores the evils and influences of western imperialism, America being the leading spirit and embodiment of the capitalistic economic imperialism. The Chinese papers today never refer to America in any other term than "Imperialist America".

According to the communists, these three phases are practically accomplished. The four families have fled from the mainland, the landlords are being stripped of their land and such incidents as the imprisonment of consul general Angus Ward afford examples of America's stricken condition throughout Asia. At least that is the impression they wish to give. This incident, together with other acts toward Americans, raises the prestige of the new government in the eyes of the Chinese people, who marvel at the fearlessness and daring of the communists, unafraid to imprison citizens of the powerful U.S.A.

When the first phase of the communist program is accomplished, then will begin the industrialization of China, the collectivization of the farms and the complete communization of the country. Mao Tzu Tung warns his people that this will take many years to accomplish. The achievement of the program is a long term process and the people must prepare to suffer hardship and gird themselves for the conflict against all reactionaries who obstruct the completion of the revolution.

It is neither the goal nor the program of the communists which the Christians mainly fear. Although we may resent the unfair attacks on American imperialism and consider confiscation of land from the landlords as a ruthless, barbaric process, the Chinese Christians may be inclined to ignore these acts as matters of secondary importance and in some cases support the communist endeavors.

A much more serious problem confronting the Christian Church in China is the strategy or the method used for accomplishing the goal. The real danger exists in the means used for attaining the end. What is the strategy?

The communists admit that only through the dictatorship of the party can they succeed. Mao Tzu Tung in answer to the charge of dictatorship, replies in his famous and significant July 1st speech, "Yes, gentlemen, you are right, for we are really that way. The experiences of the Chinese people for several decades tell us to carry out the people's democratic dictatorship; that is, reactionaries must be deprived of the right to voice their opinions and only the people allowed to have the right of voicing their opinion."

Mao Tzu Tung defends a totalitarian government with a secret police as essential for China during the tutelage period. The party claims absolute power. It exists not only as the sole ruler and judge of human lives, but as the determiner of truth. The absolute sovereignty of the party in the realm of truth and over the will of man is cardinal in the communist technique for establishing the "New Democracy" which they believe to be the "liberation of mankind".

The most significant activity of this party is in its educational program, the intent of which is to create a new man who thinks in a new way and who acts in complete obedience to the party. Through compulsory means all of the four hundred million Chinese will be instructed in Marxian doctrine. School teachers, students, civilian employees and heads of families must attend training classes. One school teacher informed me that during the month of May she attended thirty-four sessions of instruction, each session lasting approximately three and a half hours. At the same time she carried on her teaching work. Various gradations of training schools are established in the cities, towns and villages.

Personally I found this indoctrination program the most interesting and ominous aspect of the revolution. The literature used is clever, down to earth, idealistic and appealing. It directs itself to the will and emotions of man, aiming to convert the individual to the new doctrine.

One day I entered a communist bookstore. The clerk treated me with considerable interest as if I were likely material for a convert. He showed me a table piled with different books. These he insisted were ones which I should purchase. The table was stocked with the testimonials and confessions of individuals from various countries who had been converted to communism. Their word for convert is "fan shen", meaning "turn the body", a phrase used constantly by the Chinese today.

I think my greatest surprise while living in communist China came in the discovery of the evangelical fervor of these people with their sense of mission. Not only are there training schools and a wide distribution of literature but there are dancers, dramatic groups and preaching bands which carry on activities on street corners, business places and public dwellings.

Although communist theory embodies doctrines contrary to the Christian faith, the Christian need not fear communist teachings, nor become agitated over their anti-religious propaganda. Since Christianity entered China there have been anti-Christian campaigns. Christianity fears far more the hyprocricy and indifference of Christians themselves.

The Christian, however, views with alarm a method of education which not only compels people to attend their training schools, but which controls all the channels of information and propaganda, a system which determines what is truth and, consequently, forbids the teaching of non-communist doctrine.

How, then, will the church fare under this new regime? At this point, I cannot make dogmatic predictions since there are too many unknown possibilities hidden in the future. Perhaps the communists will modify their position. Perhaps they will break from Russia. Perhaps the very nature of the Chinese people will transform communism into an entirely different species from the Stalin brand - a very good possibility, I believe.

Any look into the future of the Chinese church, however, is seen only through the "eyes of faith". It can be based on nothing else. The Church in China is like a reed growing alone in a vast desert confronting the wind and heat of nature's impersonal forces. Communism is the one great force in Asia today. It has no competition. It has swept into the void created by the collapse of China's civilization. The former culture which held China together as a nation for three thousand years has abandoned the arena, and only a vacuum exists. Into this arena the might force of communism has entered with religious enthusiasm.

The Church is there too, but not as a competitor. If the Church thinks of itself in competition to communism or as an alternative to communism it will quickly dis-

appear from the arena. It knows that its function is peculiarly different from any social or political movement. It perceives what others fail to see, that the radical revolutionary spirit of the Church in China expresses itself with much greater depth than a mere social movement dedicated to the liberation of mankind. The Church understands itself as a redemptive force within communist China, quite aware of the truth that all political systems and all of human existence are under the judgment of God and will pass away.

The consciousness of this truth was expressed by a Christian friend to a communist commissar. The Christian refused to participate in a public meeting in the Church because in the chancel of the Church were hung the portraits of several communist heroes. The Christian almost ridiculed the communist by saying, "How foolish! They are humans like you and me. They will die like you and me. That sanctuary is holy because it belongs to the eternal God who has conquered death through His Son Jesus Christ".

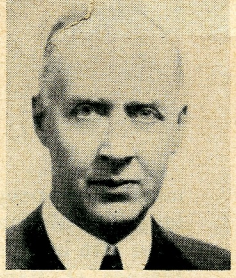
This statement lays bare the Achilles heel of the communist movement and all revolutionary movements of this world which fail to take into consideration the basic fact of personality and the primary enemies of man, which are sin and death.

The Christians will make their witness to the communists through a revolutionary method which the world cannot understand. The Christian revolution will manifest itself by asserting the claim that all people are personalities to be loved, forgiven and sought for the Kingdom of God. They will sacrifice the comforts of life, endure persecutions, rejoice in their sufferings in order that they may attain a higher Good which is the glorification, praise and enjoyment of God.

In a county-seat town near Nanking the communist leaders were talking about what to do with the Christians. One of the men replied, "Leave them alone, for there are three types of Christians in China. One type depends upon foreign money for their livelihood, another relies on foreign leadership. When foreign money and foreign leadership are not available these Christians will disappear, and the congregations will wither away. There is a third type of Christian which is a very curious group. They will die for their religious beliefs. It is best for us to leave them alone, for to persecute them would only help their cause".

These "curious" Christians, and there are many of them, point to that mysterious Power which makes the weak strong, enabling them to confound the mighty. The Power manifests itself in the redemptive and creative love of the Christian who lives in a world that does everything to destroy creativeness, a world in chains which denies the freedom of personality. Within this regimentation of human lives and this police state, we witness the greatest of all miracles, namely, the emergence of redemptive love which escapes the grasp of the tyrant and a faith which no chains can hold and no tomb confine.

There are some voices in China today which rejoice that a force which does not know God will unconsciously sift out hypocricy from the Church, drive out the lovers of this world from the colony of heaven, and thus purify the Christian community; for one thing is certain, only he who accepts Christ as his Saviour from sin, death and the devil will be able to stand in this day.



Communism and Christianity in East Asia

JOHN A. MACKAY

IN EAST ASIA TODAY there is an abysmal spiritual emptiness. It is due to the total disintegration that has taken place in the ancient ways of thinking and living. But in this great void, in which more than a billion people live, there are two positive forces. One of these is communism; the other is Christianity.

The Ubiquitous Communist

Communism is found everywhere in East Asia. The communist is literally ubiquitous in this great area.

Despite the optimism of General MacArthur and the American occupation authorities, communists are very real and active in the Japanese countryside. Kagawa, who knows rural Japan as few of his countrymen do, bore witness to this fact. A Japanese pastor told me of a communist who had spent three whole days with a young Christian friend trying to convert him to his Marxist faith. Not only have communists gained control in northern Korea, but south of the 38th parallel they constitute everywhere a constant source of alarm and danger. The police stations in Seoul are engirdled with sandbags. Miss Helen Kim, the Korean principal of a famous women's college in Seoul, never moves through her own campus without being accompanied by an armed guard. The Huk movement in the Philippine Islands is agrarian in character, but its leadership is communist. Communists are active in Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Burma, and India.

As for China, communists are in virtual control of the country from Manchuria to the Siamese border. While it was not possible to visit China proper, I met in Hong Kong missionaries and Chinese Nationals from all parts of Chinese territory. Moreover, the East Asia Christian Conference in Bangkok received an important document signed by a number of Christian leaders in China. What is the Chinese situation today and the prospect for tomorrow? Those who know the Chinese situation intimately are agreed that in April 1948 communist tactics in China underwent a radical change. The ruthlessness and brutality that had marked action in Manchuria and other parts of northern China came to an end as the communist armies moved south. In the large cities which they occupied, officers and men vied with one another to show themselves models of good discipline and friendliness. Church life and missionary activity have not been disrupted. War-weary people, ground down by injustice and with their faith shattered in the integrity of the Nationalist regime, welcomed the communists as "liberators." The communists when they came taught them to sing. As for Russia, there is evidence that the Soviet Union is proceeding very warily with China, remembering what has happened to other foreigners who became unduly involved in Chinese affairs. A change of symbols has taken place as communism moved south. In the north were displayed the portraits of Stalin and the Chinese commander, Mao Tse-tung. In central China the only symbols borne by the conquering armies were the portraits of Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese communist leaders. In south China the portrait of Sun Yat Sen appeared alongside that of Mao Tse-tung. Chinese Christian leaders have no illusions as to what tomorrow may have in store for them. But in the meantime they thank God and take courage. They and hundreds of missionary colleagues are determined to stand fast and to bear their witness to Jesus Christ and the Gospel, and, if need be, seal their witness with their blood.

There is a feeling, however, in some circles that communism in China will be different in its attitude towards the Christian religion from what it has been in Russia and other countries. For one thing, Russian communism found a form of Christianity which was most insensitive to social justice and the welfare of the common people, and which had been linked to political oppression. In China communists have seen the Christian religion at its best. The structure of social life in China, moreover, with the unique place given to the family, is something quite different from the traditional structure of life in Russia. It was never difficult for a Russian to lose himself in the

mass of the people, but the Chinese has belonged to his family. A very real distinction must also be made, as was made by the conference at Bangkok, "between the social revolution which seeks justice and a totalitarian ideology which interprets and perverts it." The Christian Church must never be a party to opposing the legitimate aspirations of the common people in their search for justice, lest it should be found fighting against God, who loves the people. The Church in China may have to live with communism as a political and social system for a long time to come. In such a case the Church must never fail to challenge the communist view of man and the universe. It must open up the depths of the Bible and of God's revelation of himself in Jesus Christ. It must set forth the preciousness of the human soul in God's sight as the basis of every crusade for human welfare. And this it must do in China and elsewhere in the assurance that Jesus Christ is Lord and that the Marxist view of man and society will eventually be wrecked upon the rock of human nature. Because God made man in his own image, only the restoration of God's image in man and Christ-likeness in thought and behavior can guarantee to human beings a future in God's world. Every attempt to remake man in the likeness of a theory which leaves out of account his creation by God and his redemption by Jesus Christ is foredoomed to disaster. The true future of mankind in China and in all East Asia is with Jesus Christ.

The Youthful Church

This leads directly to the second and, in my judgment, most important present-day reality in East Asia. That reality is the *youthful Church.* In East Asia's void there walks and works today a spiritual reality more luminous and more vital than Marxist communism. Numbering some fifteen millions, the non-Roman Christians in East Asia and the churches to which they belong constitute the most significant human group. Tested by persecution, tossed on the swirling tides of revolution, inspired with evangelistic zeal, and proclaiming with fresh understanding the first and most basic Christian creed that Jesus Christ is Lord, those young churches have caught a vision of their historic destiny. The Christian Church in East Asia, child of the Christian missionary movement, has now reached the stage of robust adolescence.

The men and women who came to Bangkok in the early days of December from fifteen countries in East Asia represented the first gathering of Christians ever to meet together in delegated assembly in that great region of the world. A distinguished Indian Christian was the chairman, and an equally distinguished Chinese Christian was the secretary of the conference. On the picturesque grounds of the Wattana Wittaya Academy, the Presbyterian mission school for girls, situated in a suburb of Bangkok, the delegates met together for eight days. They conferred regarding the Christian cause in the countries to which they belonged and the progress of the Gospel in the great region of which they were a conscious part. Many and varied were the accounts they shared with one another of the trials and triumphs of the churches in these last years. There was a profound awareness of historical change and of the magnitude and far-reaching character of the events that were taking place around them.

Here were the representatives of a minority movement, a pitiful handful among the millions of East Asia. Was there any ground for believing that the movement they represented would be the decisive factor in the history of East Asia? Was the Christian missionary movement which had sent missionaries from Europe and North America to the Far East no more than a romantic and futile gesture? Was the missionary movement drawing to a close, bearing upon its dying form the sepulchral marks of time's conditioning? Or did one witness in that Bangkok suburb the beginnings of a new missionary movement, the missionary movement of the whole Church, a united Christian advance across all national and racial boundaries and along the whole world front, a crusade into all the pagan, unoccupied places in countryside and urban center, in thought and in life?

The Christians assembled in that girls' academy appeared to me as the precursors of a new missionary era. Had I not seen evidences on the way to Bangkok of the astonishing power of Jesus Christ on the Asiatic mainland and in the Pacific islands? What of the six erstwhile brothels in Seoul

(*Continued on page* 90)

Foundations for Freedom

(*Continued from page 72*)

such as the United Nations is, until the basic conceptions of the moral law are more widely accepted throughout the world.

It is the representatives of the great religions, and in particular, we believe, the Christian missionaries, who are laying the foundation for what may some day be world government and permanent world order. It is they who are teaching the peoples throughout the world common ideas of right and wrong, of justice and injustice, and of the proper relations between man and state and between man and fellow man. Only when there is approximate agreement about these moral fundamentals, which underlie all government, is there a chance of organizing world peace as we organize domestic peace within a like-minded community.

A third point I want to make is that the Protestant Christian churches are uniting among themselves to accomplish their great tasks. They cannot, indeed, be fully effective except in unity, and they would present a poor spectacle if they went around the world urging political unity while they themselves were violently quarreling and working at cross purposes. Those who believe in God ought to find, as between ourselves, a sense of oneness. That unity of effort has now begun to be organized. Today there is the United Church in South India, the United Church in North India, the United Church in the Philippines, the Church of Christ in China, Korea, and Japan. In the Protestant missionary field denominational lines are almost wiped out.

At the Amsterdam Conference the World Council of Churches was formally organized and held its first assembly. There men and women from more than 40 lands, of many races, nationalities, and classes, representing more than 100 branches of the Christian Church, showed the world that moral and spiritual forces can overcome the differences which usually divide men into hostile camps.

There are today great possibilities of developing Christianity as a world religion which will draw the human race together in brotherhood and in common understanding of right and wrong. There is imperative need that that development should move ahead rapidly and on lines that parallel the great economic and material effort our people are now making. History has shown that whenever moral effort lags behind material effort, there comes a crisis that usually brings great devastation in its wake. That presents our Christian people with a great responsibility. Our economic relief is being organized by government and financed through taxation, which distributes the burden among all our people. Government cannot take over the missionary task of the churches and finance it, and surely we do not want it to do that. If, however, our spiritual effort is not to lag behind our material effort, the Christian people must see the supreme value of Christian missions and rally to their support.

Communism and Christianity . . .

(*Continued from page 76*)

that were now Christian hostels for university students? What of the rubber factory in the same city which gave employment to refugees and provided the means to educate eight hundred Christian boys and girls through grade and high school? What of a Christian church in a former Buddhist temple, and of a Christian museum upon the site of a famous Shinto shrine? What of the Batak Church in Sumatra that had grown in a revolutionary period in the "rice fields and forests"? What of the promises regarding the triumph of Jesus Christ?

Yes, those were the People of the Presence, and that Presence was on the march. Many things were in doubt. Rough roads and dark had to be trodden. Desperate problems had to be solved. But on the Lord's Day afternoon of December 11, in the closing moments of our last hour together, words sounded in our ears from beside the Galilean Lake. Across the centuries our living Contemporary, the Crucified who is alive for evermore, summoned his Church to action in East Asia and the world. He said to us, his disciples, perplexed and penitent, but yet expectant, "What is that to thee? Follow thou me."

(Dr. Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, is also president of The Board of Foreign Missions.)

Let's not forget the One Great Hour of Sharing, March 12. See cover picture.

what's your Outreach I.Q.?

Quiz Program

1. Find two quotations from Trygve Lie.
2. How many GI's have Japanese wives?
3. What countries have "United Churches"?
4. What 80 points should all Christians know?
5. What offer was made by a Seattle wife?
6. What prayer for U.N. is suggested?
7. What does Unified Distribution Service replace?
8. When should "Onward Christian Soldiers" be sung?
9. Who were welcomed by a drum corps?
10. How many members of Boards are women?
11. Who finds American students eat too fast?
12. Where do communists see Christian religion at its best?
13. Are New York Puerto Ricans immigrants?
14. Who enjoyed Christmas toys at 1 a.m.?
15. Who invented Brown and Kasumi families?
16. What World Order problems are part of the missionary task?
17. From what have 500 million people been freed?
18. What is evil of "commuting" to church?
19. Name object lessons of "Our Town."
20. How many foreign students are in American colleges and universities?
21. Where are 15 million non-Roman Christians?
22. Why is a city a great mission field?
23. Who was Marti?
24. Who came to Bangkok Conference?
25. Name 6 areas of social concern.

January Answers Were Found

1. Page 19, col. 2, par. 1
2. Page 17, col. 2, par. 4
3. Page 22, col. 2, par. 1
4. Page 12, col. 2, par. 2
5. Page 16, col. 1, par. 1
6. Page 12, col. 1, par. 6
7. Page 9, col. 2, par. 5
8. Page 20, col. 2, par. 3
9. Page 23, col. 2, par. 7
10. Page 14, col. 1, par. 1
11. Page 6, col. 2, par. 3
12. Page 11, col. 1, par. 2
13. Page 8, col. 2, par. 2
14. Page 10, col. 1, par. 3
15. Page 5, col. 1, par. 1
16. Page 4, col. 1, par. 1
17. Page 24, col. 2, par. 3
18. Page 13, col. 1, par. 3
19. Page 22, col. 1, par. 2
20. Page 18. col. 1, par. 1
21. Page 8, col. 2, par. 2
22. Page 15.

Under 59 Flags

(*Continued from page* 81)

member, you are both a citizen of the United States and a world citizen.

V. Pray.

The greatest help you can offer to the men and women of the U.N., especially those who must make weighty decisions in the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the Atomic Energy Commission, is to carry them to God in prayer every day. "Give to these men and women a sense of thy Providence" is part of the petition which the Call to Prayer (issued by the Laymen's Movement) contains.

In the corridor of the present headquarters there is a simple bronze tablet recently unveiled as a memorial to Count Bernadotte, whom the world agrees in proclaiming "a disciple of peace, a great internationalist and humanitarian, a devoted and courageous servant of the U.N., who died in Palestine for the cause of peace." Is that not a wonderful epitaph and a stimulus to all who are working for peace?

What are *we* doing to make the ideals of mankind come true and bring in the "just and lasting peace" which Christians have been longing for?

(Mrs. H. J. G. Kopsch is a volunteer worker in her local church, the United Council of Church Women, and the Laymen's Movement for a Christian World.)

Dr Henke- I thought you might like to read Dr Hu-Shih Speech. I met the doctor and we had a very pleasant Chat. Ed Swanson

The Executives' Club of Chicago stands unalterably for the Constitution of the United States as handed down to us by our forefathers and under which we have lived for the past 162 years; and affirms that the fundamental principles it asserts form the basis of true Americanism.

EXECUTIVES' CLUB NEWS

Volume 26, No. 21 | CHICAGO 2, U. S. A. | February 24, 1950

Theodore W. Swanson
Swanson Contracting Co.
3054-66 W. 49th Pl.
Chicago 32, Ill.

Spurn Reds and Give China Limited Economic Support, Plea of Distinguished Ex-Ambassador

Dr. Hu-Shih, Former Chinese Ambassador to U.S., discusses China's plight at luncheon meeting Friday, February 17, 1950

PRESIDENT MILLER: Today we are glad to welcome Mr. H. C. McKinsie, who is here with ten outstanding Chicago high school boys. Let's show them how happy we are to have them with us as they stand at the tables at which they are sitting. (Much applause)

Willard Balle	Foreman High School
Ronald Gunther	Kelvyn Park High School
Richard Mueller	Lake View High School
Stanley Steiner	Lake View High School
James Christopherson	Steinmetz High School
John H. Frey	Steinmetz High School
James Doman	Tuley High School
Raymond Aldinger	Tuley High School
Anthony Signorelli	Waller High School
Arthur Okamura	Wells High School

PRESIDENT MILLER: When I reported to my wife that we had concluded arrangements with one of China's greatest scholars and diplomats, she asked what his name is. I said, "Dr. Hu." She said, "You mean you want me to guess?" "No," I said, "*That's* the name—Dr. Hu-Shih." "Oh," she said, "it's a woman?" (Laughter) By that time I was pretty impatient. I said, "No, it's not a woman! It's a man! His name is Dr. Hu." "I know, you said that," she replied, "But I don't know any Chinese, let alone any Chinese doctors. Why do I have to guess? Why not tell me?" I said, "Oh, nuts! Let it go. It's not ladies day, and you're not going, and you can read about it in the paper." (Laughter)

We felt it was quite an accomplishment to coax an acceptance out of Dr. Hu. He has not been available for speaking for some time. But the importance of our forum and the alarming state of health of his beloved country, encouraged him to break silence to tell us what is in his heart.

I wish I had the time to tell you a great deal more about Dr. Hu than I can. For to know his background would enable you to understand and appreciate his position infinitely better. I can only race through a few incidents and perhaps he, himself, will fill in the gaps.

Dr. Hu's father was a scholar and a man of great executive ability. His name was Chuan. It was his third wife who became the mother of our guest. And she was a 17 year old farmer's daughter who married the 47 year old Chaun out of reverence and respect, and because it meant that a whale of a dowry would be paid to her poor old struggling peasant father. When Dr. Hu was 4 years old his father died and his 23 year old mother became the head of the household. Although she could neither read nor write she must have had an amazingly discerning mind, for she staked all her hope on the education of her little son. He had little or no playtime, spent 12 hours a day in school and by the time he was 5, was nicknamed "The Master" by the village youngsters.

In China the great books are written in a classical and difficult language. But one day the little Chinese lad found a novel in an ash can written in the *spoken* language of China. From then on he read every novel he could get his hands on—out behind the barn, I suppose, and in later years established a literary revolution in China by writing in this simple picture language. The name for this written language literally means "clear-talk," and by 1928 clear-talk was written from one end of the vast country to the other, smashing the ideological monopoly of the privileged few who had spent their lives studying the classics and using their knowledge to mislead 400 million ignorant and poverty-ridden people.

At 13, Dr. Hu left his wonderful mother and all alone set out to get a higher education. One night, after considerably higher education in Shanghai, he got gloriously pickled, (laughter) spent the night in the hoose gow, packed himself off to Peking where he passed the stiff examination that qualified him for a Boxer Indemnity scholarship. This led to Cornell, thence to Columbia, where he sat at the feet of incomparable John Dewey.

Much has happened since. Despite his bitter personal quarreling with Chiang Kai-shek, and his refusal to join the Kuomintang Party, he was appointed Ambassador to the U. S. because of his sincerity and deep-rooted patriotism. He has the third or fourth largest collection of honorary college degrees of any one in the world. He likes to make wise cracks, dislikes to get up early, loves conversation, and enjoys a wonderful Chinese delicacy called, "Ancient Eggs." (Laughter) Like all great minds, he has a hobby of far reaching influence; he collects matchbooks!

After all our confusion about his name, it turns out that there is only one proper pronunciation. Now it is a great privilege to present China's greatest living scholar,

Our Next Program

March 3, 1950 — Mural Room, Hotel Morrison

"INTERPLANETARY FLIGHTS—NOW?"

General Harry G. Armstrong
United States Air Force

Dr. Heinz Haber
Distinguished German Physicist and Engineer

Dr. Andrew C. Ivy
Vice President, U. of I. and Member of the Committee of Aviation Medicine, National Research Council

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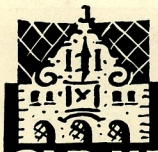

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Dr. Hu-Shih. (The audience arose and applauded)

DR. HU-SHIH: Mr. Chairman, Guests and Members of the Executives' Club: It is really a great pleasure for me to come back to Chicago after a little more than four years. I am in many ways related to Chicago.

I was very happy to see President Johnson here, of Lake Forest. I had the honor of receiving one of my thirty-two degrees from Lake Forest College, and another from his predecessor. I also had the pleasure and honor of receiving a degree on one occasion from the University of Chicago.

By the way, the University of Chicago is about the same age as I am; it was founded in the same year as the date of my birth, so I feel an ancient old man. (Laughter) I won't tell you the date of the founding of the University of Chicago.

When I was asked to speak here, it did take some time to phrase your subject, but after many attempts I sent Mr. Etcheson, the Director of the Club, the subject, "China in Distress." It is rather an amazing imitation of the understatement of our British friends.

My friends, I do not have to develop this theme that China is in distress. China is in great distress.

At one time during the war, and shortly after the war, China was expected to play the role of one of four or five great powers in the world, but where is she now? In a little over a year and a half —not quite two years—she has fallen from that high pedestal to the miserable position of one of the satellites of Soviet Russia, one of the captive nations of world Communism.

With the exception of a few centers of continuing guerrilla warfare, China's mainland is now almost entirely controlled by the armed forces of the Chinese Communists. The Central Government of China is making its capital in the recently recovered province of Taiwan, or Formosa, but its control extends little beyond the ring of islands along the eastern and southern coasts. Over four hundred million Chinese are now living under the totalitarian yoke of Communism, and the Iron Curtain is fast falling over the whole of continental China.

How are my people faring behind the Iron Curtain? One of the university professors in Peiping publicly said last August—or, shall I say, was made to say publicly last August—that (Mr. Creel, you will remember this; this is from Fei, in one of his books published by the University of Chicago Press, I understand) "Even in her initial steps, the new China has already surpassed the degree of democracy now enjoyed by the people of the United States." How wonderful if it were true!

In just a few months, a few weeks, China has achieved, has gone beyond the degree of democracy you are now enjoying in this country! I wonder. Well, that is one view.

The Christian Science Monitor, of Boston—which, as you remember, has always been very critical of the Chinese Government — published last week, on February 9th, a long dispatch smuggled out of Communist China by its anon-

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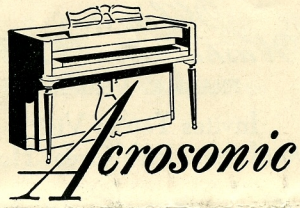

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ymous correspondent, from which I quote a few words: "As in all totalitarian communities, the informer system is in full swing in Communist China, to prevent any unfavorable comment on the doings of the administration. In Peiping, for instance, each street has its 'warden,' a specially chosen political worker, to keep a watchful eye on the sayings and doings of his neighbors."

So there is not much democracy in the great capital of Peiping, after all, but it may be pertinent to quote a few sentences from my former student, Mao Tze-tung, the leader of Communism in China today. Mao, who had just concluded this famous Sino-Communist-China treaty, in an article entitled, "The People's Democratic Dictatorship," which he had proclaimed in May, 1949, and which was printed in full in the White Paper on China published by your Department of State, frankly said that the rule of the Chinese Communists is and will be a democratic dictatorship.

What did he mean by that? He said, "The experience of several decades tells the Chinese people to carry out the people's democratic dictatorship; that is, the reactionaries must be deprived of the right to voice their opinion, and only the people are allowed to have the right of voicing their opinions . . . The democratic system is to be carried out within the ranks of the people, giving them freedom of speech, assembly and association. The right to vote is given only to the people, and not to the reactionaries. These two aspects, namely, democracy among the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries, combine to form the people's democratic dictatorship."

Let us say if the Democrats are in power, well, the Democrats will have all the freedoms, but the Republicans will be called reactionaries and will be deprived all privileges; and if the Republicans are in power, then they become the people, and the Democrats become the reactionaries.

And who should decide? They will decide who are the people and who are the reactionaries. And Mao Tze-tung went on to declare, "The Army, the Police and the People's Court are instruments for classes to oppress classes. To the hostile classes, the state apparatus is the instrument of oppression. It is violent and not benevolent." That is on page 729 of the White Paper published by the State Department.

Such is the system that is now ruling over four hundred million of my people. It is, therefore, not quite an overstatement to say that China and my people are in distress.

And what is the explanation of China's rapid downfall? Some have suggested corruption as the cause. Others have offered the explanation that China owes its collapse to the lack of a democratic government. Others are inclined to think that China's downfall was due to an ideological conquest by Communists.

Well, I will not waste your time in refuting or in trying to find out why none of these explanations is satisfactory. Every one of these probably had something to do with it, but as a student of history I am inclined to believe that what has happened in China during the last two years has been primarily a military collapse, just as the collapse of France in 1940 was primarily a military collapse.

In this connection I want to call your attention to one historical fact which is very important in the understanding of China today, which is very rarely emphasized or mentioned, even by the many journalistic and professorial authorities of Chinese affairs.

What is this fact of such historic significance? It is that the Chinese Communist Party has had a separate and independent army of formidable force almost from the very beginning of the party. The Chinese Communist Party was founded in 1921, and it began to have an independent Red Army as early as August of 1927.

Last August, 1949, Communist China had a tremendous celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the Red Army in China, and for that they issued special postal stamps.

As a matter of fact, even before 1927 the Chinese Communist Party had considerable influence and control over a part of the National Revolution Army, in those early days when the great future Marshal Blucher was helping Chiang Kai-shek's army with its training, and the famous Communist, Borodin was indoctrinating its political Commissars. As you all know, every unit of that army was controlled by the political Commissars. So you can say that the Communist Party in China had at least a part of the army even before 1927. It was only after the split between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists in the spring of 1927 that some of the Communist-influ-

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enced commanders broke away from the Nationalist ranks and started a separate Red Army.

So the Chinese Communist Party has had a separate army for more than twenty-two years. That fact alone differentiates the Chinese Communist movement from the Communist parties in Germany, France, Italy, Britain or in the United States. It is this fact which justified Mr. Manuilsky in saying (Manuilsky is one of the famous leaders of Communism) as early as 1935 that the Communist Party in China was the most important Communist Party in the whole world, outside of Russia.

This is a most important thing. This Chinese Red Army in its early years achieved a strength of several hundreds of thousands, but after seven years of hard fighting, the Nationalist armies under Chiang Kai-shek succeeded in defeating the Red armies several times, and succeeded in reducing their strength to only "a few tens of thousands," in the sad, reluctant words of Mao Tze-tung himself. The Communist military strength was at its lowest in 1936.

This was the time, you will recall, when the Chinese Communists and their fellow travelers talked most loudly about a united front against Japan. And you remember when the Chinese Government took up the fight with Japan and, in 1937, the Communist armies were incorporated as a part of a national army to fight Japan, and they—the Communist armies—were financed and equipped by the government at the quota of 45,000 men and officers. A very small army, but throughout the eight years of China's war against Japan, this small Communist army of 45,000 men grew so rapidly that eight years later, on April 24, 1945, (that was 12 days after the death of your great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt) Mao Tze-tung was able to say in his political report to the Communist Party Congress, "As I am writing this report, the army of the party has reached 910,000 men in arms, plus 2,200,000 men in the People's Militia." That was a growth of 20 times in eight years, not counting the so-called People's Militia; from 45,000 to 910,000 in eight years.

This growth took place before the Red Army came into direct contact with the Russian troops. Less than a year later, when Chinese Communist armies were receiving direct aid in the form of Japanese surrendered arms and munitions, the Red Army soon claimed to have attained the numerical strength of over 1,700,000. And last August, when the Communists celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, its leaders proudly claimed that they had a regular army of 4,000,000 men.

Military Strength

My friends, it is this tremendous military strength of the Chinese Communist Party that has brought about the almost miraculous victory and conquest over Chiang Kai-shek's tired, demoralized and disheartened armies during the last few years and permit me to remind you, it is this same rapidly growing military strength that has doomed to failure all well-intentioned American proposals for peaceful settlement and political coalition with the Nationalist Government.

What the Chinese Communists wanted was the complete military conquest of China. The withdrawal of American troops from China, and the stoppage of American military aid to China only accelerated the Communist conquest. As General Wedemeyer said, as early as September, 1947, "Removal of American assistance, without removal of Soviet assistance, would certainly lay the country open to eventual Communist domination." Very prophetic words.

Your great General, George C. Marshall, who was in Nanking throughout the fifty days of the National Assembly which framed China's new Constitution, openly admitted in a formal statement on January 7, 1947, that the National Assembly (of which I was a member and the presiding officer) "has adopted a democratic constitution which in all major respects is in accordance with the principles laid down by the All-Party Political Consultative Conference of last January." That was the Political Consultative Conference which General Marshall tried hard to bring about. General Marshall went on to say, "It is unfortunate that the Communists did not see fit to participate in the Assembly, since the constitution that has been adopted seems to include every major point that they wanted."

Now, what use would the Communist leaders have for a democratic constitution? And, my friends, what could a democratic constitution accomplish in the face of an armed rebellion led by the Moscow-trained masters of war and sabotage, and backed by the unlimited strength of world Communism?

The constitution was proclaimed on Christmas, 1946, and the first Presidential and Vice Presidential elections under that constitution were not completed until the last days of April, 1948. Four months later the great military collapse began in Manchuria and in the whole of North China. Can we charge this collapse to the failure of a constitutional regime which, though quite honest and democratic, had only a few months' trial?

Now, my friends, I hope you will for-

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give me for indulging in so lengthy an explanation. You will notice I have no charged anybody for being solely responsible for China's collapse. It is a big thing, a military collapse. It is like a mountainside landslide. That is what has happened.

As an anti-Communist Chinese Liberal, I am more interested in the future of China than in the past events. I am sure you, as friends of China, are also interested in the future, in the future of my country and my people.

What then of the future? Allow me to say that China is down, but not out. (Applause) She is still fighting. Indeed, in the whole world today, she is the only country still fighting Communism. Let us not be too easily disheartened by the immediate difficulties which China must face today in her attempts to liberate the whole mainland from Communist domination.

I would like to share with you a few sentences from one of my learned American friends who is well known to Professor Creel and Professor McGovern here at the head table today. I may say that this is from Arthur Hummel, one of your greatest Sinologists. He wrote this letter to me last autumn, these words of encouragement which I want to share with you. He said, "I have thought often of you during these months of bewildering happenings in China, and earnestly hoped that you would not let yourself get discouraged by the momentarily bleak outlook. My historical sense convinces me—as I hope it does you—that the native scepticism and common sense of the Chinese people will reassert itself, as it so often has in other periods of their long history. I am convinced that this will happen much earlier than our gloomy political seers like to make us believe."

I feel that I can fully share in this historical optimism of my scholarly friend. I am particularly pleased by his emphasis on "the native scepticism and common sense" of my people. I am sure that by scepticism and common sense he means the common habit of the Chinese people to doubt everything until they are convinced of some reasonable ground for believing. My friends, that is the best protection against all forms of highly schematized and unintelligible bunk.

Now, add to that scepticism and common sense the other equally important trait of Chinese individualism by which I mean the inveterate ability to work hard under all conditions and in all climates, always with the clear objective of achieving free and independent living for one's self and for one's children. That is the Chinese individualism. Add that Chinese individualism to Chinese scepticism and common sense and you will have the best makeup for the Chinese rebel against the Communist Party.

Please do not dismiss these words as mere wishful thinking. Even in the last few months, even in the last few weeks, reports are reaching us from behind the Iron Curtain to the effect that the masses in China are already displaying silent apathy to their new conquerors. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent whom I quoted before says, "It is safe to say that the wealthiest and poorest Chinese are the severest critics of the Chinese Communists, while the great mass in between these maintain for the most part a passive discontent. The only Chinese really contented under the new regime would appear to be the Communist leaders, the party hacks, most of whom now have important jobs, and the Army."

It is surprising that this correspondent should refer to the poorest Chinese as the severest critcis of the regime. He goes on to say, "The coolies are feeling the pinch, and making little effort to disguise their feelings . . . Referring to the talk in the newspapers and over the radio about everything belonging to the people and everything being done for the good of the people, these grumblers comment, 'We are not the people. The Liberation Army are the people'."

Now here you have the beginning of the process of debunking by Chinese common sense and scepticism. It is true that a police state can very well take care of such forms of apathy or even undisguised opposition, but it is safe to view these grumblings of the poor people of China as a part of the shape of things to come.

Before I conclude I have a word to say about a question that I know you are all itching to ask me: What can the United States best do to help China now?

You noticed that I have not laid the blame lightly upon my own people, but I think there is very little that you can do now. However, there is one thing that the American people can do which will be most helpful to the cause of non-Communist, anti-Communist China, to the cause of free China, and that is to take the question of China out of your national politics. Take the China question out of partisan politics, and place it together with the Marshall Plan for Europe, and the Atlantic Pact, on the same bi-partisan and non-partisan level.

It is no use to blame anybody these days, no use to make China the football being kicked by political opponents on the floors in the Congress or elsewhere. It will only be when the problem of China is taken out of partisan politics —then and not until then—that there can be worked out a China policy which will

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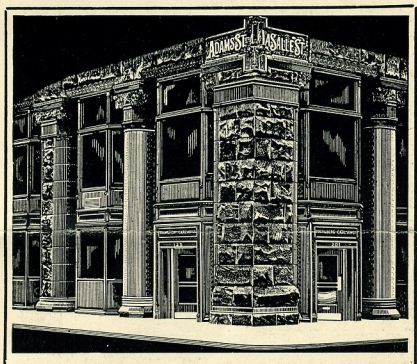

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be the result of impartial and dispassionate thinking and deliberation.

As a very humble but very earnest suggestion for a beginning of a non-partisan China policy, I beg to offer to you at least three non-controversial items.

Item Number 1: Non-recognition of the Communist regime in China. (Applause) This question was at one time highly controversial I understand, but it should no longer be controversial after the 14th of January, 1950, when the United States Government formally ordered the withdrawal of all American consular personnel from Communist China. So the first item is moral support to China in the form of non-recognition of the Communist regime in China.

Item Number 2: The acceptance of President Truman's January 5th statement on Formosa, to the effect that China is fully entitled to exercise authority and sovereignty over Formosa by right of the joint Cairo declaration of December, 1943, and by right of the Potsdam declaration of July, 1945, the provisions of which were accepted by Japan at the time of its surrender in September, 1945.

That is what we want to do—accept recognized China as fully entitled to make Formosa a province of China.

Item Number 3: The continuance of economic assistance to Free China, as President Truman said in his January 5th statement, and as the Congress has recently authorized in its bill to aid Korea and China.

My friends, with this moral support and with some effective aid, I believe Free China can maintain itself on its island bastions as the symbol and nerve center of Chinese resistance to the aggression and domination of world Communism.

Thank you. (Applause)

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RUSSIAN ADVISERS POUR INTO PEIPING

U. S. Aide, Now in Korea, Reports Influx—Asserts They Are Paid in American Dollars

SEOUL, Korea, March 4 (AP)—Russian advisers are streaming into Peiping, James D. Van Putten, who headed the United States information center in the Chinese Communist capital, said today.

Mr. Van Putten, en route home after closing the information center in Peiping, added that the numerous Russian advisers were drawing their pay in United States dollars.

Mr. Van Putten, 51 years of age, arrived at Inchon, Korea, Thursday aboard the steamship Yochow from Tientsin. With him were his assistant, Richard McCarthy, 29, and their families, and Barbara Myers, 26, secretary of the Tientsin consulate staff.

One thousand Russians attended Premier Stalin's birthday party at Peiping, Mr. Van Putten said he had been told by Chinese friends.

"And these were only the top ones," Mr. McCarthy added during a news conference.

They said that the United States consular officials expected to leave Peiping and Tientsin this month but that they did not know the plans of the Shanghai group. All American diplomatic personnel have been ordered out of Communist China by the State Department.

A Communist system of residential permits was putting the squeeze on foreigners in Peiping, Mr. Van Putten said. The forty Americans there had not been affected but some Germans had been refused housing accommodations and had been forced to leave.

Schools and universities were required to stress Communist indoctrination and 30 per cent of final grades depended upon these courses, Mr. Van Putten said.

Except for the youths, the Chinese still were friendly toward Americans, he said. But the Communists posted annoying regulations such as requiring the opening of packages before passing consular compound gate guards, and posting guards outside offices to report visitors.

The Communists were reported to be impoverishing some of the moneyed Chinese or uncooperative individuals by forcing them to buy victory bonds redeemable in five years.

U. S. Protests to London In Hong Kong Plane Issue

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 4—The United States has delivered a second protest to Britain over the Hong Kong court decision awarding ninety former Chinese Nationalist Airline planes to the Communist Government of Peiping, a British Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The protest was delivered through the United States Embassy here. The previous challenge of the Hong Kong decision was made by the United tSates Consul General in Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong court held that the planes—belonging to two former Chinese Nationalist-controlled airlines—were in fact Chinese property and should be turned over to the new Communist Government. The United States held they were American property through a purchase agreement between the Chinese Nationalist Government on Formosa and a company headed by Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault.

Mao Back in Peiping

LONDON, March 4 (UP)—The Communist New China News Agency announced today that Communist leader Mao Tze-tung and his delegation arrived in Peiping today from their Moscow visit.

Mr. Mao was greeted by Gen. Chu Teh, Communist Army commander in chief, and other high-ranking officials, the agency said.

Ambassadors or other representatives of Russia, Czechoslovakia, North Korea, Hungary and Poland also were at the station to greet Mr. Mao and his party.

Mr. Mao's Moscow visit resulted in a thirty-year friendship treaty with Russia.

London to Study Slum Problem

LONDON, March 4 (Reuters)—London authorities have ordered a new survey of the capital's slum problem. It is estimated that there are still 24,000 dwellings to be demolished. The survey should be completed by mid-April. Council officials will then discuss a plan to tackle the problem with Government departments. The war reduced the size of the problem, for many of the worst slum areas were wiped out by bombs.

COWEN CHIDES CRITICS OF U. S. AID IN MANILA

Special to The New York Times.

MANILA, March 4—Myron W. Cowen, United States Ambassador, spoke sharply today against statements in the Philippine Congress attributed to high Government officials that the United States had not fulfilled its commitments under the military assistance agreement with the Philippines.

Mr. Cowen said the total value of supplies and equipment issued by the United States to date to the Philippine Army, Air Force and Navy, was $163,543,297. Philippine military officials, including Secretary Ruperto Kangleon, of National Defense, and Gen. Mariano Castaneda, Army Chief of Staff, had testified before the House Military Affairs Committee that United States aid had been only about 70 per cent of that.

Mr. Cowen said the tendency of many officials to make inaccurate and deprecatory statements was having an unfortunate effect on public opinion in the United States. He added that "this type of treatment of America's honest and sympathetic efforts to help the Philippines is hurting the cause of the Filipinos."

MOSCOW ISSUES A DENIAL

Assails Report That Japanese Prisoners Were Held Up

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The Soviet news agency Tass denied tonight as "a vicious fabrication" a report that the repatriation of "reactionary elements" among Japanese prisoners had been delayed at the request of the Japanese Communist party. As transmitted by Moscow radio, the statement said:

"The Japanese radio and, following it, the British Reuter agency, has spread a report that in the Japanese Parliament a certain former prisoner of war has declared that, allegedly at the request of the Japanese Communist party, the Soviet Government had delayed the repatriation of 'reactionary elements' from among Japanese war prisoners.

"Tass is authorized to state that this absurd report is a vicious fabrication."

Hail Falls on Pyramids

CAIRO, Egypt, March 4 (AP)—Hail fell on the pyramids today. Historians said it was the thirteenth such storm in recorded history. The hail fell for about eight minutes.

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NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICE

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PLA 60 KILOS FROM LANCHOW

NORTHWEST CHINA FRONT, August 21—The People's Liberation Army advancing deep into Kansu Province took Taosha county seat on the highway sixty kilometres south of the provincial capital, Lanchow, on the 19th. This was the 35th county seat liberated since the First Field Army of the People's Liberation Army drove into Kansu Province.

Earlier, another People's Liberation Army force liberated Siho and Lihsien county seats farther south.

ACFL DENOUNCES WHITE PAPER

PEIPING, August 21—The All-China Federation of Labour issued the following statement on August 19 denouncing the White Paper of the United States State Department :

No matter how the policy of American imperialism is covered up and misrepresented in the White Paper, and no matter what forms this policy may take, it has only one aim—to reduce China into a colony of American imperialism. The Chinese working class and the broad masses of the Chinese people will never forget that, when Japan was frenziedly invading China, it was none other than American imperialism which transported large quantities of iron, steel, gasoline and munitions to help the Japanese invaders in slaughtering the Chinese people. After the Japanese surrender, it was none other than American imperialism which sent aeroplanes and naval vessels to help actively transport troops for Chiang Kai-shek to wage civil war in the liberated areas of Northeast, North, East and Central China. It was none other than American imperialism which gave large quantities of munitions and large sums of money to support Chiang Kai-shek in extending the civil war.

The aggressive policy of American imperialism towards China is, therefore, incompatible with the policy of the Chinese working class and the broad masses of the Chinese people to win independence, liberty, democracy, peace and unification. The aggressive forces of American imperialism in China cannot exist side by side with the forces of the Chinese working class and the broad masses of the people who are fighting for independence, liberty, peace, democracy and unification.

One of the important designs of American imperialism in publishing the White Paper is to sow discord between the fraternal friendship of China and the Soviet Union and sap the internal unity of the Chinese people, so as to attain its objective of opposing the Soviet Union and the Chinese people. The All-China Federation of Labour hereby notifies the American imperialists: you have again erred in your caculations. The Chinese working class and the broad masses of the Chinese people are well aware that the Soviet Union has since its establishment been the best friend of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation and that the Chinese people can attain independence, liberty, peace, democracy and unification

only by uniting against the aggression of American imperialism. Therefore, no matter what subtle forms are assumed by the aggressive policy of American imperialism towards China, the Chinese working class will never fall for them.

Ever since the Chinese working class appeared in the political arena of China, it has held aloft the brilliant banner of opposing imperialism and fought heroically for almost thirty years under the leadership of its vanguard—the Communist Party of China. Today it has grown so strong that it is powerful enough to unite the people throughout the country in wiping out all remnant forces of American imperialism in China. The Chinese working class led by the All-China Federation of Labour has also only one policy towards American imperialism. This policy is to further weld its own ranks, unite the people, and, together with the class brethren of the world led by the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by the working class of the Soviet Union, smash all aggressive schemes and war plans of American imperialism, and struggle for the construction of the new China and defending of world lasting peace and democracy.

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND GROUPS CONDEMN WHITE PAPER

PEIPING, August 21—Commenting on the American White Paper, leading members of democratic parties and groups here made statements exposing the designs of the United States government to undermine the democratic revolution of the Chinese people and calling for closer unity of all parties and groups to smash the attacks of American imperialism.

Li Chi-shen of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang points out that the White Paper has laid bare before the world the fierce countenance of imperialism which wants to enslave the Chinese people. He warns American imperialism that its scheme to foster evil forces to oppose and disrupt the people's regime is bound to fail.

"The Chinese people has grown so strong today that there can be no question of their being able to deal with the machinations of imperialists. We must however still raise our vigilance and answer these machinations with deeds."

Speaking of the outcries of the United States State Department about "Soviet imperialism," Li Chi-shen says, "American imperialism has forgotten its 'tail.'" He adds, "Has the Soviet Union committed any act of intervention in China's domestic affairs as American imperialism has done during the past three years? Has the Soviet Union helped the People's Liberation Army with money and arms as American imperialism has helped the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary government?"

Ma Hsu-lun of the China Association for Promoting Democracy states, "The White Paper is a criminal record of the many years of undermining and colonising China by American imperialism. It is a sharp lesson to those who still think that American imperialism has good intentions."

Peng Tse-min of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party points out, "The White Paper is the wailing of a greedy beast which has received a smashing blow. This beast is however still assuming a benevolent countenance to hide its final big conspiracy." "The Chinese people, the American people and peace-loving peoples of the world," he adds, "should face squarely the wild actions of American imperialism which endanger world peace."

Professor Hsu Teh-heng of the Chiu San (September Third) Society states that a dark scheme lies behind the publication of the White Paper at a time when the Chinese people is about to win nationwide victory. "American imperialism dreams of finding other tools to replace the Chiang Kai-shek bloc which is on the brink of complete doom. This is sure to meet with the indignation and opposition of the Chinese people."

Hu Yu-chih of the Chinese People's National Salvation Association points out, "American imperialism schemes to supply U.S. dollars, planes and guns to the Chinese reactionaries to kill the Chinese people and at the same time buy over some weak-kneed intellectuals, namely, so-called liberals or democratic individualists to deceive the Chinese people." This wishful scheme has foundered for American imperialism could never size up the strength of the people.

"We Chinese people, especially intellectuals, cannot beat imperialism in scheming," says Hu Yu-chih, "but if we use our fists against the scheming of American imperialism we are sure to win."

Tan Ping-shan of the Three People's Principles Comrades Association states that the White Paper reveals the intention of American imperialism to continue more open intervention in China's domestic affairs despite its repeated failures. "The countermeasure against this is to strengthen unity of democratic forces, consolidate and expand the democratic united front and especially stand firmly with the democratic front headed by the Soviet Union."

Speaking of the scheme of American imperialism to utilise "democratic individualists" to overthrow the people's democratic regime, Tsai Ting-kai of the China

Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy says, "This is really a dream." "The Chinese people have awakened and, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, they will surely smash all plots of American imperialism."

Chen Chi-yu of the China Chih Kung Tang is of the opinion that the White Paper reveals that American imperialism is directing Chiang Kai-shek to wage civil war so as to dominate all China. "After the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek, American imperialism now wants to utilise 'democratic individualists and liberals' to oppose the people's government. But the Chinese people will surely smash all such aggressive actions of American imperialism."

PEIPING-FOOCHOW TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE RESUMED

PEIPING, August 21—Telegraphic service between Peiping and the Fukien provincial capital Foochow resumed on the 19th, two days after the liberation of the city. Postal service between Shanghai and Foochow and other newly liberated areas in Fukien also resumed on the same day.

FOOCHOW LIBERATION EXPOSES TAIWAN TO PLA BLOWS

SHANGHAI, August 21—"The liberation of Foochow completely exposes Taiwan to blows from the advancing liberation army," says a congratulatory telegram of the East China Bureau of the Communist Party Central Committee to People's Liberation Army troops who captured Foochow. "It has eliminated the bulwark of Taiwan, stronghold of Kuomintang remnants for final desperate struggles and naval and air base for their criminal blockade."

"This will greatly expedite the final extermination of the enemy, the liberation of the entire country and the thorough smashing of the enemy sea and air blockade," continues the telegram.

It enjoined the People's Liberation Army troops to "wipe out swiftly all enemy remnants in Fukien Province and step up the accomplishment of preparatory work for the march on Taiwan and fight for the elimination of the last enemy stronghold and liberation of Taiwan."

NORTHEAST SSFA SENDS GREETINGS TO STALIN

MUKDEN, August 21—The first session of the Northeast Sino-Soviet Friendship Association sent greetings to Generalissimo Stalin on the 17th.

The message says, "The first session of the Northeast Sino-Soviet Friendship Association opens at a time when our Northeastern people are commemorating the fourth anniversary of 'August 15' of very important historical significance and jubilantly welcoming the new trade agreement reached between the Northeast and the Soviet Union. The delegates at the conference unanimously express their heart-felt thanks and salute for the friendly assistance which has always been rendered to the Chinese people by you and by the Soviet people led by you and especially for the historic achievements of the Soviet army which liberated the Northeast four years ago."

Led by Chairman Mao Tze-tung, the Chinese people have won basic victory and the coalition government for China will soon be established, says the message. "We pledge that we will strengthen and consolidate the lasting friendship of the Chinese and Soviet peoples and smash the subversive plots of imperialism and domestic reactionaries and all their activities in sowing discord and fight unswervingly for safeguarding Far Eastern peace. We firmly believe that, under your correct leadership, lasting world peace and people's democracy will certainly be attained."

Greetings were also sent on the same day by the session to Madame Sun Yat-sen, General Chou En-lai and other leading members of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association Preparatory Committee in Peiping.

NORTHEASTERN PEOPLE HONOUR FALLEN SOVIET ARMY MEN

TSITSIHAR, August 21—A cenotaph was erected by the Heilungkiang Provincial Government for Soviet army men who fell during the anti-Japanese war to liberate the Chinese people at rail town Angangki, south of Tsitsihar on the 15th. Seven hundred officials of the people's government, railway workers and Soviet citizens laid wreaths on the cenotaph on that day, the fourth anniversary of the Japanese surrender.

"The Soviet Union is China's most faithful friend," said Yu Yi-fu, Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government. "The Soviet people not only supported us morally, but died on Chinese soil to bring liberation to the Chinese people. This is an expression of internationalism of the Soviet people."

The cenotaph built in memory of fallen Soviet army men in Chengteh, capital of Jehol Province, was repaired on August 15 after it was damaged by fleeing Kuomintang troops last year.

CHEKIANG PEOPLE'S GOV'T INAUGURATED

HANGCHOW, August 21—The People's Government of Chekiang Province was formed on the 19th with Tan Chen-lin as chairman of the provincial government.

CHANGSHA MILITARY CONTROL COMMITTEE FORMED

CHANGSHA, August 21—The Changsha Military Control Committee of the People's Liberation Army was formed on the 19th by order of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee. Hsiao Chin-kwang and Wang Shou-tao and Chen Ming-jen were appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

HANKOW PAPER COMMENTS CHENG CHIEN'S UPRISING

HANKOW, August 21—"Although the complete liberation of China does not require the expenditure of very much effort and time, the revolt of Generals Cheng Chien and Chen Ming-jen at Changsha against the Kuomintang will, undoubtedly, help to hasten the collapse of Kuomintang remnant forces," stated an editorial of the Hankow *Changkiang Daily* commenting on the liberation of Changsha. The uprising of ex-Kuomintang Generals Cheng Chien and Chen Ming-jen took place in Changsha when People's Liberation Army troops had opened the gates to Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow and were pressing on Changsha, Hengyang and other cities, pointed out the editorial.

The Kuomintang remnant forces, said the editorial, have now dwindled to a very small gang including Chiang Kai-shek, Li Tsung-jen, Pai Chung-hsi and Yen Hsi-shan who are attempting to put up dying struggles. The uprising of Cheng Chien and Chen Ming-jen shows that even among this small gang of Kuomintang remnants there are farsighted persons who are willing to cross over to the side of the people. Their revolt has pointed out a bright road to those who are still among the Kuomintang remnants.

CHINESE STUDENTS TO CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH ACTIVITIES

PEIPING, August 21—The All-China Student Federation has called on students throughout China to hold mass meetings to celebrate international youth activities. These activities are the International Youth and Student Festival, Tenth Summer World Student Athletic Games, Second Congress of World Democratic Youth and International Youth Day.

These international youth activities, says the circular of the federation, symbolise the great unity of world youth and students, and is a review of the mighty army of youth and students fighting for lasting peace, people's democracy, national independence and a happy future for youth. To appreciate fully the meaning of these activities, youth in China should learn from youth and students of the Soviet Union and the New Democracies.

The circular points out that the federation agrees fully with the recent decision of the Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League of China about the celebration of these international youth activities. It urges students in China to hold mass meetings or rallies whenever possible either separately or jointly with the New Democratic Youth League. Students unions are to organise discussions and parties and publish magazines and wall newspapers to publicise widely the heroic deeds of youth and students of the Soviet Union and the New Democracies.

SHANGHAI SCIENTISTS INVESTIGATE SHANTUNG INDUSTRIES

SHANGHAI, August 21—The industrial and mining investigation group of Shanghai scientists returned here last week after touring Shantung Province for over five weeks.

The investigation group visited many light and heavy industrial plants in Tsinan, Tsingtao and other cities and were deeply impressed by the rich industrial resources in Shantung. Some members of the group expressed their willingness to take part in the construction work of that province.

The group is preparing a report which will include suggestions on the expansion of the power supply, improvement of the heavy industrial equipment and training up of technicians.

40,000 PEOPLE LEFT NANKING TO TAKE UP PRODUCTION

NANKING, August 21—Over 40,000 people in Nanking have left for their native counties in June and July to take up productive work. Among them were former Kuomintang employees, stray Kuomintang soldiers and refugee landlords.

When Nanking was liberated, about 60,000 former Kuomintang government employees were left in the city. In order to lighten the public burden, the People's Government of Nanking encouraged them to take up useful occupations in the countryside and sent a part of them to study in the East China People's Revolutionary Academy.

An office of evacuation was set up under the Civil Affairs Bureau of the Nanking People's Government to help them return to their native places. Travelling expenses were given to those who were in difficulty. Service stations were set up in Hsuchow and Pengpu railway junctions to help them on their journey.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICE

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CHANGSHAN ISLANDS OFF SHANTUNG LIBERATED

TSINAN, August 22—The people's army liberated seven of the Changshan Islands lying off the Shantung coast of the Pohai Bay on the 12th.

The people's army captured one Kuomintang naval transport and two steam launches during the battle for the islands. About 1,500 Kuomintang troops were taken prisoner or killed and large quantities of military supplies were captured.

Changshan Islands, located between Port Chefoo and Port Arthur, had been used by the Kuomintang as a naval base to blockade the liberated North China coast.

99,180 KMT EFFECTIVES PUT OUT OF ACTION IN JULY

PEIPING, August 22—The People's Liberation Army inflicted a loss of 99,180 officers and men on the Kuomintang on the Northwest and Central China fronts in July, the first month in the fourth year of China's liberation war, according to a communique of the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army today. This number includes remnant Kuomintang troops captured in liberated Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Chekiang, South Kiangsu and North Fukien.

Of the Kuomintang losses, 60,970 were captured and 22,980 were killed or wounded. The rest revolted against the Kuomintang, crossed over to the People's Liberation Army or accepted reorganisation into the People's Liberation Army.

One high-ranking Kuomintang officer crossed over to the People's Liberation Army and sixteen were taken prisoner.

Kuomintang regular army units wiped out include one army group headquarters, three army headquarters, eight entire divisions, one divisional headquarters, four entire regiments and eleven entire battalions.

Seventy county seats and cities were liberated by the People's Liberation Army in July bringing the total number of liberated county seats and cities to 1,131.

War materials captured by the People's Liberation Army in July included 847 artillery pieces, 3,815 heavy and light machine-guns, 45,459 rifles, carbines and pistols, 11,599,000 rounds of ammunition, 37,700 hand grenades, 47 motor vehicles, 74 radio sets and one LST.

STATEMENT OF ACDWF ON WHITE PAPER

PEIPING, August 22—The All-China Democratic Women's Federation issued the following statement denouncing the White Paper of the United States State Department:

On behalf of the broad masses of Chinese women, we denounce the White Paper published by the American State Department on August 5. The White Paper fully lays bare the true aggressive countenance of American imperialism and has made clear that the United States imperialist government is implacably hostile to the mighty growth of the people's democratic forces in China. Hence we should raise our vigilance, continue to resist and guard against any American imperialist plot.

We Chinese women remember the Shen Chung incident in Peiping (editor's note: when Shen Chung, a coed of Peking University, was raped by a member of the U.S. armed forces on Christmas Eve, 1946). We also remember the mass violation of Chinese women in Hankow on August 7, 1948, as well as other humiliating and bitter incidents suffered by Chinese women at the hands of American imperialists. The Chinese women will also never forget how American imperialists used planes, tanks, guns and carbines and other

weapons to commit crimes of slaughtering our fathers and brothers, husbands and sons, rendering us homeless and depriving us of means of support.

Now American-made planes are still bombing the liberated areas, American-made war vessels are blockading our seaports, and American-trained secret agents are carrying out subversive activities in the liberated areas. The aggressive policy of American imperialism is incompatible with the interests of Chinese women.

Owing to long-term destruction of imperialists and the Kuomintang and temporary natural calamities, people are encountering some difficulties in their livelihood. But the broad masses of the Chinese women decidedly do not want the so-called aid of imperialism—sugar coated poison. We need international friendship and help but not from United States imperialism. We need the help of the Soviet Union and the new democratic countries of Southeast Europe and all other democratic forces in the world and at the same time want to learn their experiences in struggle and productive construction work.

Not a few difficulties lie ahead, but the industrious and hard working Chinese women who have surmounted past difficulties are confident that, by working with thrift and industry together with broad masses of the Chinese people, they can crash through the material difficulties brought about by imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries.

We hereby notify the United States imperialist: the broad masses of Chinese women will together with the Chinese people firmly fight against all your plots. We believe that, since your old plots have failed, your new ones will also inevitably fail.

NORTHEAST PEOPLE'S GOV'T TO BE SET UP SOON

MUKDEN, August 22—The Northeast People's Congress, whose task is to form the Northeast People's Government, opened here yesterday. The Northeast Administrative Council, which has been the highest administrative body in Manchuria, will cease to function when the Northeast People's Government comes into existence after this congress.

Yun Tze, Chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government, pointed out in his address that the opening of the congress is "a great event in the history of the Northeast. It symbolises the thorough liberation of the Northeast and the further consolidation and strengthening of the administration in Manchuria."

Attended by more than three hundred delegates from all parts of Manchuria, the Northeast People's Congress, expected to last six days, will elect members of the people's government, discuss the government work report made by Lin Feng, Chairman of the Northeast Administrative Council, and an administrative programme by Kao Kang, Secretary of the Northeast Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and pass the organisation principles of the Northeast People's Government.

Citizens in the villages, towns and cities of Manchuria began electing representatives to the congress when the Northeast Administrative Council decided to call the congress last June. Elections were completed by mid-July.

SHANGHAI PRAGUE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE INAUGURATED

SHANGHAI, August 22—Telegraphic service between Shanghai and Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, started on August 15, making the first telegraphic communication between Shanghai and the new democratic countries in East Europe.

CHANGSHA WORKERS SWIFTLY RESTORE COMMUNICATIONS

CHANGSHA, August 22—Workers have after Changsha's liberation swiftly repaired about 150 kilometres of the Hankow-Canton Railway between Changsha and Milo townlet to the north and Lukow townlet to the south.

Thirty-two locomotives, 240 wagons and 200 tons of locomotive spare parts and lubricating oil were preserved for the People's Liberation Army by rail workers who removed vital parts from the locomotives and dislocated sections of rail tracks to prevent the Kuomintang from using them.

To frustrate the driving away of trucks and buses by Pai Chung-hsi's troops, the workers of the machine shop of the Hunan Highway Company took away the key parts from 100 trucks and hid them. Within ten days of the city's liberation, the workers refitted forty of these trucks and repaired another fifty old trucks.

Telegraphic and telephone wires from Changsha to Pingkiang and Yoyang county seats have quickly restored by Changsha workers. Postal and telegraphic services with Shanghai and Hankow have been restored.

Stories of how Changsha workers outwitted Pai Chung-hsi's order to evacuate machinery and materials to Hengyang are going the round in the city.

On July 18 when warlord Pai Chung-hsi fled from Changsha, he left behind an order to leave an empty city to the advancing People's Liberation Army. But this order

was never carried out by the workers in the city.

Day and night, armed pickets organised by the workers protected the machinery against Kuomintang sabotage. Post office workers even organised a fire brigade to protect the machines, materials and archives.

Telegraphic workers carefully wrapped up 100 tons of vital machinery and machines and hid them away at night in their own homes or far out in the suburbs.

When Pai Chung-hsi insisted on the carrying out of his order, they played for time by saying that they were still dismantling and wrapping up the machinery.

Pai, however, became impatient and sent his troops to enforce the order. The telegraphic workers this time packed scrap iron into the cases which were carried away by the Kuomintang troops.

MODEL FIGHTERS AND WORKERS ELECTED BY SHANGHAI GARRISON ARMY

SHANGHAI, August 22—A meeting to elect war heroes and model workers was held by an army of the People's Liberation Army forces garrisoning Shanghai early this month. It was pointed out at the meeting that, during the last three years, 15,000 commanders and fighters of this army have rendered meritorious service to the people, and it has produced 1,500 model workers, 250 people's heroes and 130 model units.

This army annihilated over 180,000 enemy troops during this period though the army had less than 22,000 men when it was formed. It also captured over 1,000 artillery pieces, 6,000 machineguns and 70,000 rifles and pistols during the same period.

Among the heroes cited for outstanding action was 52-year-old Cheng Wen-yu who won the title of model Communist Party member. He joined the revolution 17 years ago and has been wounded five times. He distinguished himself in strictly observing People's Liberation Army policy and discipline during the last few years. Another hero was young commander Chang Hsi-chun who was wounded seven times. Among model workers was a girl head of radio operators.

These heroes and model workers received orders and medals from the army and were warmly congratulated by students and workers attending the meeting.

SHANGHAI IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS TO TRADE THROUGH N. CHINA

SHANGHAI, August 22—Shanghai import and export firms are planning to export assorted goods, springs, straw hat plaits, porcelain and peppermint oil through the North China Foreign Trade Bureau for export permits.

Many companies in Shanghai are sending their staff members to Hopei, Honan, Shantung, Anhwei, Chekiang and North Kiangsu to study market conditions and make purchases. Cigarette paper, aluminum foil and printing ink have been transported to North China to exchange for egg yolk and wool.

CHAHAR PRODUCING MORE GRAIN AND WOOL

KALGAN, August 22—The volume of trade between Chahar Province and North China has been steadily mounting since the reopening of the Peiping-Kalgan railway a few months ago. State-owned trading companies are playing no small role in bringing about this trade growth.

Chahar Province has during the past six months exported 100,000 tons of grain and great quantities of wool, hide, fur and large numbers of live stock to Peiping and Tientsin. The Chahar state-owned trading company alone has moved out of the province 160 tons of wool, while bringing in 760,000 bolts of cloth and great quantities of finished goods from Tientsin and other North China cities. This helped to bring about economic revival in Peiping and Tientsin.

Situated on the fringe of the Gobi Desert, Chahar is an important agricultural and livestock raising province. Most of its wool, fur, hide and bristles are finding their way to Tientsin for shipment to Chinese and foreign ports. Chahar export trade had dropped considerably before the Kuomintang was driven out of the province.

SUMMER HOEING COMPLETED IN MANCHURIA

MUKDEN, August 22—Peasants in Manchuria have completed summer hoeing which lasted about two and a half months. This is important in ensuring the increase of agricultural output as planned by the people's government.

During this hoeing season, more fertilisers were applied than last year in most of the rice fields in Liaotung, Kirin and Sungkiang Provinces. Over 200,000 acres of cotton in Manchuria have been hoed three times and are shooting up.

In North Manchuria and Jehol Province, half of the women population took part in the hoeing. Army men, government functionaries and Communist Party cadres also helped the peasants in the hoeing. Students went to the countryside during their summer vacation to help in farm work.

Locusts which appeared in over fifty counties in Central Manchuria were wiped out at the beginning of this month. In North

Manchuria, the peasants dug wells to irrigate the thirsty land which suffered from drought before rain fell in the latter half of July. 950,000 acres of crops which suffered from drought or locusts have been replanted with seeds loaned by the people's government.

ORDERS FOR TAIYUAN PRODUCTS INCREASE

TAIYUAN, August 22—More orders for industrial products are being received by the state-owned Taiyuan Light and Heavy Industries Administration. The demand for Taiyuan matches and cigarettes is increasing in the countryside.

Orders for large quantities of rails, spikes and other materials have been placed with the Northwest Iron and Steel Company in Taiyuan by the Railway Department of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee. The North China People's Government purchased 5,000 tons of cement from the Taiyuan Cement Company recently. The first consignment of fifteen truck-loads of industrial goods started out from the city for Sian on the 11th.

BRIEF NEWS

New Hunan Daily, organ of the Hunan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, began publication in Changsha on August 15.

* * *

A joint shipping office for steamers sailing along the Yangtze River will be formed on September 1 by over ten private shipping companies, including San Peh and Min Sen Steam Navigation Companies.

* * *

Over 6,000 tons of coal have been transported to Shanghai recently by the East China Coal Company for the public utilities and factories there. Another 5,000 tons are expected to arrive at Shanghai soon.

* * *

A transportation contract was made between the Central China Trading Company and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company in Shanghai to ensure the interflow of goods and materials between Central and East China.

* * *

Owners of private factories and companies in Peiping will soon visit Kalgan, Tatung, Shihchiachuang, Tehchow and Taiyuan to investigate market conditions in those places.

* * *

Over 1,900 tons of eggs, over 70 tons of wool, more than 100 tons of castor bean and large quantities of other products of Suiyuan Province have been transported by the Provincial Trading Company to Peiping, Tientsin and Shihchiachuang in July in exchange for industrial goods.

Corrections: "Seven hundred officials of the people's government . . ." in item "Northeastern People Honour Fallen Soviet Army Men" in yesterday's release should read: "Five thousand officials . . ."

The sentence "A new system of taxation was introduced under which the rich pays heavier taxes than the poor, and the people in old liberated areas pay heavier taxes than the people in newly liberated areas" in the item "General Chen Yi Reports on Work in Shanghai" in our release on August 18 should have been translated "A new system of taxation was introduced under which the rich should pay heavier taxes. The bearing of a much heavier burden by old liberated areas than newly liberated areas should be reasonably adjusted."

NEW POSTAL RATES FOR NORTH CHINA

(Effective from 20th August, 1949)

Classification	Domestic		International	Unit for calculation
	Local	Other District		
A.—Ordinary Postage:	$	$	$	
Letters	30.00	50.00	250.00	Up to 20 grams.
Postcards	20.00	30.00	150.00	Per article.
Samples	50.00 *Within District*		250.00	Up to 125 grams.
Newspapers	12.00	42.00	250.00	Up to 125 ,,
Printed Matter	13.00	45.00	250.00	Up to 125 ,,
B.—Special Postage (In addition to ordinary postage):				
Registration fee	150.00		800.00	Per article.
Registered express fee	200.00		1,000.00	,, ,,
Ordinary express fee	50.00		300.00	,, ,,
Acknowledgment of receipt fee	100.00		500.00	,, ,,
Tracer fee	100.00		500.00	,, ,,

REMARKS: Letters and postcards for Hongkong and Macao are franked according to the domestic rates of postage, for other categories of mail matter as well as other fees the international rates of postage are to apply.

NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICE

Daily News Release

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U.S. WHITE PAPER CONDEMNED BY ALL CIRCLES

PEIPING, August 23—Prominent Chinese and trade unionists here continued to voice their condemnation of the American White Paper. Huang Yen-pei, member of the Standing Committee of the Democratic National Reconstruction Association, states, "The democracy of individualism played up by American imperialism is bogus democracy," and adds that it is really the dream of American imperialism to make use of "democratic individualist" parties and groups in an anti-Soviet war. "The very name of democratic individualism is absurd enough, and even more so when it is employed for slandering the democratic parties and groups."

"Large-scale American aid to Chiang Kai-shek has during the past three years, directly or indirectly, killed countless Chinese," he says. "The Chinese people will clearly write every Chinese sacrificed to the account of American imperialism."

Chu Hsueh-fan, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Labour, points out that American imperialism had once dreamt of enslaving the Chinese people through the Kuomintang reactionaries. This has gone bankrupt. Now it is dreaming of utilising so-called "democratic individualists" to revive her aggressive forces in China. "However, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, have grown unprecedentedly strong and we are fully confident that the second dream of American imperialism will collapse like her first one."

Chu Hsueh-fan continues, "The Chinese working class under the leadership of the Communist Party is dealing a merciless rebuff to American imperialism by promoting economy measures, developing production and intensifying the counter-blockade struggle."

Liu Ning-yi, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Labour and Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, states, "The White Paper admits that American imperialists scheme to disrupt China from the outside by blockade, and from the inside by planting fifth columnists in China."

"The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, have, through long years of hard struggle against imperialism and feudalism, united to form an invincible force. Peoples of Asia and of the whole world are furthermore united. All imperialist schemes will be smashed to pieces by the people."

Liu Ning-yi points out, "The coming trade union conference of Asian and Australasian countries will decide on steps to be taken by workers in these countries to fight imperialist aggression and oppression. The consolidated force of the working class in these countries and in the whole world will safeguard the democracy and peace of Asia and the world."

Hsiao Ming, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Peiping Trade Union Council, denounces the White Paper as a historical record of American imperialist aggression on China. "Since we have overcome our past difficulties and obstacles, we can also overcome any obstacle that lies in front of us."

Chao Chan-kwei, labour hero elected in Yenan, says that the White Paper is full of "devil talk." "It matters little whether it is the White Paper or black paper. We working class of China will struggle against imperialism to the end. United with the working class of the whole world, we will defeat imperialism."

PEOPLE WELCOME LIBERATORS OF CHANGSHAN ISLANDS

TSINAN, August 23—People's Liberation Army troops were warmly welcomed by the local population all along their 210-kilometre march northeastward from Weihsien to liberate Changshan Islands.

Despite rain and scorching sun, people turned out to greet them with slogans, songs and *yangko* dances. The people in Yehsien county town crowded the streets from morning till night to see the People's Liberation Army marching through the town.

When the people's troops rested in a village at night, women vied with each other to wash the fighters' clothings, men offered them fresh fruits and children fetched water for them. At a townlet near Yehsien, an artillery unit was held up as the inhabitants enquired about the People's Liberation Army units which had stayed there one or two years ago.

This vast demonstration of popular support further raised the high morale of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army. Despite their long march, they launched the attack on Changshan Islands on the night of August 11 and captured seven of the islands in one day's time.

HISTORIC SOUTHWARD DRIVE CONDUCTED THROUGH DIFFICULT TERRAIN

PEIPING, August 23—The historic southward drive into South China of the People's Liberation Army took place through China's back-breaking terrain. While some units struck southward through the plains and valleys and along the highways and railways, other units including artillery often went off the beaten path across towering peaks to outflank and sweep down on the enemy.

A unit of the Third People's Field Army marched more than 300 miles across two provinces, Chekiang and Kiangsi, and scaled mountains in the summer heat and rains to liberate Foochow, provincial capital of Fukien Province, a week ago.

This unit started out in early July and marched at the average speed of three to five miles per hour though each fighter had to carry a full equipment of more than fifty pounds.

Long files of men and animals in dozens of columns wound over the Wuyishan, a chain of mountains running along the boundary between Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces. Artillery pieces had to be drawn across rapids and across peaks towering 1,500 metres high. Very often the artillery had to be taken down from the pack animals and carried piece by piece across the mountain trails.

Slipping down steep parts, the fighters picked themselves up again and caught up with their ranks. In the rains and under the blazing heat, their cloth shoes broke into pieces but they still marched on with unslackening pace. The fighters often took off their uniforms soaked with sweat to wring them dry and put them on again. They had to camp on mountain tops where they could only live on a fare of rice and salt water for many days.

To speed up the advance, an engineering battalion repaired 28 bridges destroyed by the Kuomintang and built or restored more than 120 miles of roads. Very often the people's fighters had to plunge into rapids to erect the bridges.

But the people's fighters knew what they were tackling. Long before their march, they had discussed on their historic mission of liberating all China. Possible difficulties which might crop up on the way were envisaged and prepared for. Many fighters worked out their plans for conquering difficulties and distinguishing themselves in action against the enemy.

The spirits of the people's fighters were up to their stupendous task. Their marching songs rang through steep canyons, and defiles. They performed one-act plays and gave burlesque shows on mountain tops and at resting places. Their slogans could be seen in out-of-way spots and turnings, encouraging them forward on to Foochow.

In Central China, the spearhead of columns of the Fourth People's Field Army had to scale the Tsingling Mountains which are the greatest mountains of China outside the Tibetan Plateau. Their objective was to take

three important towns on the Yangtze River to throw open the way into Hunan Province and South China. This spearhead was composed of people's fighters who had marched all the way south from Manchuria.

They scaled the Shihku heights which are over 1,500 kilometres high with a more than 50 degrees slope. They passed through wild country cut with deep impassable gorges.

Heavy rains fell and they sloshed on through mud up to their ankles. From lonely cottages, peasants called to them, "Take a rest, it's raining too hard." Pausing only to express their thanks, the people's troops moved on. Even the tough horses carrying packs and artillery began to show signs of fatigue and limp while their horseshoes had to be fastened twice a day.

They had to pass through a 12-mile long canyon. In certain parts, the rain flooded the canyon to breast high but the fighters waded on moved by only one thought, "Hasten on! Knock the enemy out!"

This was how the first spearhead marched sixty miles within thirty hours without even stopping to take food across the Tsingling Mountain to sweep down on the surprised enemy. Quickly, the strategic river ports Shasi and Ichang were taken and the way was open for the advance of the People's Liberation Army into South China.

SHANGHAI'S INDUSTRY TO PRODUCE FOR HOME MARKET

SHANGHAI, August 23—Shanghai industry is being gradually geared to produce for China's vast domestic market.

Many Shanghai factories are now working out new production plans in response to the recent people's government's call "Smash the enemy blockade, and build a new Shanghai." The heavy industrial plants are planning to produce internal combustion engines and farm machinery for the villages, and lathes and automatic hammers for smithies which make tools for the peasantry.

The New China Engineering Company, which used to make pumps for urban apartment houses, has decided to manufacture irrigation pumps for the vast agricultural regions in the interior. It is also turning out coal gas engines which are replacing the gasoline and diesel engines. The coal gas engines are suitable for use in boats, mines and power plants.

The Hsingya Steel Works is also planning to make farm tools. According to the manager of the works, the peasants in East China alone need 100 tons of farm implements monthly. Another company has a plan to make generators and electric motors which are now in great demand by the coal mines in North and Central China.

To solve the cotton shortage problem, many textile mills in Shanghai are sending agents to cotton areas throughout China to procure cotton. Some of the mills are contemplating moving to the cotton growing regions. Several silk mills which manufactured fine and costly fabrics for export in the past, are now making cheaper products for the broad masses of the people and the peasantry.

Like many other industries, the paper manufacturing industry is now having a bigger market because of the absence of foreign competition. Tobacco factories in Tientsin and other cities are now using Shanghai-made instead of imported cigarette paper.

SHANGHAI PRODUCING SYNTHETIC FUEL

SHANGHAI, August 23—Initial success has been made by many Shanghai firms in overcoming the gasoline shortage created by the Kuomintang blockade.

The China Vegetable Oil Company in Shanghai, which conducted motor oil experiments in the interior provinces during the anti-Japanese war, succeeded in producing synthetic gasoline and diesel oil from cotton seed oil in July. The company is now turning out 24 pounds of synthetic motor fuel and a large quantity of lubricants from every 100 pounds of cotton seed oil. The synthetic gasoline and diesel oil produced are almost comparable to imported products from the United States.

The Shanghai Engineering Company has turned out a gasoline saving gadget for automobiles. Tests conducted by truck drivers of the People's Third Field Army show that this

gadget cuts down gasoline consumption by 15.9 per cent. Transportation companies in Shanghai are now installing the new gadget on their cars.

Experiments on synthetic fuel are also being conducted in Hangchow by Professor Li Shou-heng of the Chekiang University and several engineers under the direction of the Industrial Department of the Hangchow Municipal Government, which is also encouraging the distillation of alcohol and use of charcoal gas instead of gasoline.

RAILWAY WORKERS DECORATED FOR OUTSTANDING WORK

PEIPING, August 23—Many workers have received medals from the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee for outstanding service in constructing and running Liberated China's railways. These men, who were "insignificant wage-slaves" under the Japanese or Kuomintang, have become well-known labour heroes whose names are making headlines in the daily papers.

Among them is Chen Chih-chiu, a 38-year-old worker in a railway workshop in Manchuria. He distinguished himself in the repair of a railway tunnel which was badly wrecked by the fleeing Kuomintang army. Because of his planning and the new tools he invented, the repairs on the tunnel was completed twenty days ahead of schedule. He also put in shape two boilers which Japanese engineers had regarded as beyond repair.

Labour hero Tu Hsien-yang is the engine driver of the train "Iron Bull" well-known for making a run of more than 106,000 kilometres without stopping for a major overhaul. Another labour hero is locomotive engineer Chang Chung-yieh whose locomotive made a record-breaking run of over 110,000 kilometres without an overhaul.

SHANTUNG HAS MORE HIGHWAYS THAN PRE-WAR

TSINAN, August 23—Shantung Province has now 5,800 kilometres of highway open to traffic. This exceeds the total length of serviceable motor-roads in the province before the outbreak of the anti-Japanese war in 1937.

Ditches had been dug along the roads by people's guerrillas who fought the Japanese behind the enemy lines. After the Japanese surrender, peasants filled up the ditches and restored the roads. When Shantung again became a battlefield as Kuomintang troops attacked the province, the motor-roads fell into disrepair or were disrupted by the Kuomintang army. Several thousand kilometres of highway were destroyed by Kuomintang troops in central and southern Shantung.

The people's government began a gigantic road repair project as soon as the Kuomintang invaders were driven away. Tens of thousands of peasants, who were left without a means of subsistence by the wholesale looting of the Kuomintang army, were employed by the people's government in a work-relief program to repair the roads. This cost the government enormously in cash and grain, but the starving population was saved from death and the roads were swiftly restored. More than 2,000 kilometres of motor-roads and hundreds of bridges were repaired during the first half of this year. Many roads which fell into disuse before the anti-Japanese war were also restored.

The People's Government of Shantung is making a blueprint to build new highways which will connect the ports and inland towns in the province.

FIRST MECHANISED FARM SET UP IN CHAHAR

KALGAN, August 23—The first large-scale government-operated mechanised farm in Chahar Province began installation and building work early this month near Kung-hwei village, about 80 kilometres northwest of Kalgan. The farm will cover an area of from 23,300 to 33,300 acres which will be entirely ploughed by machines.

The first batch of ten tractors has already arrived at the farm from Tientsin and over 200 tractors are expected to arrive at Kalgan in the coming spring.

Another mechanised farm is also planned to be set up in North Chahar.

60,000 PEOPLE LEFT TSINGTAO TO WORK

TSINGTAO, August 23—Sixty thousand refugees in Tsingtao have been helped to return home by the People's Municipal Government up to August 3. These refugees consist of landlords, rich farmers and those who had been misled by Kuomintang propaganda to take refuge in Tsingtao.

When Tsingtao was liberated in early June, there were about 290,000 such refugees in the port and 120,000 of them were jobless and could not earn their living. Most of the refugees have now left for their home villages or home towns to take up useful occupations. Landlords and rich farmers will receive their share of land and helped to earn a means of living through labour.

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LAST KMT NAVAL FOOTHOLD ALONG N. CHINA COAST ELIMINATED

TSINAN, August 24—The last foothold of the Kuomintang navy along the North China coast was eliminated with the liberation of all the Changshan Islands off the Shantung coast. After taking seven of the islands on the 12th, the People's Liberation Army struck northwards and captured the remaining six islands of the Changshan group on the 20th.

A joint telegram of the Shantung Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Liberation Army Shantung Military Headquarters and the Shantung People's Government to the people's army men who took part in the campaign said, "This victory has dealt a heavy blow to the schemes of American imperialism and Kuomintang reactionaries to blockade our sea communications."

"This victory," the telegram continued, "not only marks the complete elimination of the enemy on land and sea of Shantung Province but also shows that the Kuomintang reactionaries aided by American imperialism will meet defeat both on land and sea."

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LUKFUNG IN KWANGTUNG LIBERATED

PEIPING, August 24—The Kwangtung People's Liberation Army liberated Lukfung county seat, 110 kilometres southwest of Swatow, on the 16th.

11,900 KMT TROOPS KNOCKED OUT IN KANSU PROVINCE

NORTHWEST CHINA FRONT, August 24—The First Field Army of the People's Liberation Army put out of action over 11,900 Kuomintang troops under Ma Pu-fang and Ma Hung-kwei in Northwest China from July 24 to August 11, according to the war communique of this army. Among them 2,539 were killed or wounded, 5,898 were taken prisoner and 3,466 crossed over to the People's Liberation Army.

Within the same period, 23 county seats were captured of which 20 are in Kansu Province.

War materials captured included 65 artillery pieces, 227 light and heavy machine-guns and 3,948 rifles.

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DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE DENOUNCES WHITE PAPER

PEIPING, August 24—The headquarters of the China Democratic League has issued a statement entitled "Denouncement of the White Paper of United States Imperialism," which appeared in Peiping's dailies today.

The statement begins, "After having read the White Paper on 'United States Relations With China' published by the reactionary Truman government of the United States on August 5, we have come to this conclusion: the United States has been carrying out aggression on China incessantly during the past century, and this aggression has increased in intensity during the last five years.

Today, she is hatching plans of further aggression on China."

The White Paper contends that the "United States open door policy," "most favoured nation clause" and "equality of opportunity" were American efforts against foreign intervention in China during the past century. But in reality, says the Democratic League, they were American aggression on China. For example, "the open door policy" forced other imperialist powers, which came to China earlier than the United States, to give United States imperialism a share of the spoils in China.

The League's statement analyses United States aggression on China which became more intensified during the last five years from 1945 to 1949 when Hurley, Marshall, Wedemeyer and Leighton Stuart were active in China. They had only one common and sole mission: tighten control over China and turn her into a semi-colony monopolised by American imperialism and an anti-Soviet and anti-Communist base. The rich materials in the White Paper have made this very clear.

The so-called encouragement about consultation and mediation in China by the United States are in fact a piece of deception, says the statement. "The Democratic League took part in these events and we probably can see more clearly than other people."

The Democratic League states that the new machinations of the United States will take the following forms in China:

1. Using Chinese to disrupt China. This is what Acheson calls encouraging so-called "democratic individualists" or, in other words, finding other lackeys to create disturbances in China. Thanks must however be offered to the White Paper for making Chinese intellectuals see clearly the tricks of Marshall, Hurley, Wedemeyer and Leighton Stuart in China. Because they love their country, the real democratic individualists in China will never become stooges of United States imperialism. "We believe that Chinese democratic individualists will stand under the banner of new democracy and struggle for the thorough overthrow of United States aggression."

The attempts of Acheson and company to sow discord are however futile. The Chinese people see clearly that the Soviet Union is a friendly country which treats them on a footing of equality and that the United States is the enemy which invades China."

2. Ganging together to plunder. The United States is now forming the "Pacific Union" and working hand in hand with Japanese fascism. These are measures of banding together to pillage. But, in doing so, United States imperialism is only digging its own grave because the people of the world do not want war.

3. Directly taking savage measures such as "economic blockade." "But the Chinese people are now firmly united, and have the courage and determination to fight imperialism to the last and overcome economic difficulties."

The Democratic League finally concludes: "The growing progressive forces of the American people will rise up against these reactionary and adventurous policies of aggression of the Truman government. The Chinese and American peoples should unite to smash the aggressive schemes of Truman, Acheson and company."

CHAIRMAN MAO TZE-TUNG GREETS CPUSA

PEIPING, August 24—Chairman Mao Tze-tung sent the following telegram of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of its founding:

Dear Comrades Foster and Dennis,

The Chinese Communists and Chinese labouring people warmly greet the thirtieth anniversary of the Communist Party of the United States of America. American Communists and progressives have, under the heavy oppression of American reactionary forces, struggled unswervingly for world peace, for democratic rights of American workers and American people and for true friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. This is a great inspiration and aid to the Chinese people and peoples of all countries in the world. The future of America belongs to you and the American people and not to the American reactionary forces who are outwardly strong but inwardly weak. Success to the struggle of your party and the

American people. Hail the ever strengthening unity between the working class and peoples of America and China.

Mao Tze-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. August 23, 1949.

TRADE UNION WORK CONFERENCE CLOSES

PEIPING, August 24—The National Trade Union Work Conference convened by the All-China Federation of Labour closed here on the 16th after a 25-day session. This was the first important labour conference held since the Sixth All-China Labour Congress which met in Harbin last August.

Two hundred fiftyfour delegates from 72 provinces, cities and districts took part in the conference. Among them were responsible cadres of the Chinese Communist Party and government organisations in addition to leading trade union workers.

The conference thrashed out measures for organising the workers to carry out economic and political construction work on a nationwide scale under the new situation. Among other important problems solved at the conference was the question of labour-capital relations under the new democratic regime.

Speakers at the conference included Chairman Mao Tze-tung, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee, Li Li-san, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Labour, Po Yi-po, Secretary of the North China Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Liu Ning-yi and Chu Hsueh-fan, Vice-Presidents of the All-China Federation of Labour.

Chairman Mao Tze-tung told the conference, "The trade union is the mass organisation of the working class. We must absorb all wage labourers including the progressive, the middle elements and the backward to join the trade unions, except only an extremely few reactionary elements."

Chu Hsueh-fan, President of the Chinese Association of Labour and Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Labour stated at the conference, "The Chinese Association of Labour will merge with the All-China Federation of Labour. Comrades of the Chinese Association of Labour will, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tze-tung, struggle to the end together with comrades of the All-China Federation of Labour for the victory of the liberation cause of the Chinese people and victory of the Chinese working class."

Liu Ning-yi, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Labour, made a report on the congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions. At the closing session, the conference unanimously adopted his proposal to send a telegram to Salliant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, welcoming the convening of the Trade Union Congress of Asian and Australasian Countries in China.

ORGANISE THE WORKING CLASS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

— NCNA Editorial —

PEIPING, August 24—A New China News Agency editorial entitled "Organise the Working Class Throughout the Country," commenting on the successful conclusion of the National Trade Union Work Conference, reads in part as follows:

This conference was convened at a time when the Chinese people's liberation war is about to win nationwide victory. It was convened under the new situation in which the big cities of the country were liberated in succession and the revolutionary situation changed from the encircling of cities by the countryside to that of leading the countryside from the cities. It was convened when the working class movement throughout the country had one year of experience and basis of work after the Sixth All-China Labour Congress. This conference was, as Chairman Mao Tze-tung puts it, a conference to study, in the light of the new situation, concrete measures for implementing the correct principles and tasks of the Chinese working class movement adopted by the Sixth All-China Labour Congress.

The conference clearly pointed out that the immediate central task of the trade union work was basically to organise in about a year's time the working class throughout the country, first of all the industrial workers. A series of problems connected with the organisation of trade unions such as the membership, finance and organisational system of the trade unions were concretely solved at the conference.

The conference held that state or publicly run enterprises should carry out democratisation of administration in accordance with the draft regulations for the establishment of the factory administrative committee and the shop stewards council recently adopted by the First North China Trade Union Congress. The conference held that this was the central link in adjusting the relationship between the party, administration and trade unions in the factory and of running well people's enterprises by relying on the masses of workers.

On the question of labour-capital relationship, the conference worked out and adopted four draft regulations: "provisional measures in dealing with labour-capital

relations," "provisional measures for signing collective contracts by both labour and capital in privately run industrial and commercial enterprises," "organisational regulations of the labour bureau" and "provisional measures in dealing with labour-capital disputes" by the labour bureau.

These four draft regulations point out that, under the new democratic regime, the correct way of tackling the labour-capital question is through consultation on an equal footing by labour and capital, mediation and arbitration by the labour bureau and the judgement by the court. The signing of collective contracts on the principle of equality and voluntariness by bodies organised respectively by labour and capital according to trades or industries is at present the central link for settling labour-capital disputes in private enterprises. It is also the best method for organising trade unions of handicraft workers and shop employees and educating them.

To sum up, the conference has basically solved the various pressing problems which lie before the present trade union movement. If the decisions are translated by the masses of workers into action, the Chinese working class will be basically organised within about a year's time to shoulder the historical tasks of leading government and economic construction.

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CHINESE WORKERS SUPPORT RESOLUTIONS OF MILAN WFTU CONGRESS

PEIPING, August 24—The Work Conference of the All-China Federation of Labour sent the following telegram to Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions on August 16, expressing support for the declaration and resolutions of the Milan Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions :

We have heard the report on the WFTU Second Congress by Comrade Liu Ning-yi to the National Trade Union Work Conference in Peiping. We fully support the declaration and resolutions of the Milan Congress and wish to do our utmost for the realisation of the resolutions. We are particularly glad that the Trade Union Conference of Asian and Australasian Countries will soon be convened in China. At present we are actively making preparations for this conference. We however deeply feel our lack of experience in undertaking this preparatory work. We therefore sincerely hope that the World Federation of Trade Unions will promptly give us concrete instructions and aid in the matter.

Delegates to the Trade Union Work Conference of the All-China Federation of Labour.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATIONS INCREASES HANKOW TRADE

HANKOW, August 24—Trade between Hankow and other liberated areas is expanding with the rapid restoration of railway, highway and waterway communications around Hankow. According to figures released by the customs house, outgoing and incoming goods totalled nearly six billion people's dollars from July 21 to August 10. This figure was double that of the previous twenty days.

The Central China General Trading Company shipped 2,200 tons of rice and 794 tons of cotton to Shanghai recently while 3,249 tons of wheat, rice, cotton and salt arrived at Hankow from Honan Province. Three thousand two hundred twenty three tons of industrial goods were sent to the rural areas from Hankow within the first ten days of this month.

A cargo ship of the Min Sen Steamship Company transported 362 tons of tung oil and 772 bales of raw cotton from Hankow to Shanghai last week. This was the first large consignment of tung oil from Hankow since the city's liberation.

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BRIEF NEWS

A party led by Feng Chung-yun, President of Harbin Industrial College and Chairman of the Sungkiang Provincial Government, is engaging professors and technicians in Shanghai to participate in education and economic construction work of the Northeast.

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Kalgan has 43 government subsidized popular schools with over 2,700 students, 1,800 of whom are girls and women. Students learnt from 150 to 300 Chinese characters in two months' time.

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Three thousand five hundred members of the South Going Work Corps of the People's Liberation Army in Hankow have been assigned work in the army, rural villages and various institutions including factories, railway, post office and the medical department.

* * *

Seventy eight hundred tons of coal and over 1,300 tons of beans and cotton have arrived at Shanghai from the Yangtze River ports Nanking, Hankow, Kiukiang and Wuhu during the week ending August 17. In the same period, over 3,400 tons of cloth, yarn, gunny bags and other industrial products were transported from Shanghai to these places.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICE

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COUNTY SEAT NEAR KIANGSI-KWANGTUNG BORDER LIBERATED

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, August 26—People's Liberation Army troops who joined forces with the South China people's guerrillas liberated Kienan county seat near the Kiangsi-Kwangtung border, 200 kilometres northeast of Canton on the 20th.

In South Kiangsi, another people's army unit captured, on the 22nd, Hweichang county seat, 35 kilometres southwest of Juikin, the capital of the former Central Soviet Government during the Agrarian Revolution.

PEIPING CIRCLES SUPPORT SOVIET NOTE TO YUGOSLAVIA

PEIPING, August 26—Peiping circles supported the note of the Soviet Union to the Yugoslavia government and denounced Tito's persecution of Soviet citizens in Yugoslavia.

This latest outrage perpetrated by the Tito bloc was denounced by the broadcast speeches tonight of Liu Ning-yi, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Labour, Kuo Mo-jo, well-known writer and historian, Mao Tun, well-known writer, Tsai Chang, chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation and Chien Chun-jui of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association Preparatory Committee.

Liu Ning-yi stated in his broadcast, "Tito is travelling along the same road travelled by Chiang Kai-shek. What Chiang Kai-shek did, Tito has done and is doing." The only difference between them lies in that "Tito is still paying lip service to the so-called Socialist cause of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia," but no one will believe in his so-called Socialism, just as no one believes in the so-called democracy and freedom of Chiang Kai-shek.

He pointed out, "the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China fully realised that both Tito and Chiang Kai-shek are deadly foes of the people. Those who choose to travel the road of Tito will walk in the footsteps of Chiang Kai-shek and be smashed by the people." He said that the Tito's use of armed forces, police and concentration camps to suppress the Yugoslavian people and his persecution of Soviet nationals to maintain his reactionary rule only indicated the feebleness of Tito's rule.

Mao Tun, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the All-China Arts and Literature Federation, stated that the Tito incident bore out one truth: those who depart from the revolutionary camp headed by the Soviet Union will be plunged into the counter-revolutionary camp whether he upholds the banner of "nationalism," "democratic individualism," or any other banner. He said that Tito still looks arrogant in his country but he is really sitting on a volcano.

The revolution of China, Mao Tun went on, would win final victory only by leaning to the side of Socialism, as pointed out by Chairman Mao Tze-tung.

Kuo Mo-jo, noted writer and historian, said that the note of the Soviet Union

denouncing the persecution of Soviet citizens by the Yugoslavian government had completely exposed the reactionary face of the Tito bloc.

"The Tito of today is travelling the same path which Chiang Kai-shek travelled 23 years ago," said Kuo Mo-jo. "The Tito of tomorrow will be the defeated Chiang Kai-shek of today. All those betraying the people is sure to be kicked aside by the people."

He concluded, "We must learn from the Soviet Union, promote the friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples, strengthen the democratic and peace camp headed by the Soviet Union and smash all plots of the aggressive camp headed by American imperialism."

Chien Chun-jui, noted writer and educationalist who recently returned from Europe, disclosed that Tito has turned Yugoslavia into a medieval prison and is leading Yugoslavia to become an out and out colony of American and British imperialism.

What American and British imperialism fear most is the unity of the world forces of democracy and peace, especially the firm unity of the 700 million people of the Soviet Union and China. Therefore they spread rumours to sow discord between the Soviet Union and China. The allegation of the propaganda organ of the Tito bloc, that the goal of the Communist Party of China is the same as that of Tito, is shameless slander against the Chinese people, said Chien Chun-jui.

Through their great leader, Mao Tze-tung, the Chinese people have declared to the world that they will firmly lean to the side of the Soviet Union, the new democratic countries and the peoples of the world. Backed by the Soviet Union and the working people of the world, the Chinese people have defeated Chiang Kai-shek's reactionaries, said Chien Chun-jui. "And we believe that the heroic Yugoslavian people, helped by the Soviet Union and the working people of the world, will certainly be able to strike down the Tito reactionaries," he added.

Tsai Chang, chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, stated that the Chinese women supported the note of the Soviet Union to the Yugoslavian government. She said that the Tito bloc had completely fallen into the mire of the imperialist camp. "This is the necessary outcome of its carrying out anti-Soviet policy," she said.

The *Kwang Ming Daily*, organ of the China Democratic League, stated editorially today that the acts of the Yugoslavian leaders both at home and abroad during the past year had made clear beyond doubt the treacherous and degenerate acts of the Tito bloc against the people. This had been especially made clear by the notes exchanged between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in July and August.

The editorial described the Tito bloc as "mean and shameless imperialist lackeys and fascist gangsters." The difference between Tito and Franco and Chiang Kai-shek lay in that Tito was disguised as "a proletarian revolutionary." For this reason, said the editorial, "the Tito bloc is even more base and shameless than other imperialist lackeys."

CHINESE INTELLECTUALS DENOUNCE WHITE PAPER

PEIPING, August 26—Professors, writers, scientists, artists and students in China continued to denounce the American White Paper. The scheme of Washington to utilise "democratic individualists" was particularly condemned as an American dream to foster fifth columnists to undermine the new people's China.

Over 80 scientific workers in Peiping recently held a discussion meeting on the White Paper and agreed that the White Paper was a record of American aggression on China and an open insult to the Chinese people. The speakers included Lu Chih-wei, president of Yenching University, professors of chemistry Tseng Chao-lun and Yuan Han-ching, well-known bacteriologist Kao Shih-chi. They also agreed that all mistaken ideas of depending on American imperialism for aid should be thrown overboard. Instead China should closely cooperate with the Soviet Union to oppose the plots of American imperialism.

Professor Chang Hsi-jo of Tsinghua University in Peiping said, "American imperialism pins their last hope on the so-called democratic individualists. I am sure no true patriot will do such a base thing for foreigners. If there are such 'democratic individualists' who are willing to be fifth columnists for American imperialism, they will certainly be cast aside by the Chinese people."

In Shanghai, a joint statement issued by educators including Professors Chen Wang-tao, Hu Chu-yuan, Pan Chen-ya and Chou Ku-cheng called on "liberals" and "democratic individualists" "to wake up and stand on the side of the peace camp" headed by the Soviet Union.

Shanghai artists including Professor Liu Kai-chu and woodcut artist Chen Yen-chiao issued a statement saying, "We should educate all democratic individualists to be on the alert against American imperialist plots and see that they come to nought."

Well-known literary critic Hu Feng pointed out in Shanghai that the attempts of

American imperialism to organise the remnant Chinese reactionaries and muddle-headed elements for undermining the people's democratic new China would never be realised. He added, "The Chinese remnant reactionary forces are like fallen leaves in the wind while muddle-headed elements will learn their lessons through the White Paper and reality."

In Hangchow, noted economist Ma Yin-chu pointed out that the White Paper revealed the fact that American imperialism will work against the Chinese people to the last. He said, "The so-called 'democratic individualists' who entertain any illusion towards American imperialism should learn their lesson from the White Paper, uproot their illusions, discard the 'third road' and firmly struggle against American imperialism to the last."

Students and youth organisations also denounced the White Paper in Peiping and Hangchow. A joint statement issued by the Peiping Students Union and the preparatory committees for the Peiping New Democratic Youth League and Peiping Democratic Youth Federation said, "A few so-called 'democratic individualists' still entertain illusions about American imperialism and its representative figures Marshall and Leighton Stuart and have no clear conception of international aid. From the White Paper we should learn our lessons, distinguish friend from foe and discard all illusions. We should stand firmly on the side of the people's democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union."

Statements of the Hangchow students pointed out that American imperialism was attempting to undermine the friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet peoples and called on Chinese youths and students to be more on their guard and unite to smash American imperialist plots.

CHINESE PEOPLE MOURN DEATH OF INDONESIAN LEADERS

PEIPING, August 26—A New China News Agency commentary on the murder of leaders of the Indonesian people reads in full as follows:

Chinese people deeply mourn the murder of Muso, Amir Sjarifoeddin, Maroeto Daroesman and Harieno, leaders of the Communist Party of Indonesia and of the Indonesian people.

These fighters who led the people of Indonesia to fight for freedom and liberation were arrested by the Hatta reactionary government during the Madioen Incident in September 1948. It has now been confirmed that they have been secretly murdered by the traitorous Hatta clique under the direction of American and Dutch imperialism. The peoples of Indonesia and Asia will never forget nor forgive this bloody debt.

The murder of these leaders has caused a big loss to the cause of liberation of the Indonesian people, but this certainly cannot put down the whole revolutionary struggle of the Indonesian people because seventy million Indonesian people cannot all be murdered. The best proof of this is the history of the struggle of the Indonesian people during the last hundred years especially the past year. The guerrilla warfare of the Indonesian people against Dutch imperialism has continued to grow since the reactionary Indonesian government carried out bloody suppression at Madioen and since the rapid collapse and capitulation of the Hatta government after the second all-out attack of the Dutch aggressors last December.

Under the direction of American imperialism, the Hatta bloc have signed a so-called "truce agreement" with the Dutch aggressors and proclaimed the so-called "cease fire order." But history has already demonstrated that this will not in the least satisfy the demands of the Indonesian people.

The indonesian people will, from the murder of their leaders, further realise the heinousness and brutality of the reactionaries and imperialism who are working together hand in glove and will further unite in persistent struggle to drive away imperialism and attain thorough national liberation so as in avenge the murdered leaders of the Indonesian people and hundreds of thousands of martyrs who have fallen for this cause.

TRAIN SERVICE RESUMES BETWEEN WUCHANG AND CHANGSHA

CHANGSHA, August 26—Train service resumed yesterday on the Canton-Hankow Railway between Wuchang and Changsha.

Highways connecting Changsha with Kiangsi provincial capital Nanchang, Hupeh provincial capital Wuchang adjoining Hankow and West Hunan communication centre Changteh were restored right after the city's liberation. Telephone service between Changsha, Nanking and Nanchang have also resumed.

Ships of the Navigation Bureau of the Hunan Provincial Government are plying between Changsha, Changteh and Hankow.

Eighteen steamships, which workers hid from Kuomintang destruction, are also sailing between these river ports.

The restoration of communications has stimulated trade and steadied prices in Changteh. Over 50 per cent of the shops in this West Hunan town opened for business a week after the city's liberation. Changteh shops had evacuated their goods to the surrounding countryside as a precaution against looting and plundering by fleeing Kuomintang troops. These goods were moved back by carts, trucks and boats immediately after the town was liberated.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S FORMER RESIDENCE BEING REPAIRED

SHANGHAI, August 26—The dilapidated former residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai is being repaired as a large sum of money has been appropriated for this purpose by the Shanghai Military Control Committee and the Shanghai Municipal Government.

Repair work started on August 19 with the consent of Madame Sun Yat-sen and is scheduled to complete in three months' time. The best architect in Shanghai was employed for the job.

This house is located in Hsiangshan Road with roof fallen in, walls partly tumbled down and furniture badly damaged. For over twenty years it was left to ruin and the Kuomintang had never spent a cent on its repair.

PEOPLE IN MAO TZE-TUNG'S HOME TOWN WELCOME PLA

CHANGSHA, August 26—When the People's Liberation Army units operating in Hunan Province reached the eastern bank of the Siang River, stevedores and boatmen of Siangtan county seat, native town of Chairman Mao Tze-tung, ferried one People's Liberation Army regiment across the river in twenty boats in two hours' time.

As the People's Liberation Army forces marched into Siangtan county seat, 35 kilometres south of Changsha, on August 9th, the streets bustled with students, teachers and shop employees singing, dancing, letting off fire-crackers and shouting slogans to express their welcome. Prior to the town's liberation, workers and peasants had prepared hundreds of tons of rice, firewood and fodder for the approaching People's Liberation Army.

NEW PINGYUAN PROVINCIAL GOV'T FORMED

HSINHSIANG, August 26—A new province, Pingyuan, appeared on the map of North China when the new province was officially proclaimed on August 20 in Hsinhsiang, the new capital of the province. Hsinhsiang is a railway junction 65 miles north of Chengchow.

The new provincial government headed by Chairman Tsao Cheh-fu also came into being on the same day.

Pingyuan Province is a triangular area embracing part of Honan north of the Yellow river, part of Shantung west of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and the southern tip of Hopei Province. It consists of 56 counties and two municipalities, Anyang and Hsinhsiang, which are industrial centres with rich coal resources.

Pingyuan Province is a vast plain producing large quantities of grain, cotton and peanuts. The Peiping-Hankow Railway and its extension run through the province which is also connected by many highways and waterways.

Most of the province is old liberated area in which over 37,000 villages have carried out land distribution through agrarian reform. Nine million out of the total fourteen million population in the province are emancipated peasants. Land reform is expected to be carried out in the newly liberated area this winter or next spring.

FREE TRADE SAFEGUARDED BY PLA ORDER

SHANGHAI, August 26—A proclamation issued by the East China Military Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army on the 17th reaffirmed safeguarding of freedom of trade to promote free interflow of goods.

The proclamation lays down that prompt investigation must be made into cases violating this order and merchants can appeal to the government and army if they meet with obstruction in buying, selling and transporting food, goods and raw materials between town and countryside.

SHANTUNG GRAIN TRANSPORTED TO SHANGHAI AND NANKING

TSINAN, August 26—Shantung Province has transported 30,000 tons of grain to Shanghai and Nanking during July and August for the advancing people's army and for the newly liberated cities.

The transportation of the first consignment of 10,000 tons of grain was completed on July 12. The second consignment of 20,000 tons of grain was reported on its way to Shanghai and Nanking.

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LANCHOW LIBERATED BY PLA

NORTHWEST, August 27—Lanchow, provincial capital of Kansu Province, was liberated by the First Field Army of the People's Liberation Army on the 26th. The Yellow River Bridge just north of this city is completely under the control of the people's army.

Lanchow with 200,000 people ranks only second to Sian in Northwest China. It is the geographic centre of China and the communications centre of Shensi, Ninghsia, Tsinghai and Sinkiang Provinces. Industries in Lanchow are mainly the manufacturing of woolen fabrics. It is also famous for homespun wool and rugs, sheep fur, hides and fruits.

TITO COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY BLOC UNMASKED

PEIPING, August 27—Papers in Peiping and Tientsin today editorially denounced the counter-revolutionary nature of the Tito bloc.

The recent notes of the Soviet Union to the Yugoslavian government are important contributions to the defending of world peace, states an editorial entitled "Tito counter-revolutionary bloc unmasked" of the Peiping *People's Daily*. They are also important educational materials to the peoples of the world.

"During the past year," says the editorial, "Yugoslavia has, under the domination of the Tito bloc, undergone a complete change in nature. She has changed from a people's democratic country into a fascist political prison ruled by the secret police."

"The crimes perpetrated by the renegade Tito bloc during the past year fully bear out the truth: Those who oppose the Soviet Union will of necessity surrender to imperialism, become the enemy of the people of their own country, and travel along the fascist path of extermination."

"The Yugoslavian government is our enemy," the editorial points out, "but the Yugoslavian people are our comrades-in-arms in the common struggle against the imperialist Tito bloc and should receive our deep sympathy. We believe that the Yugoslavian people who have always supported the Soviet Union are sure to conquer all difficulties and break through darkness to brightness."

The historical facts of Yugoslavia are a lesson to the Chinese working class and other classes in the Chinese democratic movement, says the editorial. This lesson is: "the only way to safeguard the hard-won democratic gains and victory is to stand firmly on the side of the Soviet Union and carry out the foreign policy of the camp of peace and democracy."

The *Tientsin Progressive Daily* today carried the editorial entitled "Tito bloc serves imperialism." "Tito and his tiny bloc" says the editorial, "had passed themselves off as Communists. But their bourgeois reactionary nature was quickly revealed when it was put

to the test of proletarian internationalism" and they were thrown out from the people's camp into the imperialist camp.

Many imperialist propagandists hope for a Tito in China, points out the editorial, but the Chinese people already realise who are their friends and foes. The editorial concludes, "We know definitely that the Chinese people can thoroughly overthrow the imperialist reactionary rule and win lasting national and international peace only by standing in the people's democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union."

The *Tientsin Daily* points out that the imperialists scheme to use reactionaries and "democratic individualists" to engage in subversive activities. They want the latter to follow the traitorous way of Tito and become fifth columnists. Those who entertained illusions about American imperialism should learn another lesson from the treacherous acts of the Tito bloc and the plots exposed in the American White Paper, concludes the editorial.

TAIWANESE WILL SMASH AMERICAN IMPERIALIST SCHEMES

PEIPING, August 27—The North China Branch of the Taiwan People's Democratic Self-Governing League recently exposed the American scheme to make Taiwan a centre of the so-called second anti-Communist defence line.

The statement of the league said, "The Taiwan people know clearly what road they should travel despite all the clamours about 'mandate' and 'independence' by Liao Wen-yi and his gang—representatives of the landlord class and the lackeys of American imperialism."

"Taiwan compatriots will closely follow the Chinese Communist Party to fight for the liberation of Taiwan under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tze-tung," said the statement.

The statement called for Taiwanese unity to smash the base schemes admitted in the American White Paper. "Precisely because American imperialism knows that the Kuomintang and its influence in China is dying, it is now clamouring about the 'Pacific Union,' and stepping up the building of airfields and other military installations to use Taiwan as a reactionary fortress against the Chinese people and the Far Eastern peoples."

The statement concludes, "American imperialism may fabricate claims that Taiwan is still Japanese territory before the signing of the peace treaty with Japan, but Taiwan is by every right Chinese territory and belongs to the Chinese people."

TSINGHWA PROFESSORS CONDEMN WHITE PAPER

PEIPING, August 27—A statement denouncing the American White Paper was recently signed by 423 faculty members of Tsinghwa University. Signatories include Professors Chang Hsi-jo, Pan Kwang-tan, Li Kwang-tien, Liang Szu-cheng, Fei Hsiao-tung and Wu Han, many of whom had studied in the United States, and Robert Winter, an American professor of that university.

The statement points out, "The White Paper has proved that the enemy of the Chinese people is none other than the government which published this White Paper."

"We admit that though we have done our part in the fight against American imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, there were not a few among us who once entertained illusions about the American type of democracy. They thought that American imperialism was the good friend of China. In talking of the history of imperialist aggression on China during the past century, they once regarded American imperialism as a friend and some had even adopted the attitude of bystanders during the three years' great liberation war."

Acheson therefore place his hopes on such people, calling them "democratic individualists," but Acheson is wrong here, says the statement. "We have corrected our mistakes, thrown overboard our illusions and have recognised who are friends and foes."

The statement continues, "Tsinghwa University was built with funds of the Boxer Indemnity which American imperialism extorted from China after butchering large numbers of the Chinese people with seven other imperialist countries in 1900. American imperialism thoughtfully returned just a little

part of the indemnity to set up this university for the purpose of training the liberals demanded by them or intellectuals who could serve American imperialism.

"The history of the past forty years has proved that American imperialism has erred in its calculations, owing to the consciousness of the Chinese people and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. A great part of the personnel trained by Tsinghwa University are serving the Chinese people and some of them directly took part in the revolution."

"After reading the White Paper," says the statement, "we will do our utmost to serve the people to make Tsinghwa into a real people's university. We call on our countrymen to discard illusions and prepare for struggle, carry out economisation measures and support the front to liberate all China."

CHINESE YOUTH FULLY SUPPORT CWDY

PEIPING, August 27—The Peiping *Chinese Youth*, magazine of the China New Democratic Youth League, editorially called on youth throughout China to give full support to the Second Congress of World Democratic Youth now being held in Budapest.

U.S. imperialism, which has brought and is bringing about the North Atlantic Pact and the Pacific Pact, is out to dominate the world, the editorial points out. Its White Paper advocates espionage work to overthrow the people's government of China. Under such circumstances, the Chinese people must lean to the side of Socialism and support the world camp of peace and democracy.

Youth in all Chinese cities will hold meetings to celebrate the opening of the Second Congress of World Democratic Youth in Budapest, says the editorial. It must be made known to youth that, without the help of the U.S.S.R. and the international revolutionary forces, the victory of the Chinese people is impossible. Only by being faithful to internationalism can the political, economic and cultural aggression of imperialism be thoroughly eliminated, and the nation made really independent.

Chinese youth must learn from the people of the Soviet Union and the New Democracies, and from all revolutionary forces in the world. At the same time, continues the editorial. Chinese youth must introduce their experience amassed in the struggle against U.S. imperialism during the past three years to youth in the oppressed countries of the East.

NCNA COMMENTS ON UPRISING OF KMT GENERALS IN HUNAN

PEIPING, August 27—A New China News Agency commentary on the uprising of ex-Kuomintang Generals Cheng Chien and Chen Ming-jen in Hunan points out, "The uprising once again testifies that many patriotic military and civil personnel among the remnant Kuomintang forces are waiting and looking for an opportunity to quit the counter-revolutionary camp and cross over to the side of the people."

"The Hunan uprising has seriously rocked the Kuomintang remnants in South, Southeast, Southwest and Northwest China. It indicates to them that it is futile to resist the People's Liberation Army. The only bright future is to leave the Kuomintang camp and accept the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Anyone who takes this step will have the hope of being pardoned by the people."

The disintegration within the Kuomintang ranks during the past eight months have thrown Chiang Kai-shek, Li Tsung-jen, Pai Chung-hsi and Yen Hsi-shan into a panic. The commentary enumerated the main uprisings which have taken place among the Kuomintang military and government machine during this period: the Peiping peaceful settlement by General Fu Tso-yi in January; the uprising of the Cruiser "Chungking" in February; the acceptance by the Kuomintang peace delegation of the Domestic Peace Agreement proposed by the Communist Party of China (this agreement was rejected because of Chiang Kai-shek and Li Tsung-jen's opposition); the uprising of 25 naval vessels at Nanking in April; the uprising of one Kuomintang parachute regiment in April; the uprising of four Kuomintang divisions on the Hankow front in May and the uprising led by General Wu Chi-wei, former assistant chief of Chiang Kai-shek's Wuhan, Canton

and Hsuchow headquarters, on the Fukien-Kwangtung border in the same month. In addition, many still in the Kuomintang ranks express their desire to accept the Domestic Peace Agreement.

On top of this has occurred General Cheng Chien's uprising in Hunan which has brought about a peaceful settlement in provincial capital Changsha and the neighbouring counties.

EX-KMT GENERAL CALLS ON HUNANESE TO WIPE OUT KMT REMNANT FORCES

PEIPING, August 27—General Cheng Chien, former Kuomintang governor of Hunan Province, who led his troops to revolt against the Kuomintang in Changsha on August 5, called on the people and the troops of Hunan Province to wipe out all remnant Kuomintang Kwangsi reactionary forces blocking the way to peace in the rest of Hunan Province. In his telegram to Kuomintang officials in areas still under Kuomintang control, he enjoined them to repent and atone by working for peace.

In his letter to the Hunan people, Cheng Chien pointed out that twenty years of Kuomintang rule had brought about unprecedented sufferings to the people. Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi were no better than Chiang Kai-shek. "Hence after much discussion and deliberation," said General Cheng Chien, "we decided to sever all connections with the Canton government and drive away Pai Chung-hsi."

NORTHEAST SSFA FORMED

MUKDEN, August 27 — The Northeast Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was inaugurated at the conference of representatives of branch associations which came to a close here recently. Kao Kang and Li Fu-chun of the Northeast Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party and Lin Feng, chairman of the Northeast Administrative Council, are among the 51 members elected to its executive committee.

NORTHEAST CUSTOMS BUREAU FORMED

MUKDEN, August 27—A customs bureau was recently set up under the Commerce Department of the Northeast Administrative Council.

The bureau will unify and strengthen the customs work of the Northeast Liberated Area.

Eight customs offices will be set up in Yingkow, Antung and other places. The bureau is now working out the provisions for import and export taxes and customs duties.

BRIEF NEWS

A big youth rally will be held jointly by several youth organisations in Peiping tomorrow to commemorate the Second Congress of World Democratic Youth, World Festival of Youth and Students and Youth Day.

* * *

The people's government of Changsha city, capital of Hunan Province, was inaugurated on the 22nd with Yen Tzu-hsiang as the mayor.

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The Changsha Military Control Committee are taking over the following former Kuomintang enterprises in Changsha: Hunan Electric Company, Antimony Products Factory, Postal and Telegraphic Administration, the Central Bank, Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Farmers Bank.

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The publicly-operated Ta Hsing Iron and Steel Factory in Shanghai resumed production on the 22nd and produced iron bars on the following day.

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A large number of home weaving industries operating two to three looms each have been formed into fifteen production groups by the Tientsin General Supplying and Marketing Cooperative. These groups are capable of producing over 6,000 bolts of cloth per month

* * *

Four hundred forty-eight teachers of primary and middle schools in Shanghai joined the New Democratic Youth League on the 20th.

TIMES FOR 15-MINUTE NEWS PROGRAM

PEIPING, August 27—The 15-minute news program in Japanese and Chinese dialects other than Mandarin of the Peiping New China Broadcasting Station will be broadcast at the following times as from September 1.

Japanese language:	05:15—05:30
	17:45—18:00
Amoy dialect:	07:45—08:00
	19:30—19:45
Chaochow dialect:	08:00—08:15
	19:45—20:00
Cantonese:	08:15—08:30
	20:00—20:15

The time for the English language program beginning at 21:30 remains unchanged.

This program is broadcast at Peiping Standard Time which is eight hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICE

Daily News Release

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MADAME SUN YAT-SEN ARRIVES AT PEIPING

PEIPING, August 28—Madame Sun Yat-sen arrived at Peiping from Shanghai at four p.m. today.

She was welcomed at the station by Chairman Mao Tze-tung, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, General Chou En-lai, Lin Tsu-han, Tung Pi-wu, Li Chi-shen, Madame Liao Chung-kai, Shen Chun-ju, Kuo Mo-jo, Chang Po-chun, Huang Yen-pei, Ma Hsu-lun, Tan Ping-shan, Liu Ya-tse, Peng Tze-min, Tsai Ting-kai, General Nieh Jung-chen, Li Li-san, Liao Cheng-chih, Tsai Chang, Mao Tun, Madame Feng Yu-hsiang, Chen Chi-yuan, Hu Yu-chih, Chang Chih-chung, Chi Yen-ming, Kang Ke-ching, Madame Lu Hsun, Lo Shu-chang and Shen Tse-chiu.

Bouquets were presented to Madame Sun Yat-sen at the station by children of the Los Angeles Nursery which was founded by her during the anti-Japanese war. She was accompanied from Shanghai by Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation and Cynthia Lee.

NORTHEAST PEOPLE'S GOV'T FORMED

MUKDEN, August 28—The Northeast People's Government came into being as the Northeast People's Congress elected 41 members and eleven alternates of the Northeast People's Government Council after a six-day session which adjourned yesterday.

The elected government members include Lin Feng and Kao Chung-min, chairman and vice-chairman of the Northeast Administrative Council, Kao Kang and Li Fu-chun, secretary and assistant secretary of the Northeast Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Chu Teh-hai, a Korean, and industrialist Li Kuo-chun.

When Lin Feng announced the election results, the 300 odd delegates from all parts of Manchuria greeted the birth of the Northeast People's Government with prolonged applause.

PEOPLE'S ECONOMY TO BE DEVELOPED TO BUILD NEW NORTHEAST

MUKDEN, August 28—Kao Kang, Secretary of the Northeast Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, addressing the Northeast People's Congress which has just closed here, said that efforts should be especially centred on the recovery and development of the people's economy in order to support the liberation war, to create conditions for nationwide industrialisation, to improve and raise the people's standard of living and to build the new Northeast.

To achieve this historic mission successfully and to accelerate construction work, Kao Kang continued, serious study should be made of the spirit and experiences of the Soviet people in defeating the imperialist blockade and intervention after the October Revolution and their experiences in construction, technique and method of administration.

U.S.S.R. ALL-UNION PEACE CONFERENCE FEATURED IN PAPERS

PEIPING, August 28—The news of the All-Union Peace Conference of the U.S.S.R. held in Moscow and attended by delegates from fourteen countries including China, Korea, Bulgaria, Rumania, Italy, the United States and Austria was prominently featured

in all leading Peiping and Tientsin newspapers.

The Peiping *People's Daily* headlined the news with "Defend peace and oppose instigators of a new war." The *Kwangming Daily*, organ of the China Democratic League, carried the news with the headline "Defence of peace is the common cause of people throughout the world." The headline of the *Tientsin Daily* reads "Convention of the All-Union Peace Conference will lead the world peace camp towards victory" while the headline of the *Progressive Daily* reads "All-Union Peace Conference held in U.S.S.R.—main forces of world movement for peace."

NORTHEAST PEOPLE CONDEMN THE WHITE PAPER

MUKDEN, August 28—All sections of public opinion in Manchuria swelled the voice of indignation against the American White Paper.

Kao Chung-min, vice-chairman of the Northeast Administrative Council and head of the China Democratic League in the Northeast, points out that Acheson's White Paper reflects the complete defeat of American intervention in China and exposes her ambition of persistent aggression on this country.

Che Hsiang-chen, head of the Education Department of the Northeast Administrative Council, is of the opinion that the White Paper is the best proof of the designs of American imperialists to convert China into a colony.

He refers to Leighton Stuart as a typical impostor of the American imperialist type. "Ready on the lips of L. Stuart are those words: 'Born in China, I love both America and China' which he employs to mislead some Chinese who are not politically minded."

Teng Chao-hsiang, ex-captain of the Kuomintang Cruiser "Chungking" which crossed over to the People's Liberation Army last February and now president of the Naval Academy in Manchuria, said, "We certainly remember too well that the bombing of the Cruiser 'Chungking' last March was a crime directly committed by American imperialism." Captain Teng Chao-hsiang, who is familiar with the details of how American-supplied naval vessels were used to slaughter the Chinese people, warns Acheson that "the Chinese people certainly know how to distinguish friends from foe. We shall stand within the world peace camp headed by the Soviet Union and will never enter the aggressors camp led by American imperialism."

Chang Teh-hsin, vice-president of Northeast University, points out the "stark contrast between the so-called American 'aid' and the Soviet-Northeast Trade Agreement. The former is to manufacture civil war, the latter is to help peaceful construction in China."

The Northeast Democratic Women's Union, representing twenty million women, pointed out that American imperialism had helped Japanese with ammunition and oil before Pearl Harbour and later helped Chiang Kai-shek in slaughtering the Manchurian people. The Union said that the murder of their beloved ones was a bloody debt which had to be paid by American imperialism.

Women of the Northeast agree in saying that "the Soviet Union is indeed a friend in need." They cited the fact that the Soviet Union helped to liberate Manchuria and signed a trade agreement with the Northeast during the period of the imperialist blockade.

Youth and student organisations in Manchuria stated, "We are fully on guard against the sabotage of American imperialism either from within or from without."

Kung Tien-min, a Mukden banker, called on bankers and industrialists to unite closely with the people's government to raise vigilance and not be used by American imperialism.

Workers, youth and women in Dairen and Port Arthur said that the White Paper had helped them to see more clearly the truth of "leaning to one side" as pointed out by Chairman Mao Tze-tung.

Chang Shou-kung, professor of Dairen University, stated, "Let the Wall Street aggressors howl and bark. Chinese people are strong enough to defeat their aggressors. There is only one road for imperialist aggression and that is death."

TITO BLOC WIDELY EXPOSED IN CHINA

PEIPING, August 28—Leading papers of liberated China prominently carried the text of notes of the Soviet Union to the Yugoslavian government and statements of leading members of people's organisations supporting the Soviet note and exposing the traitorous servile acts of the Tito bloc during the past year. For many days running these news and editorials occupied a prominent space in these papers side by side with widespread public condemnation of the American White Paper.

The Peiping *People's Daily* carried the editorial "Tito's counter-revolutionary bloc unmasked" while the *Kwangming Daily*, organ of the China Democratic League, pointed out that the Tito bloc is now in the imperialist mire in its editorial "Tito and the third road." The Tientsin *Progressive Daily* carried the outspoken editorial "Tito

bloc serves imperialism." The Nanking *New China Daily* published the Soviet note to Yugoslavia with the cartoon of a Tito crawling on all fours after a sorry-looking Chiang Kai-shek.

These editorials all pointed out that the past year had made clear that the Tito bloc were the lackeys of imperialism who are keeping down the people with secret police rule and brutal repression. The treacherous acts of the Tito bloc had taught the Chinese people that the Tito road leads to the aggressive imperialist camp and subservience to imperialism.

Following the publication of the Soviet note to Yugoslavia, broadcast speeches exposing the Tito bloc as a tool of imperialism were made by Liu Ning-yi, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Labour, Kuo Mo-jo and Mao Tun, chairman and vice-chairman of the All-China Arts and Literature Federation, Tsai Chang, chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, and Chien Chun-jui, member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association Preparatory Committee. These broadcasts compared Tito to Chiang Kai-shek and predicted the same doom as Chiang Kai-shek at the hands of the people for Tito.

Members of the China Delegation which had visited Eastern Europe to attend the World Congress for Peace listed facts showing that the Tito bloc had become the faithful lackeys of American and British imperialists who are converting Yugoslavia into a colony.

SOVIET CONSTRUCTION EXHIBITION OPENS HERE

PEIPING, August 28—An exhibition of more than 800 photographs portraying the Soviet Union opened here today in the Peiping Chungshan Park. The exhibition which was held under the auspices of the Preparatory Committee of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association aims at introducing experiences of Soviet national construction to the Chinese public.

The exhibition room was filled with photographs with Russian and Chinese captions together with explanatory notes as well as charts and statistics. The exhibits depicted Soviet postwar economic rehabilitation and development, Soviet collective farms, armed forces education, arts, science, women, childen, election, state organs and the material and spiritual life of the Soviet peoples. Photographs of the restoration and development of the Donbas Coal Basin and charts and statistics of the Soviet Postwar Five-Year Plan attracted special attention.

The exhibition, which is open to the public, will close on September 15.

HOW CHANGSHAN ISLANDS WERE LIBERATED

By Our Front Correspondent

SHANTUNG, August 28—Dusk was already creeping over the Shantung coastline when people's army troops began an amphibious attack on the Changshan Islands on August 11. Along a beach to the northwest of Chefoo, hundreds of armoured steam launches and sailing boats fully loaded with people's army fighters were anchored. On the shore were thousands of civilians who gathered there to see the army off. Some of the civilians waded waist-deep in the water carrying supplies for the assault troops, while others sang and danced to entertain the fighters.

The order to put out to sea came at five minutes past seven, and soon the fleet disappeared into the darkness. A few hours later, the main assault force of the army had left the Shantung coast twenty miles behind, and was approaching the beaches of two of the largest islands in the Changshan group.

Then dozens of tracer bullets lit up in the dark sky, giving the signal to land. Guns of the people's army roared, breaking the dead silence of the night. A rain of shells exploded on the Kuomintang shore fortifications, throwing tongues of red fire and rubble into the air. Men of the people's army leaped into the water and dashed for the shore.

Several beachheads were soon established, from which landing parties of the people's army began to crash through the islands with lightning speed. Within ten hours the two islands were completely cleared of Kuomintang troops.

During the assault, a people's army squad silenced one Kuomintang machinegun nest after another with grenades, and later cornered two Kuomintang companies along a narrow strip of coastline and forced them to surrender.

All the thirteen islands of the Changshan group, which occupies a strategic position in Pohai Bay, were liberated ten days after the landing.

More than a year of Kuomintang occupation had turned the Changshan Islands into a desolated place. Everywhere on the islands demolished villages overgrown with grass meet the eye. According to incomplete data, nearly a hundred Communist Party members and civilians had lost their lives when the Kuomintang gouged out their eyes or dug out their hearts. Hundreds of civilians had been kidnapped by the Kuomintang press gangs.

TAKE-OVER WORK BEGINS IN FOOCHOW

FOOCHOW, August 28—Taking over of former Kuomintang Fukien Provincial Government in Foochow began three days ago, after the formation of the People's Government of Fukien Province with Chang Ting-cheng as chairman, Yeh Fei and Fang Yi as vice-chairmen. The Fukien Military Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army was set up at the same time with Yeh Fei as commander, Chang Ting-cheng and Wei Kuo-ching as chief and deputy political commissars.

Addressing the former Kuomintang government functionaries, Chang Ting-cheng said that whereas the late Kuomintang regime was doomed to collapse because it violated the interest of the broad masses, the newly set up people's government represents the interest of the broad masses and must be victorious. He called on them to reeducate themselves and said that, apart from punishing the arch criminals, those who are capable and willing to serve the people will be retained.

EX-KMT TROOPS UNDER GENERAL CHENG CHIEN TO BE REORGANISED

PEIPING, August 28—Willingness to reorganise their troops into the People's Liberation Army and to exterminate the remnant Kuomintang forces was expressed in a telegram of Generals Cheng Chien and Chen Ming-jen, ex-Kuomintang commanders who recently revolted against the Kuomintang in Changsha. Their telegram was sent on August 19 in reply to the telegram of Chairman Mao Tze-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh.

The telegram reported on the establishment of good order in Changsha following the entry of the People's Liberation Army and how the reorganisation of their troops and the former Kuomintang military and poiltical organisations was progressing smoothly.

OVER 10,000 EX-KMT TROOPS JOIN PLA RANKS

HANGCHOW, August 28—Over 10,000 captured Kuomintang officers and men have joined the ranks of the People's Liberation Army during the past more than four months after the crossing of the Yangtze River. They have expressed their willingness to take part in the drive to liberate South and Southeast China. Among them are more than 260 technicians.

These Kuomintang officers and men were part of the Kuomintang war prisoners who underwent a short course of study in training centres organised by the Chekiang People's Liberation Army Military District Headquarters. Another 60,000 Kuomintang officers and men were given travelling expenses to return to their home towns or villages to engage in production.

TIENTSIN WILL WELCOME TRADE UNION DELEGATES OF ASIAN AND AUSTRALASIAN COUNTRIES

TIENTSIN, August 28—Tientsin workers are making preparations to welcome the delegates of the Trade Union Conference of Asian and Australasian Countries to be convened in Peiping in November.

A reception committee was formed on the 25th by the Tientsin Trade Union Council together with the Tientsin Democratic Youth Union, Tientsin Democratic Women's Union and other organisations for organising concerts and exhibitions when the delegates pass through Tientsin. Visits to the factories are also being arranged.

220,000 EAST HOPEI WOMEN ENGAGE IN FARM WORK

HOPEI, August 28—Over 220,000 or 96.7 per cent of all the peasant women in five counties of Tangshan area have taken part in summer hoeing. This is the highest record achieved by peasant women in North China where an average of 50 to 70 per cent of the peasant women have done farm work in the past six months.

In seven counties of Southwest Hopei Province, more than 100,000 peasant women took active part in farming during the past six months, averaging 53 per cent of all the peasant women in these counties.

The participation of these peasant women enabled farmers there to complete the planting of 50,000 acres of cotton field and harvesting of all the wheat land ahead of schedule. This has made even peasants with conservative ideas realise the important role of women in increasing production. Their position in the family has thus been greatly improved.

Many women worked alongside men to fulfil the family plans for higher grain output which were the result of discussion by all the family members.

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OLD PEOPLE'S CAPITAL JUIKIN TAKEN

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, August 30—The people's army liberated Juikin county seat in Southeast Kiangsi near the Fukien border on the 23rd. The Kuomintang troops fled into Fukien Province.

Juikin was the people's capital during the Agrarian Revolution from 1931 to 1934. The Second All-China Congress of Soviets was convened in Juikin in January 1934.

FIVE MORE TOWNS IN S. FUKIEN LIBERATED

FUKIEN FRONT, August 30—The People's Liberation Army liberated five county seats in South Fukien within three days ending on the 25th after liberating Foochow. They include Chuanchow and Hweian, important county towns along the Foochow-Amoy Highway, Naman, Yungchun and Sienyu. Chuanchow, a commercial centre, is 70 kilometres Northeast of Amoy. The remnant Kuomintang forces fled southwestward.

PLA TAKES COAL MINE SOUTH OF LANCHOW

NORTHWEST CHINA FRONT, August 27 (delayed)—The Akanchen Coal Mine, 19 kilometres south of Lanchow, was liberated by the people's army on the 19th, a week before Lanchow's liberation. This mine is the main coal supplying centre for Lanchow.

PLA CAN WIPE OUT THE ENEMY ON SEA

TSINAN, August 30—The liberation of the Changshan Islands off the Shantung coast testifies that the people's army can completely wipe out the enemy on the sea. This is the opinion of Hsu Shih-yu, deputy commander of the Shantung Military Headquarters.

The dream of Kuomintang remnant forces to make use of islands to put up resistance and run a sea blockade will soon be shattered, he said. "The fate that has befallen the enemy on Changshan Islands is in store for the Kuomintang troops on the islands of Taiwan, Chowshan and Hainan if they do not surrender in time when they are attacked by the People's Liberation Army."

The liberation of the Changshan Islands is of great significance, Hsu Shih-yu pointed out, because it is the first victory of the people of North and East China in smashing the blockade. The only base used by the Kuomintang to blockade the North China coast has been eliminated, and the sea route between Manchuria, North and East China is now open.

The people's army has gained valuable experience of naval warfare during the battle for the islands, he added. The various units and arms closely coordinated in the battle. The artillery not only smashed the Kuomintang naval raids, but pulverized the shore fortifications and blasted open a way for the landing units. Within less than thirteen hours after the landing, seven of the islands were completely liberated, and all the Kuomintang forces were annihilated.

PAPERS REPORT SUCCESSFUL CLOSING OF MOSCOW PEACE CONFERENCE

PEIPING, August 30—Practically all leading newspapers in liberated China today frontpaged the news of the successful closing of the All-Union Peace Conference in Moscow and the message of the conference to the Standing Committee of the World Peace Congress and to all adherents of peace throughout the world. The speech of Soviet writer, Tikhonov, at the opening session of the conference was also published in full by leading newspapers such as the *People's Daily* and the *Kwangming Daily* in Peiping, and the *Tientsin Daiiy* and the *Progressive Daily* in Tientsin.

NEW U.S. IMPERIALIST PLOT DOOMED TO FAIL

PEIPING, August 30—A spokesman of the Democratic National Construction Association recently stated that the actual results gained by the publication of the American White Paper were no other than those of exposing the aggressive ambitions of American imperialism in China and putting Chinese people on their guard against fifth columnists.

He went on to state that the American imperialist plot to foster "democratic individualists" is a comparatively noteworthy point in the White Paper. American imperialism hopes to find their so-called democratic individualists among the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie, he added, but "this daydream will never be realised."

"The contradiction between the basic interests of the Chinese national bourgeoisie and imperialism determines the attitude of the former to the latter," stated the spokesman. "The dark chapter in the history of China of the past century is also a chapter of the blows suffered by the Chinese national bourgeoisie at the hands of imperialism."

Under heavy imperialist oppression, a portion of the bourgeoisie became the tools of imperialism in invading China, the spokesman continued. These were the compradore and bureaucratic bourgeoisie. But another portion of the national bourgeoisie stood the test and was reformed.

"They learnt to follow the Chinese Communist Party," said the spokesman, "and carried on a struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and at last won liberation."

The spokesman then pointed out, "It is clearly stipulated in the new democratic economic policy that private industry and commerce beneficial to the public will greatly develop. Judging from past experience and observation of the future, China's national bourgeoisie will not become the asset and condition for developing 'democratic individualism' by United States imperialism. Only new democracy is the sole bright and happy course."

"No imperialist plot can intimidate us and we are confident of victory in the struggle to smash the enemy blockade, to eliminate all the disasters brought on us by American imperialism and to build up the new democratic China," said the spokesman. He listed among the favourable conditions for victory the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the broad people's democratic united front at home, and the aid of the Soviet Union, the New Democracies, and the broad masses of the people abroad."

KAO KANG ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF N. E. PEOPLE'S GOV'T

MUKDEN, August 30—The new Northeast People's Government Council held its first plenary meeting on the 27th and elected Kao Kang as chairman and Li Fu-chun, Lin Feng and Kao Chung-min as vice-chairmen of the government.

The meeting passed the appointments of heads of the government departments including civil affairs, finance, heavy industry, light industry, agriculture and forestry, commerce, external trade, culture and education, public security, judicial and public health departments; the general postal and telegraphic administration, general labour bureau and foreign affairs bureau.

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CHINESE YOUTH WIN PRIZES IN BUDAPEST CONTEST

PRAGUE, August 29—Chinese youth won several prizes during the recent literature and arts contest held by the World Festival of Youth and Students at Budapest, the Hungarian capital.

A Chinese "drum dance" won one of the two special prizes. Li Po won a second prize for soprano solo, while Kuo Lan-ying, another Chinese girl, won one of the third prizes. The song "March of Democratic Youth" composed by youthful composer Ma Ko won a third prize.

Youth delegates from all parts of the world acclaimed the Chinese songs and dances for their militant spirit.

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TELEGRAPHIC WORKERS APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP TO SSFA

PEIPING, August 30—Over 1,000 workers and employees of the General Telegraphic Administration and the Peiping Telegraph Office applied for membership to the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association at a meeting held here last night in support of Sino-Soviet friendship.

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SOVIET CONSTRUCTION EXHIBITION ATTRACTING THOUSANDS OF VISITORS

PEIPING, August 30—The Soviet construction exhibition held by the Preparatory Committee of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in Peiping Chungshan Park is attracting thousands of visitors every day. Nearly 6,000 visitors went to the exhibition on its opening day alone.

Hundreds of photographs and graphs on display gave Peiping citizens an idea of the great industrial achievements of the Soviet people during the post-war period. Most of

the visitors carefully read the explanatory notes attached to each picture, while others noted down the production figures of Soviet industry.

The visitors were impressed by the amazing advance made by the Soviet Union in the industrial field. They expressed the firm belief that China can surely be swiftly industrialised with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

Among the impressions written by visitors in the visitors' book was one by well-known writer Kuo Mo-jo which said: "We must learn from the Soviet Union and speed up the buildings of the New China." Liu Liang-mo, who had just returned from the United States, wrote, "The Socialist world grows stronger with each passing day."

TITO IS ENEMY OF PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES

DAIREN, August 30—Leaders of people's organisations in the Port Arthur-Dairen Area recently voiced their support of the Soviet note to the Yugoslavian government.

Wang Chun, vice-chairman of the local Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, said that the Soviet reply further revealed clearly that the Tito clique had become the enemy of the Soviet Union and peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Wang Shu-chuang, chairman of the local trade union council said that it was clear that Tito had become the lackey of imperialism. Workers and students condemned Tito's persecution of Soviet nationals as endangering world peace.

NORTH GHINA PEOPLE EXEMPTED FROM WAR SERVICE WORK

PEIPING, August 30—The North China people, who have made gigantic war efforts to liberate North China, will be exempted from all war service work beginning this October except tilling the land for families of people's army men and transporting public grain to the government granary. This decision was recently published jointly by the North China People's Government and the North China People's Liberation Army Military Headquarters.

Pointing out the significance of this decision, a spokesman of the North China People's Government said that from now on the people of North China could devote their efforts to developing production and supporting the liberation war by increasing agricultural and industrial output, since North China had been completely liberated and the front line had moved to South and Central China.

He said that the war efforts of the North China people were unprecedented in scope and magnitude. During the six months from November 1948 to April 1949, the North China people had successfully supported the major Hsuchow-Pengpu, the Tientsin-Peiping and the Taiyuan Campaigns and other battles as well as the southward advance of the Fourth People's Field Army.

Often over a million troops were engaged in these campaigns. The North China people had surmounted all difficulties and ensured the supply of ammunitions and food and transport of the wounded. According to available figures, the North China people had contributed over 45 million mandays and used over 16 million draft animals to transport over 400,000 tons of war materials during these campaigns. Despite snowstorms and enemy bombardment, the people of West Shantung drove over 160,000 mule carts to transport 50,000 tons of army ration southward across the Yellow River.

During the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, 150,000 tons of war materials were transported in one month's time by mobilising all possible means of transportation including hand carts, mule carts, boats and bicycles.

To support the People's Liberation Army's southward drive, the people from Hopei, Honan and Shantung repaired 168 bridges including the pontoon bridge over the turbulent Yellow River to expedite the southward advance of the People's Liberation Army.

PENG CHEN SUMS UP IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AT PEIPING CONFERENCE

PEIPING, August 30—Peng Chen, Secretary of the Peiping Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, summed up the important questions discussed at the Peiping Conference of All Circles held here from August 10 to 14 as follows:

The four friends—workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie—of the people's democratic dictatorship are united on a democratic basis. In the period of military control in Peiping, which is a form of people's democratic dictatorship, the main objective is to suppress the activities of counter-revolutionaries and protect the democratic rights of the people. Only imperialist, feudal and bureaucratic capitalist elements are afraid of the military control. Hereafter, we should continue to wipe out all remnant counter-revolutionary forces and the covert enemy, dealing with them in accordance with the policy of leniency and suppression.

The essence of the people's democratic dictatorship is to deprive enemies of the people of their freedom. Speculators who disrupt

finance and manipulate prices should be severely punished.

The fundamental task in the reconstruction of Peiping is to rehabilitate and develop production. During the past six months, trades which are beneficial to national economy and people's livelihood have been restored or developed while inimical trades have either declined or gone bankrupt. The people are the best judges in this respect.

In order to develop production successfully, quality of output should be improved, cost of production lowered, goods manufactured according to the people's requirement, production planned in accordance with the development of national economy and size of the market. Factories should be freed from depending on imperialists for raw materials and market.

Due attention should be paid in publicly-owned enterprises to planning of production, democratic management of factories and the workers' welfare. In private enterprises, labour-capital relations should be adjusted and collective contracts signed. Handicraft industries and family workshops should gradually be organised into supplying and marketing cooperatives and producers cooperatives.

For reviving and developing production, the following problems must be solved: First of all, goods of high quality must be produced at low cost and both private and public trading companies must work together to expand the market, which lies mainly in the nearby countryside.

Secondly, speculation should be stopped and idle capital absorbed into useful channels.

Thirdly, taxation should be reasonable and just and the people's burden can only be lightened after wiping out remnant Kuomintang forces.

Land reform will be carried out in Peiping's suburbs in accordance with the Military Control Committee's decision and feudal forces will be eliminated to develop agricultural production.

The political, ideological and cultural level of teachers should be raised and the curricula and teaching methods should be reformed. Adult supplementary education should be developed and schooling facilities should be provided for workers' children. All private schools carrying out government educational policy will be encouraged and helped by the government.

An economy movement should be launched and government personnel readjusted with the aim of raising efficiency and reducing expenditure. Jobless people in the city should be evacuated to the countryside and so far 200,000 of them have been evacuated. Landlords should be mobilised to go to the countryside and given land, while unemployed intellectuals should go to teach in the villages.

A consultative body should be formed to establish a close link between the government and the masses, and after a certain period, the people will elect the mayor of Peiping and the members of the people's government.

Peng Chen called on the representatives to reconstruct a new Peiping, develop production, support the front, thoroughly eliminate the remnant Kuomintang reactionary forces and win final victory under the banner of Chairman Mao Tze-tung.

U.S. RETURNED STUDENTS WELCOMED

PEIPING, August 30—Seventeen Chinese students just back from the United States were welcomed at a reception party by the North China Higher Education Committee here on the 26th. Accommodation was given to those who could find no lodging while steps were taken to assign them jobs.

Chien Chun-jui, vice-chairman of the committee, told the returned students that China urgently needed trained personnel as she was now forging ahead with economic reconstruction. He said that Chinese students studying abroad would be welcomed when they returned to China.

The seventeen students recently arrived at North China via Hongkong from the United States. Chinese students in America are studying hard to learn technique, they said. Most of them hope to return to China to help in national reconstruction work. They said that they were impressed by the simple life led by government functionaries as well as their diligent and business-like manner of working.

CHINAN UNIVERSITY WILL TAKE IN OVERSEAS CHINESE

SHANGHAI, August 30—Chinan University has again become a college exclusively for overseas Chinese students by order of the Shanghai Military Control Committee. Non-overseas students in the university will be transferred to Fuhtan University and Chiaotung University.

Chinan University in Shanghai was founded for the offsprings of overseas Chinese and was noted for its traditions of patriotism and freedom. The number of overseas Chinese students had sharply decreased prior to Shanghai's liberation because of the bad management and high-handed repressive measures of the Kuomintang which had secured control over the university.

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50,000 KMT TROOPS KNOCKED OUT ROUND FOOCHOW

FUKIEN FRONT, Sept. 1—The People's Liberation Army knocked out about 50,000 out of 58,000 Kuomintang troops round Foochow and took the provincial capital, two naval bases and nine county seats, according to the war communique on the Foochow Campaign released by the Fukien Front People's Liberation Army Headquarters.

The Foochow Campaign started on August 13 and ended on the 22nd. Seven entire divisions and part of four divisions and two armies of the Kuomintang regular units were annihilated by the People's Liberation Army. Thirteen Kuomintang generals were taken prisoner.

War materials captured include 70 artillery pieces, 741 light and heavy machineguns, 349 tommy guns, over 7,500 rifles and pistols, 90 trucks and over 400,000 rounds of ammunition. The people's army also sunk the Kuomintang naval vessel "Chien Kuo" and damaged three other naval vessels.

Places liberated include the naval bases Mamoi and Santuao; county seats Ningteh, Loyuan, Lienkiang, Minhou, Changlo, Mintsing, Yungtai and Putien and island townlets Tanyang, Minan, Tangchien and Posha.

23,700 KMT TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION AT LANCHOW

NORTHWEST CHINA FRONT, Sept. 1—Over 23,700 Kuomintang troops were put out of action in the Lanchow Campaign from August 21 to 26, states the war communique just released by the First Field Army of the People's Liberation Army. Of these, over 10,000 were killed or wounded and 13,700 taken prisoner, not including many drowned in the Yellow River.

Arms captured include 126 artillery pieces, 545 light and heavy machineguns, over 6,000 rifles, carbines and pistols, 3,400 horses and over 1,600,000 rounds of ammunition.

ASIAN PEOPLES MUST UNITE AGAINST NEW U.S. PLOT

PEIPING, Sept. 1—A New China News Agency's comment entitled "Oppose the United States 'Undeclared Peace' towards Japan" reads in full as follows:

The spokesman of the United States government openly expressed that the United States is carrying out a plan of so-called "undeclared peace" towards Japan, which has not yet signed the peace treaty and is therefore still in a state of war. This plan is to allow Japan to take part in international conferences, exchange consuls with other countries and begin other bilateral activities. This once more unveils the true out-and-out reactionary countenance of American imperialism in its policy towards Japan. This shows that United States imperialism is bent on using the plan of "undeclared peace" to replace the peace treaty with Japan, so as to delay or to discard fundamentally the peace treaty with Japan to effect long-term occupation of Japan and swiftly transform her into the main base for carrying out American aggression in the Far East. The peoples of China, Japan and other Asian countries must unite together to smash this vicious plan of American imperialism.

A series of facts today prove that American imperialism is intensifying its scheme to utilise reactionary forces in Japan against the peoples of the East, especially against the new China. Newspapers in Japan point out that America has laid down

that Japan is to join the so-called "Pacific Union" instigated by the United States, and that the reactionary Yoshida government is actively preparing to join the union.

The U. S. Assistant Secretary of War visited Japan at a time when the U. S. State Department was deciding on the "bipartisan" policy towards China and the Far East. The United Press openly stated that one of his missions during the visit was to confer with MacArthur on the establishment of a so-called "safety" belt around China.

The United States has openly allowed Japan to unite with the reactionaries in countries of Southeast Asia through "bilateral activities" to build a reactionary front and to organise a Far Eastern anti-Communist and anti-popular crusade to encircle and attack the people's democratic new China from the outside and suppress the national independence and people's revolutionary movements of Eastern countries (including Japan). At the same time, the Kuomintang is, with the help of MacArthur, commander of U.S. occupation forces in Japan, recruiting Japanese soldiers in Japan to slaughter the Chinese people.

One point must be especially made known to the Japanese people: The U.S. plot—"undeclared peace"—which is being carried out, not only entirely violates the principles of the Potsdam Declaration and other international agreements and seriously infringes on the people's interests of the Soviet Union, China and other countries which fought against Japan, but also infringes on the interests of the Japanese people. This is because American imperialism will, in carrying out the plot, inevitably further foster the forces of reaction and militarism in Japan and intensify attacks on the Japanese people, making it impossible for Japan to become democratic. Thus, the peoples of Japan and China and all peoples in countries of the East must unite and firmly oppose the counter-revolutionary plan against the Eastern peoples of United States imperialism which attempts to dominate Japan and to turn her into a base for aggression and a colony. The Chinese people should further learn the necessary lesson from this new plot: Though the United States interventionist policy towards China has met with shameful defeat, the United States imperialists will never give up. They will continue to create disturbances to the end. Therefore, the Chinese people must have the determination to struggle against the new plot of imperialism to the very end. So long as the Chinese people and peoples of countries in the East unite together in unswerving struggle, so long as the Chinese people carry on firm resistance against United States imperialism and so long as Japanese people and peoples of the East and China strike back, any aggressive plot of United States imperialism will only have one outcome—defeat.

PAPERS SUPPORT SOVIET REPLY TO YUGOSLAVIA

PEIPING, Sept. 1—The second reply of the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia on August 29 concerning the Yugoslavian claims on Austria was given prominent space in most newspapers of liberated China.

The *People's Daily* in Peiping carried the Soviet reply under the headline "Soviet Union condemns the shameless slander and deception of the people by the Yugoslavian government."

The *Kwangming Daily*, organ of the China Democratic League, and the *Tientsin Daily* carried the full text of the Soviet reply in their editorial columns. The Tientsin *Progressive Daily* also published the Soviet reply on its front page.

The *Hsin Wen Daily* in Shanghai editorially denounced the Tito bloc saying, "We fully support the Soviet reply and are absolutely convinced that the sound and loyal Communists and the broad masses of the people of Yugoslavia will, by relying on the unity between the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries and the influence of proletarian internationalism, finally overthrow the Tito bloc. The editorial said that the lesson of the Tito bloc betraying the revolution and selling themselves to imperialism should be made known to the broad masses of China.

The Shanghai *Ta Kung Pao* editorially pointed out that the Tito bloc is "not only the running dog of American imperialism which has sold out its fatherland but is also a tyrant who oppresses the Yugoslavian people. Those who entertain illusions towards the United States and attempt to take a middle road by being pro-American and pro-Soviet Union at the same time should learn a lesson from this."

ACFL PRESIDENT CALLS ON SHANGHAI WORKERS TO SURMOUNT DIFFICULTIES

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1—Chen Yun, president of the All-China Federation of Labour, enjoined trade unionists and activists at a recent meeting held here to educate the workers to recognise the new political status of the working class, squarely face the present difficulties in production and strive for the swift development of an independent economy.

Chen Yun pointed out that the political

status of the working class had undergone a fundamental change after liberation as it had been transformed from an oppressed class into the leading class. Because of this change in status, the workers should, instead of staging strikes against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, devote their efforts to consolidate their own regime, step up production and support the front.

Chen Yun said that the war was still on and the enemy economic blockade might bring about difficulties but it would result in hastening the attainment of economic independence in China. He said that conditions would be improved year by year as difficulties were surmounted. He cited the improvement in the living standard of workers in Harbin. During the first year after Harbin's liberation, workers were paid less than 200 catties of grain per month. Six months later they were paid 250 catties and last year, after the liberation of Mukden, the average wage of workers in heavy industries was 375 catties. In addition, labour insurance regulations had been carried out.

In private factories, said Chen Yun, the workers have the right to demand capitalists to abide by the laws of the people's government and observe the principle of benefits both to labour and capital. On the other hand, they should also fulfill their duties of carrying out the production plan, observe labour-capital contracts and the laws of people's government in protecting private enterprises.

Finally Chen Yun called on workers to raise their political consciousness. Shanghai workers were known for their revolutionary tradition, but there were also a few covert secret agents among them who raise impracticable economic demands, and play on sectional and temporary interests of the workers.

Chen Yun said that the arresting of these secret agents was easy, but the more important thing was to raise the political consciousness of workers so that they could clearly distinguish friends from foes. If only the working class and the government worked together to find out ways and means, difficulties would surely be surmounted.

SOVIET CONSTRUCTION EXHIBITIONS TO BE HELD ALL OVER COUNTRY

PEIPING, Sept. 1—The purpose of the Soviet Construction Exhibition now being held in Peiping Chungshan Park is to introduce systematically the great Socialist construction of the U.S.S.R., said Yen Pao-hang, member of the Preparatory Committee of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, in a broadcast speech on August 29. The exhibition is held by the Preparatory Committee of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

"The exhibition," Yen Pao-hang stated, "will provide the masses of the people with the opportunity and materials for learning the precious experiences of Soviet construction. This kind of exhibition should in future be held in all the big cities of China and also in tbe countryside whenever possible." He said that this should be the plan of the branches of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in various areas.

LANCHOW PEOPLE WELCOME PLA

By Our Front Correspondent

NORTHWEST CHINA FRONT, Sept. 1—On the morning of August 26, the People's Liberation Army entered Kansu provincial capital Lanchow from the west gate. Workers, students and residents including many Moslems rushed out to welcome the people's army though street fighting was still in progress. They eagerly watched the taking prisoner of remnant Kuomintang forces.

The Lanchow power plant supplied electricity as usual as workers had protected the plant from Kuomintang damage.

As soon as fighting ceased, thousands of posters and slogans celebrating the liberation appeared everywhere in the city. One poster read: "The sky shakes, the earth quakes, the Northwest people are emancipated."

A resident humorously remarked to the people's army men, "Three days ago, the Kuomintang commander here cabled the Kuomintang War Ministry asking it to despatch newspapermen to inspect his 'bandit-suppression' achievements." He said drily, "his achievements are really great."

TAHSING TEXTILE MILL RETURNED TO OWNERS

PEIPING, Sept. 1—The Shihchiachuang Tahsing Textile Mill, affiliated to the Hankow Joint Stock Textile Company Ltd., was recently returned to its owners by the North China People's Government.

When Shihchiachuang was liberated in November 1947, the staff and managers of the Tahsing mill had run away. The Shihchiachuang People's Government had to take it over and operate it in order to keep 1,500 of its workers employed and protect the mill.

On the eve of Hankow's liberation on May 16 this year, the board of directors of Tahsing company in Hankow sent its representative

to Shihchiachuang to file a claim for returning the mill to company. This was done because the Tahsing company owners found out that it was the policy of the people's government to protect private industries.

At present, 11,800 spindles are working in the Shihchiachuang Tahsing Mill producing daily 13,000 pounds of yarn, 450 bolts of cloth and 145 blankets. This was the result of the active steps taken by the government to restore the mill, which was badly damaged by Kuomintang bombing soon after Shihchiachuang's liberation. During the past year, the Tahsing mill workers manufactured 140,000 machine parts to put the mill into shape. The mill was fully restored only in May this year.

It was stipulated in the agreement for returning the mill to the Tahsing company that the entire mill was to be handed back to its owners who would not be held responsible for profits or losses during the period when it was under government management.

The owners were to pay the government the expenses incurred in repairing and re-equiping the mill and the backpay owed by the mill in the pre-liberation period which had been paid to the workers by the government. The government was to pay the owners for using the mill and its machinery throughout the period of government management.

It was also stipulated that the workers' wages and the relations between them and the management should remain unchanged as under government management.

PEIPING TEACHERS STUDY DURING THE VACATION

PEIPING, Sept. 1—Over 5,000 teachers and staff of Peiping primary and secondary schools were called upon by Peng Chen, Secretary of the Peiping City Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, to extend new democratic education and to uproot the servile reactionary ideology implanted by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism at the recent closing ceremony of the Summer Vacation Study Gathering. Unemployed teachers were called upon by the Peiping Vice-Mayor, Chang Yu-yu, to help eliminate illiteracy in the countryside.

This study gathering, organised jointly by the Peiping Primary and Secondary School Teachers Association and the Education Bureau of the Municipal Government, was inaugurated on July 16. During the last five weeks, men and women teachers and school staff with ages ranging from twenty to over sixty heard lectures at the gathering, took part in discussions on the new outlook on life and current problems and worked hard on their notes, documents and booklets.

About a fourth of young teachers and staff who joined the study gathering have applied for membership to the New Democratic Youth League.

BRIEF NEWS

The *Fukien Daily*, organ of the Fukien Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, started publication on August 25 and the New China News Agency Branch as well as the Fukien People's Broadcasting Station began work one day earlier.

* * *

Large quantities of wool, fur and hides have been transported from Inner Mongolia to Kalgan from February to July in exchange for cloth, silks, tea, sugar, towels and stationery manufactured in Peiping to the value of 190 million people's dollars.

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Over 38,000 tons of coal have already arrived at Shanghai from Tientsin by rail in nineteen days up to August 25.

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About 1,500 waterwheels manufactured by twenty private iron foundries were recently granted as loans to peasants by the North China Irrigation Promotion Society.

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Chow Shu-tao, general manager of the Tientsin private Chihsin Cement Plant, and Ho Ming-chih, a Peiping resident, have been cited by the North China People's Government recently for their donation of precious books and historic relics to the Peiping Library and Peiping Museum.

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TAIWAN PEOPLE FIRMLY OPPOSE U. S. PLOT

PEIPING, Sept. 4—"The liberation of Taiwan Island will come in the wake of the liberation of the Chinese mainland," declared Hsieh Hsueh-hung, chairman of the Taiwan People's Democratic Self-Governing League in her statement yesterday.

"We, the 6,700,000 people of Taiwan Island, will firmly oppose the plot of United States imperialism to annex Taiwan," she stated. "The Chinese people today have the strength to smash any aggressive plot of United States imperialism." The people of the island, who were trampled under Japanese imperialism for more than half a century, will not tolerate re-enslavement by United States imperialism, she added.

The United States helped Japan to annex Taiwan as far back as 1847 when she supplied Japan with men, munitions and naval vessels to invade Taiwan Island, said Hsieh Hsueh-hung. The Japanese demand for the annexation of Taiwan during the negotiations for the Shimonoseki Treaty in 1895 was supported by America.

United States imperialism has been trying to step into the shoes of Japanese imperialism in Taiwan after the Japanese surrender in 1945, Hsieh Hsueh-hung pointed out. In collaboration with the Kuomintang, it set up air and naval bases on the island, and now controls the mining and other vital industries.

At the same time, the United States government has been trying to transform Taiwan into a United States colony by initiating a so-called "independent movement" on the island, stated Hsieh Hsueh-hung. When this movement, backed by a handful of traitors like Liao Wen-yi, failed to have the expected results, the American imperialists openly clamoured for "annexing Taiwan" as the liberation of the island by the people's army is imminent.

It was reported in the press that the United States government had sent a note to the Canton Kuomintang government demanding that Taiwan should be turned into a part of the United States occupation zone in the Pacific. "We do not know what right the United States government has in annexing the Chinese island of Taiwan," stated Hsieh Hsueh-hung.

The people's army is now driving into South China, and Foochow, a port just opposite Taiwan, has been liberated. The people of Taiwan will help the people's army to eliminate the Kuomintang remnants on the island and drive out the aggressive forces of United States imperialism, she concluded.

TRIBEMEN IN TAIWAN WILL FIGHT FOR LIBERATION

PEIPING, Sept. 4—Tien Fu-ta, member of the Kaoshan Tribe in Taiwan and member of the Taiwan People's Democratic Self-Governing League, made a statement declaring that the people of the Kaoshan Tribe would firmly unite with the people of China in the struggle against American aggression. "It is only in the new democratic China that all our demands can be realised," he added.

"The political platform of the Kaoshan Tribe is equality for all nationalities in China and the right of each nationality to self-government," declared Tien Fu-ta. "Otherwise, we shall not be able to improve our living standard and improve our culture."

"We know that these demands will never be realised under the rule of imperialism and the reactionary Kuomintang," he stated. "We know of the sufferings of the Filipinos and negroes in America. One sees negroes being oppressed, insulted, raped, lynched and murdered even in American films."

The Kaoshan Tribe is one of seven tribes of 200,000 people in Taiwan. There were many tribes in Taiwan, but some of them became extinct under the colonial rule of Japan. The tribemen on Taiwan Island are still leading a primitive life, with no written languages of their own.

OVERSEAS CHINESE IN JAPAN OPPOSE U.S. SCHEME TO ANNEX TAIWAN

PEIPING, Sept. 4—The plot of United States imperialism to annex Taiwan Island has aroused wide-spread opposition among overseas Chinese in Japan, according to a report from Tokyo.

In a recent statement, the Overseas Chinese Federation in Japan pointed out that any attempt to make Taiwan "independent," or hand the island over to allied military or international control is nothing but an insidious plot against the will of the people of Taiwan.

The return of Taiwan Island to China is clearly stipulated in the Cairo and Potsdam declarations, declared the Overseas Chinese Federation in Japan.

HUNAN PEOPLE'S MILITARY AND POLITICAL COMMITTEE ENLARGED

CHANGSHA, Sept. 4—The enlarged Hunan People's Military and Political Committee of thirteen members with Cheng Chien and Huang Ke-cheng as chairman and vice-chairman was formed on August 29 with the approval of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee. Five members of the committee belong to the troops of General Cheng Chien who revolted against the Kuomintang in Changsha last month.

A Hunan people's military and political committee was previously formed by Generals Cheng Chien and Chen Ming-jen for the interim period, but the pressure of work after liberation has necessitated the enlargement of this committee to carry out reorganisation of the troops who participated in the uprising and to pave the way for the formation of the people's government.

The Hunan Military Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army was set up the next day with Hsiao Ching-kwang as commander and Huang Ke-cheng as political commissar. District headquarters were set up in Changsha, Changteh and Yiyang.

500,000 CHANGSHA PEOPLE CELEBRATE LIBERATION

CHANGSHA, Sept. 4—Half a million people in Changsha pledged to support the People's Liberation Army driving south to liberate all China at a recent mass rally held to celebrate the liberation of Changsha.

The rally passed a telegram of greetings to Chairman Mao Tze-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, pledging active support to the People's Liberation Army in its drive to liberate Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Taiwan. It said, "Only when the last Kuomintang remnants are completely wiped out, can we people turn to long-term peaceful construction."

Speaking at the mass rally, General Cheng Chien, chairman of the new Hunan People's Military and Political Committee, denounced Chiang Kai-shek, Pai Chung-hsi and other reactionaries for conniving with American imperialism to slaughter the people and warmly praised the valour and combat skill of the People's Liberation Army. He called on the people to support the advancing People's Liberation Army to annihilate all remnant reactionary forces.

General Hsiao Ching-kwang, commander of the Hunan Military Headquarters, pointed out at the same meeting that the liberation of Changsha was due to the mighty strength of the People's Liberation Army, the struggle of the Changsha people and the uprising of Generals Cheng Chien and Chen Ming-jen. He said that the central task of the Changsha people is to restore production and support the front. He called on workers to be the backbone in uniting all Changsha people to rehabilitate production.

Ex-Kuomintang General Chen Ming-jen said, "What I feel ashamed and sorry for is that the First Army Group under my leadership travelled along the wrong path and harmed the people. Today I can assure my compatriots that this army group will learn from the People's Liberation Army, reform itself into a real people's army and fight for the interests of the people."

PAPERS IN NEW DEMOCRACIES CONDEMN TITO

PEIPING, Sept. 4—Support given by Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania to the Soviet government's third note to the government of Yugoslavia was prominently featured in all liberated China's dailies today.

The Peiping *People's Daily* ran the news under the headline "Tito-ite renegades cannot escape justice." The Peiping *Kwangming Daily* headlined the news "Newspapers in New Democracies score Tito's renegade government." The *Tientsin Daily* and the *Progressive Daily* in Tientsin also carried the news under similar headlines.

PUBLIC FEELING MOUNTS AGAINST WHITE PAPER

PEIPING, Sept. 4—The American White Paper continued to be the subject of discussions and statements in all parts of China during the past fortnight. Members of democratic parties and groups, democrats, people's organisations and people of all walks of life took part in these discussions or issued statements denouncing the White Paper as a

historical record of American imperialist aggression on China.

In Peiping, over fifty social science workers called for the eradication of the influence of Anglo-American imperialist education after a discussion on the White Paper. Over eighty natural science workers also agreed to eliminate all mistaken thoughts of relying on American imperialist aid after their discussion.

Members of the Chiu San Society, composed mainly of professors and scholars, who met in Peiping to discuss the White Paper, agreed that the American imperialist scheme of utilising "democratic individualists" was doomed to failure as the greater majority of the Chinese people supported the people's democratic dictatorship. Professor Huang Kuo-Chang said that the White Paper had made the Chinese people realise the correctness of the foreign policy outlined by Chairman Mao Tze-tung. Professor Li Chin-hsi pointed out that there could be no third road between the imperialist and anti-imperialist camps.

The joint statement issued by the Union of University and College Faculty Members and Union of Middle and Primary School Teachers in Peiping said that there were not a few liberals who used to believe in the American type of democracy. "But with the enhanced inflicting of wounds on the Chinese people by imperialist aid to the reactionaries, the greater majority of these liberals have long ago learnt to love their country and clearly realised the hypocrisy of the old democracy and its indivisibility from imperialism." The statement said that these liberals "have returned to the ranks of the people and have made up their minds to stand together with the Soviet Union."

Representatives of democratic parties and groups held discussions on the American White Paper in Nanking and Shanghai. They agreed that all democratic parties and groups should further unite under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tze-tung to smash the designs of American imperialism.

In Hankow, the joint statement of the Preparatory Committees of Central China and Wuhan Trade Union Councils said, "The iron facts of history have proved that the Soviet Union is our friend, and American imperialism our foe. We will fight shoulder to shoulder with our friend, the Soviet Union, against the common enemy." The statement said that workers in Wuhan and Central China had long struggled against imperialism and cited the taking back of the foreign concessions in Hankow during the great revolution as an example of this struggle.

The leading dailies of liberated China also carried the reaction of people's army men to the White Paper. The commander of an artillery regiment garrisoning the Shanghai coast stated, "If American imperialists dare to invade our coast, we will smash them."

People's fighters in Peiping said, "We know who are friends of the Chinese people. We have seen how American-supplied ammunition and weapons have slaughtered large numbers of our countrymen." One people's fighter said, "We have captured American-supplied weapons from Chiang Kai-shek and also captured American military personnel who took part in fighting against the Chinese people."

WOMEN'S POLITICAL STATUS IMPROVING IN NEW CHINA

PEIPING, Sept. 4—The increasing number of women delegates who took part in the Peiping and Shanghai Conferences of All Circles and the Northeast People's Congress which concluded recently indicates the ever more active part played by women in the new China.

In the recent Peiping Conference of All Circles, for instance, 42 out of 330 delegates or one out of every seven delegates were women. Shanghai women's organisations elected 21 delegates to the Shanghai People's Conference.

The women delegates to the Northeast People's Congress formed approximately 14 per cent of the delegates attending the congress.

At the congress and conferences, women delegates voiced their opinions on government work as well as on marriage, occupation, education and child welfare work.

Among these women delegates were workers, peasants, teachers, students, medical workers, government functionaries, members of people's organisations and democratic parties and groups. The skilled girl worker Chi Kwei-chih who attended the Northeast Congress is well-known for outstanding record in producing high quality products and war effort.

SHANGHAI PEOPLE DONATE OVER EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS TO PLA

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4—Funds amounting to over eight and a half billion people's dollars to buy gifts for the People's Liberation Army fighters were presented to General Chen Yi, commander of the Third Field Army of the People's Liberation Army and mayor of Shanghai, on August 31 at a meeting attended by over 1,000 representatives of all circles in Shanghai. This was the result of a donation drive during the past one and a half months organised by the general association for sending gifts to the army.

The funds were collected through donations, sales, garden parties, dramatic and

musical performances, games and athletic meets and radio broadcasts organised and supported by workers, students, cultural, industrial and other circles in Shanghai. The workers alone contributed 1,200,000,000 dollars.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF SHANGHAI PEASANTS ASSOCIATION FORMED

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4—The Shanghai Peasants Association Preparatory Committee of 37 members was formed at the close of the provisional conference of peasant representatives in Shanghai's suburbs on August 31.

The conference was attended by 224 representatives, representing about one million peasants. One hundred thirty proposals including those on popularisation of new democratic education and launching of public welfare work were brought forward at the conference.

Liu Jui-lung who represented the Shanghai City Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at the conference called on the peasants to support the front, to develop production, to rush the repair of dykes, to help the government to evacuate refugees in Shanghai and to arm themselves against bandits.

ACDWF TO POPULARISE ASIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

PEIPING, Sept. 3—The Standing Committee of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation decided at its meeting yesterday to launch a publicity campaign on the Asian Women's Conference to be convened in Peiping this December. Women's unions will introduce the conditions of women in various Asiatic countries through the papers, radio broadcasts and discussion meetings.

The second session of the Executive Committee of the Federation will be held this October to review its work since the inauguration of the federation last April.

SHANTUNG WAR INDUSTRIES TO BE CONVERTED INTO PEACETIME INDUSTRY

PEIPING, Sept. 4—A large part of the war industries in Shantung will be converted into peacetime industry in the latter half of this year, while the rest will be further improved into the national defence industries run along regular lines.

This was resolved at a meeting of the Industry and Mining Department of Shantung Province which also decided that the converted war industry factories will produce pumps, winding engines and conveyors for the mines, steam engines for river boats and farming tools.

BRIEF NEWS

The Central China Postal Administration was set up on August 22 to administer postal service in Hupeh, Hunan, Honan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces and Wuhan and Canton municipalities.

* * *

The *People's Railway Journal*, a monthly magazine published by the Railway Department of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Committee, will begin publication in October, with Lu Cheng-tsao, deputy head of the department, as the chairman of its editorial board.

* * *

Economist Ma Yin-chu has been appointed president of the National Chekiang University in Hangchow by the Chekiang People's Government.

* * *

The Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Democratic Women's Union is collecting material and photographs on the activities of Shanghai women both before and after liberation for exhibition during the Asian Democratic Women's Conference to be held in China this December.

* * *

Many women of the Miao minority people on the northern bank of the Min River near Foochow voluntarily helped the People's Liberation Army sappers to repair a precipitous road for the advancing army, prior to the liberation of the provincial capital Foochow on August 17.

* * *

Over 500 workers have, up to August 22, graduated from the trade union workers training class in Peiping after a six-week course.

Corrections: In the first item of Sept. 3 release, the words "in the White Paper" should be deleted from the sentence "This is the dream talk of aggressors in the White Paper."

The words "over four hundred sixty million" and "over ten million" should be deleted from the sentence "over four million strong . . . liberate over four hundred sixty million Han people but also liberate over ten million people of national minorities within China" in same item.

NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICE

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ANOTHER KANSU COUNTY SEAT TAKEN

NORTHWEST CHINA FRONT, Sept. 9—The People's Liberation Army First Field Army, driving deep into Kansu Province, liberated Tsingyuan county seat, one hundred kilometres northeast of Lanchow, the provincial capital, on the 5th. The county seat is on the east bank of the Yellow River.

HAIL AMERICAN CONTINENT PEACE CONGRESS

—NCNA Commentary

PEIPING, Sept. 9—A New China News Agency commentary entitled "Hail the Opening of the Peace Congress on the American Continent" reads as follows:

The American Continent Peace Congress opened in Mexico city on the 5th. This is an event of great significance today when the movement of peoples of the whole world in support of peace and against war is at its high tide. The Chinese people warmly greets this peace congress.

The American Continent is the rear of American imperialism in carrying out world aggression. American imperialism has a tight hold over the American Continent through its Monroe Doctrine and the Pan-American Pact, but the convening of this peace congress shows that, even in the sphere under its control, it is also not stable and becoming more isolated day by day. The peoples of the American Continent have unswervingly fought against the enslavement plans of American imperialism and now their struggle for national independence, democracy and freedom is linked up with the movement in support of peace and against war of the peoples of the world. This movement, which is capable of traversing any distance and overcoming any obstruction, has spread from Europe and Asia to the American Continent, shaking the rear of American imperialism. The convention of this peace congress demonstrates that the peoples of the American Continent have united to express their will and power in longing for peace. It demonstrates that the peoples of the American Continent are united in the camp of peace and democracy headed by the socialist Soviet Union for the common cause of peace and democracy.

The American imperialists are depriving the people of their democratic rights and carrying out a dark rule along hitlerite lines, so as to pave the way for their criminal plan of seizing world domination and instigating a new war. The United States government is becoming more and more fascistic at home. The trial of the twelve leaders of the American Communist Party and the employment of fascist elements to raid twice Robeson's concert are two recent obvious instances of fascist attacks. In Latin America, the American imperialist bloc is intensifying police rule through its puppets, Enrico Gaspar Dutra, Juan Domingo, Peron and others, to strangle the peace movement of the people. However, the peoples of the entire American Continent have not submitted. The American Continent Peace Congress indicates that the American peoples are dealing blows at the criminal plans of the imperialists and their lackeys with their ever-growing unity and ever-growing organised force.

The Chinese people express their unbounded joy over the American Continent Peace Congress now being held on the other side of the Pacific Ocean in Mexico city. The victorious struggle carried out by the broad masses of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tze-tung has overthrown the criminal rule of the reactionaries nurtured by American imperialism, and won national independence and freedom, thereby strengthening the anti-imperialist camp of peace and democracy. We believe that the peoples of the American Continent are certainly able to shake off the yoke of American imperialism and attain national independence and freedom.

We wish the peace congress success.

TIBETAN PEOPLE CONDEMN IMPERIALIST PLOT

PEIPING, Sept. 9—Sans-rgyas-ye-shes (Tien Pao in Chinese), the Tibetan delegate to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference which held its meeting here on June 15, wrote an article entitled "All Tibetan People Prepare to Welcome the Victorious Liberation" in the Peiping *People's Daily* yesterday.

Sans-rgyas-ye-shes called on all Tibetan people to rise up against the plot to annex Tibet of British and American imperialism and their lackey, Nehru of India. "The so-called anti-Communist incident in Tibet on July 8 was manufactured by British and American imperialism and their running dog Nehru. Its purpose is not only to hinder the Tibetan people from attaining the long awaited liberation, but also to turn the one million two hundred thousand square kilometres of Tibetan territory into a colony of foreign aggressors."

Recalling the bloody British invasions of Tibet in 1887 and 1904, Sans-rgyas-ye-shes wrote, "We Chinese people will never forget this bloody debt and we have the right to demand full reparations from the British imperialists who have never ceased their aggressive activities in Tibet. After the Second World War, American imperialism also actively schemed for the invasion of Tibet by sending spies there and surveying and photographing Tibet from the air."

The Tibetans have joined the family of nations in China for a long time, and this is a fact which cannot be disproved by any British and American news agency, he continued. "Any 'anti-Communist' plot is against the interests and aspirations of the Tibetan people and will be smashed," he added. "We Tibetans want to be the masters of the independent, free, democratic and united new China and oppose firmly the conspiracy of British and American imperialism and their running dogs."

Sans-rgyas-ye-shes concluded, "We warn the British, American and Indian aggressors promptly to cease all plots of encroaching on Tibet. They will receive their due punishment if they dare to start provocation on Tibetan territory."

KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE DENOUNCES WHITE PAPER

PEIPING, Sept. 9—The White Paper is "a confession of the failure of American imperialist intervention in Chinese internal affairs and of failure in its aid to Kuomintang reactionaries and policy of turning China into a U.S. colony," said the statement of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

The statement pointed out, "American imperialism still persists in its policy of intervention in Chinese internal affairs and encroachment on China.

"Aggression and failure, failure and renewed aggression, and according to the logical development of events, there must be another failure."

The statement went on to say that the White Paper had taught a lesson to people in China, who were once beguiled by the propaganda of American imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries. The lesson is: "United States imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Chinese people. So long as the United States government clings to its imperialist policy, there can be no conciliation between it and the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and all democratic parties."

The statement pointed out that the American White Paper has maliciously distorted Dr. Sun Yat-sen's progressive stand of cooperating with the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. In Sun Yat-sen's posthumous letter to the Soviet Union, he expressed his wish of long-term cooperation with the Soviet Union and said, "Dear comrades, at the time of bidding good-bye to you, I sincerely hope that dawn will break soon, and by that time the Soviet Union will welcome the strong, prosperous and independent China as a friend and ally. They will march forward hand in hand towards victory in the great struggle for liberation of the oppressed nations."

The statement concluded, "We, the true disciples of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, should abide by his will to unite with the Soviet Union, to carry out the national and democratic revolution to the end and eliminate all remnant forces of American imperialism and its running dog, Chiang Kai-shek, and to smash the imperialist plots of enlisting saboteurs of all shades to instigate disturbances in China, the Soviet Union and undermine the world democratic forces."

TIBETANS AND MOSLEMS WELCOME PLA TO LIBERATE THEIR AREAS

LANCHOW, Sept. 9—Delegations of Tibetan and Moslem peoples on the borders of Kansu and Tsinghai Provinces travelled from distant parts to welcome and ask the People's Liberation Army to liberate their native places. The people's army has now

driven into Tsinghai and liberated the provincial capital, Sining.

A Tibetan delegation of seven, sent by the eighty thousand Tibetans near Linsia on the Kansu-Tsinghai border, arrived at the People's Liberation Army front headquarters on August 31. Along with letters of greetings brought by them was a proclamation dated 1936 of the former Chinese Red Army which passed through this area on their long march to fight the Japanese in North China. This proclamation had been carefully kept by the local Tibetans as a precious souvenir of the people's army.

Another delegation including representatives of the living buddha of the well-known Labrang Temple in Siaho county seat and two Tibetan and Moslem representatives arrived at the People's Liberation Army front headquarters the next day. The delegations were received by General Wang Chen who called on the delegates to work for the solidarity of Han, Tibetan and Mohammedan peoples in these areas. He expressed concern over the sufferings undergone by them during the fourteen years of kuomintang misrule, after the Red Army left this area.

During their stay at the People's Liberation Army headquarters, the delegates worked twentyfour hours a day to translate the Eight Point Proclamation of the People's Liberation Army, embodying the basic policies of the Communist Party, into the Tibetan language. They left with five hundred copies of the translated version and portraits of Chairman Mao Tze-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh.

SHANGHAI SSFA PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FORMED

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7—The Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was formed on September 3. General Chen Yi, mayor of Shanghai, and more than fifty members were elected to the preparatory committee.

At the inauguration meeting, Jao Shushih, secretary of the Shanghai Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said that the friendship of the Chinese and Soviet peoples was a guarantee for the victory of the Chinese revolution and the success of industrialisation in China. "The strengthening of this friendship means the strengthening of the world peace and democratic front headed by the Soviet Union, and will expedite the overcoming of the menace of a new war."

The 460 sponsors of the Shanghai Sino-Soviet Friendship Association said in their message of greetings to Generalissimo Stalin, "We thank you and the great Soviet people led by you for your friendship and aid to the Chinese people. We believe that the strengthening of friendship and unity between the Chinese and Soviet peoples is a reliable guarantee for world lasting peace."

In another message to Chairman Mao Tze-tung, they said, "It is you and the Communist Party of China who found the correct path for the Chinese revolution ... From now on the Chinese people will shake off the shackles of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and travel along the new and glorious path of building a new democratic state."

The Tsinan Preparatory Committe of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was formed in the Shantung provincial capital at the end of last month.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES TO BE HELD IN MANCHURIA

MUKDEN, Sept. 9—People's congresses will be convened in all municipalities and counties of Manchuria this month and the congresses of provincial level will be held after the autumn harvest. This was decided on by the Northeast People's Government Council meeting held recently in Mukden.

Kao Kang, chairman of the Northeast People's Government, pointed out at the government council meeting that the people's congress was the best form of organisation for linking up the government with the people and of getting things done. Only this form of organisation could make the government really a government of the people.

ANOTHER KUOMINTANG P-51 FIGHTER SHOT DOWN

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, Sept. 9—A Kuomintang P-51 fighter was shot down on the 5th by the People's Liberation Army operating east of Hengyang on the Hankow-Canton Railway.

CHENG CHIEN INSTRUCTS HIS TROOPS TO LEARN FROM PLA

CHANGSHA, Sept. 9 — General Cheng Chien, former Kuomintang governor of Hunan Province, who revolted against the Kuomintang in Changsha last month, issued a message to his troops on the 1st, instructing them to change their ideology, style of work and method of education.

General Cheng Chien called on his troops to learn from the People's Liberation Army.

He said that the former methods of officers in using oppressive measures to force

their men into obedience should now give way to that of making the troops understand why they should carry out orders. It should also be seen that these orders could really be carried out. He also said that the old practice of officers bringing families along with them on the march should also be stopped.

SHANSI PROVINCE REMAPPED

TAIYUAN, Sept. 9—The formal establishment of the Chinese Communist Party Shansi Provincial Committee, the Shansi People's Government and the Shansi Military Headquarters was announced at a joint meeting held here on the 1st attended by over seven thousand persons.

The newly mapped Shansi Province consists of ninety two counties and one municipality—Taiyuan.

Pei Li-sheng, vice-chairman of the Shansi People's Government, announced the following program of the Shansi government:

One, reorganise industries, so that they will play a greater part in increasing agricultural production. Two, restore and develop agricultural production to reach the pre-war level within two years. Three, swiftly restore communications between the cities and the countryside and set up more schools for peasants and workers to wipe out illiteracy gradually. Four, build up people's public security corps and police so as to protect the people in all Shansi.

Shansi Province was completely liberated last April. It is founded on the west by the middle reaches of the Yellow River with a population of 10,840,000. This province is famous for its iron reserves and other resources such as salt, gypsum and asbestos. It has estimated coal deposits of 295,003,000,000 tons.

Land sown to agricultural products in this province was 3,160,375 hectares and to industrial raw material products such as cotton, peanuts and tobacco 144,638 hectares.

The total length of railways in Shansi is 1,130 kilometres and that of highways, 10,470 kilometres.

ORDER RESTORED IN KANHSIEN

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, Sept. 9—All shops have resumed business in Kanhsien county seat, the political, economic and cultural centre in South Kiangsi Province, since its liberation on August 14. The people's currency has become the only currency in circulation since the Kanhsien Branch of the People's Bank was set up on the 19th.

The city's power plant which was protected by the workers never ceased its power supply. The telephone and postal offices were working as usual on the second day after liberation. Telegraphic service between the city and other liberated areas was resumed on the 18th. Highway and waterway communications will soon be completely restored.

The Tungsten and Tin Mining Industry Corporation, the biggest industrial enterprise in Kanhsien, is operating as usual and planning to increase production.

SHANGHAI INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED

SHANGHAI, Sept. 9—An industry and commerce association to guide industry and commerce in Shanghai will be set up here, according to the meeting of its preparatory committee at the end of last month. The meeting was attended by Chen Yi and Pan Han-nien, mayor and vice-mayor of Shanghai, and a standing committee of twenty three headed by industrialist Sheng Pi-hua was elected.

A telegram was sent by the meeting to Chairman Mao Tze-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh expressing the firm conviction that, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the sabotage and blockade of the imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries will be smashed and the new democratic reconstruction will be carried out successfully.

Speaking at the meeting, Mayor Chen Yi expressed the wish that the Shanghai Industry and Commerce Association would bring forward as many constructive proposals to the people's government as possible. Vice-mayor Pan Han-nien in his speech stressed close collaboration between industry and commerce and emphasised better cooperation between publicly-owned and privately-owned enterprises.

PEIPING LIBRARY EXHIBITS FACTS ON U.S. AGGRESSION ON CHINA

PEIPING, Sept. 9—The Peiping Library is now holding an exhibition of "Materials on American imperialist aggression on China" during the past century. The facts of this aggression during the four periods: 1844 to 1898, 1898 to 1920, 1921 to 1944 and 1945 to 1949, are shown through books, historical documents, military maps, charts and statistics, photographs, Chinese and foreign newspapers and magazines, and texts of many treaties.

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WORLD-WIDE PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE HELD ON OCT. 2

PEIPING, Sept. 11—The full text of an appeal by the Committee of the World Peace Congress on the occasion of international day of struggle for peace appeared on the front page of all leading newspapers in Peiping and Tientsin yesterday.

The appeal said, "The people's victory over fascism has substantially increased the forces of peace, and today it is in their power to stay the hand of the new war criminals."

It said, "More resolute and more widespread action of the peace forces will be required in order to dispel the dangers to peace created by the warmongers. This is why the Committee of the World Peace Congress has decided to organise, on October 2nd, an international day of struggle for peace.

"October 2nd must be the signal for the forces of peace to rise to even greater heights, and for the redoubling of their activities."

The Peiping *People's Daily* carried the appeal under the headline "Let's say 'NO' to war" and published a commentary entitled "Lop off the claws of the warmongers." With the sub-headline "Prepare for international day of struggle for peace," the commentary described the appeal as "a call for combat, which will be strongly supported by the people in every corner of the world."

The commentary said that the Chinese people must exert utmost efforts in preparing to participate in the great world-wide peace demonstration to be held on October 2nd, international day of struggle for peace. "We will act in concert with the peoples of the world, and let the new war provocateurs know: the peoples of the world are in anger! The force of the people is invincible! Those who dare to play with fire will certainly be consumed by it!"

"We must be seriously on the alert against all schemes of the pack of murderous imperialist and adventurers to manufacture a new war," said the commentary. The Chinese people will lop off the bloody claws stretched out by the warmongers. "Led by the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tze-tung, and supported by the peoples in the world headed by the Soviet Union, the Chinese people is sure to eliminate swiftly and thoroughly the remnants of the Kuomintang reactionaries armed by American imperialism and liberate all China."

MAO TZE-TUNG'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO POLLITT

PEIPING, Sept. 11—Mao Tze-tung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China, yesterday sent the following message to Harry Pollitt, congratulating him on his being the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain for twenty years:

Dear Comrade Harry Pollitt, the Communist Party of China warmly congratulates you on being the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain for twenty years. Under your leadership, the Communist Party of Great Britain has overcome all difficulties and obstacles, and steeled itself into a banner of the liberation struggle of the British working class and of the unity and friendship of the peoples of various countries. The Chinese people firmly believe that the Communist Party of Great Britain as well as the British toiling people and the progressive intellectuals led by it are the most reliable allies of the Chinese people in Britain. A strong Communist Party of Great Britain is one of the most important guarantees for world peace and the cooperation between the Chinese and British peoples. We wish you good health and wish you and your comrades-in-arms success in the righteous cause.

CHINA DELEGATION TO WFTU ARRIVES HARBIN

HARBIN, Sept. 11—The China Delegation to the Second Conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions arrived here on the 6th. A reception party was held in honour of the over thirty delegates.

Speaking at the reception party, a representative of the delegation pointed out that the Second Conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions exposed the imperialist plot to undermine the unity of the working class throughout the world and showed that the present unparalleled strength and unity of the international working class was the outcome of the growing strength of the people in all countries headed by the Soviet Union.

The representative finally called on the Chinese working class to learn from the Soviet Union and the New Democracies in Eastern Europe in building up the new China.

MADAME SUN YAT-SEN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO HENRY WALLACE

PEIPING, Sept. 11—Madame Sun Yat-sen sent a telegram of congratulations to Henry Wallace yesterday, following a cable from Baldwin stating that American progressives are honouring Wallace at a dinner on September 12, the date of Wallace's resignation from the cabinet as a result of his advocacy for peace, international friendship and cooperation.

The telegram reads :

Sincerest congratulations for your magnificent leadership for peace and international cooperation. Lesson of China shows your great foresight. China must answer clarion call sounded by Sun Yat-sen to win complete independence, uproot colonialism, and bury feudalism. Together with you and world progressives we shall continue our efforts until freedom is won everywhere and education and culture can assume their rightful roles, until every hovel has been rebuilt into a decent house, when products of earth will be within easy purchase, when factories will be returned in equal amount to the work exerted, when families can have free medical care from cradle to grave, when necessities are equally at hand for everyone regardless of race, colour, creed and residence. Until then our united efforts must be ceaseless.

Soong Ching-ling.

CHINESE IN AMERICA SEE THROUGH U.S. PLOTS

PEIPING, Sept. 11—"Having stayed in the United States for three score and nine years, I see clearly the hideous countenance of United States imperialism which has always tried to cover up its aggression on China with beautiful phrases," declared overseas Chinese leader Seto Mei-tong in a statement commenting on the White Paper after his arrival at Peiping last week.

For generations to come, he said, the Chinese people will never forget the crimes committed by Truman, Marshall and other imperialists in China since the Japanese surrender.

From the White Paper, one can see that American imperialism will not give up enslaving the Chinese people, he pointed out. "Firstly, American imperialists are now utilising 'democratic individualists' like Hu Shih, Lai Lien and company, who are playing up a so-called 'free China' in America to pull wool over the eyes of the Chinese people in the United States.

"Secondly, they are creating dissension to estrange Sino-Soviet friendship alleging that the Chinese Communist Party is serving the Soviet Union."

"A catastrophic debacle is in store for United States imperialism and its stooges," said Seto Mei-tong. Led by Chairman Mao Tze-tung, the Chinese people will smash all the imperialist plots.

At the welcome party given him by the Chih Kung Tang in Peiping on the 8th, he said, "Overseas Chinese in the Americas, who have suffered under foreign oppression, have been craving for an independent, free, democratic and unified new China. This longing has now been realised. The heavy task of how to mobilise our countrymen abroad to collect capital and return to China to take part in productive construction now falls squarely on our shoulders."

PAPERS PUBLISH NEWS OF WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

PEIPING, Sept. 11—News on the Second World Congress of Democratic Youth and names of the newly elected leading organ of the World Federation of Democratic Youth were prominently featured in the *People's Daily* and other liberated China papers. Important resolutions and declaration of the congress were also published under prominent headlines.

SSFA ORGANISING LECTURES ABOUT SOVIET UNION

PEIPING, Sept. 11—Lectures about the Soviet Union are being organised here by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association Preparatory Committee and the first lecture is scheduled for tonight. This is timed with the photographic exhibition on Soviet

construction which has been held during the past fortnight.

Lectures to be given include "Soviet cultural education" by Emi Siao, "Soviet social system and state system" by Chang Chung-shih and "Soviet foreign policy and Sino-Soviet relations" by Chien Chun-jui. Soviet films will be shown after every lecture.

WHITE PAPER DENOUNCED BY PLA OFFICERS AND MEN

NANKING, Sept. 11—Denunciations of the U.S. White Paper were recently made by Yeh Chao, chief of staff of the Mechanised Column of the People's Third Field Army and ex-Kuomintang officers and men who had joined the Third Field Army.

Yeh Chao said, "The mechanised units of the People's Liberation Army which were equipped by America through the medium of the Kuomintang reactionaries are strong enough to defend China and will soon liberate Taiwan and all China."

Liu Wei-hua, former chief of staff of the engineering units of the Kuomintang Shanghai garrison forces, said that American military advisors had given instructions to Kuomintang general Ku Chu-tung at the Hsuchow headquarters when Kuomintang troops attacked the Kiangsu - Shantung - Honan - Anhwei Border Region in 1946. This was confirmed by Fang Chi-keng, ex-instructor of Kuomintang Artillery Academy.

These ex-Kuomintang officers disclosed that the U.S. government transported 100,000 howitzer shells from Okinawa to supply Kuomintang general Tu Yu-ming during the Hsuchow-Pengpu battle, and the Kuomintang defence line round Shanghai was erected under the inspection and direction of the American military advisory group in China.

Sharp-shooter hero Wei Lai-kuo, now commander of a People's Liberation Army battalion, declared, "We will not be deceived nor frightened into submission by the American imperialist plots as confessed by the United States White Paper. We have struck down the Kuomintang reactionaries backed by American imperialism and we are prepared to oust all foreign imperialist influence from China."

WUHAN CONFERENCE OF ALL CIRCLES OPENS

HANKOW, Sept. 11—The Conference of All Circles in Wuhan (Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang) opened here on the 5th, following similar conferences held recently in Shanghai, Peiping, Tsinan and Tientsin.

Attending the conference were 148 delegates from all circles and all walks of life in Wuhan and over 100 guests.

General Lin Piao, secretary of the Central China Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, pointed out at the opening session that the conference should discuss and solve the various problems confronting Wuhan in the spirit of serving the people.

Wu Teh-feng, Mayor of Wuhan, stated at the session that the central work of Wuhan was to support the front and rehabilitate industry and commerce, and in order to do so, problems of labour-capital relations and taxation and the wharf question must be solved first.

LAND AND WATER COMMUNICATIONS RESTORED IN CENTRAL CHINA

HANKOW, Sept. 11—Land and waterway communications in Central China has been rapidly restored by 800,000 people's army men and workers who took part in the work.

The Sinsiang-Hankow section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway resumed operation in August after 65 days of repair work. The section of the Lunghai Railway from Loyang to Lienyun Harbor was repaired within 47 days. Other railways such as the Chekiang-Kiangsi and Nanchang-Kiukiang lines were similarly restored.

In Honan Province alone, the repair of about 2,000 kilometres of highway and 633 bridges greatly facilitated inland trade. Over 1,500 kilometres out of 4,300 kilometres of highway in Hupeh Province and 1,490 kilometres of highway in Kiangsi have been repaired.

In spite of wanton destruction of vessels by the enemy, shipping services have resumed between Hankow and Shasi, Ichang, Nanking, Shanghai, Changsha, Kiukiang and Nanchang along the Yangtze, Siang and other rivers.

S'HAI FACTORIES MOVING TO INTERIOR

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11—Some factories in Shanghai have decided to move inland where raw materials and markets are near.

One of them is the privately-owned China Standard Pencil Factory, which is moving half of its machinery to Harbin. Together with the state-owned Harbin Enterprise Company, it will build a new factory in Harbin. This new pencil factory, which is expected to begin production in six months' time, will draw upon the wood of the nearby rich Manchurian forests for the making of pencils which are now in great demand in the Northeast.

After an observation tour to North Kiangsu, Shanghai industrialist Chen Hsi-hsiang has decided to build an oil pressing plant in

North Kiangsu. There, he will make use of the cotton seeds from cotton growing areas.

Many industrialists in Shanghai are turning their eyes to Taiyuan, the provincial capital of Shansi Province, where coal, iron and other raw materials are abundant. "We welcome Shanghai factories to move to Taiyuan," stated the officials of the Heavy and Light Industries Bureau of the Taiyuan Military Control Committee.

The people's governments of North Kiangsu and other liberated areas are also inviting Shanghai industrialists to move their factories into the interior regions.

Meanwhile, nearly 200 jewellery and curio shops in Shanghai have also switched over to trades beneficial to the public. These shops, which used to cater mainly to the privileged few, are now selling bicycles, wireless sets and manufacturing daily articles needed by the broad masses of the people.

AMERICAN 'FRIENDSHIP' IN 'EDUCATING' CHINESE STUDENTS

PEIPING, Sept. 11—The Peiping *People's Daily* recently published an article exposing the real nature of imperialists' education in China by noted writer, Hu Sheng, entitled "American 'friendship' in 'educating' Chinese students." The article reads in brief as follows:

Acheson said in his letter of transmittal to Truman: "Our friendship for that country has been attested by many acts of goodwill over a period of many years, including the use of the Boxer Indemnity for the education of Chinese students . . ." as though this is a manifestation of American friendship towards the Chinese people.

In order to see the motive behind this "act of goodwill," one must go back to the boycotting of American goods by the Chinese people in 1905. This was caused by the policy of exclusion of Chinese workers and maltreatment of overseas Chinese which had aroused widespread indignation. This was the first time the Chinese people wielded the weapon of economic boycott against a foreign country directed against no other than American imperialism.

The idea of returning the Boxer Indemnity to buy the favour of Chinese people by Chinese money was advocated by Arthur H. Smith who had been a missionary worker in China for 35 years.

Smith wrote in his book *"China and America Today"* that "the nation which succeeds in educating the young Chinese of the present generation will be the nation which for a given expenditure of effort will reap the largest possible returns in moral, intellectual and commercial influence. If the United States had succeeded 35 years ago. . . we should today be controlling the development of China in that most satisfactory and subtle of all ways—through the intellectual and spiritual domination of its leaders." This was the basic reason why Edmund J. James, president of Illinois University at that time, and others were so concerned about the education of Chinese youth.

James pointed out that many Chinese students had been studying in Europe and Japan. "This means that when these Chinese return from Europe they will advise China to imitate Europe rather than America—England, France, and Germany, instead of the United States. It means that they will recommend English and French and German teachers and engineers for employment in China in positions of trust and responsibility rather than American. It means that English, French, and German goods will be bought instead of American, and that industrial concessions of all kinds will be made to Europe instead of the United States."

In conclusion, James said, "The extension of such moral influence as this would, even in a purely material sense, mean a larger return for a given outlay than could be obtained in any other manner. Trade follows moral and spiritual domination far more inevitably than it follows the flag."

Therefore Smith proposed to educate the Chinese students with the Boxer Indemnity.

Explaining the use of this indemnity, Smith said, "We are under as much obligation to see that this money is so used as to make similar outbreaks in future more difficult as we are to return it at all." In other words, Smith wanted to use the money to erase the anti-imperialist thoughts of the Chinese people. So Smith said, "Ought we not, acting upon the wise suggestion of President James, to propose to the Chinese government to use this sum (which will fall due annually for a generation to come), or at least a part of it, in educating Chinese students in the United States?"

To the American bourgeoisie, everything can be reduced to debit and credit on the account books, including "friendship" and "education." According to President James, the money spent on educating the Chinese students would reap rich profits after 30 years. But 40 years have elapsed and the whole project looks as though it has to be written off as bad debts. Now Acheson is trying to win back both capital and interest on the debt by appealing to "democratic individualists" in China.

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NANKING STATE-OWNED INDUSTRY STEPS UP PRODUCTION

NANKING, Sept. 12—Many state-owned factories in Nanking are now producing more than under the Kuomintang four months ago.

The output in the Ma-an-shan Ferric Sulfide Mine now tops the pre-liberation figure by 70 per cent. One electrical engineering works has increased its output by twentyfold, while the farm machinery plant is now producing 100 per cent more. Higher output has also been registered in scores of factories making machinery, wireless appliances, electric bulbs and other goods.

Kuomintang inefficiency plus complete lack of planning had almost ruined Nanking's industry. For example, the Ma-an-shan Ferric Sulfide Mine, which had a daily output of 300 tons in 1945, produced only 50 tons under the Kuomintang. The number of workers dropped from 600 to 100. In another plant taken over by the people's government, only ten out of seventy lathes were found to be in working condition.

The people's government appropriated 30,000,000 people's dollars to rehabilitate the enterprises taken over from the Kuomintang immediately after the liberation of Nanking. As a result, most of the plants are now producing, employing 30 to 70 per cent more workers than they did under the Kuomintang. One chemical plant which had been lying idle for three years is now producing again.

The policy of enhancing the interflow of goods between the city and the countryside also plays an important part in bringing about this industrial revival. It has created a market for industrial goods. For example, the China Farm Machinery Company is now turning out great numbers of cheap oil-presses, plows, gins and other implements which are easily sold in the rural areas. In the past, this same company was on the verge of bankruptcy because it only produced complicated machines which were unsuitable for farm work or were beyond the purse of the peasantry.

Another factor contributing to the industrial revival is the enthusiasm of labour which came with liberation. The workers usually completed their production plans ahead of schedule. In one factory, they completed a two-month production plan in forty days.

NANKING PEOPLE MAKE IMPORTANT PROPOSALS TO GOV'T

NANKING, Sept. 12—The Nanking Conference of All Circles came to a close last week, after making important proposals to the Nanking Military Control Committee and the People's Government. Two hundred seventy delegates, representing all strata of the city, unanimously supported the policy of the people's government to build a new Nanking.

Seventy-four proposals were passed, advocating the evacuation of a part of Nanking population to the countryside, the strengthening of relations between the city and the countryside, development of rural education and overcoming of financial difficulties. These proposals will be forwarded to the Nanking

Military Control Committee and the People's Government for implementation or study.

The delegates at the conference also made a decision to form a Sino-Soviet Friendship Association preparatory committee in Nanking. They also issued a statement denouncing the U.S. White Paper and the attempts of U.S. and British imperialism and its lackey, the Nehru government, to annex Taiwan Island and Tibet.

PEIPING-MUKDEN TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED

MUKDEN, Sept. 12—Through train service between Peiping and Mukden was resumed on September 9 after the repairing of the track and bridges which were thrice damaged by flood last month.

Over 140 parts of a 300-kilometre line along the Peiping-Mukden Railway from Hsinmin to Shanhaikwan were flooded on August 6, 14 and 29 as a result of particularly heavy rainfall in South Manchuria this summer. Turbulent water, nine metres deep, swept away tracks and wooden sleepers and even dislocated the 70-ton steel girder of the bridge over the Taling River.

A repair team of over 5,000 railway workers and personnel in Chinchow immediately rushed to the flooded area. Teams were organised in Harbin, Mukden and other places in Manchuria to step up the repair work which was carried out day and night. Some workers even worked three days and nights at a stretch without rest, except to pause for meals which were brought to them. Emulation drives launched along the line stepped up the repair work. The progress of the work of workers was recorded on blackboards which were passed around.

The whole line was repaired on August 29 but the storm flooded and damaged the tracks for the third time. Undeterred, the workers again fought the flood and finally repaired the whole line on September 8. Train service resumed the next day after dislocation of train service during the past month.

CHEN MING-JEN ARRIVED PEIPING

PEIPING, Sept. 12—General Chen Ming-jen, chairman of the Hunan Provisional Provincial Government, arrived here from Changsha on the 10th. Among those who welcomed him at the station were General Nieh Jung-chen and Chang Yu-yu, mayor and vice-mayor of Peiping, and General Lo Jui-ching. Together with General Cheng Chien, General Chen Ming-jen had led the revolt against the Kuomintang in Changsha last month.

SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION SET UP IN S'HAI

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12—A shipping administration under the Navigation Bureau of the Shanghai City Government was set up recently to unify shipping administration and ensure the supply of food, coal and war materials to Shanghai and the front. To accomplish this task, boats and steamers of all tonnages have to register with the administration and will be assigned to transport a certain tonnage of goods.

At present, privately-owned boats and steamers with a total displacement of over 20,000 tons have been organised and fishing boats with a carrying capacity of 10,000 tons will also be organised to transport for the army and the government.

Following the opening of through train service between Shanghai and Peiping last July, through transportation has been organised from Shanghai to Sian and Lanchow. Two new shipping lines from Shanghai to Lienyun Harbour and Pengpu have also been opened by private shipping companies. This has further facilitated the interflow of goods between the hinterland and the coastal areas.

NUMBER OF PUPILS MOUNTING IN DAIREN AND PORT ARTHUR

PEIPING, Sept. 12—One hundred fifty-three thousand students are now attending primary and middle schools in the Port Arthur-Dairen Area.

Under the Japanese, only 18 per cent of the schoolage children in Dairen had a chance to study, but it was 68 per cent in 1948. Now, only 600 out of 28,000 schoolage children in Port Arthur are not attending school, because of sickness or deformity. The people's government is giving free education to all primary pupils, and providing free textbooks to children from poor families.

Under the Japanese, only children from well-to-do families went to school, but now more than half of the pupils come from the families of workers and peasants.

Similar progress has also been made in Jehol Province. The number of pupils has doubled in provincial capital Chengteh and the surrounding counties.

During the past years, peasant families which obtained land through the agrarian reform like those in Port Arthur and Dairen are sending their children to school. In some districts of Jehol Province, more than 80 per cent of the pupils are from workers' and peasants' families.

DAIREN, A PRODUCTIVE CITY

By A Special Correspondent

DAIREN, Sept. 12—There are few people on the boulevards of Dairen in week days, for practically the entire population of the city are engaged in work or study. There are no loiterers and beggars at day and no "street angels" at night. You run little risk of losing your purse even in a crowded tram.

This is the picture of Dairen at present, after the laborious struggle of the city towards prosperity under the leadership of the Communist Party of China since Dairen's liberation on August 22, 1945.

During the first period of Dairen's liberation from 1945 to 1947, the factories of the city were brought into a semi-paralytic state by the enemy blockade which caused material shortage and a diminishing market. By October 1947, it was affirmed that the city's economy must be rebuilt through restoration and development of its production by relying on the working class.

Preliminary steps were taken for the accomplishment of this task, namely organising of unemployed workers for production, providing them with jobs and political education, and preserving of the original organisation and personnel of the industries for swift resumption of work.

In the course of industrial rehabilitation, it was found that steps should be taken to promote production first and improve workers' living conditions later, after having improved the general economic situation. This enabled the factories to operate with more workers at a lower expenditure. At the same time, a graduated piece-wage system, a regularised system of management and signing of collective contracts modelled after the Soviet Union were instituted.

As a result industry underwent a rapid growth. The number of industrial workers increased from 26,000 in 1946 to 80,000 at present. In addition there are 30,000 handicraft workers. Women constitute 28 per cent of the total number of workers. Including white collar workers, 375,000 men and women in Dairen are taking part in production or living on wages and salary. There are only 3,000 persons in Dairen who are not permanently occupied.

Side by side with the increase of workers, cooperatives sprang up everywhere. In 1946, there were two cooperatives with 700 members and a capital of two and a half million dollars Kwantung currency, but at present there are 69 cooperatives with a total membership of 78,000 and a capital of over 203 million dollars.

The industrial growth was aided by the reduction of the industrial tax on the one hand and the increase of commercial tax on the other hand. In 1948, for instance, industrial concerns increased by over 15 per cent while commercial firms dealing in luxuries dropped by over 3 per cent.

The number of roadside stall keepers in Dairen have dropped from 80,000 at the time of the city's liberation to 5,000 at present. Among them only 1,000 roadside stall keepers are of the age between 18 and 44. Most of the stall keepers have gone to work in the factories because of the improved living conditions of the industrial workers.

Apart from welfare facilities, Dairen workers are spending two hours everyday in night schools or special classes run by the government, the trade unions, the New Democratic Youth League or the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. Their wages have increased by 100 per cent. The government of Port Arthur and Dairen Area has drawn up a plan to eliminate illiteracy in two years' time.

A new currency was issued in the Port Arthur-Dairen Area at the end of 1948 with differential exchange rates between the old and new currency for different strata of the population. The amount to be exchanged also varied. For instance, workers, employees, foreign citizens, peasants and merchants were allowed to exchange old currency for the new currency at par up to 5,000 dollars while others had to exchange at the rate of ten old dollars to one new dollar. As a result, the value of the Kwantung people's currency was raised, idle capital disappeared and price level dropped.

FLIGHT OF CAPITAL FROM S. & S.W. CHINA INTENSIFIED

PEIPING, Sept. 12—Banks and financial organs in South and Southwest China under the control of the Kuomintang Four Families have been transferring large sums of money to Hongkong for subsequent flight to America, Philippines and Siam, according to a recent report of the Shanghai *Wen Wei Pao*. The Kuomintang Bank of Communications is effecting the flight of capital through a bank of the same name registered with the Philippine government.

The Kuomintang Canton Outfits Factory and the 18th Arsenal are planning to move to Hainan Island. To cover up the flight of capital and industrial establishments, a series of explosions were recently engineered by Kuomintang diehards in Canton.

The Kuomintang recently promulgated "Measures for evacuating civilian material

from places near the Communist areas," under which all the mines and factories are to be dismantled and moved to Hongkong, Taiwan and Chungking. Grain to be levied or "borrowed" from the people in Szechuan Province alone amounts to 225,000 tons for 1949.

VOICE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE

PEIPING, Sept. 12—Four years ago on September 5, the New China Broadcasting Station issued its first voice broadcast in Chinese through a 300-watt transmitter. This first voice of the Chinese people heard over the air came from a sound proof chamber in one of Yenan's numerous loess caves.

Today, 35 broadcasting stations are day and night giving news and comments in mandarin and vernacular dialects and English and Japanese and musical programs from all important cities in liberated China including Peiping, Nanking and Shanghai. The daily program of the Peiping Broadcasting Station includes new songs, radio plays, reports of mass activities, news and commentaries, special broadcasts on subjects such as social science, natural science etc.

These broadcast programs of the New China Broadcasting Station have been a source of inspiration and encouragement to hundreds of thousands of people's fighters at the front and students and workers in the rear. In their swift marches, field armies of the People's Liberation Army daily take down the voice broadcast at dictation speed and issue mimeographed news bulletins for the rank and file. Six hundred thousand people's troops who crossed the Yellow River in the big offensive at the end of 1947 daily read the mimeographed news of the New China Broadcasting Station.

In Kuomintang areas, people of all walks of life listen to the New China Broadcasting Stations despite Kuomintang threats of severe punishment and risk of death at the hands of the Kuomintang secret police. Captain Liu Shan-pen of the Kuomintang air force was a regular listener of the Yenan broadcasts in Kuomintang areas before he flew over his B-24 to Yenan. Peiping listeners wrote to the Yenan Station in the winter of 1946 describing it as "the lantern lighting the way in the dark." When Chairman Mao Tze-tung's report "On the Present Situation and Our Tasks" was first broadcast at the beginning of 1948, it was immediately written down and mimeographed by Peiping and Shanghai university students.

The voice broadcast in the English language of the New China Broadcasting Station was inaugurated on September 15, 1947. Since the using of the powerful Peiping Broadcasting Station, it can now be heard in Hongkong and in the South Seas. Letters from listeners have been received from Batavia in Java and New Zealand. The New Zealand listener described the broadcast as "an interesting English news broadcast which is most informative."

Preparations are now being made to organise a vast broadcasting network which will enable the voice of the Chinese people to be heard in all parts of China. A powerful shortwave station for international broadcasts will be set up to carry the voice of the Chinese people to all corners of the world.

BRIEF NEWS

Generals Su Yu and Tang Liang of the Third People's Field Army have been appointed vice-chairmen of the Nanking Military Control Committee to succeed General Sung Jen-chiung by order of Chinese People's Liberation Army General Headquarters. Sung Jen-chiung has been assigned to another post.

* * *

Price of flour, wheat, corn, cloth and yarn in Tsingtao dropped 10 per cent between August 1 and 23, and prices still tend to drop steadily.

* * *

Preparatory committees of branches of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association were recently set up in Tientsin and Chengchow, junction of the Peiping-Hankow and Lunghai Railways. The Tientsin Preparatory Committee is composed of 87 members including Mayor Huang Ching.

* * *

Successful experiments in grafting were carried out in the experimental farm of Dairen and Port Arthur Area as a result of learning from the agricultural experiences in the Soviet Union. The grafting of potato and tomato plants, for instance, yielded fruits both on the tree and under the soil.

* * *

A loan of over 27 million dollars by the Peiping People's Bank has enabled over 500 handicraft factories in Peiping to resume production. The bank also helped these factories to export their products.

* * *

Workers and engineers of the Tientsin Bicycle Factory have jointly manufactured spare parts which were imported formerly and are carrying out a plan of producing over 1,000 bicycles per month.

NORTH CHINA COAL OUTPUT MOUNTING

TIENTSIN, Sept. 14—Coal output in North China's collieries mounted as coal sales were planned and unified by the Peiping-Tientsin Coal and Iron Company.

In the early days of liberation, many North China coal mines were confronted by difficulties in marketing their coal. But since the establishment of the Peiping-Tientsin Coal and Iron Company half a year ago, about one and a half million tons of coal have been sold to the towns and countryside of North China and some big cities in Central China.

This met the coal demand of many areas, and at the same time stimulated coal production. Coal output in the Kailan mines in Tangshan has increased by 350 per cent since last December. The privately-operated Hsiahuayuan mines in Chahar showed a coal output increase of 500 per cent since liberation last December. The output of the Mentoukou coal mine near Peiping rose from 2,000 tons per day last February to 4,000 tons last July.

NORTHWEST TEXTILE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY FORMED

SIAN, Sept. 14—The Sian Yunghsing Enterprise Corporation, formerly owned by Kuomintang bureaucratic capital, has been reorganised into the Northwest Textile Construction Company after taking over three months ago.

The company has three textile mills, one packing factory and one flour mill. Plans have been made to build new textile mills and dyeing factories so as to make full use of the abundant wool and cotton in Northwest China.

The Yunghsing Enterprise Corporation was the biggest bureaucratic capitalist enterprise in Northwest China and controlled over fifteen kinds of industries in the past. Owned by China's Four Families, its function had been to monopolise the most important industries in Northwest China.

S'HAI WORKERS HELP TO KEEP FACTORIES RUNNING

SHANGHAI, Sept. 14—Workers in Shanghai's privately-owned factories have thought out many ways to keep the factories running despite difficulties arising from the enemy blockade.

They have made many suggestions to factory owners to improve the factory management, cut down waste and improve business in accordance with the principle of benefits to both labour and capital. Many factory owners have proved willing to accept the proposals of the workers to overcome the temporary difficulties.

In several textile factories faced with shortage of ready cash and temporary marketing difficulties caused by the enemy blockade, workers agreed to lower their wages and salaries or to the paying of their wages at times of the month convenient to the factory owner.

The factory owners on their part agreed to ensure the minimum living standards of the workers. The Tatung Weaving and Dyeing Factory, for example, agreed to guarantee to keep the factory working at least 24 days of the month and to pay the workers a half wage and the usual rice subsidies for the other days of the month. Another factory, the Chen Hsing Weaving Factory, laid aside a sum of money to set up a reading room for the workers who daily saved 10 per cent of wool and woolen yarn by cutting down waste.

When the owner of the Hung Chang Textile Factory, well-known among the privately-owned factories, decided to stop work for three months, workers found ways of helping him to keep the factory going. The workers pointed out what improvements could be made in the management and the business and proposed to the owner that he should put the money which he had concealed under the Kuomintang rule into production again. Employees who ate comparatively better food agreed to lower the food standard to cut down the expenditure of the factory. Thus encouraged, the owner made up his mind to continue production.

The business of Shanghai's department stores, Wing On, Sun Sun, the Sun and Sincere Companies, has improved after the management adopted constructive proposals made by the workers and employees. Joint conferences of labour and capital were held

by these companies to discuss how to improve business and to cut down waste. Workers of the Sun Sun Company suggested that daily necessities needed by the majority of residents be sold instead of extravagant luxury goods. After effecting this change, the turnover of the department store now averages about ten million people's dollars per day.

CULTURAL PROGRESS IN INNER MONGOLIA

ULANHOT, Sept. 14—The *Inner Mongolian Daily*, under the Inner Mongolian Party Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, had an average daily circulation of nearly 5,000 copies during the last eight months. This paper began publication last year and, apart from printing domestic and foreign news and comments in Chinese and Mongolian, it has a magazine section dealing with economics, production, education, public hygiene and local living conditions of the people.

People's books and newspapers were non-existent in Inner Mongolia before liberation. During the last few centuries, Inner Mongolia was in turn exploited and oppressed by the Manchu Dynasty, warlords, Kuomintang reactionaries and Japanese imperialists and its people was reduced to an incredibly backward cultural state. Things changed with liberation when the economic level of the people rose and cultural work made headway.

Apart from publishing the daily paper, the *Inner Mongolian Daily* published a pictorial and a magazine and printed over 130,000 volumes of books in both Chinese and Mongolian up to August this year.

The Inner Mongolian Branch of the New China Bookstore has sold nearly 600,000 copies of books, including many school textbooks, between September 1947 and August this year. This bookstore set up 16 distributing agencies in Inner Mongolian towns and, according to its record, the works of Chairman Mao Tze-tung had the largest sale.

Apart from selling books published by it, the New China Bookstore also sold books on Marxism-Leninism printed in the Soviet Union. It also set up a lending library which lent out over 2,000 volumes in both Mongolian and Chinese languages gratis to readers.

COMMODITY PRICES IN PEIPING STABILISED

PEIPING, Sept. 14—Prices in Peiping have remained steady since August 4.

This followed the carrying out of various financial and economic measures for stamping out speculation by the Peiping People's Government and the state-operated trading company. Through the efforts of the Peiping People's Government and People's Bank, many cases of illegal transactions of gold and silver dollars and hoarding of foodstuffs were brought to light and the offenders duly punished.

The trading company played an important role in stabilising prices. Grain and piece goods daily sold by the company at 20 per cent below market price formed 60 to 70 per cent of the total volume of transactions on the market of these two kinds of commodities since liberation.

The company made available on the market 1,200 tons of grain and 6,128 bolts of cloth to keep down prices. Under this great pressure, speculators could no longer play their tricks.

The stabilising of prices since August 4 was further aided by the appearance of newly harvested grain on the market. More goods also appeared on the market as merchants sold their goods for ready cash to pay business tax at that time. The steadying of prices in Peiping was also timed with the general stabilising of prices all over liberated China.

Prices fluctuated in July following the resumption of through traffic between Peiping and Shanghai, because the Shanghai price level was higher than that in Peiping. It was subsequently aggravated by speculation. An earlier case of price fluctuation took place in mid-April when the price of grain in Peiping suddenly soared because there was no rainfall. This was quickly checked by importation of large quantities of grain.

HUNAN TO BE STRATEGIC BASE FOR PLA ADVANCE

CHANGSHA, Sept. 14—Several armies and three divisions will garrison and carry on work in Hunan Province while the main force of the field army continues its drive southward, stated a joint directive of the Hunan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist

Party Central Committee and the Hunan People's Liberation Army Headquarters on September 5.

North, Central and East Hunan have already been liberated and the rest of Hunan will be liberated soon. As Hunan Province is a strategic base for the advance into Southwest China, the people's forces remaining in the province were enjoined to work closely with thousands of government and party cadres and underground party members and local armed forces to complete the take-over work of the towns and countryside, reorganise the ex-Kuomintang troops, wipe out remnant bandits, maintain social order and security and support the front.

The people's army men were also told to be prepared to carry out mass work in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party that the People's Liberation Army is a mass work unit as well as a combat unit.

KMT SECRET POLICE ACTIVE IN AMOY

SHANGHAI, Sept. 13—Kuomintang secret police head, Mao Sen, who had slaughtered countless Shanghai citizens before the liberation of the city, is now active in Amoy, according to the Shanghai dailies, *Wen Wei Pao* and *Ta Kung Pao*. The secret police under him and Tang En-po began arresting and killing Amoy citizens at the end of last month.

On the night of August 31 alone, more than sixty university professors, students, workers, reporters and shop employees were arrested by the Amoy secret police. Forty of them, who were considered by the Kuomintang to be "suspects," were immediately shot, while the rest were moved to a nearby islet. Later, they were shot or buried alive by the Kuomintang secret police.

HARD-HITTING GUERRILLAS OF HUNAN PROVINCE

By Our Front Correspondent

CHANGSHA, Sept. 14—Not far to the west of Tungting Lake, north of Changsha, was a command post of the People's Guerrilla Force of Lihsien County. There, I met hardy fighters in peasant dress. The words "Carry the revolution to the very end" were conspicuously painted on their broad-rim hats which were useful in rain or sunshine.

One of the guerrilla leaders, Tso Cheng-tung, was a university student who appeared somewhat lean among the husky armed peasants. This taciturn young man was a Communist and the political commissar of the Lihsien County People's Guerrilla Force.

As I listened to Tso Cheng-tung, I learnt how a people's guerrilla force came into being with unbelievable speed in the Kuomintang rear.

The unarmed peasants in Salt Well Village went into action against their Kuomintang oppressors when they received the news that the people's army was driving into Hunan Province on June 26. They crashed into the village office that very night and wrested eight rifles from the hated Kuomintang grain collectors. The following day, the peasants, now armed, boarded a Kuomintang boat laden with shells. They shot the machinegunner on board and dumped the shells into the bottom of the lake.

The uprising in Salt Well Village stirred all the oppressed peasants in the region into action. Uprisings broke out in the surrounding villages and hundreds of rifles were captured by the peasantry. As a result, the Lihsien People's Guerrilla Force came into being and grew into a powerful fighting unit in a few weeks.

"The Kuomintang was greatly shocked," said Tso Cheng-tung. "They despatched lots of troops to put us down."

Faced with overwhelming enemy forces, the peasant guerrillas withdrew into the low-lying lake and marshy country northwest of Changsha. There, taking advantage of the favourable terrain, the armed peasants stood their ground against the Kuomintang units.

Then the people's army smashed through the Kuomintang line along the Yangtze River and drove into Hunan Province. Simultaneously, the Lihsien County People's Guerrilla Force, together with other partisan units in the lake and marshy country, struck out in all directions, harassing the Kuomintang forces now fleeing pell-mell before the spearheads of the people's army.

When the people's army entered Lihsien county seat, the guerrillas had already liberated the town of Tsingshih six miles away.

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VAST KWANGSI & YUNNAN AREA WITH 3,500,000 PEOPLE LIBERATED

PEIPING, Sept. 16—Over twenty county seats and three and half million people have been liberated in Kwangsi and Yunnan Provinces by the Kwangsi-Yunan-Kweichow Column of the People's Liberation Army. A vast liberation base and guerrilla area have been set up behind the enemy lines in the Kwangsi-Yunnan-Kweichow Border Region.

In Kwangsi Province, people's guerrillas extended their activities to areas in the upper reaches of the Pearl River. Part of the Kwangsi-Yunnan-Kweichow Column of the People's Liberation Army operated behind the enemy in Southeast Kwangsi and expanded considerably in the past six months. People's guerrilla warfare has spread to counties in Central, South and Southwest Kwangsi including Lungchow, Wancheng, Wuming, Kwoteh, Lungshan, Tuan, Tsingsi, Chengpien, Pinyang, Yungchun, Henghsien and Kweihsien.

The strength of the Yunnan people's armed forces had increased tenfold by July this year. Their sphere of activity covered the entire Yunnan Province and repeatedly inflicted heavy losses on the Kuomintang troops. The area south of Yuankiang, Kingtung and Chengkang in South Yunnan Province extending to the borders of Vietnam and Burma has been liberated.

In West Yunnan, the people's guerrilla forces liberated eight county seats including Wisi, Chienchwan and Tengchwan. The people's forces now control county seats Oshan, Sinping, Yimen, Shwangpo, Yusi and Kunyang, which is forty kilometres southwest of provincial capital Kunming, in Central Yunnan, Huitze and Kweichow-Yunnan Highway county seats Suanwei and Chanyi in Northeast Yunnan, and Loping, Shihtsung, Kwangnan and Fuhning county seats in Southeast Yunnan.

Eighteen people's county governments have been set up in the liberated areas of Kwangsi and Yunnan. In the wide guerrilla zone, the people's forces have encouraged peasants to resist Kuomintang impressment and taxation.

The three and a half million liberated people and the people's armed forces in Kwangsi and Yunnan are waiting to join forces with the southward driving People's Liberation Army and liberate Southwest China.

MORE HIGH-RANKING KMT OFFICERS CROSS OVER TO PLA IN TSINGHAI

NORTHWEST CHINA FRONT, Sept. 16—Highway county seat Minhsien in South Kansu Province was liberated on the 11th as Chou Hsiang-chu, former deputy commander of the Kuomintang Peace Preservation Headquarters of Kansu, and two subordinate commanders led their men in revolt against the Kuomintang and accepted the terms of the April 15th Domestic

Peace Agreement on the same day.

In Tsinghai Province, nine more Kuomintang officers under warlord Ma Pu-fang recently crossed over to the People's Liberation Army following the crossing over of five hundred Kuomintang troops led by high-ranking officers last week.

Among the nine Kuomintang officers were Ma Ying, commander of the 8th Cavalry Brigade; Yieh Yu-chuan, deputy commander of the New 1st Division; Ma Chin-teh, deputy commander of the 357th Division; Li Hsin-ping, deputy commander of the 6th Cavalry Brigade and Chan Fu-shou, commander of the Independent 11th Cavalry Regiment. They have been permitted to return home by the People's Liberation Army and in the meantime they are studying the policies of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Liberation Army.

UNEARTHING OF RAJK PLOT, VICTORY OF WORLD PEOPLES

PEIPING, Sept. 16—News of the publication of indictment made by the Hungarian Procurator Office accusing Rajk and his accomplices of crimes directed at overthrowing the democratic state system was prominently featured in the leading papers of liberated China today.

The Peiping *People's Daily* carried the news under the headline "Hungarian Government smashes plot to overthrow democratic state system." The *Kwangming Daily* in Peiping, the *Tientsin Daily* and the *Progressive Daily* in Tientsin carried the news under similar headlines.

Commenting on the case, the *People's Daily* described it as "a great victory of the world peoples in their struggle to defend peace and democracy." It pointed out that the Hungarian people has attained splendid achievements on the way to socialist construction. Precisely because of this, said the commentary, imperialists and their lackeys had launched anti-Hungarian propaganda campaigns and attempted to intervene in Hungary's internal affairs. "The imperialist attempts were defeated by the powerful Hungarian people and after the Mindszenty case last February, the United States consul in Hungary had to scoot like a dog with tail between its legs. The Rajk case thoroughly exposes the utter defeat of the base plots of American imperialists."

"Rajk and his pack of traitors were spies jointly employed by American imperialism and the Tito bloc," the paper continued. "This case will further educate the peoples of various countries to raise their political vigilance." "It has demonstrated to the world that the base plot of the Tito clique is part and parcel of the plots of imperialist warmongers."

The commentary concluded by saying that the Hungarian people like peoples of other new democratic countries would deal crushing blows to imperialists, renegades, traitors and all enemies of socialism and people's democracy.

A commentary of the *Tientsin Daily* pointed out, "The unearthing of the Rajk traitorous plot will further strengthen the Hungarian people's democratic regime and will arouse the vigilance in the peace camp against the enemy."

The *Kwangming Daily* and the *Progressive Daily* in Tientsin described the case as further exposing the imperialist crimes against the people and called on the people to guard against the intrigues of the enemy.

CHINESE SCIENTISTS PROTEST PERSECUTION OF PROF. BERNAL

PEIPING, Sept. 16 — The Preparatory Committee of the First All-China Natural Science Workers Congress today sent the following telegram to the British Association for Advancement of Science protesting against its persecution of Professor J.B. Bernal:

Professor Bernal criticised the bellicose tendency of British and American scientific research work at the All-Union Peace Conference of the U.S.S.R. Instead of deeply reflecting on your action violating popular will, you have unreasonably suspended his membership of your association. We hereby express our deep indignation and protest against your mean action of toadying to international warmongers and persecuting progressive people. We hope you will promptly cease such measures so as to avoid the further opposition of world peace-loving peoples.

Another telegram of the preparatory committee to Professor Bernal reads:

Because of your criticism of the bellicose tendency of British and American scientific research work at the All-Union Peace Conference of the U. S. S. R., you have been shamelessly persecuted and your membership suspended by the British Association for Advancement of Science. On learning of this, we are highly indignant and strongly protest against this action of the responsible members of the association in toadying to the warmongers. We will certainly learn from your spirit of tireless struggle in furthering world peace. Please lead the scientific workers of the British people to struggle on jointly to the end.

CHINESE WOMEN SUPPORT VIETNAM SISTERS

PEIPING, Sept. 16—The All-China Democratic Women's Federation sent a telegram of support on the 14th to the Union of Vietnam Women protesting against the passing of death sentence on three patriotic Vietnam women by the Saigon Military Tribunal.

Full text of the telegram reads as follows:

Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation please forward to the Union of Vietnam Women:

On behalf of all democratic women in China, we express our strong indignation over the groundless passing of death sentence on the three patriotic women of Vietnam by the Military Tribunal of Saigon. We deeply sympathise with your appeal to the Women's International Democratic Federation and fully support the just protest lodged with Paul Coste Floret, the French Overseas Minister, by Marie Claude Varlliant Couturier, General Secretary of the Women's International Democratie Federation, and her demand for repeal of this groundless sentence.

This sentence proves that the Bao Dai government, puppet of French imperialism, is loyally executing the will of its masters and is brutally suppressing the people's patriotic movement. But these anti-popular reactionaries will in the long run be overthrown by the people. All lackeys of imperialism have to travel along the path of defeat travelled by the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries.

We, democratic women of China, express extreme concern over the just struggle of our Vietnam sisters. To support you, we will exert greater efforts in mopping up the forces of the Chinese reactionaries, to strike down our common foe—imperialism.

Salute.

Tsai Chang, Chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation.

TYPHOON REACHED AMOY

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16—Typhoon struck the coastal area of Fukien Province in the vicinity of Amoy yesterday morning at the velocity of twelve nautical miles an hour heading westwards, according to the report of the Shanghai Observatory. The force of the typhoon is abating and will not affect Shanghai.

FRENCH NATIONAL SENTENCED FOR LOCKING UP STUDENTS

TIENTSIN, Sept. 16—Tientsin French national Albert Ghesquieres was sentenced to seven days' confinement by the Tientsin People's Court on September 12 after being found guilty of violating the freedom of person of two students studying in the middle school affiliated to Chinku University.

Ghesquieres was head of the North China Museum which let premises to Chinku University as school dormitory during the last ten years. At the beginning of August, Ghesquieres decided to take back the premises without informing the university authorities beforehand. Belongings of the students in the premises were removed and electric and water supply was cut.

On August 14, Ghesquieres went to the dormitory with a number of workers and two fierce dogs and tried to drive out Chen Chen-hai and Li Feng-lu, two students staying in the dormitory. Ghesquieres said that the premises were French property and they could not stay in them. When the two students refused to move out, he threw out their beds and trunks and set his dogs on them. He finally locked the students in the room.

When the students union of the school sent food to these two students, they were not allowed to see them. When Tung Shao-kang, the school tutor, tried to negotiate with Ghesquieres for settlement of the matter, Ghesquieres even tried to lock him in. The students regained their freedom after ten hours' confinement when three policemen came to the premises.

When the police asked Ghesquieres to go to the police station, he refused, saying that throughout his twenty years in China he had never walked besides the Chinese police. The protest lodged by the school against the North China Museum demanding a public apology was rejected by the museum.

Public organisations of women, students and workers protested against Ghesquieres' action and demanded that he should be punished for his overbearing imperialist manner on Chinese soil. This demand was supported by student bodies in Peiping and Tangshan.

The three victims Chen Chen-hai, Li Feng-lu and Tung Shao-kang brought a charge against Ghesquieres in the Tientsin People's Court on August 20 and the hearing on the case took place on September 1 and 2.

Ghesquieres tried to evade responsibility by saying that he had merely asked the students to stay in the room to look after their own property and that he had refused to let anybody in so as to avoid confusion. But the evidence was clearly against him and he was found guilty and sentenced to seven days' confinement.

Commenting on the incident, the *Tientsin Daily* wrote on 13, "The Chinese

people have become masters in their own land and the people's government will not allow foreign nationals to insult our people and absolutely forbids imperialist elements to retain any special privileges in China."

The *Tientsin Daily* cited the policy towards foreign nationals as set down in the Eight Point Proclamation of the People's Liberation Army issued on April 25.

"The security of the lives and property of all foreign nationals will be protected. It is hoped that all foreign nationals will do their work as usual and preserve order. All foreign nationals must observe the laws and decrees of the People's Liberation Army and the people's government."

NEARLY 100,000 PERSONS VISITED SOVIET CONSTRUCTION EXHIBITION

PEIPING, Sept. 16—The Soviet Construction Exhibition held by the Preparatory Committee of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association closed here yesterday. It will be held in other places.

Some 100,000 persons had visited the exhibition during the last twenty days. On the last day, groups of students from twenty schools and other organisations went to the exhibition despite heavy rain.

RAILWAY RATES FOR EXPORT GOODS REDUCED 50 PER CENT

PEIPING, Sept. 16 — Railway freight rates will be reduced by fifty per cent for bristle, tea, tung oil and raw silk transported from the south to Tientsin for export and cotton transported from Manchuria and North China to Shanghai. This reduced freight rate will be effective up to the end of this year as stipulated by the Railway Department of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee on the 13th.

Full truck through traffic between Peiping and Shanghai commenced on September 1, following the commencement of full truck through traffic between Shanghai and Nanchang earlier.

FUKIEN ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS MAPPED OUT

FOOCHOW, Sept. 16—Fukien Province will be mapped into eight administrative districts and two special municipalities, Foochow and Amoy, according to the recent decree of the Fukien People's Provincial Government.

Fiftytwo out of the total 67 counties under these eight administrative districts have been liberated and people's governments have been set up in the liberated counties and towns.

Department heads of the provincial government have also been appointed.

NORTH CHINA FINANCE CONFERENCE OPENS

PEIPING, Sept. 16—The 2nd North China People's Government Financial Conference opened here today. The conference attended by 107 financial workers and economists will review work of the past year, discuss financial measures and adopt budget and tasks for the next fiscal year.

After the opening speech by Jung Tze-ho, head of the Finance Department, the conference was addressed by Lan Kung-wu, vice-chairman of the North China People's Government and noted economist Chien Chia-chu. Among other democratic personages attending this conference were Professor Ma Yin-chu, Professor Fan Hung and Huang Yen-pei.

PEIPING HUGE PUBLIC SQUARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

PEIPING, Sept. 16—The construction of a public square with an accomodation of 160,000 people is now under way in Peiping. The site chosen is the spacious ground in front of the Forbidden City where Peiping students gathered to start the historic nation-wide "May Fourth" Movement thirty years ago.

Four thousand three hundred students and office employees can be seen working side by side with the workers on the site during the week-ends. They work and sing while multi-coloured flags wave in the air.

Over 300 depressions on the site of the square have already been filled up, while rocks have been cleared away and trees uprooted.

Peiping citizens take an immense interest in their new square. When the local branches of the New Democratic Youth League and the Students Federation made a joint call on Peiping youth to help build the square, the number of young men who offered their service in two days were four times that required for the job.

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Chinese People's PCC Opens

PEIPING, Sept. 21—The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference opened in Peiping today to announce the establishment of the People's Republic of China and bring into being the Central People's Government. Gun salvoes which reverberated through the city thundered the opening of the conference long awaited by the people.

This epoch-making conference will be a landmark in the history of the Chinese people in realising the independent, free, democratic, unified and strong new China. It marks the crowning of the more than twenty years' armed struggle against feudalism and imperialism of the Chinese people led by the Communist Party of China and symbolises the great unity of the Chinese people.

The Chinese People's PCC representing all sections of the Chinese people will, during the interim period before the calling of the All-China People's Congress, enact the powers and functions of the congress. Attending this conference today are 636 delegates, alternates and specially invited delegates. The delegates were sent by 45 representative units of all democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, the People's Liberation Army, various areas, national minorities, overseas Chinese and patriotic elements.

The conference will discuss and adopt the organisational statute of the Chinese People's PCC, the organisational statute of the Central People's Government, the common programme of the Chinese People's PCC, elect the National Committee of the Chinese People's PCC and the Government Council of the Central People's Government, adopt the national flag and national arms and the site of the capital of the republic.

During the past three months, the Preparatory Committee had worked to prepare for this agenda. The Preparatory Committee members and the more than five hundred delegates who had arrived at Peiping carried out repeated consultations and discussions during this period to reach an agreement on the drafts of the common programme, organisational statutes of the Chinese People's PCC and the Central People's Government. After repeated amendments, these drafts are now ready for discussion by the Chinese People's PCC.

The conference opened at 7 p.m. A thunderous ovation greeted the opening speech by Chairman Mao Tze-tung which was repeatedly interrupted by long ovation especially when Chairman Mao Tze-tung said that the Chinese had now stood up, that they

would have a powerful army, navy and airforce.

Liu Shao-chi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, then spoke on behalf of the Communist Party of China. Other speakers were Madame Sun Yat-sen, Ho Hsiang-ning, representing the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, Chang Lan, representing the China Democratic League, Kao Kang, representing the liberated areas, General Chen Yi, representing the People's Liberation Army, Hwang Yen-pei, representing the Association of Democratic National Construction, Li Li-san representing the All China Federation of Labour, Saifudin, Sinkiang delegate, General Chang Chih-chung, specially invited delegate, General Cheng Chien, specially invited delegate, and Seto Mei-tong, overseas Chinese delegate.

The session adjourned at about 11 p.m.

Chairman Mao Tze-tung's Opening Speech To Chinese People's PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 21—Chairman Mao Tze-tung made the following opening speech at the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference today:

Messrs Delegates: The Political Consultative Conference longed for by the people throughout the country has now opened.

Our conference is composed of more than six hundred delegates, representing all China's democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, the People's Liberation Army, various areas, various nationalities and overseas Chinese. This indicates that our conference is a conference of great unity of the people throughout the country.

This great unity of the people throughout the country has been achieved because we have defeated the Kuomintang reactionary government which is aided by American imperialism. In the course of more than three years, the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, rarely seen in the world, crushed the offensive of the several million troops of the Kuomintang reactionary government which was aided by the United States, and thereby passed over to the counter-attack and the offensive. At present, the People's Liberation Army field armies of several million strong have struck to areas close to Taiwan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Szechuan and Sinkiang, and most of the Chinese people have been liberated. Within more than three years, the people throughout the country united together, supported the People's Liberation Army, opposed their enemy, and have won a basic victory. It is on such a foundation that the People's Political Consultative Conference has opened today.

Our conference is called the Political Consultative Conference because we held a political consultative conference together with the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang three years ago. The results of that conference were destroyed by the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang and its accomplices, but it has left an indelible impression on the people. That conference has proved that no task beneficial to the people can be solved together with the running dogs of imperialism, the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang and its accomplices. It will be of no use even when resolutions are reluctantly made. They will tear up all

resolutions at the opportune moment and oppose the people by waging ruthless war. The only gain of that conference was the profound education it gave the people in making them understand: there is decidedly no room for compromise with the running dogs of imperialism, the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang and its accomplices—it is either to overthrow these enemies or to be slaughtered and oppressed by them. There is no other choice. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people, within more than three years, quickly grew to consciousness, organised themselves to form a nationwide united front against imperialism, feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism and their concentrated representative, the Kuomintang reactionary government, supported the people's liberation war, fundamentally struck down the Kuomintang reactionary government, overthrew the rule of imperialism in China and revived the political consultative conference.

The present Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is convened on an entirely new basis. It possesses the nature of representing the people throughout the country, and has obtained their trust and support. The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, therefore, declares that it exercises the powers of a national people's congress. On the agenda of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference are the framing of the organisational statute of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the organisational statute of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, and the common programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; election of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, election of the Government Council of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China; adopting the national flag and the national arms of the People's Republic of China, determining the site of the capital of the People's Republic of China and adopting a calendar like that used by the majority of countries in the world.

Messrs Delegates: We have a feeling in common that our work will be written down in the history of mankind. It will say: The Chinese, forming one quarter of mankind, have henceforth stood up. The Chinese have always been a great, brave and industrious nation, and it is only in the modern times that they have fallen behind. This falling behind is entirely the outcome of oppression and exploitation by foreign imperialism and the domestic reactionary government. For over a century, our predecessors have never paused in their unflinching and unswerving struggle, including the 1911 Revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the forerunner of the Chinese revolution, against foreign and domestic oppressors. Our predecessors instructed and requested us to fulfil their behest. We are doing it now. We are united and have overthrown both the foreign and domestic oppressors through the people's liberation war and the people's great revolution. We announce the establishment of the People's Republic of China. Our nation will henceforth join the big family of peace and freedom loving nations in the world. It will work bravely and industriously to create its own civilisation and happiness and will, at the same time, further world peace and freedom. Our nation will never be an insulted nation any more: We have already stood up. Our revolution has gained the sympathy and acclamation of the broad masses of the peoples throughout the world and our friends are all over the world.

Our revolutionary work is not yet concluded, the people's liberation war and the people's revolutionary movement are still forging ahead and we must continue to exert our efforts. The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will put up last ditch struggles. After there is peace and order in the country, they will still engage in sabotage and cause disturbances in various ways and will try everyday, every minute, to stage a comeback. This is inevitable and beyond question and we must not relax our vigilance.

Our state system of the people's democratic dictatorship is a powerful weapon for

safeguarding the fruits of the victory of the people's revolution and for opposing the plots of the foreign and domestic enemies to stage a comeback, and we must firmly grasp this weapon. Internationally, we must unite with all countries and peoples loving peace and freedom, first of all the Soviet Union and the new democratic countries, so that we will not stand alone in our struggle to safeguard the fruits of the victory of the people's revolution and to oppose the plot of domestic and foreign enemies in staging a comeback. So long as we uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and unite with our international friends, we shall ever be victorious.

The people's democratic dictatorship and unity with international friends will enable our construction work to achieve speedy success. We are already confronted with nation-wide economic construction work. Our extremely favourable conditions lie in the 475 million population and 9,597,000 square kilometres of national territory. There are difficulties, and moreover many difficulties, before us, but we firmly believe that all difficulties will be surmounted by the brave struggle of the people throughout the country. The Chinese people has very rich experiences in overcoming difficulties. If our predecessors and we ourselves could pass through the long and extremely difficult period and defeat the powerful domestic and foreign reactionaries, why cannot we set up a prosperous and flourishing country after victory? So long as we maintain the working style of hard struggle, so long as we unite as one, uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and unite with international friends, we shall be able to win swift victory on the economic front.

With the upsurge of economic construction, there will inevitably appear an upsurge of cultural construction. The era in which Chinese were regarded as uncivilised is now over. We will emerge in the world as a highly civilised nation.

Our national defence will be consolidated and no imperialist will be allowed again to invade our territory. Our people's armed forces must be preserved and developed with the brave and steeled People's Liberation Army as foundation. We will not only have a powerful army but also a powerful navy and a powerful air force.

Let the reactionaries at home and abroad tremble before us. Let them allege that we are no good at this and that. Through its unswerving endeavours, the Chinese people will steadily reach its goal.

Immortality to the people's heroes who have fallen in the people's liberation war and people's revolution !

Hail the victory of the people's liberation war and people's revolution !

Hail the establishment of the People's Republic of China !

Hail the success of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference !

WIDE REPRESENTATION OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 21—The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which opened here today is composed of five hundred and ten delegates from forty-five representative units.

In addition, seventy-five personages were specially invited to participate in the conference.

The seventy-seven alternates with voice but no vote were elected on the basis of two alternates from each representative unit with ten or more representatives and one from each unit with less than ten. The list of delegates was fixed through consultations and talks between the democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, the People's Liberation Army and non-partisan democrats.

The five hundred and ten delegates are from fourteen democratic parties and groups, nine regions, six army units, sixteen people's organisations and groupings representing workers, peasants, industrialists, scientific, cultural and educational workers, women,

youth, students, minority nationalities, overseas Chinese and religious circles.

The delegates sent by forty-five representative units are as follows:

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-TWO DELEGATES FROM FOURTEEN PARTIES AND GROUPS:

1. The Communist Party of China—16

2. The Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang—16

3. The China Democratic League—16

4. The Democratic National Construction Association—12

5. Non-partisan democrats—10

6. The China Association for Promoting Democracy—8

7. The China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party—10

8. The Chinese People's National Salvation Association—10

9. The Three People's Principles Comrades Association—10

10. The China Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy—8

11. The China Chih Kung Tang—6

12. The Chiu San Society—5

13. The Taiwan Democratic Self-Governing League—5

14. The China New Democratic Youth League—10

ONE HUNDRED AND TWO DELEGATES FROM NINE REGIONS:

1. The Northwest Liberated Area—15

2. The North China Liberated Area—15

3. The East China Liberated Area—15

4. The Northeast Liberated Area—15

5. The Central China Liberated Area—15

6. The South China Liberated Area—8

7. The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region—6

8. The Special Municipalities of Peiping and Tientsin—6

9. Democratic elements from areas to be liberated—7

SIXTY DELEGATES FROM SIX ARMY UNITS:

1. The Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (including army units attached to it and the navy and air force)—12

2. The First Field Army of the Chinese People's Liberation Army—10

3. The Second Field Army of the Chinese People's Liberation Army—10

4. The Third Field Army of the Chinese People's Liberation Army—10

5. The Fourth Field Army of the Chinese People's Liberation Army—10

6. The South China People's Liberation Army—8

TWO HUNDRED AND SIX DELEGATES FROM SIXTEEN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATIONS AND GROUPINGS

1. The All-China Federation of Labour —16

2. Liberated areas' peasants' organisations—16

3. The All-China Democratic Women's Federation—15

4. The All-China Democratic Youth Federation—12

5. The All-China Students' Federation —9

6. Industrial and commercial circles throughout China—15

7. Shanghai people's organisations—9

8. The All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles—15

9. The Preparatory Committee of the First All-China Natural Science Workers' Conference—15

10. The Preparatory Committee of the All-China Educational Workers' Conference—15

11. The Preparatory Committee of the All-China Social Science Workers' Conference —15

12. The Preparatory Committee of the All-China Association of Journalists—12

13. Democratic professional people—10

14. National minorities within China —10

15. Democratic overseas Chinese—15

16. Democratic religious circles—7

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IMPORTANT DRAFTS SUBMITTED FOR DISCUSSION BY PEOPLE'S PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 22—The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on the second day of its plenary session today heard and approved the report on the preparatory work of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference made by Lin Tsu-han, Acting Secretary-General of the Polititical Consultative Conference Preparatory Committee.

The conference also heard three important reports submitted by the preparatory committee. The report on the draft organisational statute of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was made by Tan Ping-shan, responsible member of the Three People's Principles Comrades Association, while the report on the draft organisational statute of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China was made by Tung Pi-wu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The report on the draft of the common program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was made by Chou En-lai, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

At the beginning of the session the conference passed the decisions announced by Chou En-lai on behalf of the presidium.

These decisions dealt with the election of a standing committee of thirty-one of the presidium; rules of the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and the daily agenda of the conference.

Six sub-committees have been set up to undertake the work of compiling the proposals made by the delegates on the resolutions to be passed by the conference.

LIU SHAO-CHI SPEAKS AT PEOPLE'S PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 22—Liu Shao-chi, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, made the following speech on behalf of the Communist Party of China to the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference yesterday following the opening speech by Chairman Mao Tze-tung:

Messrs Delegates:

The first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference has now opened. Henceforth, the history of China has entered an entirely new era—the era of people's democracy. On behalf of all the members of the Communist Party of China, I hail the inauguration of the People's Political Consultative Conference with extremely happy and ardent feelings, and hail the People's Republic of China about to come into being and its Central People's Government about to be established at this conference.

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is the organisational form of the Chinese people's democratic united front, and the most important concrete method of realising the great revolutionary unity of the people throughout the country. After beginning its work today, it will continue to exist for a long time in China and will set up its local organisations in all places wherever necessary. Through more than one hundred years of hard struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, the Chinese

people has deeply understood: a great revolutionary unity of the people throughout the country must be realised before the powerful enemies riding roughshod over them can be defeated, the victorious fruits consolidated and the new China successfully built after defeating these enemies. In the past, however, owing to obstruction and undermining by imperialism and reactionaries through various means, the great revolutionary unity of the Chinese people failed to take final shape organisationally, or was destroyed by imperialism and reactionaries after it had taken initial shape. But today, because the heroic People's Liberation Army has basically overthrown the rule of imperialism and its lackeys, the Kuomintang reactionaries, and because of the growth of consciousness of the masses of the people, the great revolutionary unity of the Chinese people has taken shape on an entirely new basis. The opening of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference manifests this new great revolutionary unity of the people throughout the country, and its final materialisation organisationally. Never before had the basis of such a unity been so fully consolidated and this unity so extremely broad in scope. Though imperialism and reactionaries still try all means to undermine this unity, we believe that there is no force in the world which can obstruct and undermine this great revolutionary unity of the Chinese people. Once the Chinese people of four hundred seventy-five million, which was ridiculed as a bowl of loose sand, is welded into a unified force under correct leadership, its brilliant rays will shine on the whole world. It will swiftly eliminate all enemy remnants, overcome all difficulties, and build the backward China into an independent, democratic, peaceful, united, prosperous and strong new China.

Since its founding, the Communist Party of China has struggled for the great revolutionary unity of the Chinese people. It will in future continue to struggle for this great unity. Therefore, the Communist Party of China will certainly tirelessly strive for the success, development and consolidation of the People's Political Consultative Conference. The Communist Party of China participates and sincerely cooperates with other democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, national minorities, overseas Chinese and other patriotic elements on the basis of the common program of new democracy in the People's Political Consultative Conference as a political party to decide on all of the important questions of China. The Communist Party of China will resolutely carry out and struggle to realise thoroughly all resolutions of the People's Political Consultative Conference which it has taken part in passing. The Communist Party of China will struggle for the highest prestige of the People's Political Consultative Conference and will not allow anyone to undermine the People's Political Consultative Conference. This is the attitude which will be adopted by the Communist Party of China towards the People's Political Consultative Conference. We also hope that democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, national minorities, overseas Chinese, patriotic elements and people throughout the country will also adopt the same attitude toward the People's Political Consultative Conference which has opened today.

The great revolutionary unity of the people throughout the country established today has its firm political basis. This basis is the common program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which the Political Consultative Conference Preparatory Committee will submit for discussion and adoption by the plenary session. We believe that this common program is an extremely important document in the history of China. It deals with our general program, lays down the government machinery and military system of our country and decides on the economic, cultural, and educational policies, policy towards nationalities and the foreign policy of our country. It is so firm and clearcut, clearly pointing out what things should and must be done, and what should not and are not allowed to be done. It is a people's revolutionary national construction program worked out through summing up the experiences of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism during the past century and more, especially the past twenty odd years. It is the great charter of the people throughout the country for the present. The Communist Party of China will fully observe all the stipulations of this common program after it has been discussed and adopted by the plenary session of the Political Consultative Conference, and will call on the people throughout the country to struggle for its thorough realisation. The great unity of the people throughout the country and the Political Consultative Conference founded on such a political basis will be matchless in the world.

The Communist Party of China will support the People's Political Consultative Conference and struggle for the realisation of the common program because it consists of the entire minimum program of the Communist Party. The immediate policy of the Communist Party is to realise completely its minimum program. Since this minimum program has been entirely accepted by the People's

Political Consultative Conference, it is but a matter of course that the Communist Party of China supports the People's Political Consultative Conference and struggles for the realisation of its common program.

But it is known to all that the Communist Party of China has, in addition to its minimum program, its maximum program which is not included in the common program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. In the course of consultation, some delegates proposed to write down the future Socialism in China into the common program, but we deem this to be inappropriate, because the taking of considerably serious Socialist steps in China is a thing of the rather far future. If such a goal were written in the common program, this would very easily cause confusion in the practical steps which have to be taken today. Without doubt, the future of China will travel towards Socialism and Communism, because the outcome of the industrialisation of China will either lead China to Socialism or turn China into an imperialist country. The latter alternative will not be allowed by the Chinese people and peoples of the world. But these are things of the far future, and they may very well be discussed by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in the future. The taking of Socialist steps in China must be based on the actual needs of the social and economic development of China and on the demands of the great majority of the people throughout the country. At that time, the Communist Party of China will certainly consult and make decisions jointly with the democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, national minorities and patriotic democratic personages. The Communist Party of China is, in the future, also willing to enter into Socialism together with all people willing to do so. We know that the great revolutionary unity of the people throughout the country is necessary for the realisation of Socialism in the future as well as for the realisation of the New Democracy.

Long live the great revolutionary unity of the Chinese people!

Long live the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the Central People's Government!

MADAME SUN YAT-SEN ADDRESSES CHINESE PEOPLE'S PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 21—Madame Sun Yat-sen made the following speech at the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held here yesterday:

There is a momentum in this land today. The Chinese people are moving and they have the impact of revolution. This is a pulsating, a building, a new China! We have arrived at this historic position because of the leadership provided by the Chinese Communist Party. It is the only party which has the strength of the masses infused into its ranks. As a result, it is the surest guarantee that Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles – People's Nationalism, People's Democracy and People's Livelihood – will be successfully carried out.

This has been proven in the countryside where the Communist Party has given land to the tiller. It was on the backs of our peasants that the burdens of the first phase of our revolution were carried. That we are here today attests to the correctness of such a policy. The Communist Party now is in the process of proving their right of leadership in our cities. They have shifted the emphasis of revolutionary main force from the peasants to the workers. Production has been made the keynote. They are in the process of putting solid flesh on the skeletal plans which Sun Yat-sen drew up for the industrialisation of China.

But there are doubters among us, who believe that the people cannot achieve further, that the transfer of the countryside policies cannot be made to the cities. They watch with skepticism as steps are taken to awake the slumbering giant, Shanghai, the industrial heart that pumps life-blood into the rest of the country. However, let us look at the newly liberated Shanghai. This centre of corruption is being turned into a pillar of production. The Shanghai Military Control Committee has already dealt effectively with the fearful currency problem, the galloping inflation which has caused such untold hardships on the people for twelve years. The Military Control Committee took the needs of the people into consideration always. As a result, means of safeguarding the people's savings and their livelihood, through commodity bank accounts and other measures, have won confidence in the newly issued banknotes.

This confidence came partly from the manner in which the Military Control Committee dealt with the public. They made their policies clear and explained with patience reasons for their every move in such simple language which everyone could understand. Above all, they exhibited a sincere willingness to learn. Loss of face became at once an anachronism. They frankly admitted

We disciples of Sun Yat-sen and the Revolutionary Three People's Principles must today become a model New Democratic worker and model vigorous executor of the common program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference."

Ho Hsiang-ning pointed out that Sun Yat-sen had just before his death stressed the necessity of joining hands with the Soviet Union against imperialist aggression. "Today when the people's government is established and the Republic of the Chinese People is born, we should all the more carry out this policy of forever joining hands with the Soviet Union and obtain the international aid of the Soviet Union and New Democracies and the world camp of peace and democracy to build our New China."

Chang Lan, Chairman of the China Democratic League, said, "The opening of the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is the Chinese people's formal declaration of the opening of the new democratic era. It is the formal declaration of the ending of the period of the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism in China. It is the Chinese people's formal announcement to the world: from today onwards, the Chinese people are really their own masters."

Chang Lan expressed the belief that this "conference is absolutely sure to be successful. The preparatory work of three months has prepared three satisfactory drafts." Based on these drafts of the common program and the organisational statute of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the organisational statute of the Central People's Government, "China will have a democratic centralism of new democracy and this new political system is different from the system of any other country in the world."

He described the common program to be passed by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference as "a great people's charter of the new China. In it is laid down the political theory and system of the new China." He added, "In it is listed the things which China ought, wants and is able to do."

He called for unity in accomplishing the historical mission of constructing the new China and the new society under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tze-tung. "In my capacity as a responsible member of the China Democratic League. I specially on all members of the League to unite together, support the coming new government to accomplish the tasks of revolution and national construction.

Kao Kang, representing the liberated areas, recounted the history of the Chinese revolution for the past twenty-two years and said, "Without the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, without the People's Liberation Army and without the people's democratic united front, victory would have been impossible."

Kao Kang said that to lead the peasants to emancipation is "the crucial issue in the people's revolutionary victory." "Because the Chinese Communist Party upheld the policy of agrarian reform, the peasants began to be conscious that the revolution was their own affair, actively joined the army, fought bravely, contributed their grain generously and shouldered the necessary war service work."

Kao Kang pointed out further that the establishment of democratic system and launching of economic construction have to rely on the peasants' emancipation and the agrarian reform. "If we do not raise the productive enthusiasm of the peasants, forming 80 to 90 per cent of the Chinese population, then it will be impossible really to develop industrial and agricultural production."

Kao Kang also said that "the working class has played a leading role in the great revolution and has contributed greatly to the war of liberation and the overcoming of difficulties both at the front and in production."

Kao Kang then pointed out that the liberated areas, especially the North China, Northwest and Northeast Liberated Areas had contributed greatly to the defeating of imperialism and its running dogs, the Kuomintang reactionaries, and that these contributions of the liberated areas would be fully recorded in the annals of history.

General Chen Yi, speaking on behalf of the People's Liberation Army, described the opening of the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference as "proclaiming the doom of the Kuomintang reactionary rule and the birth of the Chinese People's Republic."

"On behalf of the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," continued General ChenYi, "I wish to express unconditional support of the People's PCC. Under the leadership of the People's PCC, we will wage the People's Revolutionary War to its very end and ensure the smooth progress in building up the new China. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is always ready to carry out the orders of the Central People's Government and fight to the end for the elimination of the enemy remnants and protect the independence and freedom of the new China."

Huang Yen-pei, speaking on behalf of the Democratic National Construction

Association, compared the inauguration of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to the building of a mansion. He said, "This new mansion is named the People's Republic of China. It is supported by many pillars of reinforced concrete. The first pillar is the Communist Party of China and the other pillars are the various democratic parties and groups, the people's organisations and groupings, the various areas, the People's Liberation Army, national minorities, overseas Chinese and patriotic elements. The reinforced concrete is the people's democratic united front composed of the Chinese working class, peasantry, petty bourgeoisie, national bourgeoisie and patriotic elements."

"This new mansion," Huang Yen-pei continued, "has five gates. On the gates are inscribed Independence, Democracy, Peace, Unification and Prosperity. On the walls of the mansion is written the common program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The best and nearest neighbour of this mansion is the USSR. It is the neighbour who has done most to help us in building our mansion."

"This mansion," he concluded, "is now completed. Four hundred seventy-five million people, the masters of the mansion, will work well at their various posts."

Li Li-san, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Labour, pointed out in his speech at the conference that the great victory of laying the foundation for an independent, democratic, peaceful, unified, prosperous and strong new China was the outcome of the heroic struggles for many decades by the Chinese working class and people of all China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tze-tung.

Li Li-san said that the most basic cause of the victory of the Chinese people's great revolution is: "The Chinese working class and people throughout the country have found their own brilliant leader. When it had this brilliant leader, the Communist Party of China leading the Chinese people's revolution had the definite policy of combining Marxism-Leninism with practice in China, and the whole party was united as one." "This brilliant leader," said Li Li-san, "is Chairman Mao Tze-tung beloved and esteemed by all the people throughout the country."

Speaking of the tasks of the Chinese working class, he said that it "must resolutely execute, according to Chairman Mao Tze-tung's instructions, the policies of taking into account both public and private interests and benefits to both labour and capital so as to attain the goal of developing production and bringing about a prosperous economy."

"The working class must strive to consolidate its own trade union organisation, making it the most reliable pillar of the new democratic regime," continued Li Li-san. "It must strive to consolidate the organisation of the united front so as to unite even more closely with the people to support unanimously all measures of the people's government and smash the subversive plots of imperialism and all reactionaries.

The working class must call on the people throughout the country for further consolidation of friendship with the real friend of the Chinese people — the Soviet Union—to learn from the Soviet people their great experiences in construction and their spirit of hard struggle and heroism, so as to conquer all coming difficulties which will inevitably rise up in our way. These are the responsibilities which must be shouldered by the Chinese working class as a leading class of the state regime."

Saifudin, head of the delegation from Sinkiang Province, declared, "On behalf of the various nationalities of Sinkiang, I greet the opening of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which is of great historical significance to the liberation movement of the Chinese people as well as the peoples of the world."

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the victories of the People's Liberation Army have opened a glorious path —the path of New Democracy—for the Chinese people, Saifudin pointed out. "Because of this, all the people of China, including the people of Sinkiang, express their sincerest thanks to the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Liberation Army, the great and brilliant leaders, Comrade Mao Tze-tung and Comrade Chu Teh," said Saifudin.

The people of Sinkiang will do their utmost to build up the new democratic China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government of China, he added.

Saifudin then described the long struggle of the people of Sinkiang Province against oppression, despotism and enslavement by the Kuomintang. "The victory of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," he said, "is also the victory of the liberation movement of the people of Sinkiang."

General Chang Chih-chung, an invited delegate who headed the former Kuomintang peace delegation to Peiping, said, "Today is the day of people's victory in reforming the society and changing history."

"We have to give a serious warning to the reactionaries who advocate enlisting foreign troops to slaughter the Chinese people," he continued. He called on the officers and

men of the Kuomintang reactionary government to cross over to the side of the people.

Chang Chih-chung described the hope of the American government to use "democratic individualists" against the Communist Party as "sheer dreaming."

He said, "The success of the Chinese People's PCC is the best guarantee for overcoming difficulties, surmounting obstruction and fulfilling the people's revolutionary cause. We the people of whole China heartily and sincerely accept the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tze-tung to struggle in common against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and for the building up of the new China of New Democracy, that is, the new China of the Revolutionary Three People's Principles!"

General Cheng Chien, an invited delegate who revolted against the Kuomintang in Changsha, said that he "felt greatly honoured and heartily glad to participate in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference." Recounting the history of the past decades, he said, "Chiang Kai-shek was more despotic, tyrannical and oppressive than either the Manchu emperors or the Northern Warlords. Chiang Kai-shek and his reactionary bloc have been overthrown through the people's great unity led by the Chinese Communist Party."

He concluded, "We should hereafter be united as one and exert our common efforts under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party to eliminate thoroughly the remnant reactionary forces in the shortest possible time."

Seeto Mei-tong who spoke on behalf of the overseas Chinese said, "the overseas Chinese have eagerly longed for an independent, free, democratic and unified new China," because they are bitterly oppressed abroad and are exploited by corrupt officials when they return to China. "Our wish has been realised today, and we are highly elated," he added.

Seeto Mei-tong expressed admiration for the Chinese Communist Party members who "consulted time and again with others on the national construction policy and respected the opinions of all circles."

"We overseas Chinese believe," he continued, "that our new government will strive for the interests of the broad masses of people, and we express our firm support. At the same time we believe that we are able to build up our country well."

He said that the duty of the overseas Chinese is to help their government in building up the country and actively make investments in their fatherland as the new government will safeguard the legitimate interests of overseas Chinese. "We must continue to struggle in unity and march forward under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tze-tung to consolidate and expand the victory."

JUBILANT PEIPING

By Our Correspondent

PEIPING, Sept. 22—A thrill of joy swept through Peiping when fifty-four gun salvoes proclaimed the opening of the New China People's Consultative Conference to people throughout the country yesterday.

Peiping residents flocked to loudspeakers in public squares, factories and school grounds to hear Chairman Mao Tze-tung's opening speech which was interrupted by more than forty prolonged ovations. Whenever an ovation was heard through the radio, the listeners cheered and jumped to their feet to express their unbounded joy over the birth of the People's Republic of China.

It was raining heavily, but the Peiping residents kept near the loudspeakers until it stopped raining and stars relit the sky. For several hours they kept on listening to the news of the conference.

In the hall, where the historic conference was being held, people's army men in field green, workers, homely dressed peasant women and suntanned peasants, young students, professors, scientists, industrialists and people of all walks of life faced two huge portraits of Mao Tze-tung and Sun Yat-sen above the rostrum. They were the more than 600 delegates who represented the unprecedented great unity of the Chinese people.

Thirty-one correspondents from various newspapers and news agencies also sat in the hall to report the news of the conference to the country and the world. Among the correspondents were Spano of the Italian paper *l'Unita* and Rogov of the Tass Agency and two Korean correspondents of the Central Telegraph Agency.

As the delegates sat in session, huge crowds gathered in front of the gate leading to the hall. Electric lights brilliantly illuminated the emblem over the huge gateway. The lights lit up a globe with the map of China over which flew four red flags representing the unity of the friendly classes of the People's Republic of China—the working class, the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie.

On both fringes of the emblem were ears of wheat while the top was fringed by the cogs of a wheel in the centre of which was a

shining red five-point star. The cogs of the wheel symbolised the working class while the ears of wheat symbolised the peasantry. The star symbolised the leadership of the working class.

'MOURNING FOR GENERAL YANG CHIEH'

PEIPING, Sept. 22—A New China News Agency commentary "Mourning for General Yang Chieh" reads in part as follows :

On the eve of the inauguration of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, news reached here that General Yang Chieh, a delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was murdered by the Kuomintang agents in Hongkong. We send our condolence to the People's Political Consultative Conference, the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and the family of General Yang Chieh.

General Yang Chieh's assassination is no accident. It is the outcome of the life and death struggle between the revolutionaries and the counter-revolutionaries in China. The Chinese people have shed a lot of blood in the struggle for the cause of democracy, and General Yang Chieh is the latest of countless martyrs.

This assassination once again warns Chinese democratic elements that they should not be carried away by victory, and not forget that the enemy still exists and is making attempts on our lives every moment like what was done to General Yang Chieh.

We must resolutely and ruthlessly exterminate all overt and covert remnant reactionary forces—this is the lesson written in blood by General Yang and countless other martyrs.

TUNG AN NEAR AMOY LIBERATED

FUKIEN FRONT, Sept. 22—The People's Liberation Army liberated Tung An county seat, 35 kilometres north of Amoy, on the 19th.

Two small islands northwest of the Pingtan Island were also liberated as 264 Kuomintang troops on these islands crossed over to the people's army on the same day.

YELLOW RIVER LEVEL DROPS

PEIPING, Sept. 22—Water level has subsided all along the Yellow River because there has been no rain since the 18th.

Water level of the Yellow River will continue to drop, according to the forecasts of the various conservancy stations.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PEOPLE'S PCC PRESIDIUM

PEIPING, Sept. 22—The delegates of forty-five representative units and specially invited delegates were elected to form the presidium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which opened yesterday. The eighty-nine members of the presidium include :

Mao Tze-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee.

Liu Shao-chi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee.

Chou En-lai, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee.

Lin Tsu-han, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Tung Pi-wu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Chen Yun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Peng Chen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Li Chi-shen, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

Ho Hsiang-ning, (woman), member of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

Li Teh-chuan, (woman), member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

Tan Ping-shan, member of the Central Standing Committee of the Three People's Principles Comrades Association.

Chen Ming-shu, member of the Central Standing Committee of the Three People's Principles Comrades Association.

Tsai Ting-kai, Acting President of the China Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy.

Chiang Kuang-nai, member of the Central Committee of the China Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy.

Chang Lan, Chairman of the China Democratic League.

Shen Chun-ju, responsible member of the Central Standing Committee of the China Democratic League.

(To Be Continued)

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EIGHTEEN SPEAKERS VOICE FULL SUPPORT OF IMPORTANT DRAFTS

PEIPING, Sept. 23—The third day's session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council opened with discussion on the drafts of the Chinese People's PCC Common Program and Organisation Statutes of the Chinese People's PCC and the Central People's Government. Eighteen speakers who took the floor today voiced full approval of these drafts on behalf of their representative units. Speakers of other representative units will continue to express their opinions on these drafts in the next few days.

The eighteen speakers represented the People's Liberation Army, democratic parties and groups, educational and cultural workers, youth, industrialists and patriotic elements. They acclaimed these drafts as conforming to the conditions in China and to the will of the Chinese people and outlined the efforts which should be made to put these drafts into effect to build up the new China. All expressed satisfaction over the democratic spirit of working out the three drafts through thorough dicussion and paid high tribute to the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The eighteen delegates who spoke today were:

Li Chi-shen, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang;

Hwang Ke-cheng, representative of the Central China Liberated Area and the Fourth Field Army of the People's Liberation Army;

General Liu Po-cheng, chief delegate of the Second Field Army of the People's Liberation Army;

General Fu Tso-yi, specially invited delegate;

Cheng Fang-wu, chief delegate of educational workers;

Tao Meng-ho, specially invited delegate;

Chang Nai-chi, representative of the Democratic National Construction Association;

Tu Kuo-hsiang, chief delegate of democrats from areas to be liberated;

General Su Yu, chief delegate of the Third Field Army of the People's Liberation Army;

Chen Po-ta, chief delegate of social science workers;

Liao Cheng-chih, chief delegate of the All-China Democratic Youth Federation;

Chen Ming-shu, representative of the Three People's Principles Comrades Association;

Chen Shu-tung, chief delegate of industrial and commercial circles of the country;

Tsai Ting-kai, representative of the China Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy;

Shen Yen-ping, chief delegate of the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles;

Liang Hsi, chief delegate of natural science workers;

Hsieh Hsueh-hung, chief delegate of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Governing League;

Hu Chiao-mu, chief delegate of the All-China Association of Journalists.

LIN TSU-HAN'S REPORT TO PEOPLE'S PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 23—The preparatory work of the Chinese People's PCC was reported at length by Lin Tsu-han, Acting Secretary-General of the People's PCC Preparatory Committee, on the second day of the People's PCC session yesterday.

A condensed translation of the report follows:

1. Initiation of the New Political Consultative Conference.

On May 1, 1948, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in its May

Day slogans called on "All democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, well-known personages to speedily convene a New PCC, discuss and implement the convocation of the people's congress and establish a democratic coalition government." This call was immediately answered and supported by all democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, non-partisans, national minorities and overseas Chinese.

2. Formation of the New PCC Preparatory Committee.

Representatives of the various democratic parties and groups and all democratic strata at home and abroad began to arrive at the liberated areas after August 1948. Preliminary agreements were reached in November, 1948, between the representatives of the Communist Party Central Committee and democratic personages who arrived at Harbin.

They decided that the Preparatory Committee of the New PCC would be composed of representatives from twenty-three representative units supporting the May Day slogans of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

It was also decided that all reactionary parties and groups and elements under the Kuomintang reactionary government are not allowed to join the New PCC. Another decision set the convening of the New PCC in 1949. This New PCC would draft the common program, implement it and set up the Central Government of the People's Republic of China.

The internal situation in China underwent a fundamental change after November 25, 1948. The People's Liberation Army liberated many major cities including Peiping, Nanking and Shanghai in the first half of 1949 and the Kuomintang reactionaries were fundamentally defeated. There remained the task of wiping out the reactionary remnants.

It had become necessary to accomplish swiftly the preparatory work for early convening of the New PCC to establish the democratic coalition government. It was on such a firm and consolidated political basis and under such fully matured conditions that the New PCC Preparatory Committee was formally inaugurated in Peiping on June 15.

3. Preparatory work during the past three months.

The inauguration meeting of the New PCC Preparatory Committee lasted five days and was attended by 134 persons from 23 representative units. Among them were representatives of the Communist Party of China, democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, democratic personages of all circles, national minorities and overseas Chinese. The meeting unanimously passed the "Organisation Rules of the New PCC Preparatory Committee" and elected a standing committee headed by Mao Tze-tung.

Before the closing of the session, it passed the provisions regarding the number of representative units and their delegates to the New PCC.

These provisions stipulated that 142 delegates would come from 14 representative units of parties and groups, 102 delegates from nine regional representative units, 60 delegates from six representative units of the armed forces and 206 delegates from 16 representative units of people's organisations. In addition, it was also decided to invite a certain number of delegates. These invited delegates would be decided through consultation by the standing committee.

After the closing of the preparatory committee inaugural meeting, preparatory work was carried out by the standing committee and its five sub-committees. Preparatory work was centred on: drafting the various documents of the New PCC, promoting the preparatory work in forming the people's organisations and drawing up the list of delegates.

This preparatory work was completed by September. Before all documents were finally drafted, they were thoroughly and carefully studied and consulted time and again by the sub-committees under the standing committee, preparatory committee members in Peiping and delegates who had arrived at Peiping.

The second plenary session of the New PCC Preparatory Committee was held on September 17. The session passed in principle the draft Organisation Statute of the Chinese People's PCC, the draft Common Program of the Chinese People's PCC and the draft Organisation Statute of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

Since the work on the draft declaration of the first plenary session of the Chinese People's PCC and of designing the national flag and national arms and composing the national anthem had not been completed, the session decided to hand over this work to the first plenary session of the Chinese People's PCC. Reports will be made to the presidium of the People's PCC by the sub committees assigned to carry out this work. This session also ratified the report on the preparatory work carried out by the Standing Committee of the Preparatory Committee.

4. List of delegates to the first plenary session of the Chinese People's PCC.

The Preparatory Committee of the Chinese People's PCC took nearly three months to draw up the list of 662 delegates to the People's PCC. In order to decide on the eligibility of certain delegates, the

preparatory committee spent weeks to discuss and exchange views through letters and telegrams. This was a most arduous task.

In drawing up the list of delegates, the preparatory committee always kept in mind the First Article of the Organisation Rule of the Preparatory Committee of the New PCC. This article states that the New PCC is to be composed of representatives of democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, liberated area people's governments, People's Liberation Army, national minorities, overseas Chinese, non-partisan and democratic elements of all circles throughout China who support New Democracy, oppose imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and agree to mobilise the entire people's democratic forces to overthrow the Kuomintang reactionary regime and establish the people's democratic republic of China.

This clearcut and strict standard was adhered to in selecting the delegates.

Five hundred and ten delegates from 45 representative units and 77 alternates were decided on through consultation by the preparatory committee. After consulting with all circles, it was decided to invite another 75 delegates.

This list of 662 delegates which is of a highly representative character can be said to be a most complete list, indicating the great unity of the people's forces of the whole country.

TAN PING-SHAN'S REPORT TO PEOPLE'S PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 23—Tan Ping-shan, responsible member of the Three People's Principles Comrades Association, made a report on the second day of the first plenary session of the People's Political Consultative Council explaining the draft of the Organisation Statute of the People's Political Consultative Council prepared by the sub-committee of twenty-one headed by him. A condensed translation of the report follows:

The provisions of the draft of the Organisation Statute of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council were amended five times after four meetings held by the sub-committee and many consultations. The draft was passed in principle by the New PCC Preparatory Committee. Further amendments have however been proposed by the various representative units and a report of these amendments will be made to the session after compilation.

The New Political Consultative Conference has been renamed "Chinese People's Political Consultative Council" to distinguish it from the old Political Consultative Conference. Six hundred and sixty-two delegates of the council come from all classes ranging from the working class, peasantry, petty bourgeoisie to the national bourgeoisie and from all areas ranging from Heilungkiang in Northeast China to Sinkiang in Northwest China, and to Hainan Island and Taiwan in Southeast China, and all provinces and regions. They also include delegates of national minorities and overseas Chinese. This is the great unity of all circles and all areas of China and is the unprecedentedly grand conference of the Chinese people.

The first article of the draft Organisation Statute lays down that it is the stand of the People's Political Consulative Council to "realise new democracy, oppose imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism." Its tasks are to "establish and consolidate the independent, democratic, peaceful, unified and prosperous and strong People's Republic of China which is based on the alliance of the workers and peasants led by the working class and is a people's democratic dictatorship."

To fulfil these tasks, the democratic parties and groups and people's organisations must be united to rally all democratic classes and nationalities within the country and alliance must be made with nations and countries treating China on a footing of equality to wage a common struggle.

The present Chinese People's Political Consultative Council is based on the delegates of organisations but in addition individuals are invited to participate at each plenary session. Thus it has the organised strength of the alliance of four classes led by the working class and at the same time includes the representatives of certain patriotic democratic elements. This is very favourable to the consolidation and extension of the people's democratic united front.

The delegation to each plenary session of the People's PCC shall be determined by the national committee elected by the previous plenary session.

The democratic principle of the minority submitting itself to the decisions passed by the majority is adopted in observing the resolutions of the council.

But if delegates hold divergent views, they may bring them forward for discussion at the next session. If they hold fundamentally different views on important resolutions, they have the freedom of withdrawing from the council. This shows the full democratic spirit of the People's Political Consultative Council.

The draft stipulates that the plenary session of the People's Political Consultative Council will be called triannually. In the interim period before the calling of the All-China People's Congress, the People's Political Consultative Council will

exercise the powers of the congress and have the rights of framing and amending the Organisation Statute of the Central People's Government, electing the Council of the Central People's Government and submitting decisions. After the All-China People's Congress has been called, it will merely have the right of making proposals.

The draft also stipulates that a national committee shall be elected by the plenary session of the People's Political Consultative Council to ensure the carrying out of the decisions of the plenary session and the National Committee after the closing of each plenary session. The National Committee will constantly make suggestions to and help the government ensure the cooperation of all parties and groups in the government and unfold united front work in the various localities so as to facilitate the convening of the next plenary session and to strengthen internal unity.

TUNG PI-WU'S REPORT TO PEOPLE'S PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 23—Tung Pi-wu, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, made a report on the work of drafting the Organisation Statute of the Central People's Government to the first plenary session of the People's Political Consultative Council yesterday. Tung Pi-wu also explained the important points of the draft in his report.

A condensed translation of the report follows:

The draft organisation Statute of the Central People's Government was drawn up by a sub-committee of twenty-five. Members of this sub-committee were from twenty-three representative units including democratic parties and groups, people's organisations and professors. The sub-committee met three times to amend and pass the draft which was then submitted to the Standing Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference Preparatory Committee.

The standing committee made amendments in the wording of the draft after it was amended by a group of five assigned to study the draft. This draft was passed in principle by the second session of the New Political Consultative Conference Preparatory Committee on September 17.

Six explanatory points on the draft Organisation Statute of the Central People's Government:

1. The state will be called the "People's Republic of China" because in the new democratic China, "people" means the working class, peasant class, petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie and this implies the people's democratic dictatorship.

2. The state is an instrument of the ruling classes for suppressing the ruled classes. Hence the relations of the classes within the people's democratic dictatorship should be clearly defined.

The essence of the new democracy in China is "the leadership of the working class," "with the alliance of workers and peasants as basis" and "the alliance of four classes." This is agreed on by all and has been expressed in the programs and declarations of all democratic parties and groups.

3. The principle of government organisation is democratic centralism, which is in contradistinction to the separation of powers of the old democracy. Our system is the integration of the legislative and the executive, and all powers are centralised in the government of the People's Congress.

4. Before the calling of the All-China People's Congress which will be elected through universal suffrage, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council will exercise the functions and powers of the People's Congress, elect the Central People's Government Council of the People's Republic of China and exercise the powers of the state. After the Central People's Government Council has been elected, the National Committee elected by the Chinese People's PCC will become a consultative body of various parties and groups and people's organisations outside the organs of state power.

5. The functions and powers of the Central People's Government Council stipulated in this draft are in the many constitutions of other countries vested in the head of the state. But we feel that the provisions of the present draft organisation statute can more fully express the democratic spirit.

6. The Central People's Government Council has under it the Administrative Council, the People's Revolutionary Military Committee, the Supreme People's Court and the Office of the Procurator General. The Administrative Council does not include the handling of military affairs and is different from the "council of ministers" because not all ministers are members of the Council.

PAPERS HAIL PEOPLE'S PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 23—All leading papers in liberated China editorially voiced their support of the People's Political Consultative Council yesterday.

The Peiping *People's Daily* described the council as the beginning of the brilliant people's era of China. "It has announced the doom of the old China once and for all and the birth of the new China. It is an inerasible contribution of great significance to the great struggle of world progressive

people for the cause of world peace and democracy and for the future happiness of mankind."

The editorial called upon the people to carry the revolution to the very end, develop and consolidate the people's dictatorship, "lean to one side firmly and unite with all peace and freedom loving nations and peoples in the world, especially the Soviet Union and the new democratic countries, to smash any provocation of the imperialists and warmongers, to protect lasting world peace and strive for thoroughly fulfilling the Chinese people's democratic revolution."

The Peiping *Daily Worker* said, "The Chinese People's Political Consultative Council is the landmark indicating the great victory in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people. The working class will unite with the people throughout the country to turn the backward agricultural nation into an advanced industrial nation."

The Peiping *Kwangming Daily* said that the People's Political Consultative Council symbolises "the unprecedented unity of the people who have become the real masters of their country."

The *Tientsin Daily* wrote, "The foundation of the Council is so broad and solid that it can not be shaken by any evil force both within and without the country." Commenting on this broad foundation, the Tientsin *Progressive Daily* said that the People's Political Consultative Council has "the functions of the people's congress and its common program will be observed by people throughout China."

The Shanghai *Liberation Daily* said that the People's Political Consultative Council is "the concentrated expression of the victory of the Chinese people's struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism." The paper also expressed the boundless loyalty of the people in East China in supporting the resolutions of the Council and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China soon to be established.

"From now on," says the Mukden *Northeast Daily*, "the unity of the various democratic strata will be further strengthened under the unified leadership of the Central People's Government." The liberation of all China will be realised earlier, and national reconstruction on a grand scale will begin systematically and under unified direction.

The *Mass Daily* in Sian called on the people of Northwest China to step up the reconstruction of the Northwest to commemorate the opening of the People's Political Consultative Council.

GREETINGS FROM ALL PARTS OF CHINA

PEIPING, Sept. 23—Congratulatory telegrams poured into Peiping from all parts of liberated China on the opening day of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council. These telegrams expressed full support of the People's PCC.

"We will celebrate the success of the Chinese People's PCC by doing our utmost to learn from the Soviet Union and stepping up economic construction," said the telegram of the Northeast China Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

"We will speed up the liberation of all China to commemorate the success of the council," said the telegram of the Northwest China Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Telegrams from four field armies unanimously stressed, "We will celebrate the opening of the People's PCC session and the birth of the Chinese People's Republic with action: accelerate the elimination of the Kuomintang remnant reactionaries."

The message of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation said, "The establishment of the Chinese People's Republic is the guarantee of the emancipation of Chinese women."

The message of the All-China Natural Science Workers Conference pledged its "highest respect and loyal support" of the People's PCC.

The Mukden People's Government said in its cable, "We will do our utmost for production and construction." The people's governments in Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow firmly pledged to carry out the resolutions of the council.

The Shanghai Trade Union Council wrote in its telegram: "We will continue to organise one million workers of Shanghai to restore and expand production."

Telegrams of other people's organisations of all circles also voiced their joy and firm support of the People's PCC.

ALL CHINA REJOICES

PEIPING, Sept. 23—All China went wild with joy when news of the opening of the first plenary session of the People's PCC was flashed to all parts of the land.

When the news reached Hankow, huge crowds immediately collected in the city's thoroughfares, where they danced and cheered while each shop and store let off firecrackers. Cars with mounted megaphones sped round the city, announcing the good news from Peiping, while eager citizens surrounded fleetfooted newsboys to buy extras.

The workers in a Hankow railway workshop immediately gathered to discuss the best way of celebrating the historic event. They

decided on the bold plan of rushing the completion of two steel spans of a railway bridge in two weeks. One span will be named the "National Construction" and the other, "Vanguard of Construction."

The telephone network around Hankow soon spread the news of the Peoples PCC to the villages. One peasant woman described the occassion: "This is the happiest moment in my life."

Three hundred thousand youth in Mukden declared their full support of the People's PCC within a few hours after hearing the news from Peiping. Scientist Cheng Kang-pai said that all natural science workers in Manchuria would do their utmost for the reconstruction of the Northeast as their greetings to the People's PCC.

South of Peiping, a trade union conference was being held in the city of Paoting when the news reached the meeting hall. The delegates jumped to their feet and gave vent to loud applause. They instantly drafted a message of greetings to the People's PCC. Paoting citizens held parades that night shouting "The People's PCC is the fruit of the Chinese people's protracted struggle."

In Shanghai, more than twenty local broadcasting stations relayed Chairman Mao Tze-tung's speech to the citizens. "The speech injects joy in the heart of every Shanghai citizen," commented Shanghai residents.

In Tientsin, the municipal government, the trade union council, the Democratic Women's Union, the New Democratic Youth League, the Students' Union and other organisations flashed messages of greetings to the People's PCC soon after they received the news. These greetings say, "This is a day on which happiness comes to the Chinese people." "This is a day of joy for the people all over the world."

These greetings also sum up the jubilant spirit of the people over the opening of the People's PCC elsewhere in Taiyuan, Sian, Nanking, Harbin, Dairen, Kirin and other cities in China.

PEOPLE'S PCC SENDS CONDOLENCE TO GENERAL YANG CHIEH'S FAMILY

PEIPING, Sept. 23—The People's Political Consultative Council yesterday sent telegrams of condolence to the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and the family of General Yang Chieh, who was assassinated at his Hongkong residence by Kuomintang agents on the 19th. The Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang also sent telegram of condolence to General Yang Chieh's family on the same day. The late General Yang Chieh was a member of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

CHINESE DELEGATION TO WFTU CONGRESS RETURNS PEIPING

PEIPING, Sept. 23—The Chinese delegation to the Second Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions arrived at Peiping yesterday afternoon.

Lin Chiang-yun who led the delegation said that the Chinese delegation was warmly welcomed by fraternal workers abroad, especially the workers of the Soviet Union and the new democratic countries. They were deeply concerned with the struggle of the Chinese working class against the reactionaries within and without China, said Lin Chiang-yun. They indicated that they would do their utmost to help the Chinese people in building up the new China.

PLA CLOSING IN ON AMOY

FUKIEN FRONT, Sept. 23—The people's army has driven close to Amoy, important naval port in South Fukien Province, as four county seats, Changtai, Nanching, Tung An and Changchow were liberated on the 19th. Changchow, a communication and commercial centre 40 kilometres west of Amoy, is famous for its silks and sugar.

In the liberation of Tung An county seat alone, 1,500 Kuomintang troops were put out of action.

HAINAN WOMAN LEADER PASSES AWAY

HAINAN, Sept. 23—Liu Chiu-chu, a woman member of the Council of the Provisional People's Government of Hainan Island died of sickness on August 24.

Liu Chiu-chu came from a poor family and joined the Chinese revolution in 1929. She was an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chairman of the Hainan Democratic Women's Union Preparatory Committee when she died in her 52nd year.

RAJK TRIAL FEATURED IN LIBERATED CHINA PAPERS

PEIPING, Sept. 23—News of the trial and confession of Rajk and his accomplices at the Hungarian people's court was prominently featured in papers of liberated China though they were packed with news and speeches of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council now in session.

Details of the confession made by Lazar Brankov, Tibor Szoenyi, Andras Szalai and other spies employed by American imperialism and the Tito bloc made headline news in the international columns of all leading papers.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PEOPLE'S PCC PRESIDIUM

(Continued)

Chang Po-chun, responsible member of the Central Standing Committee of the China Democratic League.

Chang Tung-sun, member of the Central Standing Committee of the China Democratic League.

Shih Liang, (woman), member of the Central Standing Committee of the China Democratic League.

Peng Tse-min, Chairman of the Central Control Committee of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party.

Sha Chien-li, member of the Central Standing Committee of the Chinese People's National Salvation Association.

Huang Yen-Pei, member of the Standing Committee of the Democratic National Construction Association.

Chang Nai-chi, member of the Standing Committee of the Democratic National Construction Association.

Hu Chueh-wen, member of the Standing Committee of the Democratic National Construction Association.

Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles.

Ma Yin-chu, member of the Preparatory Committee of the All-China Social Science Workers' Conference.

Chang Hsi-jo, professor of Tsinghua University.

Li Ta, member of the Preparatory Committee of the All-China Social Science Workers' Conference.

Ma Hsu-lun, member of the Standing Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy.

Chen Chi-yu, Chairman of the China Chih Kung Tang (Party).

Hsu Teh-heng, member of the Standing Committee of the Chiu San Society.

Hsieh Hsueh-hung, (woman), Chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Governing League.

Feng Wen-pin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the China New Democratic Youth League.

Ma Ming-fang, Vice-Secretary of the Northwest Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Po Yi-po, First Secretary of the North China Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Political Commissar of the North China Military Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Vice-Chairman of the North China People's Government.

Chen Yi, Secretary of the East China Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Commander of the Third Field Army of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Mayor of Shanghai.

Kao Kang, Secretary of the Northeast Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Commander and Political Commissar of the Northeast Military Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Chairman of the Northeast People's Government.

Huang Keh-cheng, Secretary of the Hunan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Lien Kuan, member of the South China Sub-Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Wu Lan-fu (Yun Tse), Chairman of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government.

Huang Ching, Secretary of the Tientsin Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and Mayor of Tientsin.

Tu Kuo-hsiang, member of the Preparatory Committee of the All-China Social Science Workers' Conference.

Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Nieh Jung-chen, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee and Commander of the North China Military Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Ho Lung, Commander of the Northwest Military Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Liu Po-cheng, Commander of the Second Field Army of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Su Yu, Second Vice-Commander of the East China Military Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Vice-Commander and Vice-Political Commissar of the Third Field Army.

Lo jung-huan, Political Commissar of the Central China Military Headquarters and the Fourth Field Army of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Chang Yun-yi, Second Secretary of the South China Sub-Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Li Kuo-ying, Vice-Commander of a battalion of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, fighter of special merit.

Wei Hsiao-tang, Political Instructor of a company of the Second Field Army of the

Chinese People's Liberation Army, combat hero.

Wei Lai-kuo, Commander of a battalion of the Third Field Army of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, combat hero.

Liu Mei-tsun, Battalion Instructor of the Fourth Field Army, combat hero.

Li Li-san, First Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Labour.

Chu Hsueh-fan, Second Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Labour.

Chen Shao-min, (woman), responsible member of the All-China Federation of Labour.

Chang Yeh, Secretary of the Pohai Area Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Liu Yu-hou, labour hero of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region.

Tsai Chang, Chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation.

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

Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the National Committee of the All-China Democratic Youth Federation.

Hsieh Pang-ting, Chaiman of the All-China Students' Federation.

Chen Shu-tung, Director of the Commercial Press.

Sheng Pei-hua, Manager of the Shanghai Shangyuan Enterprise Corporation.

Li Chu-chen, General Manager of the Chiuta Salt Company.

Liu Hsiao, Vice-Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Standing Committee member of the Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Trade Union Council.

Chu Chun-hsin, member of the Standing Committee of the Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Trade Union Council.

Shen Yen-ping (Mao Tun), Vice-Chairman and member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles.

Liang Hsi, professor of the Nanking University.

Chen Po-ta, vice-head of the Information Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-President of the Marx-Lenin Academy of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Cheng Fang-wu, Vice-President of the North China University.

Hu Chiao-mu, Managing Editor of the New China News Agency and the *People's Daily*.

Pan Chen-ya, professional.

Liu Keh-ping, (Mohammedan), Vice-Secretary of the Pohai Area Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-President of the East China People's Revolutionary Academy.

Chang Chung, (Yi Nationality), former Vice-Chairman of the People's Government of Sungkiang Province.

Tan Kah-kee, Chairman of the Association of Overseas Chinese in the South Seas in Singapore.

Seeto Mei-tong, Supervisor of the Chih Kung Tang in America.

Wu Yao-tsung, Chief Editor of the National Committee of the China YMCA.

Soong Ching Ling, Chairman of the China Welfare Fund.

Tao Meng-ho, professor.

Chang Nan-hsien, high staff of the Wuhan Military Control Committee.

Chang Yuan-chi, head of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Press.

Chang Chih-chung, member of the former Kuomintang peace delegation for negotiations with the Communist Party of China.

Shao Li-tsu, member of the former Kuomintang peace delegation for negotiations with the Communist Party of China.

Cheng Chien, former Kuomintang governor of Hunan Province, Chairman of the Hunan People's Military and Political Committee.

Fu Tso-yi, former Kuomintang commander in North China who led Peiping towards peace settlement.

Saifudin, from Sinkiang.

Liu Ying-yuan, labour hero, head of the power plant of the Fushun Mining Bureau and executive committee member of the All-China Federation of Labour.

Li Shih-liang, old technical worker of the Kiangnan Shipyard.

Among the Seventy-five invited personages are:

Lu Chih-wei, Chairman of the Yenching University Council.

Wu Yi-fang, (woman), President of Ginling College, Nanking.

Chien Chang-chao, former head of the Kuomintang National Resources Commission.

Admiral Sa Chen-ping.

Lung Yun, former Kuomintang governor of Yunnan Province.

Huang Shao-hung, former Kuomintang governor of Kwangsi Province.

Yen Hui-ching (W.W. Yen), ex-Kuomintang diplomat.

Lin Tsun, former commander of the Kuomintang Second Coastal Defence Fleet.

Mei Lan-fang, member of the National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles.

Chen Chin-kun, head of the North China People's Court.

Y. Chen, from Hongkong.

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C-IN-C CHU TEH ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 24—Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh of the People's Liberation Army delivered the following speech at today's session of the Chinese People's PCC:

On behalf of the Delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, I declare our unanimous support of the draft Organisation Statute of the Chinese People's PCC, the draft Organisation Statute of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the draft Common Program of the Chinese People's PCC. The Chinese People's Liberation Army will resolutely obey the Common Program of the Chinese People's PCC and will strive for its complete realisation under the leadership of the Central People's Government.

Since its birth, the sole guiding principle of the Chinese People's Liberation Army has always been that of serving the people. In the course of the past twenty-two years, the people throughout China have realised that our armed forces are the people's armed forces. People throughout the country cooperated with us and as a result we defeated the Japanese imperialist invaders, frustrated the attack of the Kuomintang reactionaries aided by American imperialism and are now eliminating the last enemy remnants to accomplish the great task of liberating and unifying China.

The Common Program demands the waging of the revolutionary war to the very end and the liberating of all the territory of China, including Taiwan, the Pescadores Islands, Hainan Island and Tibet. Today I assure you that we will do this resolutely.

The Common Program demands that the Chinese People's Liberation Army and all people's armed forces protect the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of China, and protect the fruits of revolution and all legitimate rights and interests of the Chinese people. Today I assure you that we shall do this loyally.

The Common Program demands the building up of the unified people's armed forces, a unified command, unified system, unified organisation and unified discipline. It also demands that the Chinese People's Liberation Army further strengthen itself militarily and politically, demands the strengthening of the modernised army, the building up of the air force and navy, and the educating of the commanders and fighters of the armed forces in a revolutionary and patriotic spirit. Today, I assure you that we shall do this resolutely. We are sure to build up a unified, modernised, powerful and strong army which serves the people with political steadfastness. Only such an army can defend our great fatherland and people.

Chairman Mao Tze-tung tells us that our armed forces are the most important weapon of our people's democratic state in dealing with plots of domestic and foreign reactionaries to stage a comeback. Internally, our armed forces will never allow any counter-revolutionary element to continue subversive activities and create disturbances endangering the people's interest. Externally, our armed forces will never allow any foreign aggressor to encroach on a single inch of the territory of our great fatherland. I earnestly hope that all the delegates of the Chinese People's PCC, democratic parties and groups, people's organisations and patriotic elements throughout the country will further assist the People's Liberation Army to carry out these tasks. I firmly believe that under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tze-tung and with the help of the people throughout the country, our People's Liberation Army and other people's armed forces will certainly realise the wishes of the People's PCC and carry out the decrees and orders of the Central People's Government.

22 DELEGATES SPEAK AT PEOPLE'S PCC SESSION

PEIPING, Sept. 24—Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh was repeatedly greeted with stormy applause when he assured today's session of the Chinese People's PCC that the people's armed forces will liberate all China including Taiwan, the Pescadores, Hainan Island and Tibet. He pledged that the People's Liberation Army will carry out all orders of the Central People's Government to defend the interests of the Chinese people and all the territory of China.

Twenty-one other speakers took the floor today, the fourth day of the session, to continue the discussion of the drafts of the Chinese People's PCC Common Program and the Organisation Statutes of the Chinese People's PCC and the Central People's Government.

The speakers expressed solid support of these drafts on behalf of their representative units, representing the People's Liberation Army, democratic parties, various liberated areas, labour heroes, national minorities, women and student organisations and overseas Chinese.

In between the speeches of today's session, banners were presented to the People's PCC presidium by six representatives of the All-China Federation of Labour, the Sinkiang national minority delegation and the Moslem delegation.

A moving scene took place when three delegates of the Sinkiang national minorities presented the most honoured present of the Sinkiang peoples to Chairman Mao Tze-tung—their national caps and gown. One of the three delegates declared at the presentation, "Chairman Mao Tze-tung has opened a bright future for the Sinkiang peoples."

The daily session of the People's PCC is presided by five members of the standing committee and presidium in rotation. Today's session was presided by Kao Kang, Ma Hsu-lun, Tsai Ting-kai, Tan Kah-kee and Miss Shih Liang.

Yesterday all delegates of the People's PCC examined the designs of the national flag and national arms of the People's Republic of China in eleven groups.

Besides Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, the other speakers of today's session were:

Shen Chun-ju, delegate of the China Democratic League;

Tan Kah-kee, chief delegate of overseas Chinese democrats;

Ma Ming-fang, chief delegate of the Northwest Liberated Area;

Shao Li-tze, specially invited delegate;

Kao Tsung-min, delegate of the Northeast Liberated Area;

Peng Tze-min, chief delegate of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party;

Liu Ying-yuan, specially invited labour hero delegate;

Chang Yun-yi, chief delegate of the South China People's Liberation Army;

Ulanfu, chief delegate of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region;

Chang Nan-hsien, specially invited delegate;

Sha Chien-li, delegate of the Chinese People's National Salvation Association;

Mei Lan-fang, specially invited delegate;

Chen Chi-yu, chief delegate of the China Chih Kung Tang (Party);

Chen Chin-kun, specially invited delegate;

Teng Ying-chao, delegate of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation;

Pan Chen-ya, chief delegate of professional people;

Feng Wen-pin, chief delegate of the China New Democratic Youth League;

Sha Wen-han, delegate of the East China Liberated Area;

Hsu Teh-heng, chief delegate of the Chiu San Society;

Lien Kwan, chief delegate of the South China Liberated Area;

Hsieh Pang-ting, chief delegate of the All-China Students' Federation.

SOLID SUPPORT EXPRESSED FOR PEOPLE'S PCC DRAFTS

PEIPING, Sept. 24—Eighteen speakers voiced full support of the draft Common Program and Organisation Statute of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council and draft Organisation Statute of the Central People's Government at the People's PCC plenary session yesterday. Speaking on behalf of the political parties and groups, army and various circles, these speakers pledged to strive for the implementation of these drafts.

The first speaker, **Li Chi-shen**, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, said on behalf of his party, "I solemnly declare that we completely agree to the drafts submitted to the People's PCC session by the People's PCC Preparatory Committee. This is because the basic spirit of the drafts completely corresponds to the objectives pursued by the Chinese people through hard struggle for the last century and the revolutionary ideal of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of our party."

He said that the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang held that these three drafts "fully reflect the will of the Chinese people." "I believe," he added,

"that this plenary session is sure to fulfil its tasks smoothly."

"The Chinese people is confronted with two different roads in the world—one is the imperialist road led by American imperialist and the other is the international united front of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union."

He concluded, "To strike down the common enemy and to consolidate and build up the new state . . . we cannot but 'lean to one side' and firmly stand on the side of the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union. There can be no second or third road."

The next to take the floor was **General Huang Ke-cheng,** representing the Central China Area and the Fourth Field Army of the People's Liberation Army. He described the three historical drafts submitted by the preparatory committee as "the Great Charter of the Chinese people at present and the concentrated expression of the will of the people throughout the country. We unanimously support these three drafts and will struggle for their implementation."

He added, "The Central China Area is at present the base for the advance into South China and Southwest China. The Fourth Field Army of the People's Liberation Army will resolutely fight for the final elimination of reactionary remnants in Central and South China and the complete liberation of all these areas. Our people in the rear will urgently mobilise their manpower and resources to render wholehearted support to the front so as to bring the war to an early conclusion and enable early beginning of nationwide construction work."

General Liu Po-cheng, chief delegate of the People's Liberation Army Second Field Army, expressed loyal support of the Chinese People's PCC on behalf of his field army. He said that the Second Field Army was coordinating with other brethren field armies to liberate South China and Southwest China. "I pledge to the People's PCC that we are sure to eliminate thoroughly the remnant enemy troops in Southwest China and South China, consolidate national defence, and defend the successful building up of the new China."

He declared: "The Chinese People's Liberation Army will, under the leadership of its own Central People's Government, certainly observe the decrees of the government, carry out the military regulations and fulfil the task of winning thorough victory of the war and liberating all the territory of China."

Fu Tso-yi, specially invited delegate who had just arrived from Suiyuan to attend the plenary session of the PCC, said, "I feel very sorry as I attend this session today, bacause, prior to the peaceful liberation of Peiping, I was still an important responsible member of the reactionaries."

"As I discovered the mistakes of my actions," he went on, "I was determined to correct them and boldly admit mistakes. I immediately turned about to observe the will of the people, realised peace in Peiping, left the reactionaries and crossed over to the people."

"Although the peaceful settlement of Peiping was helpful to the development of the revolution," said Fu Tso-yi, "I still feel that I should be responsible for the reactionary civil war in the past and I asked for punishment as a war criminal. Today, the people has pardoned me." He added, "I feel sorry and at the same time very glad to be allowed to attend the People's PCC" in accordance with Chairman Mao Tze-tung's policy of clemency.

"Such a meeting representing the will of the people," he continued, "can only be held now when the liberation army has fundamentally defeated the reactionaries and is about to wipe out completely all reactionary remnants. This is true democracy never seen in the history of China and is the unprecedented great unity of the Chinese people."

"The various drafts worked out by the preparatory committee are in conformity with the will and aspirations of the people," said Fu Tso-yi.

Cheng Fang-wu, chief delegate of the educational workers and president of North China University, said, "We, seventeen delegates of educational workers, unanimously support the three drafts which are of great historical significance in building up the new China."

He continued, "We fully agree to the provisions of the Common Program that educational work should lay emphasis on the systematic carrying out of universal education, strengthening of middle school and higher education, paying of attention to technical education, strengthening of workers' education during their spare time. . ."

He concluded, "We will, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, Chairman Mao Tze-tung and the Central People's Government about to be formed, firmly struggle for the implementation of the Common Program."

Speaking on behalf of the representative unit of educationists and scientists invited to attend the People's PCC, **Tao Meng-ho** said, "We unconditionally support the passing of the three drafts in this session."

He said that these drafts set forth the two tasks of eliminating the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and of constructing the new China. "We educationists and scientists must do our

utmost with regard to these two great tasks."

Industrialist **Chang Nai-chi,** delegate of the Democratic National Construction Association, stated, "Participation in this historic meeting makes us realise ever more deeply the greatness of the New Democracy and the correctness of the leadership of the Communist Party of China."

Chang Nai-chi said, "The carrying out of group discussions after reports at meetings and vice versa ensured the right of every delegate to voice his opinions fully. This enabled the majority to play the decisive role and the minority to be satisfied. This is true, thorough democracy."

He cited the drafting of the Common Program as a typical case of this democracy. "Our Common Program was discussed and reported seven times in groups and big meetings, thereby absorbing the opinions of the great majority and was finally passed by the plenary session of the preparatory committee as a draft."

"The main task of the Democratic National Construction Association," he said, "is to unite national industrialists and businessmen." "Industrialists and businessmen should do their part in shouldering the glorious tasks of economic construction" under the leadership of the state owned enterprises.

He finally pointed out, "The Common Program tells us that, internationally, alliance must first of all be made with the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries. This should not only be so diplomatically but should also be the case in the running of enterprises and utilising of technique."

Tu Kuo-hsiang, chief delegate of democratic personages from areas to be liberated, expressed the hope that the drafts would be swiftly adopted by the session and the Central People's Government speedily set up. He demanded that this "Central People's Government about to be established would, in accordance with the Second Article of the Common Program, lead the People's Liberation Army and the people throughout the country quickly to liberate Northwest, Southwest and South China and other areas not yet liberated, and save the people there from their disastrous plight."

General Su Yu, chief delegate of the Third Field Army of the People's Liberation Army, said, "We support these three drafts because they are the concentrated expression of the popular will and are the great charter of the people for safeguarding the people's interests. They are the great fruits of the struggle of the Chinese people during the past century, especially the past thirty years."

He announced to the session that the Third Field Army would, under the general direction of the Central People's Government and the People's Revolutionary Military Council, wipe out all enemy troops from Fukien and Chowshan Islands off the Chekiang coast within the shortest time, exert all efforts to liberate Taiwan, smash the plot of American imperialism to turn Taiwan into a colony and coordinate with other field armies of the People's Liberation Army to clean up all remnant reactionary forces and swiftly liberate all China.

Chen Po-ta, chief delegate of social science workers, declared that social science workers would struggle together with the people for the complete realisation of the three drafts. "We fully agree to Article 44 of the Common Program" to promote the application of scientific historical viewpoint to study and interpret history, economics, politics, culture and international affairs.

He concluded, "We social science workers should prepare for the upsurge of economic and cultural construction and do our utmost to keep pace with work in other fields."

Liao Cheng-chih, chief delegate of the All-China Democratic Youth Federation, said, "I warmly hail the session on behalf of the 4,200,000 members of the federation and broad masses of the youth throughout the country." He declared, "The advocacies of the federation are included in the Common Program of the Chinese People's PCC."

"We not only express full support of this Common Program but will also call on youth throughout the country to struggle firmly for its realisation," he concluded.

Chen Ming-shu, delegate of the Three People's Principles Comrades Association, said, "The three drafts have opened a new page in the history of China and created new life for the Chinese people. On behalf of all members of the association, I declare to this session: We agree with the contents of the three drafts and express our hearty support."

Pointing out the salient features of the three drafts, he said that they were realistic. "Every article of the Common Program corresponds to the present demands of the Chinese people, and every article can and must be put into practice."

Expressing the stand of his association, Chen Ming-shu finally said, "We wish to carry on the revolutionary traditions of Sun Yat-sen and take part in the construction work of the new China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tze-tung together with all democratic parties and groups."

Industrialist **Chen Shu-tung,** chief delegate of industrial and commercial circles, said, "Speaking on behalf of industrial and commercial circles throughout the country, I warmly endorse the draft Organisation

Statutes of the Chinese People's PCC and the Central Government of the People's Republic of China and the draft Common Program of the Chinese People's PCC.

"This draft common program was carefully framed after repeated discussion word by word, either separately or jointly by the delegates of 46 representative units. It includes the aspirations of all strata of the people and is the common will of the people throughout the country. Its policies and tasks are willingly observed and must be observed by all people. It can be called the people's provisional constitution."

Chen Shu-tung added, "In the people's liberation war, the peasants contributed all they had. We industrial and commercial circles should also mobilise all our strength to develop production and support the front, thoroughly annihilate remnant Kuomintang reactionaries and enable the country to take the road of peaceful national construction.

"We must change the former economic system which was dependent on imperialism. We must be determined to rely on ourselves, really produce for the countryside and serve the people and coordinate with the economic construction plan of the whole country to realise the early transformation of China from an agricultural into an industrial country."

Tsai Ting-kai, chief delegate of the China Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy, described the three drafts as "fully corresponding to the demands of the people throughout China. These documents are not only our national construction program but also the common program for action of all organisations taking part in the People's PCC. We must faithfully and firmly support these documents!

"We have only one objective—to build up the people's democratic new China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China! The members of the China Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy will resolutely observe and carry out the Common Program of the Chinese People's PCC."

Famous novelist **Shen Yen-ping** (Mao Tun), chief delegate of the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles, said, "As delegates of writers and artists, we solemnly declare: All the literary and art workers in the country will wholeheartedly support the Common Program and the Organisation Statutes. They will moreover do their utmost to carry out propaganda and education among the people of the whole country through all the media of arts and literature."

Shen Yen-ping pointed out that Chinese literary and art workers must accomplish the tasks of thoroughly eliminating the poison which feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism had left in the minds of the people. "We must wake up the masses, especially the intellectuals, raise their vigilance and rally them round the Chinese Communist Party to participate actively in the world camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union. This is the best answer to the new plots of American imperialism to sow discord among the Chinese people."

Speaking on behalf of natural science workers, **Professor Liang Hsi** of Nanking University said, "We natural science workers will serve the people wholeheartedly, observe the Common Program which we have taken part in framing and support the Central People's Government organised by ourselves."

Like the other Chinese people, the natural science workers of China must also carry out a struggle on both fronts, he added. "We oppose any feeling of reliance, fear and compromise in the struggle against imperialism and at the same time also oppose the thought of blind xenophobia. We must distinguish between friends from foes, resolutely stand close to the world peaceful and democratic forces headed by the Soviet Union to consolidate our victory."

Hsieh Hsueh-hung, chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Governing League, said, "All people of Taiwan Province fully support the Chinese People's PCC which is the organisation of the democratic united front formed by people throughout China and fully support the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

"We entirely agree to the Common Program of the Chinese People's PCC. Every single article of this program represents our own interests. We should therefore not only observe this program but must also struggle to the end for its complete implementation."

She continued, "The Taiwan Democratic Self-Governing League representing the people of all Taiwan Province, including the over 200,000 people of the Kaoshan tribe, will organise the Taiwan people to observe these drafts and to struggle for the realisation of the common program."

She pointed out that Taiwan has "many favourable conditions for new democratic construction and is geographically important for national defence."

Speaking on behalf of the press, **Hu Chiao-mu,** director of the New China News Agency, said that journalists would, after the passing of these drafts, support them with action. "We will repeatedly and broadly publicise the significance of the three drafts and the People's PCC to people throughout the country and call on them to

struggle for the implementation of the Common Program and all resolutions of the People's PCC under the unified leadership of the Central People's Government. We will use the strength of public opinion to help the people's supervisory organs to see if the various levels of government, all democratic parties and groups and people's organisations are loyally executing the Common Program and all resolutions of the People's PCC."

Hu Chiao-mu concluded "We people's journalists throughout the country are sure to carry out wholeheartedly the 49th Article of the Common Program" about safeguarding freedom in reporting the truth. "We are sure to wield correctly and bravely the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to enable the various levels of government and compatriots of all circles to correct their errors constantly and improve their work."

DINNER PARTY HELD IN HONOUR OF VELIO SPANO

PEIPING, Sept. 24—The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held a dinner party in honour of Velio Spano, Italian senator and member of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Italy, on the 22nd. At the dinner party, Chairman Mao Tze-tung toasted to the health of Comrade Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communist Party, and thanked the European people for their help towards the Chinese revolution.

EX-KMT GENERALS INVITED TO DINNER PARTY

PEIPING, Sept. 24—A dinner party was given by Chairman Mao Tze-tung and Commander-in-chief Chu Teh yesterday in honour of 26 ex-Kuomintang army generals, naval and air force officers. The guests included Generals Cheng Chien, Chang Chih-chung, Fu Tso-yi and Teng Pao-shan.

After toasting the achievements of all ex-Kuomintang generals and officers in staging uprisings and responding to the people's peace movement, Chairman Mao Tze-tung said, "The uprisings of a number of patriotic military men in the Kuomintang Army have not only accelerated the collapse of the remnant Kuomintang military forces but also enabled us to have a rapidly growing air force and navy."

Generals Chou En-lai, Chen Yi, Liu Po-cheng and Su Yu, Li Chi-shen, Chen Ming-shu and others also attended to the dinner party.

ACSF SENDS GREETINGS TO IUS

PEIPING, Sept. 24—The All-China Students' Federation sent a message of greetings to the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students which held its plenary session in the Bulgarian capital on the 15th.

The message said, "On behalf of one million and twenty thousand university and middle school students in China, the All-China Students' Federation salutes all the delegates who represent three million democratic students of fifty-four countries."

"We heartily thank our international brothers for their assistance and encouragement to the Chinese students during their past revolutionary struggles. At the same time, we will further express concern over and support the struggle of students of the Eastern oppressed nations who have fought shoulder to shoulder with us. We are confident that the plenary session of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students will further consolidate the great unity of democratic students in the world."

In another message to the Indonesian delegates attending the session of the International Union of Students in Sofia, the All-China Students' Federation said, "Chinese youth and students were extremely indignant when they received the news that Dr. Souripno, leader of the Indonesian students' movement, and Indonesian leaders Muao and Amir Sjarifuddin were murdered by the reactionary Indonesian government under the direction of American and Dutch imperialism."

The message continued, "The All-China Students' Federation representing 1,020,000 students strongly protests against American and Dutch imperialism and their running dog, the Indonesian reactionary government." The message added, "Dear Comrades, keep in mind: When one man falls, thousands will rise and fight on in Comrade Souripno's place for the cause of national independence and freedom. We are confident that the Indonesian people will certainly attain final victory."

Corrections: in the text of Madame Sun Yat-sen's address to Chinese People's PCC of our September 23 release, "main force" should read "vanguard" in paragraph 3; "Military Control Committee" in paragraphs 4 and 5 should read "Military Control Commission"; "minority nationalities" in paragraph 6 should read" minority races"; "Political Consultative Conference" in paragraph 6 should read "Political Consulative Council" and "common program" in the same paragraph should read "joint program."

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CHOU EN-LAI'S REPORT TO PEOPLE'S PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 26—Chou En-lai, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, made a report on the drafting of the Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council and its salient features on the second day's session of the People's PCC. Chou En-lai was head of the Third Sub-Committee entrusted to draft the Common Program by the People's PCC Preparatory Committee. A condensed translation of his report follows:

The Third Sub-Committee decided to entrust the Communist Party of China to work out the initial draft of the Common Program. Apart from being discussed by the representative units, the draft was repeatedly discussed and amended seven times. It was discussed in groups twice by the 500 to 600 delegates who had arrived at Peiping, thrice by the Third Sub-Committee, and twice by the Standing Committee of the Preparatory Committee. Thus the opinions of all were widely incorporated in it. The draft was later submitted to the second plenary session of the Preparatory Committee and was passed by it in principle. It has now been brought before the plenary session of the People's PCC.

In the course of consultations, emphasis was laid on the discussing of the following questions:

1. Democratic united front of the Chinese people.

The history of the united front dates back to the First Great Revolution (1925-1927). Cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, and the successful launching of the Northern Expedition were made possible when the Kuomintang was reorganised with the approval of Dr. Sun Yet-sen because of the proposals and efforts of the Chinese Communist Party.

Though this united front was later destroyed by Chiang Kai-shek, the Communist Party still strove to organise the people's anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist united front. Chairman Mao Tze-tung especially developed and furthered the success of this policy.

But the Kuomintang reactionaries had always opposed the united front. It launched three anti-Communist upsurges during the anti-Japanese war. And after the anti-Japanese war, it tore up the Double Tenth Agreement and the resolutions of the Political Consultative Conference, and unleashed nationwide civil war.

This civil war has educated the people and made the broad masses of the people gradually give unanimous support to the People's Liberation Army in waging the war of liberation, eliminating the reactionaries and carrying the revolution to the very end.

Last year, the Chinese Communist Party called for the convening of the New PCC in accordance with the principle of the united front. This met with the enthusiastic response from the people and all democratic parties and groups throughout the country.

This call has now been realised. Our aims are clearcut. As laid down in the draft Common Program and Organisation Statute of the People's PCC, they are the carrying out of New Democracy, opposing of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and building up of an independent, democratic, peaceful, unified, prosperous and strong new China. For this task, we rally all the democratic classes and nationalities within the country and Chinese abroad to form a great people's democratic united front. This stand has not only been struggled for by the Chinese Communist Party for twenty-eight years, but it has also been supported and

acclaimed by all the democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, various regions, the army, the national minorities within the country, overseas Chinese and all the patriotic democrats.

Chairman Mao Tze-tung has in his *On People's Democratic Dictatorship* of July 1 this year clearly pointed out that the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Liberation Army and the people's democratic united front have ensured the present victory of the people's democratic revolution. Thus, during the discussion in the preparatory committee, all held that this united front should be carried on and take shape organisationally to further its development during the entire period of the New Democracy. All agreed that the People's PCC is the best organisational form of this united front.

Two other thoughts also occurred in the course of the discussions. One was that such an organisation as the People's PCC would no longer needed after the calling of the People's Congress. Another was that political parties and groups would not exist much longer because of their unity in speeding up the development of the New Democracy. Later, all were of the opinion that these two thoughts were incorrect because they were inconsistent with the development of the Chinese revolution and needs of construction work.

The convening of the People's Congress through universal suffrage still requires considerable time and even after the calling of the People's Congress, the People's PCC will still play a consultative role and advise and further the work of the Central People's Government. Since classes exist during the period of New Democracy, political parties and groups will also exist.

In the old democratic countries, the rulers are the bourgeoisie and their various factions will of necessity fight among themselves for power and gain. Although the various classes of New Democracy under the leadership of the working class also have different interests and hold diverse views, they are able to reach an agreement on their common demands and main policies. The draft of the Common Program passed by the Preparatory Committee of the People's PCC is a clear proof of this. In the struggle against imperialism and feudal remnants, the diverse demands and contradictions within the people's democratic united front can and must be reconciled.

2. General principles of New Democracy.

During the discussion of the general principles, there was the opinion that since New Democracy is a transitional stage and since it is sure to develop into the higher stages of Socialism and Communism, such a future must be clearly stipulated in the general principles. During the discussions of the preparatory committee, all were of the opinion that such a future is beyond question. But it must be demonstrated to the people of the whole country through explanation, propaganda and especially practice. Only when the people realise through practice that this is the sole and best future will they really acknowledge it and struggle wholeheartedly for its attainment. This future is not written down in the Common Program for the time being. This is out of solemn respect for it and does not mean that it is being denied. The economic part of the Common Program has stipulated the actual ensuring of development towards this future.

The rights and obligations of the people are clearly stipulated in the general principles. But there are definitions which must be explained. There is a difference between "people" and "citizen." "People" means the working class, the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie and certain patriotic democratic elements who have come to awareness and crossed over from the reactionary class. The passive way of dealing with those of the bureaucratic capitalist class, whose properties have been confiscated, and those of the landlord class, whose land has been distributed, is that of severe suppression of reactionary activities among them, while the positive way is that of compelling them to work and transforming them anew. Before they are transformed, they are not within the category of "people" but are "citizens" of China. For the time being they cannot enjoy the rights of the people but they have to observe the obligations of citizens. This is people's democratic dictatorship. This is beneficial to the unity and production work of our People's Republic of China.

The important reactionary elements of these reactionary classes will never give up their struggle after losing all their past special privileges. They are sure to engage in intrigues and subversive activities. The recent assassination of General Yang Chieh (in Hongkong) serves as an example. The troops and police of the people will intensify work to guard against subversive activities. We must strengthen our unity and raise our vigilence to smash all plots of the reactionary elements.

3. The state power of New Democracy.

The state power of New Democracy is a government of people's congress based on democratic centralism. It is entirely different from the parliamentary system of old democracy. It belongs to the category of the

4,000 KMT TROOPS KNOCKED OUT ROUND AMOY

FUKIEN FRONT, Sept. 26—Haiteng county seat, 20 kilometres west of Amoy, and a cluster of seven strategic townlets in the vicinity were liberated by the People's Liberation Army in three days up to the 23rd. Over 4,000 Kuomintang troops were knocked out.

In Southeast Kiangsi Province, over 3,000 Kuomintang forces, who fled into the mountainous region west of Ningtu county seat, were mopped up by the People's Liberation Army on the 23rd.

SIAHO IN KANSU LIBERATED

NORTHWEST CHINA FRONT, Sept. 26—Siaho county seat, 100 kilometres southwest of Kansu provincial capital Lanchow, was liberated by the People's Liberation Army on the 20th.

Siaho is a strategic point on the road to Tibet and the famous Tibetan Labrang Temple is located there. A commercial centre in Northwest China, it is inhabited chiefly by Tibetans who constitute 70 per cent of the local population.

TWENTY DELEGATES PLEDGE TO IMPLEMENT PEOPLE'S PCC DRAFTS

PEIPING, Sept. 26—Another twenty speakers took the floor at the fifth session of the Chinese People's PCC yesterday to voice their opinions on the three drafts, Common Program and Organisation Statutes of the People's PCC and of the Central People's Government. They represented non-partisans, people's organisations, the People's Liberation Army, democratic parties, peasants, democratic religious circles and patriotic elements.

The first speaker, noted writer and historian **Kuo Mo-jo,** spoke as chief delegate of the non-partisan democrats. He said, "We deem that the three drafts have really crystallised the views of all the delegates, and every word, every phrase in them conforms to the actual needs of the Chinese revolution. We deem that this is indeed the general expression of the people's will. We accept them unconditionally and fully support them with the greatest enthusiasm.

"We are non-partisan democrats and do not represent the opinions of any party or group and seem to be individuals. But we firmly declare that we are definitely not 'democratic individualists' whom American imperialism attempts to seduce."

Stating that the non-partisan democrats of his representative unit are not "liberals" of the middle road, Kuo Mo-jo said, "At home, we will freely lean to the side of the Chinese Communist Party" and "freely lean to the side of the democratic peaceful camp headed by the Soviet Union abroad."

He concluded, "From today onwards, the Chinese people has its own new fatherland. We will surely love and protect our fatherland with our lives, strive to carry out the resolutions of the People's PCC session, and observe the people's great charter and speedily build up our people's fatherland into a strong and powerful fortress of peace."

Liu Hsiao, chief delegate of people's organisations in Shanghai, spoke on behalf of Shanghai's six million people. He declared, "We fully agree to the three drafts and enthusiastically support them, because they are the concentrated expression of the interests of the people of the whole country and are the objectives for which the people of Shanghai have been struggling for many years."

He pledged to this session, "We are sure to smash the enemy blockade and thoroughly carry out the resolutions of this session. We will firmly transform the Shanghai, which was formerly the fortress of the enemy, into a strong fortress of the people."

General Ho Lung, chief delegate of the First Field Army of the People's Liberation Army, said that his delegation has thoroughly studied and discussed the three drafts. "We unanimously hold that they are at present the best organisational form and program of action of the great unity of the people throughout the country. We fully support them and will also struggle for their complete implementation."

General Ho Lung said, "We pledge to the session: we will certainly swiftly accomplish the task of liberating all Northwest China and coordinate with brethren forces to liberate all Southwest China. We will certainly liberate Sinkiang and Szechuan."

Chu Hsueh-fan, delegate of the All-China Federation of Labour, said, "The Chinese working class expresses unreserved support of the three drafts submitted by the preparatory committee.

"In the construction work of the new China, especially in the economic construction work of rehabilitating and developing production, we will, together with the people throughout the country, struggle for the thorough, complete implementation of the

Common Program, especially the economic policy of the program. This will convert China from a backward agricultural country into an advanced industrial country, so that the Chinese people will not only stand up politically but also economically."

He concluded, "Victory is sure to be ours if only we unite solidly with the broad masses of the Chinese people, have the aid of international friends, first of all the Soviet Union, and firmly advance along the path pointed out by Chairman Mao Tze-tung. This is the determination and confidence which the working class in China wishes to express to this session."

Chen Ming-jen, specially invited delegate, who led his Kuomintang troops in revolt at Changsha, said, "After repeated discussion and study, the three drafts really meet the needs of Chinese society and the people." He added, "They are the great charter protecting the interests of the Chinese people and will also become very important political documents in the history of mankind."

After expressing hearty support of the drafts, especially the military system laid down in the Common Program, Chen Ming-jen said, "I blindly obeyed Chiang Kai-shek in the past and fought many hard battles for him. This is my mistake, a crime against the people.

"I have now crossed over to the people and will obey the people in everything."

Po Yi-po, chief delegate of the North China Liberated Area, declared, "We believe that the three drafts have summed up the experiences of the 109 years' struggle of the Chinese people and perfectly set forth the present revolutionary demands of the Chinese people. They are the great charter obtained by the Chinese people through long-term struggle. On behalf of the 67 million people of North China, we sincerely support the drafts and will do our utmost to implement the contents and spirit of the Common Program in North China.

"Under the leadership of the Central People's Government, we are determined to restore agricultural production to the pre-war level within two years and strive to increase the production of grain and industrial crops. We shall strive to rehabilitate and reorganise industrial production in North China within five to ten years systematically and according to plan and develop heavy industry.

"To strengthen further the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship in North China, people's councils of the three levels, village, chu and county, or conferences of all circles, shall be convened universally in all liberated areas, old or new, this winter or next spring. It is also prepared to convene people's councils of provinces next year," he added.

Liu Ke-ping, chief delegate of national minorities, said, "We are very glad to take part in the session as delegates of national minorities and discuss the general principles for building up the new China together with other delegates on a footing of real equality."

He continued, "We feel that the three drafts are the beacons of the Chinese people. We national minorities will wholeheartedly support and implement them one hundred per cent."

Ma Hsu-lun, chief delegate of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, said, "The three drafts have opened a new page in the history of China and are the victorious products of the democratic united front of the Chinese people. We enthusiastically support them."

"The Chinese People's PCC is of world-wide significance," he said. "The victory of the Chinese people is a great contribution to the defence of world peace and a great encouragement to the liberation movement of the oppressed nations in the East. It is a telling blow to the colonial rule of imperialism."

Chang Yeh, chief delegate of peasant organisations of various liberated areas, stated, "The doom of reactionary rule has been tolled, and the sufferings of the peasants have ended. We peasants 'revolted' generation after generation, but were defeated again and again. It was not until the era of Chairman Mao that our revolt succeeded under his leadership. We have now been emancipated."

Chang Yeh recounted how the peasants had sent their brothers and sons to join the People's Liberation Army, contributed their best grain and did war service work to support the war of liberation.

He continued, "We have studied the three drafts of the session. According to the experiences of us peasant delegates, we are of the opinion that the interests of peasants are embodied in these three historical drafts. We therefore completely agree to them, resolutely support them and are willing to struggle for their thorough implementation."

"We realise," he said, "that the working class is our elder brother and only by relying on our advanced brothers, the working class, to rehabilitate and develop industrial construction, can we reform the backward mode of

production and life in the rural areas and finally wipe out our poverty."

He concluded with the slogans: "Long live Chairman Mao! We will follow you forever!

"Long live Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh! We will send our brothers and sons to you to defend the fruits of victory!

"Long live our People's Republic! We will contribute our food and industrial raw materials to you to build up a prosperous and strong new China!"

Teng Pao-shan, a specially invited delegate who revolted against the Kuomintang in North China, said, "I thank Chairman Mao Tze-tung, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people for their clemency which has enabled me to participate in this epoch-making People's PCC."

Speaking of the Kuomintang propaganda about there being no democracy or freedom in new China, Teng Pao-shan said, "Today, on the platform of the Chinese People's PCC, I want to declare: It is the Kuomintang reactionary clique which does not want democracy and freedom. The new China not only has full democracy and freedom, but also gives a chance of repentance to all who did wrong in the past but are now willing to correct their mistakes. I myself am an obvious example."

He called on patriotic elements in the not yet liberated areas of Northwest, Southwest and South China and Taiwan "to stand close to the people unreservedly."

Sun Lan-feng, a specially invited delegate who recently revolted against the Kuomintang in Suiyuan, said, "One week ago I was still a member of the criminal reactionary bloc... Because of the policy of clemency of Chairman Mao Tze-tung, my past faults have been pardoned and I have been allowed to participate in the sacred People's PCC. I feel very glad."

He continued, "Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tze-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, we must, in accordance with the three drafts framed by this session, firmly strive for the victory of New Democracy."

Chiang Kuang-nai, delegate of the China Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy, said, "I am very glad to be able to attend this conference. It is like a man who after groping in the dark for many years suddenly catches sight of light. The three drafts to be passed by this session are signs of the bright light...I feel very glad and express my hearty support and willingness to struggle to the end for their thorough implementation."

Chiang Kuang-nai said that he would call on Kuomintang military men in the non-liberated areas of South China "to follow the example of the peaceful settlement in Peiping, Changsha and Suiyuan."

Huang Shao-hung, a specially invited delegate and member of the former Kuomintang peace delegation, said that the People's PCC "is the expression of the unprecedentedly great strength of the Chinese people."

He said, "I will firmly support the resolutions of the Chinese People's PCC together with all the delegates of democratic parties and groups to build up the independent, free, equal, unified and strong new China."

Huang Ching, chief delegate of the Peiping and Tientsin municipalities, declared, "Our delegation entirely agrees to the three drafts of the session because they fully reflect the needs of the people. They are important guarantees for consolidating the victory of the Chinese people and constructing a new China. Therefore we hope that these drafts will be adopted in the session. We are determined to struggle for their implementation."

"We enthusiastically support the fixing of the site of the capital of the People's Republic of China at Peiping. We believe that this is the unanimous wish of the people throughout the country and we feel that this is the glory of the people of Peiping and Tientsin."

Chu Chun-hsin, delegate of the Shanghai people's organisations, said on behalf of Shanghai workers, "We pledge that we will transmit the spirit and resolutions of this session to all factories in Shanghai, enable the one million Shanghai workers to understand clearly their historic mission, give full play to labour enthusiasm, raise productive power and struggle to the end for the construction of a new Shanghai and the new China."

He spoke of the heroic fight of the workers in Shanghai under the Kuomintang rule when "thousands rose up when one man fell and finally won victory." He added, "The enemy cannot blockade our two hands. We will support the People's Liberation War and carry the revolutionary war to the end under the victorious banner of Chairman Mao Tze-tung for swift liberation of all China."

Wu Chi-wei, delegate of the South China People's Liberation Army, said, "The working out of the three drafts through consultations fully manifests the new democratic spirit. The drafts reflect the demands

of the people throughout the country and I believe every Chinese will feel satisfied and support them wholeheartedly."

Wu Chi-wei who revolted against the Kuomintang in Kwangtung Province last May regretted his having been a counter-revolutionary tool of the Kuomintang. "It was only when I saw that the People's Liberation Army led by the Chinese Communist Party was in fact carrying out a policy of loving the country and people that I was educated and I decided to cross over to the side of the people."

The next to speak was peasant woman delegate **Li Hsiu-chen**. Speaking of the part played by peasants in the war of liberation, she said, "To support the war, we peasants ate thin gravy and sent our men and grain to the front. The holding of this session has also not been easy. It has been paid for by the sweat and blood of the great masses of the people.

"Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tze-tung, we opposed the local desposts, reduced rents, have distributed land and have now political rights.

"In the past, we women were oppressed and exploited and had no status while the Kuomintang reactionaries violated us. But we are now emancipated and have status. This is the outcome of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tze-tung. We will forever follow Chairman Mao."

Wu Yao-tsung, chief delegate of democrats of religious circles, said, "We eight delegates from religious circles including Buddhist, Mohammedan and Christian delegates, wish to express with great joy our full agreement to, and absolute support of, the three important documents. This is because they were drafted through consultations according to the principle of New Democracy which is the sole path that China must travel today."

He said, "The principle of freedom of religious beliefs is laid down in the Common Program. We value this freedom and will not abuse it."

He finally declared that they would work together with all democratic parties and groups in the country to "sweep away the remnant feudal forces, smash the imperialist plots for aggression and provoking war and at the same time support world lasting peace and the forces of democratic construction."

Industrialist **Chien Chang-chao,** specially invited delegate, said that he had been in the heavy industry for eighteen years and China's heavy industry made no progress at all under the Kuomintang.

"All is different now." he said, "It is clearly stipulated in the Common Program that emphasis must be laid on the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's leader, Chairman Mao Tze-tung, China's economic development will make giant strides in the nearest future. Hence all who engage in economic construction, especially the heavy industry, are very happy."

Chien Chang-chao then made several proposals among which was the large-scale surveying of the natural resources of China. He added, "We must learn from the Soviet Union who is sure to be willing to teach us."

Chou Hsin-fang, specially invited delegate and noted actor of the Chinese old opera, said that, for the first time in history, "we four actors and actress are the first among the actors of the old opera to have the opportunity of participating in political activities, especially such a great people's construction work as the People's PCC. This is glory which we had never had in the past."

He said, "It is written down in the Common Program that the development of drama and the movie is an important part of cultural and educational policy. This is a great encouragement to nearly one million stage workers."

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND GROUPS GREET PEOPLE'S PCC

PEIPING, Sept. 26—Greetings have been received by the People's PCC from democratic parties and groups and their branches in China and abroad.

The China Democratic League in its message stated, "Delegates of our league are determined to cooperate sincerely with all delegates to fulfil successfully the tasks of the People's PCC session, resolutely support all resolutions of the session and strive for their implementation."

The Vietnam branches of the China Democratic League and the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party sent a joint congratulatory telegram, saying, "We have long been craving for the emerging of an independent, free, democratic and unified new China. Today this hope has at last been realised. For this, we feel boundless joy."

The Revolutionary Committee of the China Kuomintang said in its message, "This committee is willing to struggle to the end for the implementation of the Common Program

and the resolutions of the PCC session under the leadership of the People's PCC, Chairman Mao Tze-tung of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China about to be set up through this session."

Greetings were also received from the China Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy, the Three People's Principles Comrades Association, the Democratic National Construction Association and the China Association for Promoting Democracy.

100th ANNIVERSARY OF PAVLOV'S BIRTH

PEIPING, Sept. 26—The centennial anniversary of the birth of the great Soviet scientist Ivan Petrovich Pavlov was commemorated in China today.

The Peiping *People's Daily* devoted a full page to six articles written in commemoration of this great scientist by university professors. A joint memorial meeting was held in the auditorium of the Peiping Union Medical College by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and natural science workers today.

The departments of psychology and biology of Tsinghwa University arranged a lecture and held an exhibition in commemoration of Pavlov yesterday.

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association sent a telegram of greetings to the Soviet Academy of Sciences saying, "The great scientific achievements of Pavlov are a great encouragement to the Chinese people in their struggle for lasting peace and people's democracy."

The Shanghai Branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association held a party in commemoration of Pavlov last night which was attended by people of all circles and over 1,000 Soviet friends.

EUGENIE COTTON'S GREETINGS TO CHAIRMAN MAO TZE-TUNG

PEIPING, Sept. 26—Chairman Mao Tze-tung yesterday received the following telegram of greetings from Eugenie Cotton, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation:

"Chairman Mao Tze-tung, We salute you most enthusiastically and gratefully on the birth of the People's Democratic Republic of China—strong bastion of world peace which is a most happy event for the Chinese women. We wish you march toward a prosperous democratic new China."

GEORGE MATTHEWS' TELEGRAM TO MAO TZE-TUNG

PEIPING, Sept. 26—George Matthews, Assistant Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain recently sent the following letter to Chairman Mao Tze-tung:

"Dear Comrade Mao Tze-tung, I write on behalf of our Executive Committee and our whole Party to thank you most warmly for your message of greetings on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the election of Comrade Harry Pollitt as General Secretary of our Party." "We received your message with especial joy and pride, because of the profound feelings of happiness and admiration with which we have watched the great victories of the workers and peasants of China, and its brilliant and outstanding leader, Comrade Mao Tze-tung."

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY SECTION RESUMES OPERATION

HANKOW, Sept. 26—Traffic resumed on the northern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway between Hankow and the Hunan border on the 23rd, as two wrecked bridges at Puchi and Yanglowsze were repaired. The section which runs through Changsha between Milo and Lukow is expected to resume service soon.

NOTICE:—The price of the ***Daily News Release*** *will be $40 per copy, $1,200 per month (People's Bank Currency) as from October 1.*