

# CHINA

PICTORIAL



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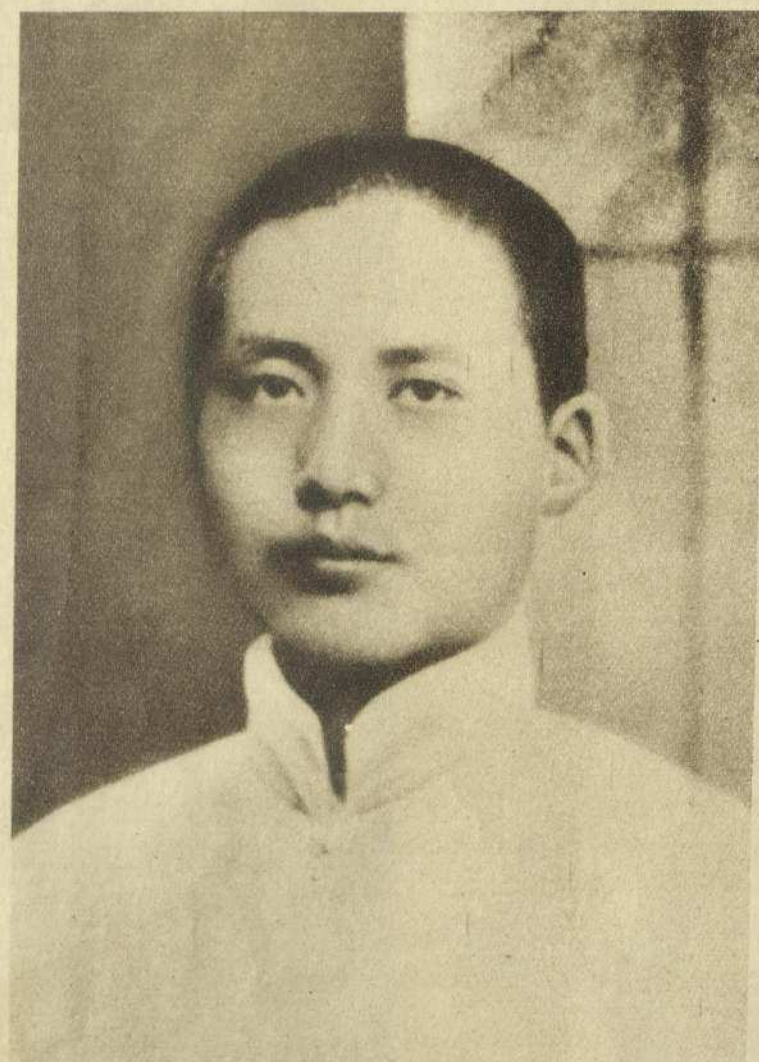


# THE NATIONAL EMBLEM OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA





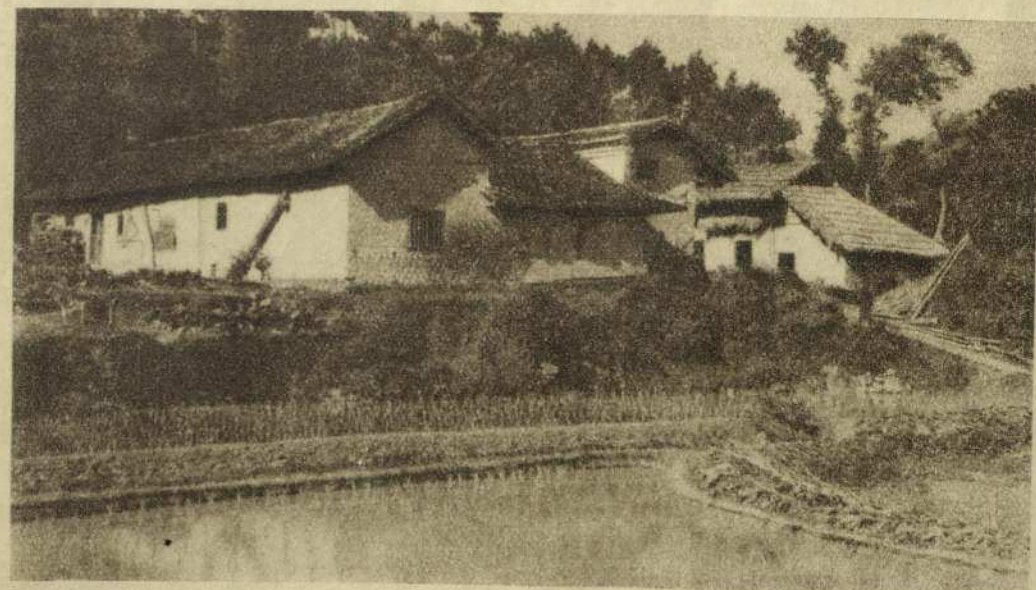
# THE GREAT LEADER OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG



Chairman Mao in 1919 at the time of the May 4th Movement which marks the beginning of China's New Democratic Revolution.



Chairman Mao in 1925 in Canton.



The simple peasant house in Shaoshanchung Village, Hunan Province, where the great leader was born in 1893.



In this room of Peking University library Chairman Mao worked as a librarian from autumn 1918 to spring 1919.



CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

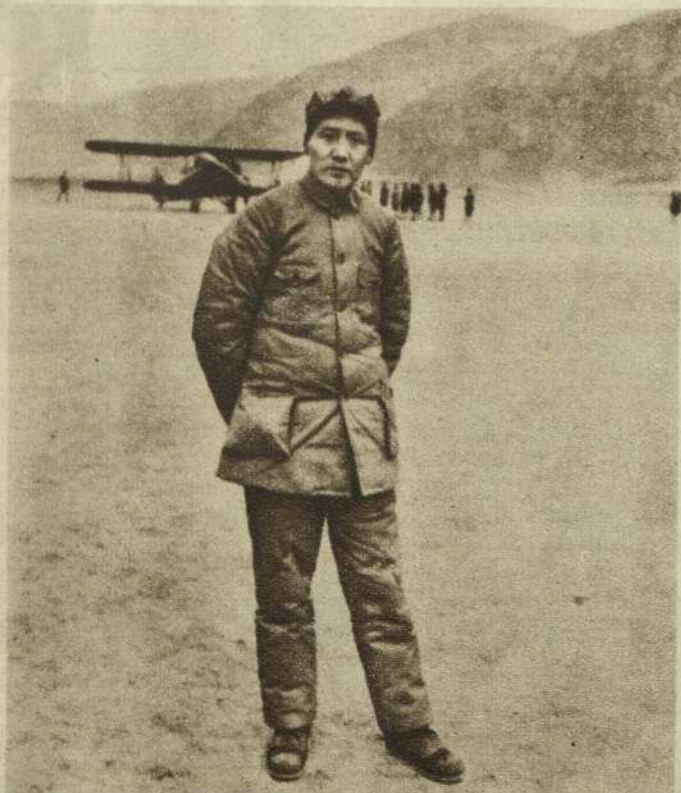




The historical village of Tsuping, at the foot of Ching kang Mountain on the Kiangsi-Hunan border, from where Chairman Mao directed the early guerilla activities of the Red Army in 1928.



Chairman Mao in 1933, at a poor peasants' representative conference in Juichin (Kiangsi Province), the capital of the Soviet areas.



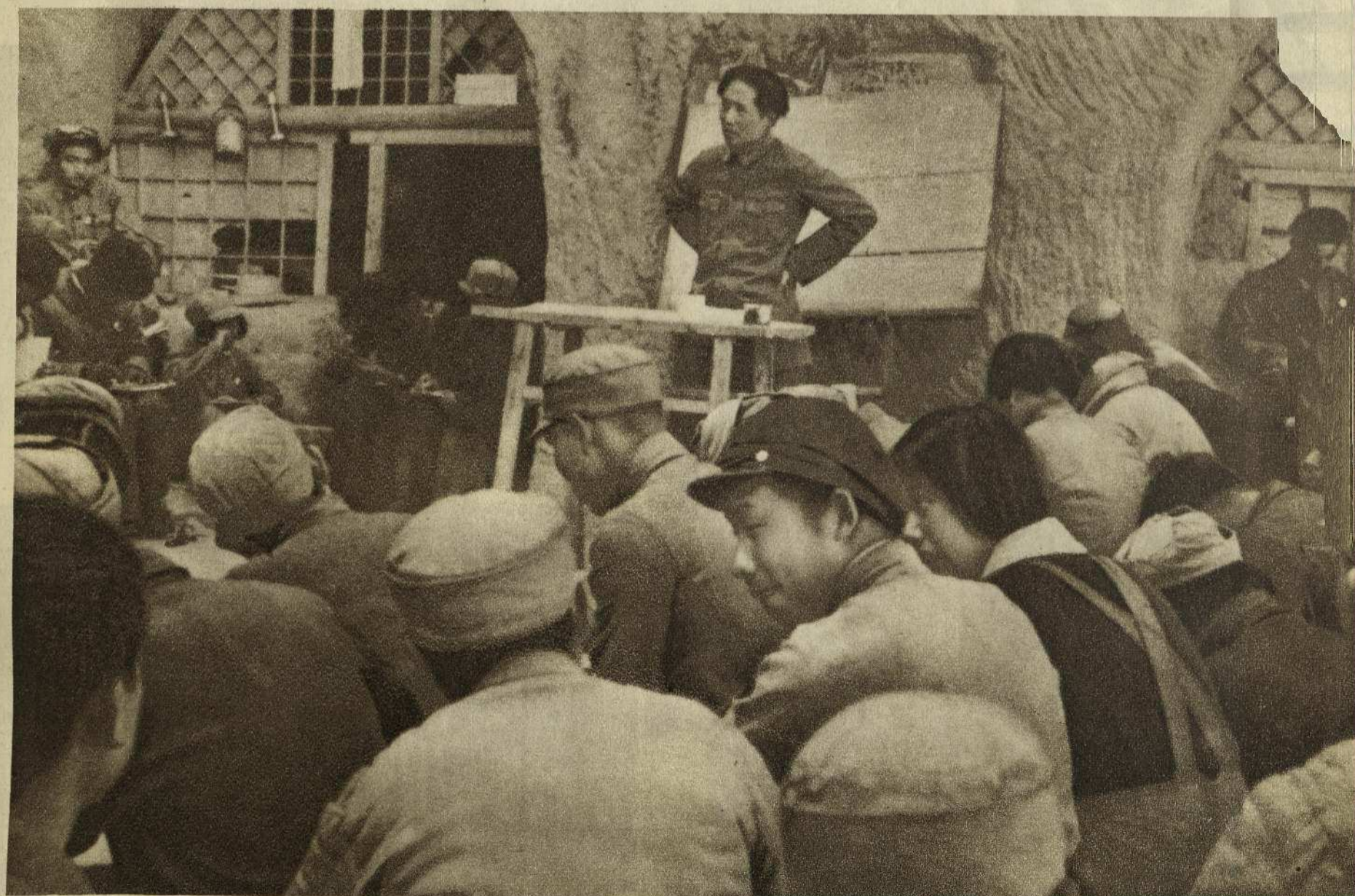
Chairman Mao in 1937 at the Yen an aerodrome.



Chairman Mao in 1936, in Paoan County in the north of Shensi Province.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh in 1937 in the then capital of liberated China, Yen an of northern Shensi Province.



Chairman Mao in 1938, addressing a meeting of young people in Yen an.

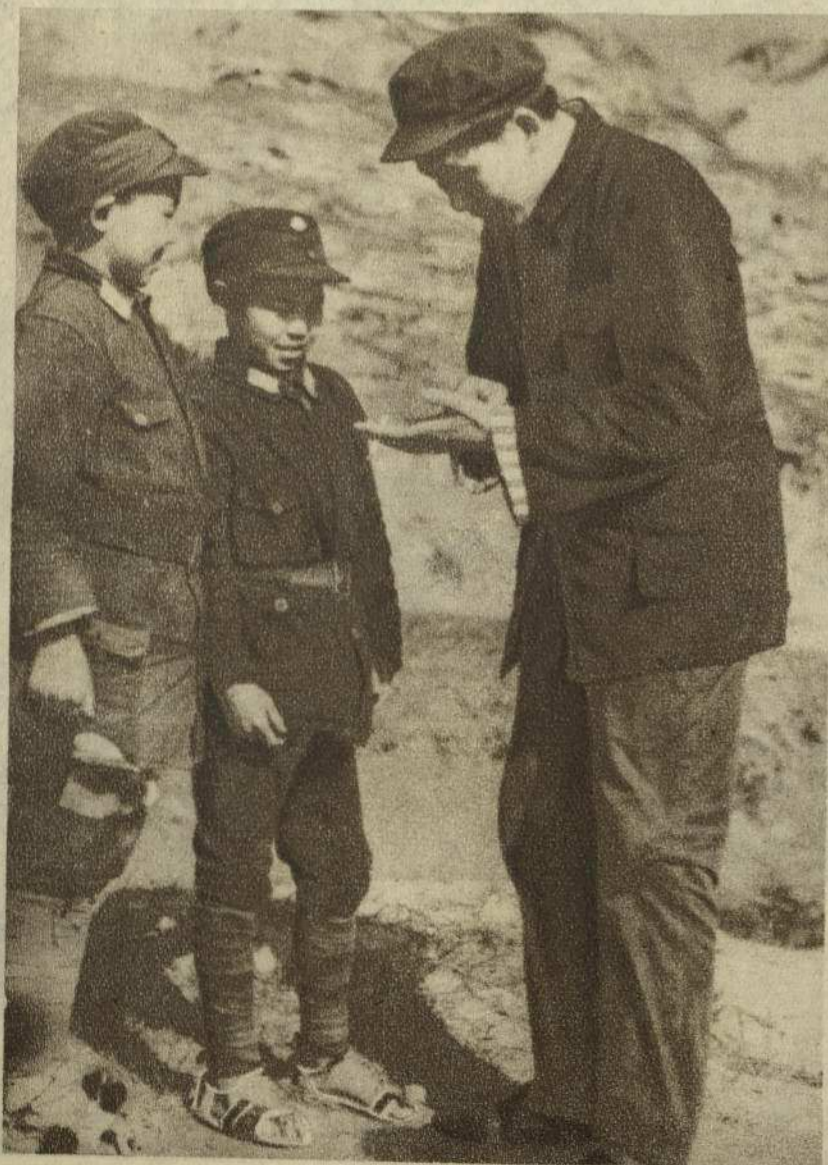




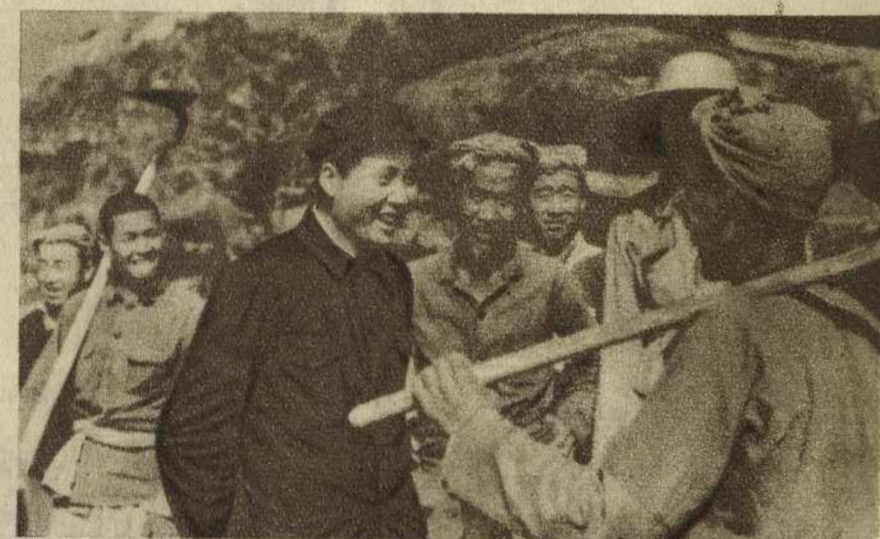
Chairman Mao (second from right) in 1939, with members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Seated from left to right are: Chen Yun, Wang Chia-hsiang, Liu Shao-chi, Teng Fa, Chen Shao-yu, and Chang Wen-tien (far right).



Chairman Mao in 1945, making his famous political report "On Coalition Government" at the 7th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.



Chairman Mao in 1939, talking with young orderlies of the Eighth Route Army.



Chairman Mao in 1939, with a group of Shensi peasants.



Chairman Mao and Liu Shao-chi (centre), welcome Chou En-lai at Yen-an aerodrome on his return from Chungking, Szechuan, in 1946.

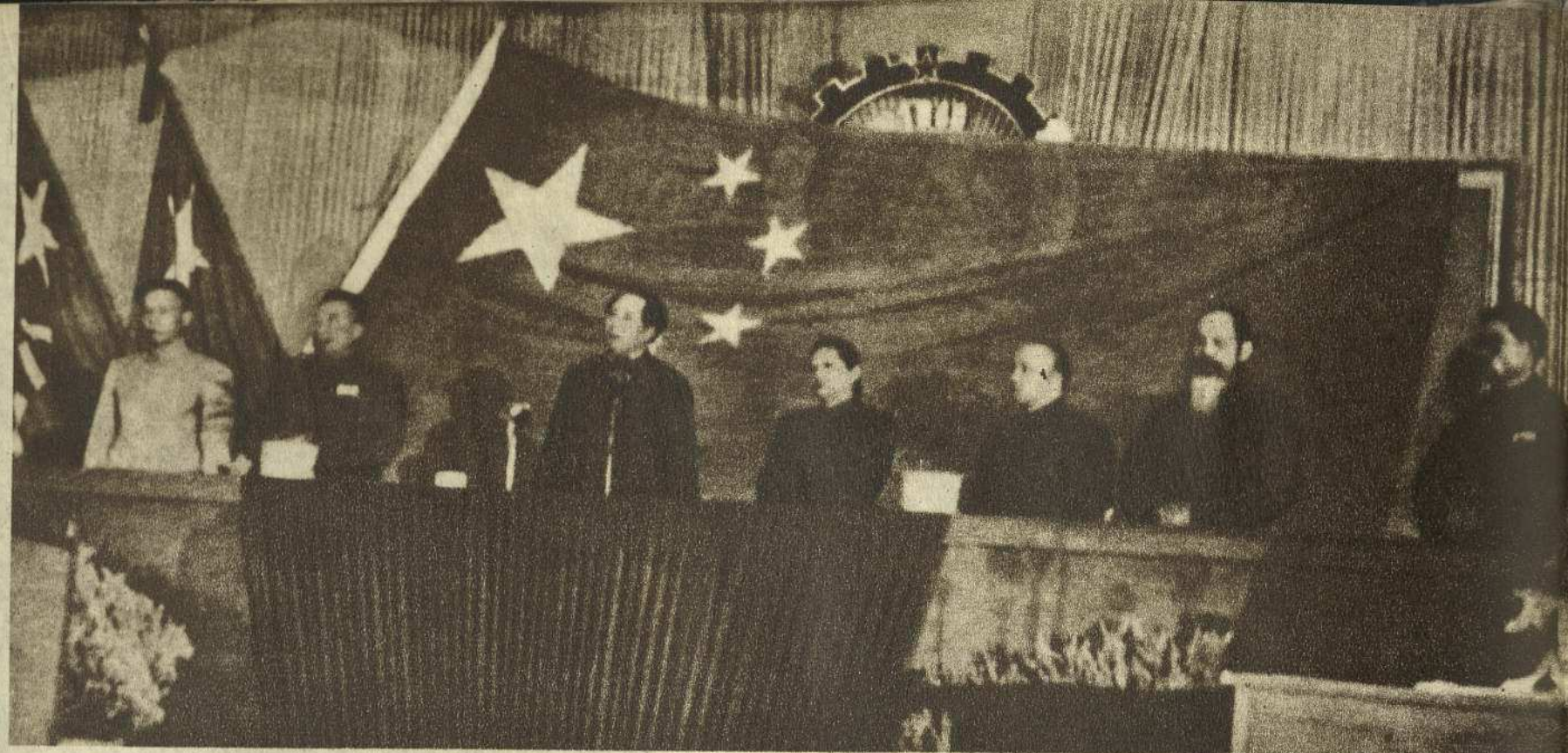


The great leader at work in 1946, in Tsoyuan, Yenan.



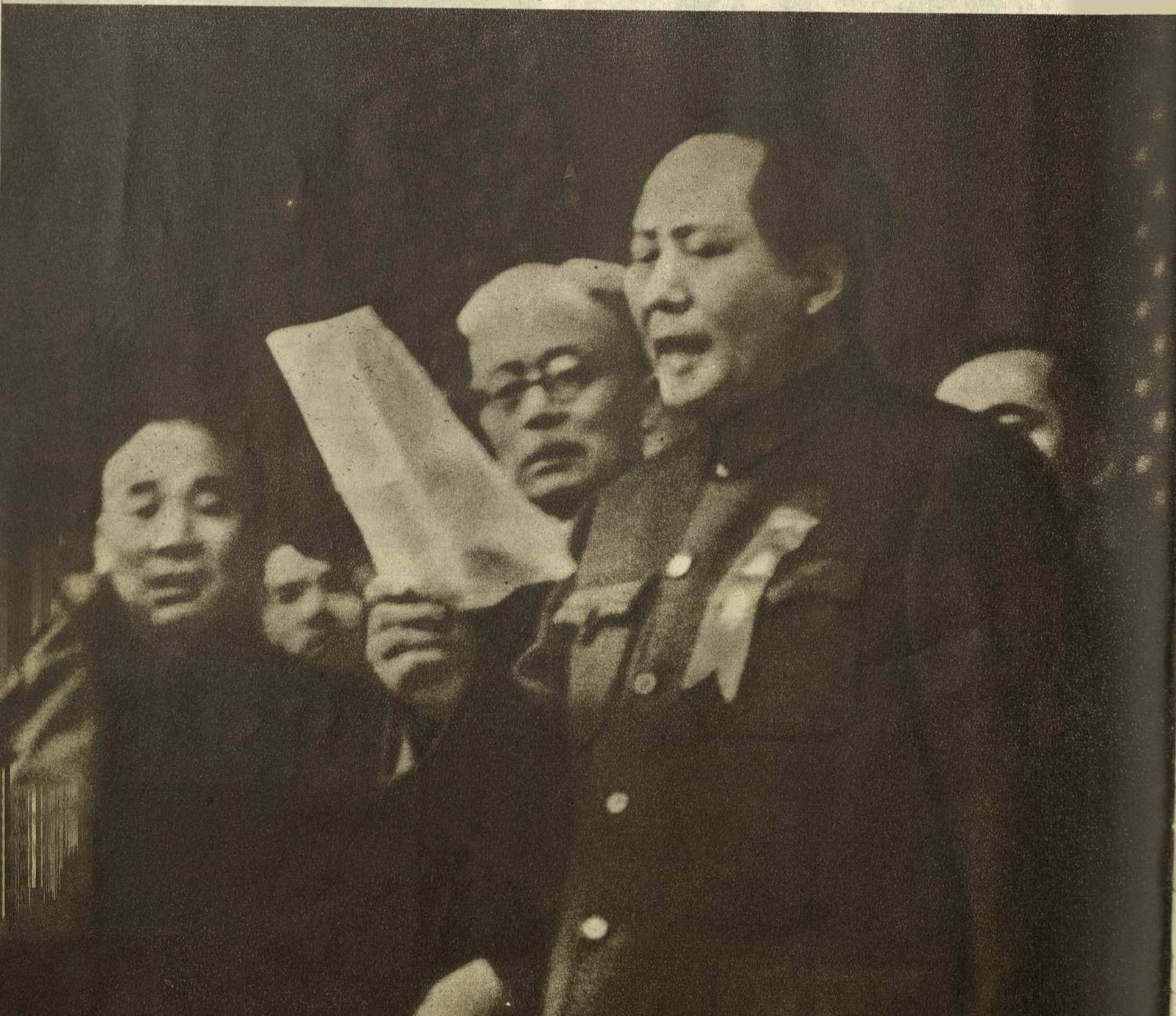
Chairman Mao in 1947, studying a military map in Chukuansai Village in northern Shensi Province.





Chairman Mao (3rd from left) and (from left to right) Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh, Soong Ching-ling, Li Chi-shen, Chang Lan, Kao Kang on their election as Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Central People's Government on Sept. 30, 1949 by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

A great historical moment—the proclamation of the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949.



Chairman Mao in Moscow, Dec. 21, 1949, on the great occasion of Generalissimo Stalin's 70th Birthday. From left to right:—Togliatti, Kosygin, Kaganovich, Chairman Mao, Bulganin, Stalin, Ulbricht, Tsedenbal, Khrushchev, Kopenig, Ibarruri, Gheorgiu-Dej, Suslov, Shvernik, Chervenkov, Malenkov, Siroky, Beria, Voroshilov, Molotov, Mikoyan and Rakosi.



Chairman Mao in 1950—receiving banners presented by the representatives of the national minorities who came to Peking to participate in the celebration of National Day.



Chairman Mao with model workers at the 2nd Session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.



Oct. 1st, 1950, the first anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China—Chairman Mao (Far right) reviews the parades from Tien An Men (the Gate of Heavenly Peace). From left to right:—Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Chu Teh and Vice-Chairman Liu Shao-chi.



# PEACE MUST BE WON

At a time when the aggressive bloc headed by American imperialism had launched its bloody war against Korea and suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the Korean people and the Chinese volunteers; when the military planes of the American imperialists had bombed Chinese territory and their armed forces had openly invaded Taiwan, the Second World Peace Congress representing the will of the peace-loving people all over the world, opened in Warsaw, on Nov. 16, 1950.

The British reactionary government, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, did its utmost to prevent the delegates from entering England with the aim of hindering the convention of the Second World Peace Congress. Confronted with the mighty force of the world peace movement, however, the conspiracy of the imperialists suffered another shameful failure.

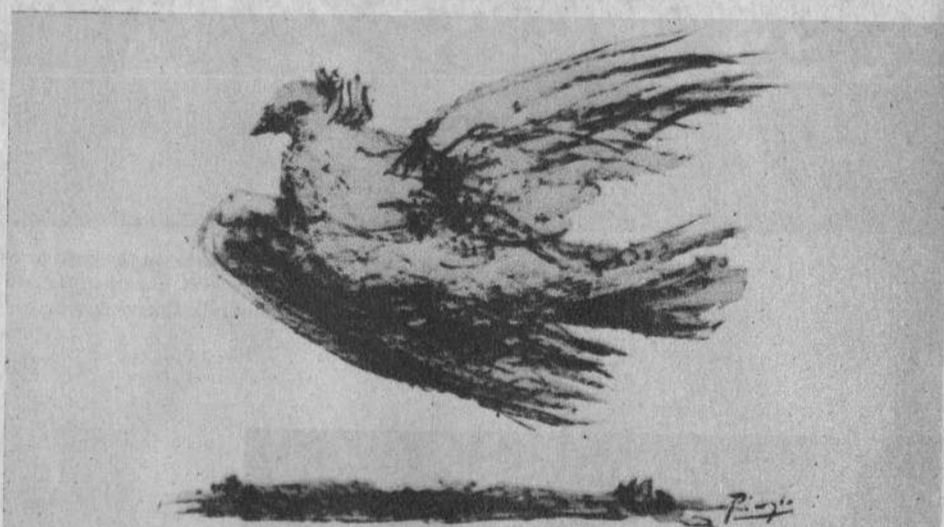
In the 7-day session of the Congress, delegates from 80 countries freely and extensively exchanged views on the defence of peace. The Chinese delegation, on behalf of 475 million Chinese people, submitted to the Congress five proposals calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question; the immediate cessation of U.S. intervention in the Chinese territory of Taiwan; the proclamation of MacArthur as a war criminal; the prohibition of the use of atomic weapons; and worldwide armament reduction.

Decisions and documents of historical significance were adopted at this Congress. Moreover, a World Peace Council of 220 persons was elected. The brilliant achievements of the Second World Peace Congress represent another victory for the peace-loving peoples of the world, testifying to the unrivalled strength of the world peace camp.

Since the manifesto and decisions of the Congress spread from Warsaw to all corners of the globe, countless men and women have demonstrated in deeds their support for this great programme. On the basis of just, voluntary action and in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism, the Chinese people, together with the Korean People's Army, have dealt a fatal blow against the armed forces of American imperialism.

This victory has not only turned the tide of war in Korea, but has brought about a far-reaching change in the world situation as a whole. It has greatly enhanced the faith of all peoples in the victory of peace over aggression, while the war camp has been thrown into panic and confusion.

The Chinese people have confirmed with practical and militant action the correctness of the policy: — "Peace does not wait on us, it must be won."



## MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

War is threatening mankind—every man, woman and child. The United Nations Organization has failed to justify the hopes of the peoples to preserve peace and tranquility. The lives of human beings and civilization are in peril!

The peoples of the world hope that the United Nations Organization will resolutely return to the principles that inspired its foundation after the second world war, and which were to ensure freedom, peace and mutual respect among the peoples.

But the peoples of the world have even greater faith in themselves, in their own determination and good will. Every thinking person knows that to say "war is inevitable", is to slander mankind.

You, who read this message proclaimed by the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw on behalf of the people of 80 countries, should never forget that the fight for peace is your fight. Know, that hundreds of millions of partisans of peace have come together and have extended their hand to you. They call on you to take part in the most noble battle ever waged by humanity, which firmly believes in its future.

Peace does not wait on us, it must be won. Let us unite our efforts, and demand the cessation of the war now devastating Korea, a war that tomorrow may set the world ablaze.

Let us take action against the attempts being made to rekindle the flames of war in Germany and Japan.

Together with the 500 million people who signed the Stockholm Appeal, demand the abolition of atomic weapons, general disarmament and control over the implementation of these measures. Strict control over general disarmament and destruction of atomic weapons is technically possible; all that is needed is the will.

Demand legislation making propaganda for war a punishable offence. See to it that our peace proposals adopted at this Second World Peace Congress are brought to the notice of representatives in our parliaments, of our governments and of the United Nations Organization.

The peace forces of the world are sufficiently great. The voice of the peace-loving people is strong enough to enable us, working together, to insist on a meeting of the representatives of the five Great Powers.

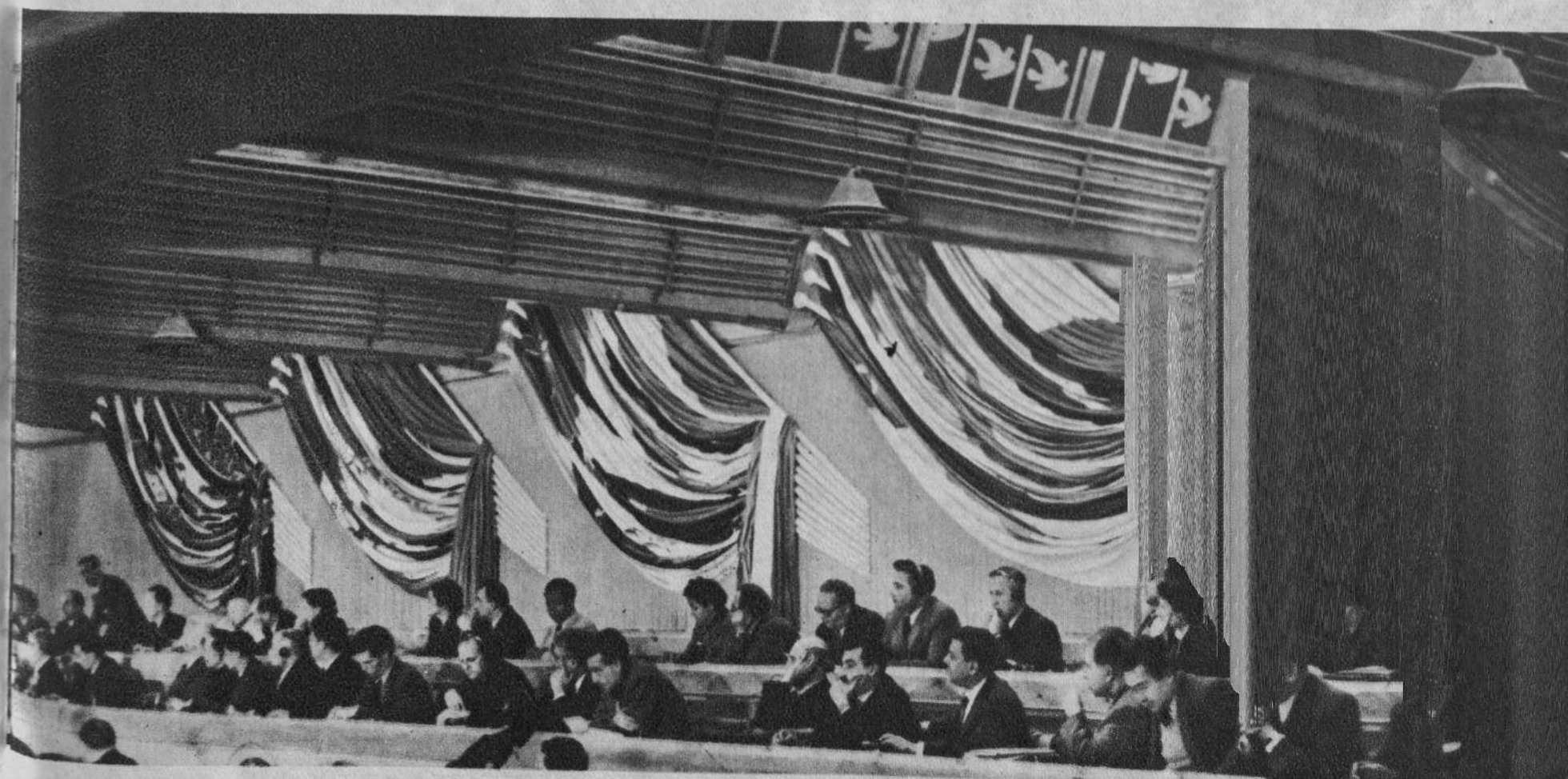
The Second World Peace Congress is convincing proof that men and women gathered from each of the five continents, notwithstanding differences of opinion, can agree in order to ward off the scourge of war and to preserve peace.

Let the governments act in the same way and peace will be saved.



M. Joliot-Curie, world-renowned atomic energy scientist and Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, reports on the progress of the world peace movement since the First World Peace Congress.

The Presidium of the Second World Peace Congress.







Alexander Fadeyev, member of the Presidium of the Second World Peace Congress and famous Soviet writer, warns: "A new world war is already knocking on the door. It is useless to speculate whether the actual time is near or far . . . . . what is needed are measures to avert it."



Thunderous applause and shouts of "Mao Tse-tung" greet report of Kuo Mo-jo, head of the Chinese delegation, on the heroic actions of the Chinese people against imperialist aggression and in defence of peace.



Pak Den Ai, a woman representative of the Korean people, is carried shoulder high to her place in the Presidium after her stirring speech against the American atrocities in Korea. Many of the delegates were moved to tears by her appeal, and shouts of "Long live Kim Il Sung, long live the heroic Korean people" rang through the hall.

Coming from eighty-one countries, the more than two thousand delegates issue a stirring call to the peoples of the world: "Peace does not wait on us - it must be won."



Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, speaking in the name of millions of Christians, says: "Lift up your eyes, you lovers of peace. The future is yours, your feet are on the highroad to lasting peace."

"The American people want peace," declares Jacquelyne Clack, American Negro woman delegate sent to the Congress by the peace-loving American people who oppose the war policy of their government.







Kuo Mo-jo addresses the reception held in honour of the Chinese delegates. "We bring with us the firm determination and common will of the Chinese people to unite peace-loving people throughout the world in the struggle for world peace against American aggression."



A group of Polish national folk dancers give a colourful performance for the delegates to the Second World Peace Congress.



At the victorious conclusion of the Congress, Pietro Nenni, Chairman of the Political Committee, reads the "Manifesto to the Peoples of the World", and the "Address to the United Nations" which are both passed by unanimous vote.



"Long live the heroic Chinese people and their leader Mao Tse-tung!"—an enthusiastic welcome awaits the Chinese delegation on their arrival at Warsaw railway station.



Alexander Korneichuk greets the newly-arrived Soviet delegate, poet A. Surkov, on behalf of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.



An African delegate is greeted by representatives of Polish women's organizations, clad in their bright national costumes.



The Polish people acclaim the arrival of the delegates from other countries at a railway station on the Polish frontier.

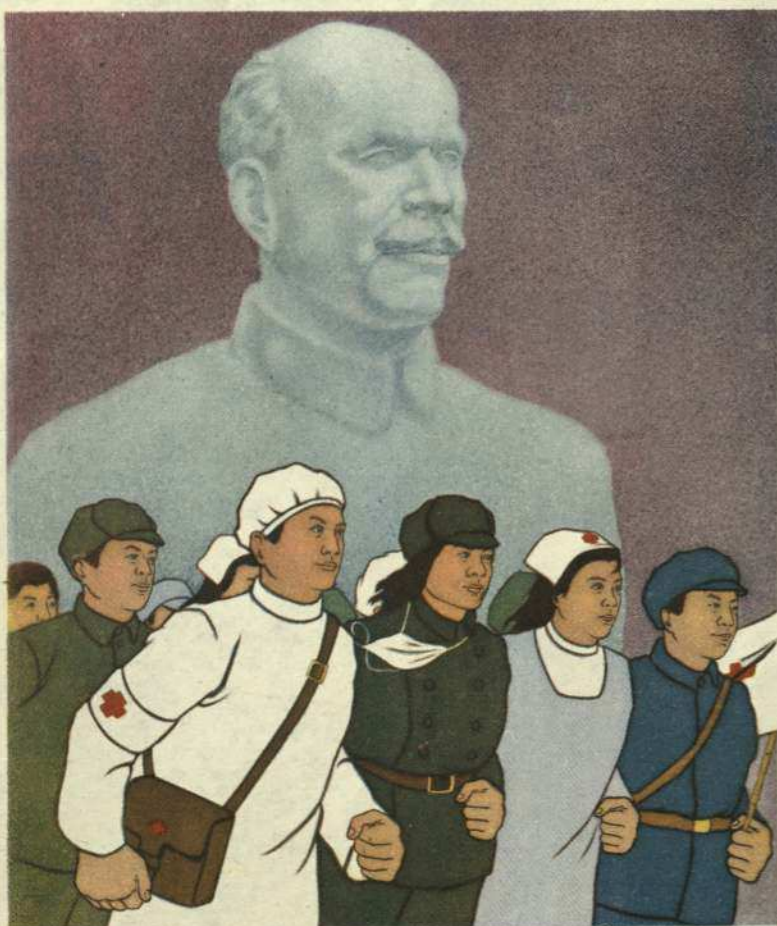


The people of Peking greet the return of the Chinese delegates.





"Full support for the volunteers who are resisting American aggression and aiding Korea." by Ai Chung-sin.



"Emulate the spirit of internationalism of Dr. Bethune." by Chang Tung-hsia.



"The air of our homeland shall not be violated." by Chien Yun-ta.



"Gifts for the volunteers." by Liu Cheng-min.

# CHOP OFF THE CLAWS OF THE AGGRESSOR

News of the arrival of the Chinese Volunteers quickly reached all North Koreans, even those living in mountainous regions and remote villages. As the word flew ahead that the volunteers were approaching, the Korean people, including women and children, set to work repairing the nearby roads and bridges despite constant enemy bombing so that the advance of the volunteers should not be hampered. From near and far people came to catch a glimpse of the volunteers, to meet them, to shake them by the hand and shout "Long live Mao Tse-tung".

The Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers launched their first offensive on Oct. 25, 1950. Within 15 days they had routed 24 battalions of American and Rhee's puppet troops and forced

the enemy to turn to the defensive. But the aggressors learned little from the lesson. On Nov. 24, MacArthur launched his much advertised "total offensive". This "total offensive", however, turned into one of the quickest military retreats in history. Five enemy divisions, including the American 2nd and 25th infantry divisions, and one Turkish brigade were routed, and many key cities were captured.

The defeat of the American aggressors has its political as well as military significance. The reason is not far to seek. Among the American troops in Korea, there has been a complete collapse of morale, reflecting itself not only in an unwillingness to fight, but in a lowering of standards of conduct towards the civilian population to an extent the world has never previously seen.

Despite the bristling arms of the American forces, despite the American air and naval forces, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers are defeating the Americans. For they fight for a just cause, for patriotism and internationalism.

They fight to destroy the savage American killers. They fight to save the Korean and Chinese people from massacre. They fight for the security of the Korean and Chinese women and children. They avenge the innocent victims. That is why, wherever they go, the towns and villages return to life and a warm welcome awaits them. These great fighters have brought the Korean people brightness and triumph.

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Korean guerrillas who have been fighting in the rear of the enemy greet the arrival of the Chinese People's Volunteers.





Men of the Chinese People's Volunteers in ambush.

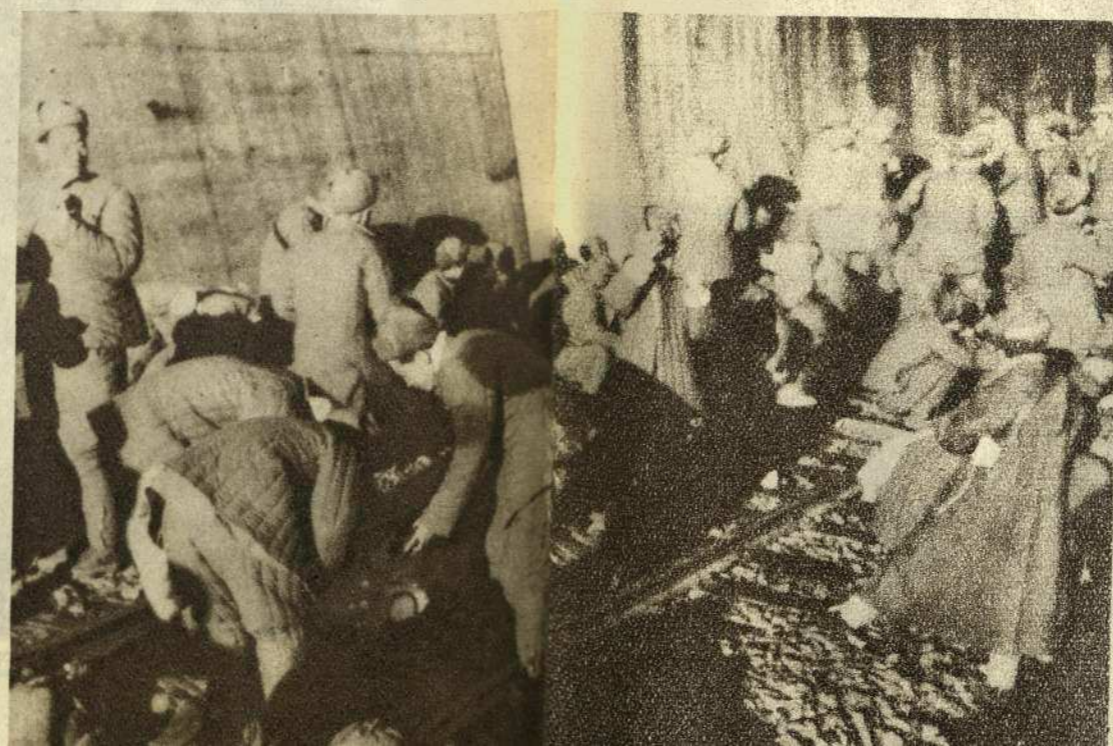


The enemy is on the run—"None shall escape!" is the fighting slogan of the volunteers.

The Chairman of the Nyungbyun People's Commission welcomes the volunteers.



Volunteers pause to enjoy a hasty meal.



A non-combatant team of volunteers take breakfast before setting out to work.







Rounding up enemy fugitives.



American prisoners of war—they belong to the 1st infantry division.



Medical personnel of the volunteers render first-aid to a Turkish POW.

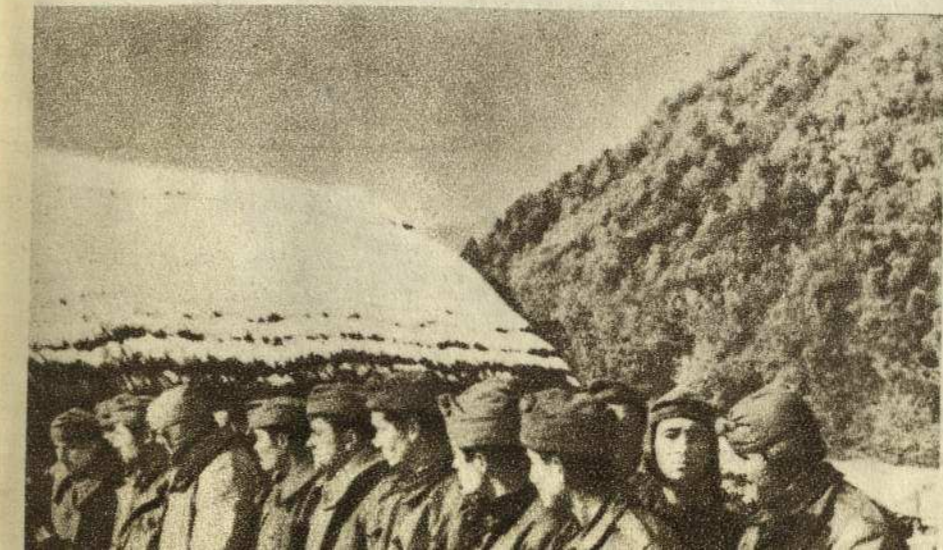
American officers and soldiers of the 1st cavalry division, captured during the Wunsan campaign.



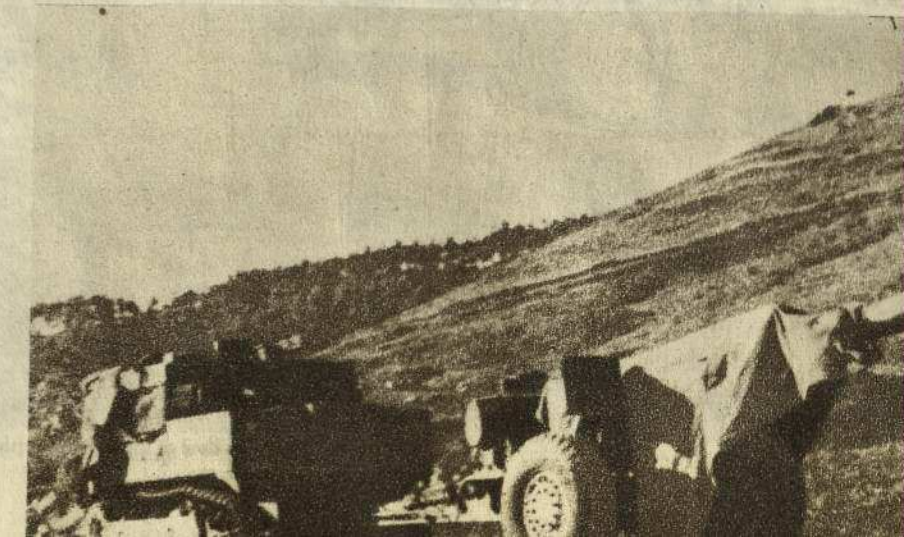
British prisoners of war.



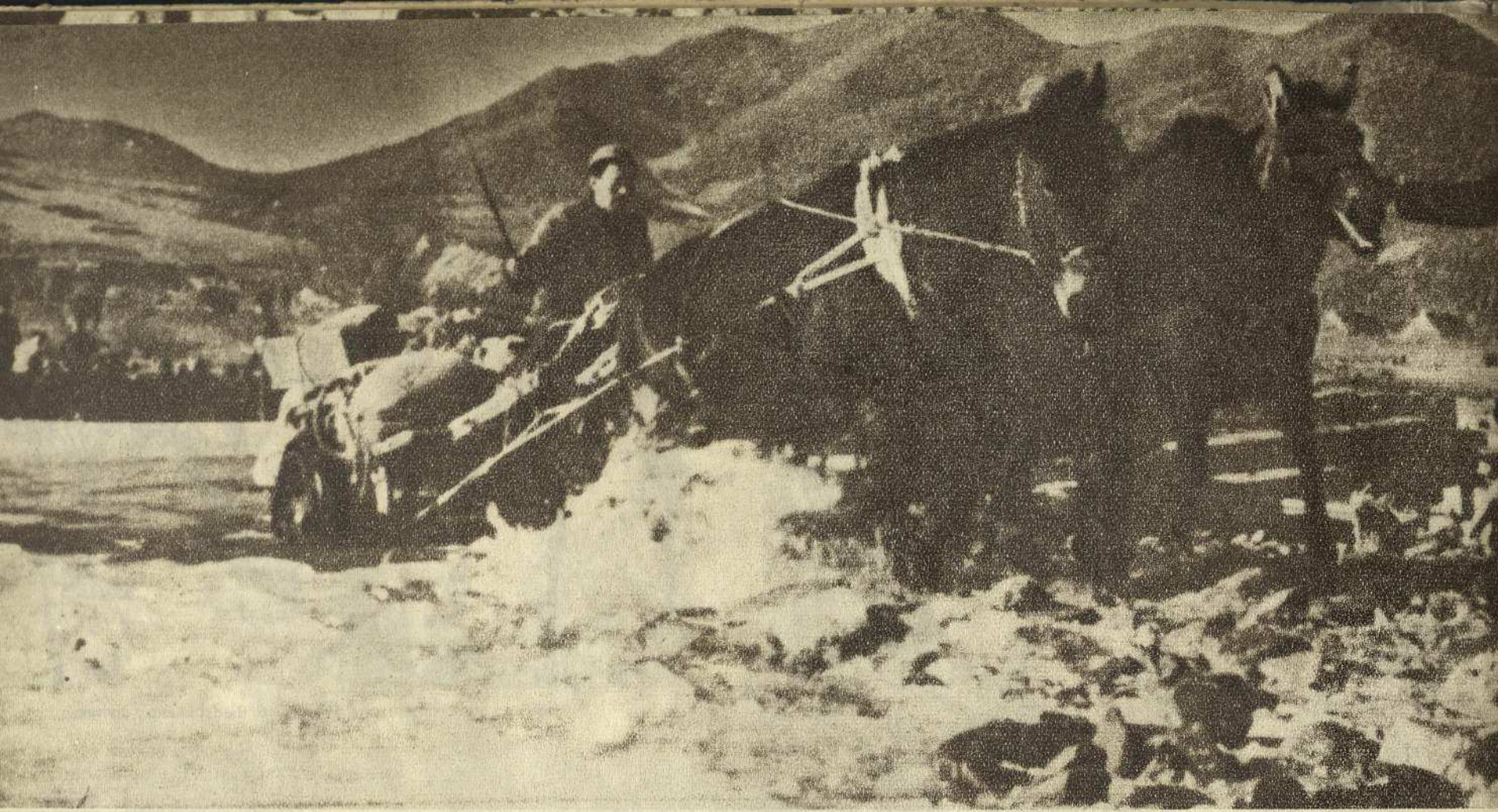
Turkish prisoners of war.



Howitzers captured from the Americans.







Transporting food across difficult country.



The volunteers assist Korean workers to repair a bombed bridge.



Food for the volunteers.



A continuous flow of men and munitions move towards the front line.



A bombed rail track is quickly repaired.





Wall Street's cannon fodder.



Korean refugees express their thankfulness to the Chinese People's Volunteers on their way home after the Kaichun battle.

# TIBETAN LIFE AFTER LIBERATION

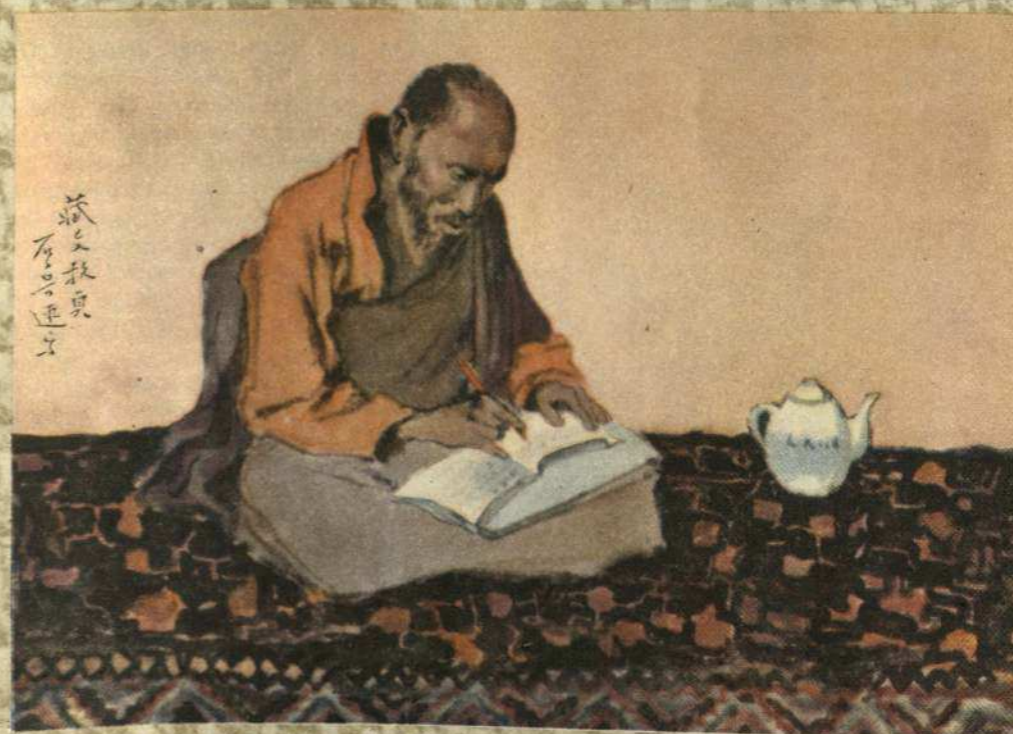
Water-colour paintings

by

Shih Lu



"Pictures from our People's Liberation Fighters"



"A Tibetan school-teacher"



"A Tibetan young girl"



# NATIONAL MINORITIES WELCOME THE GOODWILL MISSION

## AN END TO CENTURIES OF FEUDS

SA KUNG-LIAO\*

The relations between China's many national minorities have been completely changed by the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Republic.

The Common Programme states: "All nationalities within the boundaries of the People's Republic of China are equal. They shall establish unity and mutual aid among themselves, and shall oppose imperialism and their own public enemies, so that the People's Republic of China will become a big fraternal and co-operative family composed of all its nationalities." This is the basic principle underlying the policy of the Central People's Government towards national minorities. Its aim is to end forever the feudal oppression, racial discrimination and disputes previously rampant among the national minorities and to establish firmly the principle of unity and friendly co-operation.

In August 1950, a goodwill mission of 120 members, headed by Shen Chun-ju, President of the Supreme People's Court, was sent by the Central People's Government to Northwest China, the home of most of the national minorities. The mission was entrusted with the task of explaining the Government's policy of fraternal co-operation towards minority nationalities.

Within a period of three months the mission travelled 10,000 miles, covering the five provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Ninghsia, Chinghai and Sinkiang. We visited 17 different national minorities, including Moslems, Manchus, Uighurs, Kazakhs, Kirghizes, Uzbeks, Russians, Tartars, Siboes, Solons and Tadzhiks. Our conferences were attended by thousands of representatives from the different national minorities, most of whom freely expressed their opinions on the Government's policy and their hopes for the future. Nearly 300,000 men and women took part in one or other of the many mass rallies, where we distributed banners and gifts while the national minorities on their part presented us with banners and gifts for the Central People's Government and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Opera troupes which accompanied our mission gave many performances for audiences of all nationalities and our films were seen by no fewer than 250,000 people, many of whom had never visited a cinema show before.

Of the 23 million population of Northwest China, the national minorities constitute approximately one third. If 280,000 is taken as a modest estimate of the number of people we met, it would mean that we have seen one out of every 80 people of the minority nationalities.

Twelve years ago, I had the opportunity of touring Northwest China. Then quarrels and fights between the various national groups, instigated by imperialist agents and the reactionary regime, or stemming from their own narrow provincial outlook, were the order of the day. A dispute over trifles could soon involve a whole street in a bloody feud, sometimes developing into racial warfare on a city-wide scale.

Twelve years have passed. It is still the Northwest with the same minority peoples. But things have fundamentally changed. Towns that were once bleak and desolate are now gay with life and filled with the sound of friendly voices. As we passed through the Moslem quarters of Sian, the joyous

\* Deputy leader of the goodwill mission.

onlookers greeted the mission with loud applause. Everywhere the people could be heard to say to one another: "This is the goodwill mission despatched by Chairman Mao to visit us."

In the environs of Hsiaho, Kansu Province, 3,000 Tibetans came from many miles away to welcome the mission, waiting five or six days for our arrival. In Khoten, Sinkiang Province, Uighurs came to greet the delegation 10 miles outside the town. Even very old women performed their national dances in our honour and shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!" The Mongolians and Kirghizes welcomed us with special displays of goat and horse racing. On all sides the warmth and spontaneity of the welcome we received showed that this was no mere formality, but a genuine expression of joy from the depths of their hearts.

The reason for these joyous celebrations is not far to seek. A new spirit has been engendered by the Government's policy towards national minorities, which is now being faithfully carried out in Northwest China. All national minorities are now represented in the various people's representative conferences; members of national minorities also participate in all branches of the government administration. The people of the national minorities now feel an urgent desire to study, for only in this way can they shoulder the political responsibilities which now fall upon them.

Education and the campaign against illiteracy are making rapid advance. In the key cities, schools and academies have been established for the national minorities. Folk arts, especially music and dancing, are widely fostered. It is significant that the songs of the Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur and Kazakh peoples brim with praises for Mao Tse-tung.

The national minorities are now leading a much better life. Heavy purchases of native products by the Central People's Government have stimulated production and the exchange of goods between city and countryside. Before liberation, wool in Chinghai Province could be exchanged for only half its weight in flour, but today wool exchanges for seven times its weight in flour. Groups of minority peoples may now be seen returning to their home areas with bags of flour and rice, cloth, tea, enamel ware, and even toys, purchased from the proceeds of their sales of wool.

In a remote district of Sinkiang Province, an old woman was moved to tears while speaking to a member of the mission. "In the past," she said, "the Government agents came only to squeeze us of our money. But now, just think of it, Chairman Mao has sent a delegation of 120 people to visit us and bring us greetings."

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Northwest is indeed looking forward to a prosperous future. In all parts of the country people are busy with irrigation, land reclamation and economic construction. Ninghsia Province plans to double the area of irrigated land while Chinghai Province is mapping out plans for the reclamation of the Zaidam Swamp, which has for centuries been known as a 'No-man's land'. Shensi Province is building the last stretch of the Lunghai Railway from Tienhsui to Lanchow, and Kansu Province is making rapid progress in the construction of a greater city of Lanchow.

For the first time in Chinese history, the constructive forces of the minority peoples, which in the past were diverted to mutual hatred and bloody feuds, are now united and turned towards the building of a new Northwest China and a new life for the peoples.



Uighurs, one of China's many national minorities in Sinkiang Province, welcome the goodwill delegation with banners bearing the inscription "Long live Chairman Mao!"



At a meeting of welcome in Sian, capital of Shensi Province, General Peng Teh-huai, Chairman of the Northwest Military and Political Committee, (seated right), chats with Sa Kung-liao.



Left: The Chairman of the Department of Nationalities Affairs and deputy leader of the delegation, delivers a speech of thanks to representatives of the many national minority groups of Lanchow, Kansu Province, who have gathered at the city's airfield to welcome the Government delegation. Seated close by him is Shen Chun-ju, President of the Supreme People's Court and leader of the delegation, and standing facing right is Sa Kung-liao, Vice-Director of the Press Administration and deputy leader of the delegation.

Women representatives of the Uzbek people welcome the arrival of the delegation at Ili airfield, Sinkiang Province.







Saifudin, Vice-Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial People's Government, greets the goodwill mission in the name of the people of the province at a welcome rally held at Ili.

Shen Chun-ju presents banners of greeting from the Central People's Government to representatives of the various national minorities of Sinkiang Province.

Burhan (left), Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial People's Government, talks with Shen Chun-ju (far right) and other members of the goodwill mission.



Shen Chun-ju, head of the delegation, addresses the Mohammedan residents of Linsia County in Kansu Province who have gathered to welcome the delegation.



Mongolians of Hotsing County, Sinkiang Province, welcome the goodwill mission.







The delegation is presented with banners for Chairman Mao Tse-tung from the national minorities of Kansu Province

The lamas of Hsiaho County, Kansu Province, welcome the goodwill mission in their famous temple, Labrang Gomba, and hear the government's policy towards national minorities.



Representatives of the national minorities of Sinkiang Province display the banners they have received from the Central People's Government.



At a great welcome meeting in Sining City, capital of Chinghai Province, the representatives of many nationalities receive gifts of goodwill from the Central People's Government.

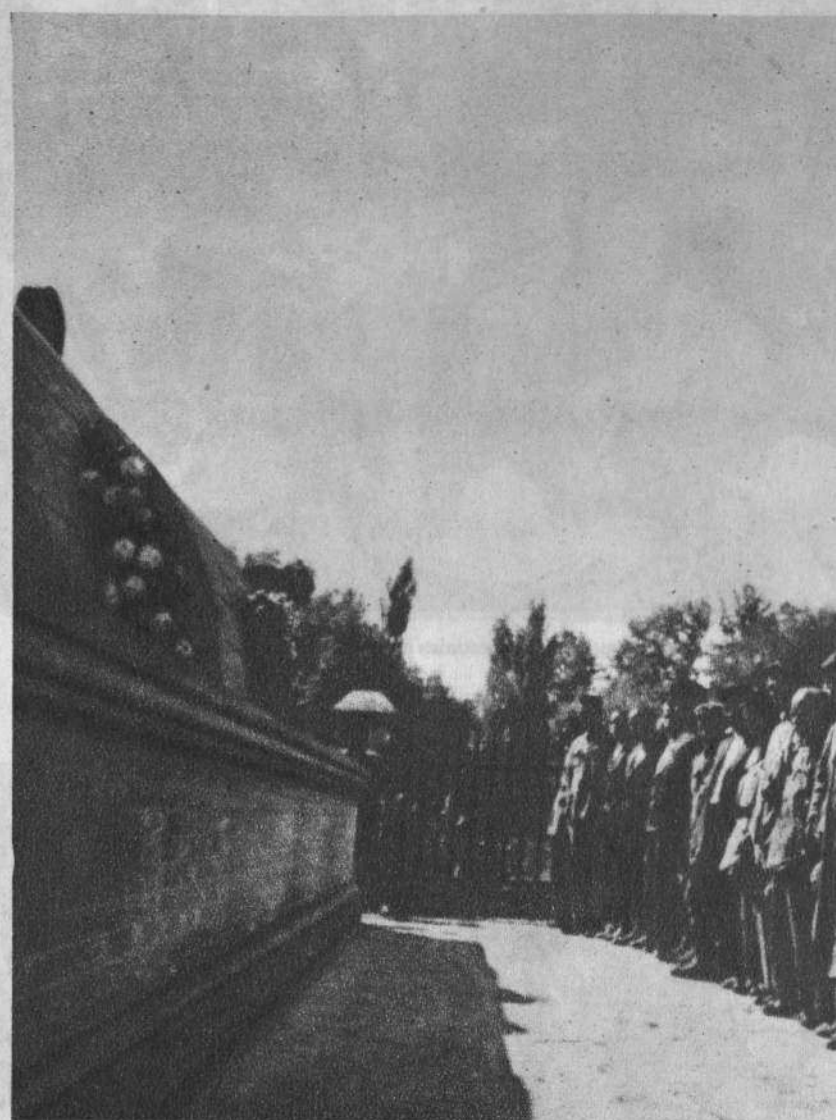


In Kansu Province, Shen Chun-ju receives a handkerchief from a Tibetan representative as a local token of respect.



The Lamas of Chinghai Province, headed by the Panchen (second from left), one of the spiritual heads, welcome the mission.

Dr. Yen Jen-ying (left), member of the mission, explains the use of the medical apparatus which the mission presents to a hospital in Sinkiang Province.



The goodwill mission lays a wreath on the tomb of Ahamaiti, former Vice-Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial People's Government.

Shen Chun-ju and Sa Kung-liao talk with Mrs. Ahamaiti, the widow of the great Uighur leader.

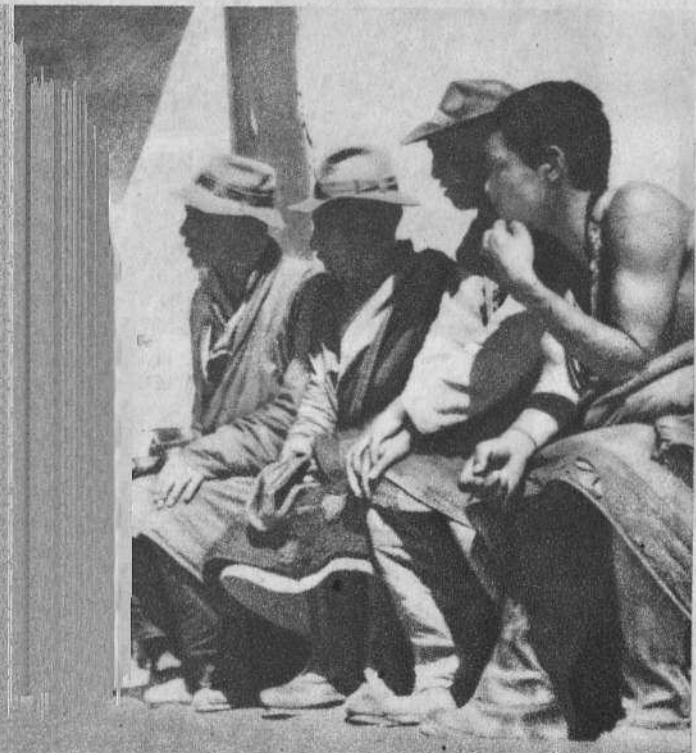






A Tibetan family in Kansu Province entertains members of the mission to tea.

The medical unit of the goodwill mission gives medical aid to the villagers of Choni autonomous region.



Members of the goodwill mission say goodbye to the principal after paying a visit to a Tartar middle school.



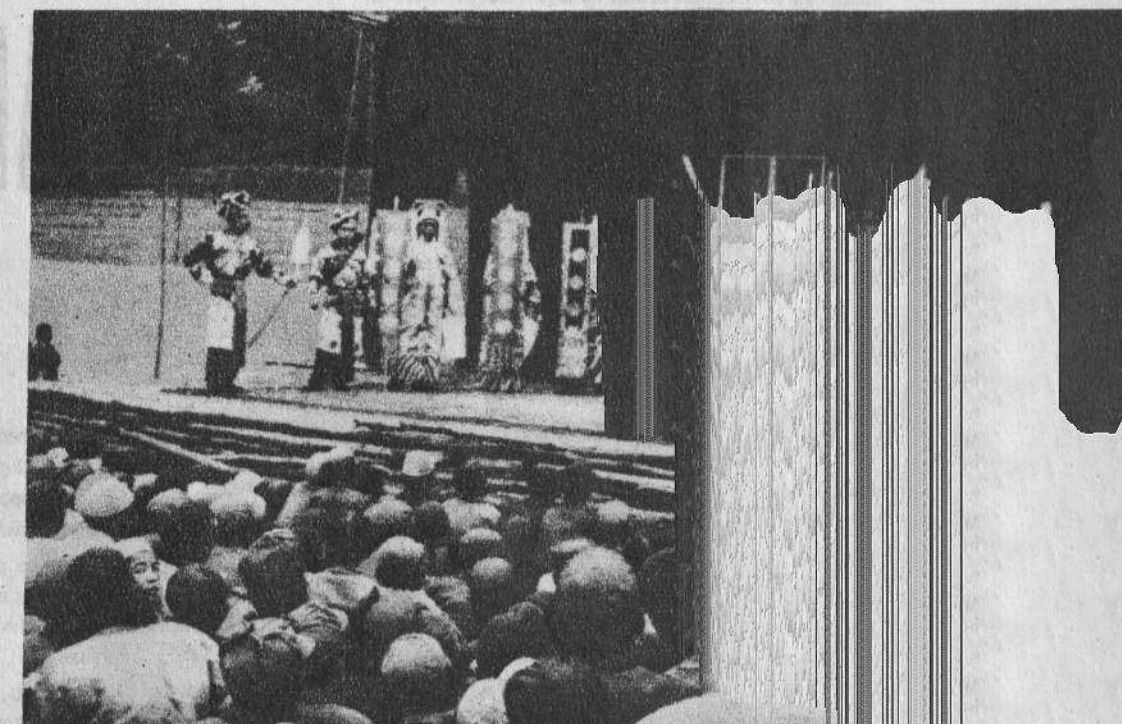
"Chairman Mao", says a peasant of Sinkiang Province, "is really the saviour of the minority peoples."



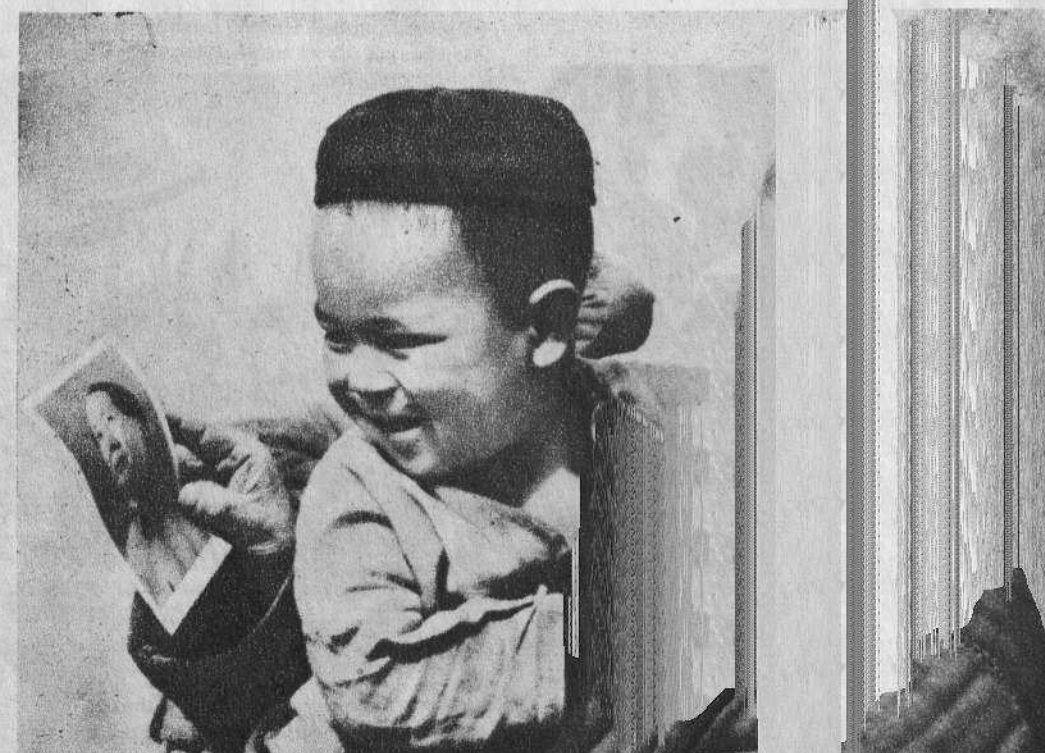
A 70-year-old Uighur worker visits an exhibition sponsored by the goodwill mission.



Dr. Yen Jen-ying, a member of the mission, makes friends with a Kirghiz baby.



The opera troupe attached to the mission gives a performance in Kansu Province.



An Uighur peasant shows a portrait of Chairman Mao to his son.





The China Democratic League decides at plenary session of its executive committee to accept leadership of Chinese Communist Party and to carry on the "resist U.S.-aid Korea" movement as its central political task.



The Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, one of China's democratic political parties, meets in Peking, calling upon members to follow Sun Yat-sen's tradition and to study teachings of Mao Tse-tung.



Some 150,000 representatives of industrial and commercial circles in Shanghai demonstrate on December 16, 1950, against American aggression in Korea.



In Shanghai, professors, students and staff of St. John's University are joined by representatives of all mission schools in the city in a meeting of protest against Austin's slanderous statement.

# THE NATIONAL FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM

The Chinese people have entered a new era. After throwing off the iron shackles of imperialism, they are determined to resist any further imperialist aggression.

Under the slogan "Resist America, aid Korea, protect our homes, and defend our country", a widespread movement in defence of peace has spread throughout the country. All democratic parties have pledged their support to the movement. An emulation drive to increase production is sweeping through mines, factories and fields. Peasants vie with one another with subscriptions to the "Patriotic Grain Contribution" movement. Medical institutions in the big cities are organizing volunteer medical or surgical teams for the front.

To the dismay of the American imperialists, even the industrialists and businessmen have joined in the movement of protest. They too have learned the bitter lessons of imperialist exploitation. During the Kuomintang rule, Chinese industry was brought to ruin, and thousands of workers thrown out of work, by the dumping of cheap American goods. Now they are in the forefront of the movement with enormous contributions of money and material resources to the volunteers in Korea.

When Austin openly insulted the Chinese people in his speech before the UN Security Council, students, professors and teachers of universities, colleges and mission schools made instant response in denouncing his speech as downright falsehood and calumny, and exposed the true character of the American cultural aggression in China.

The patriotic Christians are also participating in this nation-wide patriotic movement. Protestants and Catholics alike are carrying through with enthusiasm the "Self-maintenance, Self-government and self-indoctrination" campaign to free their churches from all imperialist influence.

Thus, the common front of all anti-imperialist fighters has been consolidated, the Chinese people are determined not only to defend their country against aggression, but to wipe out the last vestiges of imperialist influence.

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"This is our answer to the enemy bombers," says Chu Yun-ching, anti-aircraft gunner.



"We swear to bring down every plane that dares to invade the territorial air of China"—anti-aircraft unit in the Northeast China.

A volunteer team of surgical workers from Shanghai Medical College, headed by army nurse and labour heroine Li Lan-ting (far right), depart for the Korean front.



Peking writers and artists celebrate the liberation of Pyongyang in a parade through the streets of the capital. From left to right: Chow Yang, outstanding literary critic, Li Po-chao, famous writer, and Ting Ling, world-renowned authoress.





## FILMS FROM

## THE NEW DEMOCRACIES

A scene from the Czechoslovakian film "Silent Defence", directed by O. Vavra, which depicts the heroic uprising of the people of Prague against the Nazi army of occupation, in coordination with the advance of the Soviet army.



Susanin and his daughter, in a scene from the Bulgarian film "Ivan Susanin", based on Glinka's famous Russian opera dealing with the struggle of the Russian people against the Polish invaders in the early 17th century.



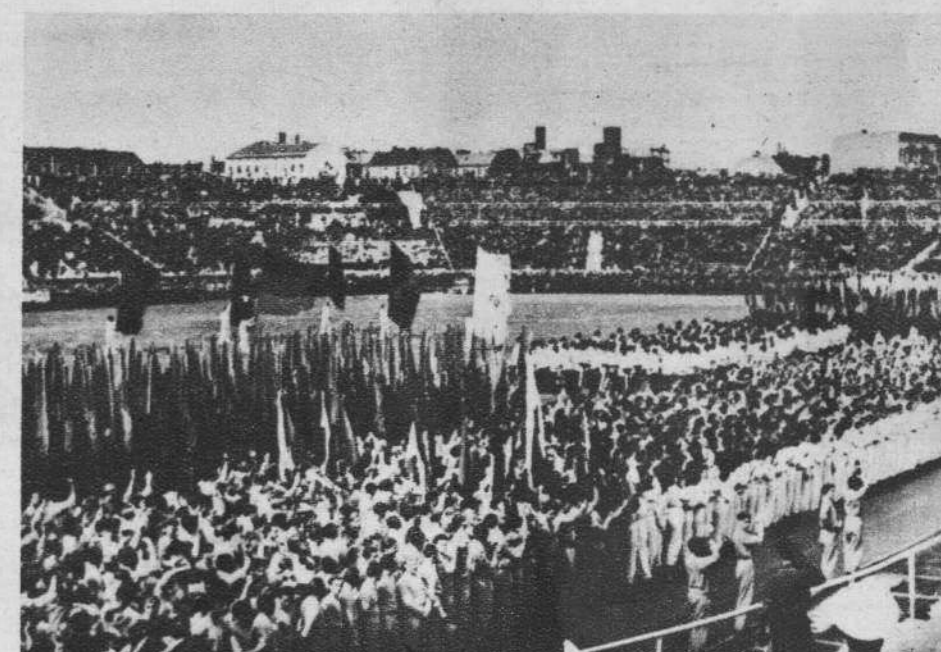
A moving scene from the film "My Native Village" made in the Korean Democratic People's Republic. The film portrays the people's struggle against both feudal and Japanese oppression.



Hungarian peasants endeavour to solve their problem of drought by cutting a canal to the landlord's ponds. A scene from the Hungarian film "The Soil Under Your Sole" which describes the struggle of the poor peasants of Hungary against the landlords in 1930.



"The Battle of La Ban," Viet-Nam's first film which was made by Viet-Nam army film units during the actual course of the fighting. It records the heroic spirit of the Viet-Nam soldiers in their war for independence.



A scene from the colour film "Always Ready", which was made during the great rally of the free German youth movement held in Berlin during Whitsuntide last year. This documentary film brings to life the buoyant spirit of confidence and unity of the German democratic youth which was such a marked feature of this All-German rally.

As a means of strengthening the friendship and cultural understanding between China and the New Democracies, and in order to enable the Chinese people to learn from the experiences of these countries, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs recently sponsored a week of film shows from the New Democracies in all leading Peking cinemas.

In these films, we see the heroic struggles of the peoples against their domestic reactionary rulers and the Nazi occupation before and during World War II, and their peaceful reconstruction after liberation.

The films present a vivid and authentic picture of the improving life and conditions of the people since liberation, and are evidence of the rapid development of the strength of the peace camp headed by the Soviet Union.



In "The Valley Rings", from the People's Republic of Rumania, we see how all difficulties are overcome in the construction of a railway across the Carpathian mountains from Bumbeshti to Livezeni.



A Polish woman underground fighter watches with silent hatred scenes of Nazi bestiality. From the Polish film "The Last Stage" which reconstructs the underground struggle in the notorious Oswiecim concentration camp during World War II. The film is directed by Wanda Jakubowskaya and is based upon her personal experiences.



Marshal Choibalsan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolian People's Republic in the newsreel "The 29th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic."





Chintien Uprising by Li Tsun-tsin

## 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAIPING PEASANTS' REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

Exactly a hundred years ago, the Taiping Revolutionary Movement led by Hung Hsiu-chuan broke out in Chintien village of Tzu-ching Mountain in Kwangsi Province. During a period of 15 years, the revolutionary forces extended their influence over 17 provinces, established their own government, and carried out various revolutionary policies. Faced by the combined forces of the Manchu Government and the foreign imperialists, however, they were eventually defeated in July, 1864.

At the precise time of the Taiping revolutionary movement, foreign capitalist powers entered China. In its foreign policy, the Taiping revolutionary regime maintained principles of equality and independence, and was prepared to regard the capitalist aggressors, who professed the same religious faith as the Taiping regime, as friends. It failed to see that the aggressors used religion as an instrument in their aggression, and that foreign nations who professed to believe in Christian teachings would assist their enemies to defeat them. The treacherous Manchu Government, on the other hand, did not hesitate to sign a humiliating treaty with the foreigners in order to gain their assistance against the Taiping revolutionary regime.

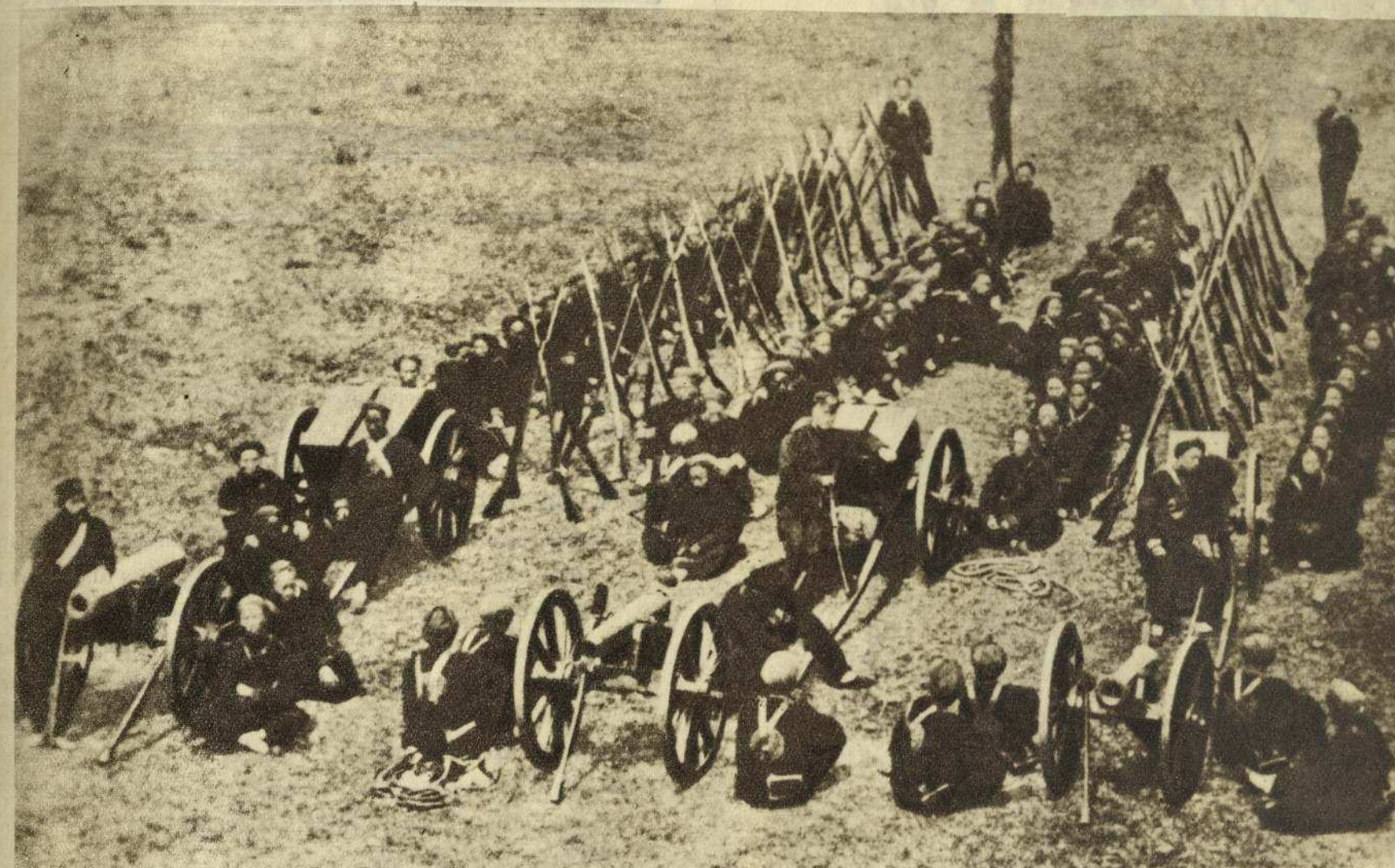
In 1861, the United States appointed Anson Burlingame as Minister to China. Immediately after his arrival, he adopted an attitude of hostility towards the Taiping "Heavenly Kingdom", and set about bolstering up the tottering Manchu regime with various forms of military assistance.

The American consul in Shanghai, in collusion with the big landlords and Manchu bureaucrats, organized a modern field battery under the leadership of the notorious rascal Ward. It was agreed that the Manchu government should reward Ward with 30,000 ounces of silver for every city he captured. In fact, what Ward plundered when he captured a place was immeasurably greater than this. It is understandable that Abend, author of Ward's biography, should compare Ward to MacArthur, another American bandit 90 years later.

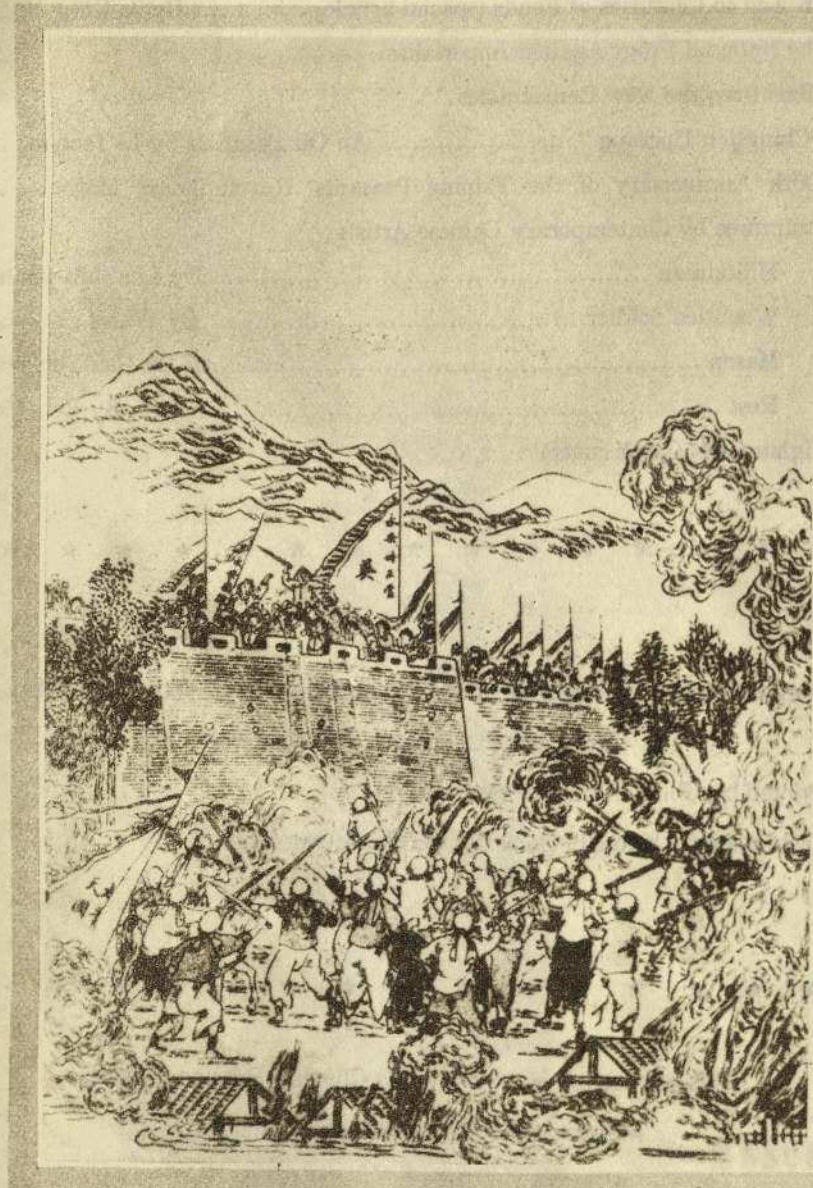
The heroic Taiping fighters, armed with bamboo spears and swords, battled stubbornly against Ward's artillery and rifle fire. When Ward was finally killed by the Taiping troops, he left behind a heritage of 60 thousand pounds, and a debt from the Manchu Government which was eventually redeemed in the Boxer indemnity to the American government.

Although the Taiping Government was finally defeated, the Chinese peasants and oppressed people never ceased to struggle against their domestic and foreign enemies to free themselves from the bondage of feudalism and imperialism.

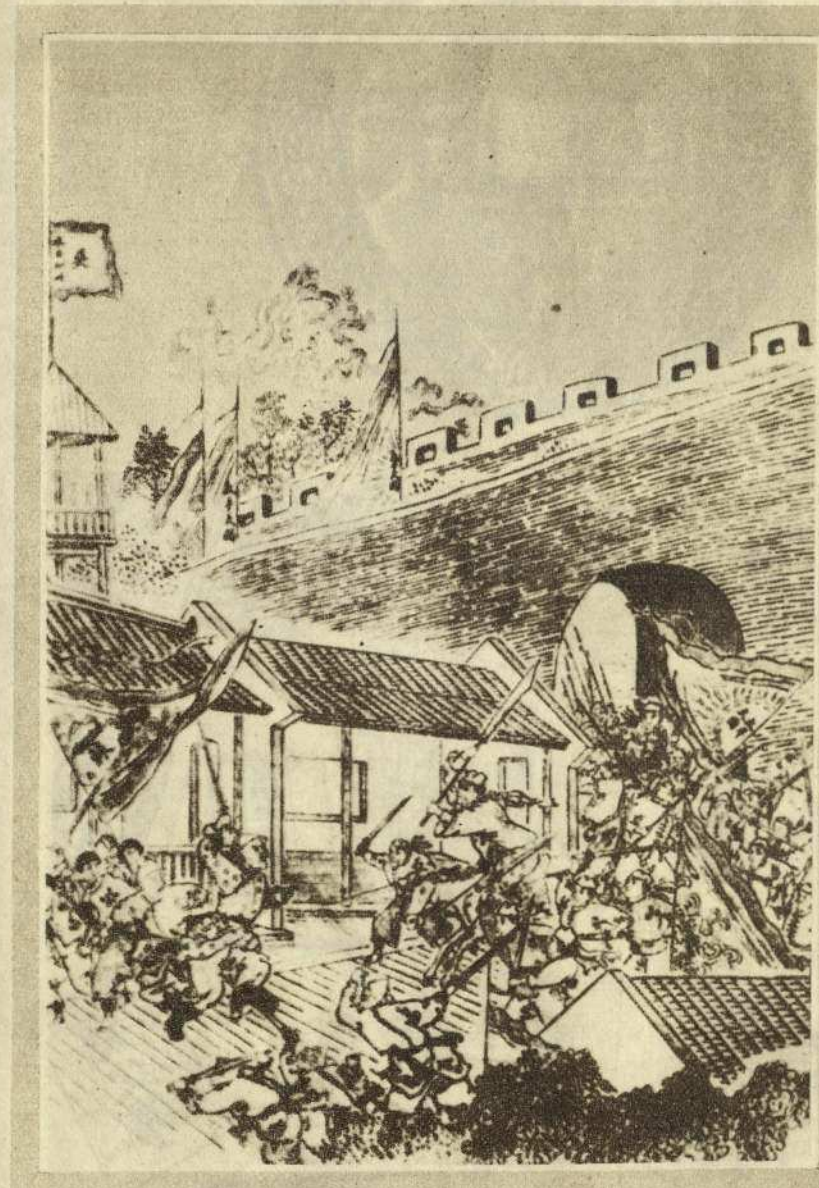
Today the People's Republic of China has been established. Nevertheless, the descendants of Anson Burlingame and the rascal Ward and of their Chinese lackeys—the American imperialists and Chiang Kai-shek gang—do not take the victory of the Chinese people lying down. But the Chinese people today are strong and united, and fully capable of crushing any invasion by the imperialists.



Field battery trained by the Anglo-American imperialists to bolster up the Manchu dynasty against the Taiping revolutionary movement.



In 1851, the Taiping revolutionary forces, under the command of Hung Hsiu-chuan and Yang Hsiu-ching, laid siege to the city of Yunganchow.



Hand to hand street fighting in Yunganchow, where the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom was later founded.







