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TITLE: Methods and Media of Youth Indoctrination
SOURCE: Chinese newspapers, periodicals, 1950-1951.

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METHODS AND MEDIA OF YOUTH INDOCTRINATION

PICK CHINA YOUNG PIONEERS TO ATTEND SUMMER CAMP IN USSR -- Hong Kong
Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 17 Jun 51

Canton, 16 June -- At the invitation of the Central Committee, Komsomol in Soviet Union, 21 representatives from the China Young Pioneers Corps left Peiping on 11 June for Soviet Union to spend 2 months of camp life with Russian Young Pioneers at the A-erh-ti-ko (Artick?), Crimea.

Representatives from Canton was selected from Young Pioneers Corps in various primary schools by the Culture and Education Bureau of the Canton Municipal People's government.

SHANGHAI ISSUES CHILDREN'S DAY SLOGANS -- Shanghai Shao-nien Pao, 24 May 51

The Shanghai 1 June Children's Day Preparatory Committee today issued the following "Celebrate 1 June International Children's Day" slogans for Shanghai:

1. Celebrate 1 June International Children's Day!
2. Express gratitude to our beloved leader, Chairman Mao!
3. Cherish our beautiful Fatherland!
4. Develop healthy bodies and study hard!
5. Oppose aggressive war and defend world peace!

TWO MILLION YOUNG PIONEERS IN CHINA -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 May 51

Peiping, 28 May (Hsin-hua) -- Some 2 million children of New China, between the age of 9 and 15, have joined the Young Pioneers Corps since its foundation in October 1949. By participating in various activities, they are developing themselves to be valuable citizens of New China.

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During school terms they visit factories, public utilities, railways, farms, weather stations, and observatories, hold group readings and popular science parties. They study and make geographical models, gliders, work out mathematical problems together, learn about natural science and literature, and make botanical and zoological samples.

During school holidays, they go to summer camps, hike, play games and hold athletic meets, skate, visit scenic spots for picnics, and have many holiday outings.

By performing interesting and educative tasks such as flower and tree planting, growing vegetables, and helping peasants during harvest time, they learn to respect labor.

The Young Pioneers are learning a warm love for China and a strong sense of internationalism.

They have their fortnightly magazine called Chung-kuo Shao-nien Erh-t'ung (Chinese Young Pioneers), illustrated in color and with a circulation of 70,000. In its current issue, the 41st, it contains articles on current affairs, scientific stories, articles on school life, games, puzzles, lively pictures and cartoons.

Chief guiding principles of the Young Pioneers are love of their motherland, of the people and labor, internationalism, self-help, and mutual-help. At school they try to be the best pupils and to help their schoolmates in work, study and play. They are playing a very active part in the nation-wide drive to eliminate illiteracy by teaching both other children and adults. Their activities are winning the respects of their friends, teachers, parents, and people.

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They have their own flag, anthem, member badges, salutes, and slogans. The flag is red with a yellow 5 pointed star and a torch in the center symbolizing enlightenment.

EXPOUNDS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ALL-CHINA DEMOCRATIC YOUTH FEDERATION AND THE CHINA NEW DEMOCRACY YOUTH CORPS

[All sorts of English reditions have appeared on various news sources pertaining to the Chung-kuo Hsin-min-chu Chi-i Ch'ing-nien-t'uan (中國新民主主義青年團) China New Democracy Youth Corps) and the Chung-hua Ch'uan-kuo Min-chu Ch'ing-hien Lien-ho Tsung-hui (中華全國民主青年聯合總會 All-China Democratic Youth Federation). To clarify the confusion, the "1950 Yearbook" and the "1950 Handbook" was consulted and the following information was obtained:]

(Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.)

The China New Democracy Youth Corps is a political party. The All-China Democratic Youth Federation is a people's organization. (1) The former is abbreviated Ch'ing-nien-t'uan (青年團 Youth Corps), and the latter Ch'uan-kuo Ch'ing-lien (全國青聯 National Youth Federation). (2)

[The affiliates of the latter are usually given in Chinese papers as Ch'ing-nien T'ung-meng 青年同盟 Youth League(s)].

SOURCES

1. "1950, Jen-min Nien-ch'ien," Jan 1950, Hong Kong, Ta Kung Bookstore.
2. "1950, Jen-min Shou-ts'e," Apr 1950, Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao.

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ACDYF APPEALS TO NATION'S YOUTH TO COMMENSE ANTI-US, AID-KOREA MOVEMENT --
Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 26 Mar 51

27 March (Hsin-hua) -- On 14 March 1951 a resolution was passed at the standing committee meeting of the All China Democratic Youth Federation to make appeal to all the Democratic Youth Leagues and their affiliates to make the Resist-US, Aid-Korea Movement as their central theme during 1951. The resolution appealed to youth leagues in every locality to hold a Resist-US, Aid-Korea youth delegates conference or round table meeting and expound and transmit problems relating to resist-US, aid-Korea affairs, and encourage youth to voluntarily set up patriotic pledges to solidify the patriotic fervor of the masses.

After such conference or meeting, the youth league should organize and aid the representatives who attended the conference or meeting to transmit the proceeding to broad masses of youth. In addition to this the youth league should hold lectures, exhibits, banquets, etc. for all circle youth and unorganized youth. In late April, youth league of various localities should arouse youth to conclusion of peace treaty signature campaign opposing rearming of Japan, and conclude overall justifiable Japanese peace treaty.

CNDYC CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES DIRECTIVE TO YOUTH CORPS IN RURAL AREAS --
Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 Mar 51

On 24 March 1951, the Central Committee of the China New Democracy Youth Corps issue a directive to youth corps in rural areas to thoroughly bring to realization the Government Administration Council resolution "Decision Concerning Agricultural and Forestry Production During 1951."

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**RECRUITS TRANSPORTATION WORKERS CADRES -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao,
22 Mar 51**

The following advertisement appeared on the Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, of 22 March 1951:

Wanted: Students to Attend the Ministry of Transportation Cadres School of the Central People's government. Two-hundred secondary-class engineers to train in accountancy, statistics, and materials classes at Nanking for 12 months and 500 engineers to study in Peiping for 6 months. Qualification: Any male or female 17 to 30 years old, graduate of at least a lower middle school or with equivalent education. Examinations will be held on national language, mathematics, and political knowledge.

RR YOUTH CORPS WORKING COMMITTEES PLAN TO TRAIN 10,000 TECHNICIANS DURING 1950 -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 Apr 50

Since the closing of the Secretaries' Conference of the National Youth Corps Working Committees on 26 January 1950, various committees have transmitted the decisions of the conference to corps members and have formulated programs at various cadres meetings.

During 1950, the Northeast RR Youth Corps Working Committee plans to (1) train 7,159 young technicians, (2) obtain 30 to 40 percent of the corps members to become the members of the T'ieh-niu Unit (Editor's note: members of the T'ieh-niu Unit refer to model railroad workers in the Northeast), (3) hold a sub-branch chief's production education conference in April, (4) formulate a concrete working program to develop and solidify youth corps in old and newly-liberated areas.

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The Tai-tai-ha-erh BR Youth Corps Working Committee plans to (1) train 58 sub-branch secretaries, (2) 31 various lower level offices' secretaries and committee members, (3) by means of rotation study method, train 4,600 corps members and 723 subcommittee chiefs, (4) complete before mid-March 1950 survey of the cultural levels of corps members and assign them to suitable classes in a cultural supplementary study school, and (5) have all members study the Common Program during the first six months of 1950 and the Historical Materialism, the last six months of the year.

The Tientsin BR Youth Corps Working Committee plans to (1) organize 3,420 young workers into a master-apprentice contract, (2) organize 5,200 young workers to study in a sparetime supplementary study school, (3) teach at least 500 Chinese characters to some 640 illiterate corps members, and by means of a short-term rotation study method, train 800 corps members and cadres.

RECOMMEND EXTRA-CURRICULUM STUDY OF CHUNG-KUO CH'ING-NIEN -- Canton,
Nan-fang Jih-pao, 24 Apr 50

Peiping, 23 April (Hsin-hua) -- On 18 April 1950, the Minister of Education issued a directive to all middle and higher school students to use the Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien (中國青年 Chinese Youth) as an extra-curriculum study.

The announcement stated that the periodical contains very useful information for the youth and will help them to acquire the Marx-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung ideologies and the "service to the people" concept of life.

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The directive urged the educational department in each locality to convey its affiliated schools to use the Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien as extra-curriculum study and urge the teachers that the periodical gives much instruction in teaching methods.

As for the primary school pupils, the announcement recommends the reading of the Chung-kuo Shao-nien Erh-t'ung (中國少年兒童 Chinese Young Pioneers).

YOUTH CORPS CENTRAL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES YOUTH DAY SLOGANS -- Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao, 21 Apr 50

Peiping, 19 April (Hain-hua) -- The Central Committee, China New Democracy Youth Corps today announced the following slogans to be used in the celebration of the 4 May Youth Day:

1. Commemorate the 31st anniversary of the 4 May Movement!
2. Celebrate the China Youth Day!
3. Celebrate the first anniversary of the China New Democracy Youth Corps!
4. Salute to the Chinese people's great leader and Chinese youth's great leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung!
5. Salute to the leader of the working peoples of the world, Marshal Stalin!
6. Support the People's Republic of China! Support the Central People's Government!
7. Salute to the Chinese Communist Party!
8. Salute to the People's Liberation Army of China!
9. Salute to all the democratic parties in China!

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10. Support the Sino-Soviet Alliance!
11. Support the eternal world peace!
12. Liberate Tibet!
13. Liberate Taiwan!
14. Liberate Hainan Island!
15. China's young workers, young peasants, young intellectuals!
Unite! Support the People's Democratic Dictatorship to realize the
Common Program of the People's Political Consultative Conference!
16. China's young workers! Cherish the state-operated industries!
Actively participate in production! Start the labor emulation contests!
17. China's young workers! Increase technical studies! Start
the "respect teachers, love students" movement!
18. China's young workers in privately-operated factories!
Correctly carry out labor-capital mutual benefit principle! Increase
production! Study culture and techniques!
19. China's young peasants! Support the land reform! Increase
agriculture production! Increase agricultural crops and cotton acreage!
20. China's young peasants! Diligently take part in the "Chinese-
characters" study movement! Wipe out illiteracy! Elevate cultural
level!
21. China's young peasants! Take a leading role in cooperative
movement!
22. Young combat leaders of China's People's Liberation Army!
Struggle to solidify the national defense by wiping out bandit rem-
nants!
23. China's young students! Support the New Democracy education!
Study to the limit of your ability, to help construct New China!

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24. Salute to the revolutionary cultural workers and progressive teachers!

25. China's young officials! Support the laws and regulations of the Central People's government! Become skillful in your jobs!

CHUNG-KUO CH'ING-NIEN ISSUES SPECIAL PUBLICATION IN MEMORY OF YUN TAI-YING --
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 29 Apr 50

On 29 April the special 39th issue of the China New Democracy Youth Corps Central Committee official organ, the Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien (Chinese Youth), was published in memory of the 19th anniversary of the death of the outstanding leader of the Chinese revolutionary youth movement and leading patriot, Yun Tai-ying. The periodical includes articles by Chou En-lai and Kuo Mo-jo entitled "My recollection of the People's Hero, Yun Tai-ying" and the "Biography of the People's Hero."

Comrade Yun Tai-ying was chief of the propaganda department of the Central Committee, China Communist Youth Corps and was concurrently the Editor-in-Chief of the Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien. He was also a member of the Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party. During the Great Revolution of 1925-27, he was chief political training officer of the Canton's Huang-pu military Academy. After the failure of the Great Revolution, he actively participated in the 1 August Uprising and later was assigned as the chief secretary of the Canton Soviet government. He was captured by the reactionary KMT Party and died a heroic death in a jail on 29 April 1941.

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THE CHINA NEW DEMOCRACY YOUTH CORPS -- "1950, Jen-min Nien-chien,"
Jan 50, Hong Kong, Ta Kung Bookstore

In October 1946, the Chinese Communist Central Committee proposed to establish the China New Democracy Youth Corps as an organization of advanced active youth elements, and entrusted the Central Bureau and branch bureaus to experiment in selected places. In two years, organizations were started in the Northeast, East China, North China, Northwest (including Shansi-Chahar) liberated areas. On 1 January 1949, the CCP Central Committee formally decided to have New Democracy Youth Corps organized everywhere. In 17 April 1949 the first national delegates conference of the New Democracy Youth Corps was held and the China New Democracy Youth Corps was formally organized, a work program and constitution were adopted, and the members of the Youth Corps Central Committee were elected.

CONSTITUTION

General Principles

Article 1.

This organization shall be called the China New Democracy Youth Corps.

Article 2.

This organization shall be an inclusive organization of all progressive youth willing to struggle fully for the New Democracy. Under the CCP leadership, it instructs its members in Marx-Leninist theory and the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung and unites the masses of democratic youth throughout the nation with all the people, to overthrow fully the rule of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism in China; and to struggle for the establishment of an independent, peaceful, democratic,

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strong, and united People's Democratic Republic of China and the complete victory of the New Democracy; and to join with all revolutionary and democratic youth groups in the world to fight for a lasting peace and a people's democracy and the full liberation of the entire human race.

Membership

Article 3.

All youth of both sexes between the ages of 14 and 25 (counted by full years), who support the Chinese Communist Party's aim, who wish to struggle actively for the revolutionary affairs of the New Democracy, who wish to serve faithfully the laboring people, who accept the Corps' constitution, who obey the decisions, and join in the work of this organization, may apply for membership. For the present, the procedure is fixed as follows:

a. Anyone voluntarily applying to enter the Corps, having a regular Youth Corps member or Party member as sponsor, will fill out an application, which will be inspected by the branch committee and passed by the branch assembly, and approved by the regional committee (or equivalent committee). After this he will be inducted in due form.

b. Any Young Pioneer who has reached the age for entering the Youth Corps and applies for membership sponsored by an official of a Young Pioneer's basic organization, shall fill out an application, which will be inspected by the branch committee and passed by the branch assembly and approved by the regional committee (or equivalent committee). After this he will be inducted in due form.

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Article 4.

Working youth, young revolutionary soldiers, young revolutionary intellectuals, and revolutionary officials, on observing the procedure outlined above, may at once formally join the organization, without any period of probation. All said youth applying to enter according to prescribed procedure, but lacking some of the qualifications for being regular members (especially in newly liberated areas), may enter as members on probation, said period being three months. Youths entering the organization from other social milieux, after passing through the procedure described above, must pass a probation period of 3 to 6 months before being voted as regular members. For persons who have made exit from reactionary parties, factions, societies, groups, entering the organization, the procedure will be for 3 regular corps members or 2 regular Party members to sponsor, and then after half to a full year probation, they may be approved by the hsien corps committee. More responsible persons in the reactionary organization must undergo special inspection and approval by a provincial or higher corps committee, before becoming a corps member.

Article 5.

When a member's probation period is over, if he still does not have the preparation to be a regular member, the branch committee may lengthen his probation time, or take away his probationary status. Anyone who in the probationary period manifests special learning or work accomplishment, may have the probation period shortened by the branch committee.

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Article 6.

Members over 25 years of age may still be kept in the organization, with rights of speech and of being elected; and on being elected into a leadership organ, have still the right of electing and voting.

Article 7.

Members of this organization have the following duties:

a. Earnest study of the theory of Marx-Leninism and of Mao Tse-tung's thoughts; being well-versed in one's tasks; grasp of science and skills; ceaseless raising of one's own level of political and culture and ability for actual work.

b. Earnest study of military matters; physical drill; being always prepared for limitless loyalty; giving one's life for the nation; protecting the people's welfare.

c. Actively engage in the reconstruction work of a New Democracy nation; earnestly work for production; oppose idleness, looking down on women, feudal superstition and other corrupt backward conduct.

d. Lovingly protect the people's and the nation's wealth; spontaneously observe all revolutionary order and discipline; fight against all actions that injure the people's or the nation's property and destroy public order.

e. Participate actively in (Party) work; make it a rule to attend the Corps' conferences; pay Corps' dues; honestly perform duties assigned by the Corps; in actual living, keep closely linked with the masses; be a model for youth.

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Article 8.

Members of the organization have the following rights:

- a. Right of electing and being elected within the corps.
- b. In accordance with the definite procedure established by the corps, freely and honestly discussing all questions of the corps work, and appealing to higher ranks with one's own views, criticising any worker in the corps, making any proposals.
- c. Mentioning any difficulties that one cannot solve oneself; asking the corps organization, to needed and possible help.

Article 9.

Probationary members shall have all rights and duties the same as regular members save those of voting, electing or being elected.

Article 10.

Members shall have full liberty to withdraw at any time.

Article 11.

Members who without good reason absent themselves from corps work for 4 months shall be considered as withdrawing voluntarily.

Organization

Article 12.

This organization shall have democratic centralization as its principle. The leadership organs at each level are brought into being by election, and all big questions ^{shall} ~~should~~ be decided in democratic fashion. The organization's procedure is: The few must subservise the many, the lower must subservise the higher, the individual must subservise the organization.

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CONFIDENTIAL**Article 13**

The Corps general assembly and the delegates' assembly at each level, is the organ of highest authority at each level, and must be held at fixed times. The Corps' delegates assembly meets once in 2 years. All committees are elected by the General Assembly and delegates' assemblies, which also inspect and determine the corps work. When the assembly is not in session, the committees at each level are the highest organs of authority for said levels.

Article 14

According to productional, occupational, and administrative areas, there shall be set up various level subsidiary offices for this organization:

- a. Each factory, business, troop company, school, office, street, village, which has 5 or more members, shall form a branch of the organization. In this ^{unit} branch shall be a number of ^{cells} cells, of from 3 to 10 persons. Where there are more than 100 persons, a main ^{branch} branch shall be formed, with sub-branches under it. Where there are more than 500, a corps committee shall be formed.
- b. In a district where there are 3 or more ^{branches} branches a corps district committee shall be formed. In hsien or city which has 3 or more district committees, shall be set up a hsien or city committee.
- c. In each region, province, hsien (or city), or district, shall be set up a committee, respectively.
- d. Each committee shall have an ad interim committee, secretary, and deputy secretary, elected by the committee. As need demands, there shall be sub-committees ^{or departments} for propaganda, education, young workers, young peasants, students, women, children, for division of labor.

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e. Leadership organs at all levels shall use the committee and centralized leadership systems.

Article 15.

This organization recognizes that youth and people generally, outside the corps have the right of criticism and of building up, as regards the Corps' work and structure. Conferences in the corps basic structures and assemblies, may invite such parties or their representatives to sit in on such meetings.

Article 16

Organization and work of the New Democracy Youth Corps, among the People's Liberation Army, shall be separately prescribed by the Corps Central Committee and the Political Department of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Council.

Daily Work of a Branch**Article 17.**

The basic organization of this organization is the branch. It is the fundamental unit of the corps' work and activity. Its ordinary work is mainly as follows:

- a. To urge and organize youth to complete actively the various important tasks defined by the Communist Party, the Chinese People's Democratic Government, and this organization's higher organs and branches.
- b. To organize and promote the study by all youth of political and cultural sciences and skills, unceasingly raising their political consciousness and occupational knowledge.

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c. To maintain close liaison with the masses of youth at all times; convey to leadership organs the feelings and demands of the masses of youth; to solve suitably the needs of the masses of local youth; to carry forward youth's cultural amusements and physical training activities.

d. To discuss and execute the directives and decisions of the superior corps organs; and at fixed times to report to assemblies and higher echelons about work done.

e. To inspect the ordinary activity and study of the corps members; to proclaim realistic criticism and self-criticism.

f. To look out at all times for the taking in of new members.

Discipline, Rewards and Penalties

Article 18

All members and organizations of this corps shall consciously observe the following rules:

- a. Do not contravene or harm the basic welfare of the popular masses.
- b. Genuinely, quickly, and completely execute the corps' decisions.
- c. Make of oneself a model in obeying government orders.
- d. Observe the Corps Constitution; perform a member's duties.

Article 19

Those who show high loyalty in the people's affairs and make special successes or contributions shall be given suitable rewards. The aim of rewards is to educate the members and build good habits.

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Article 20**CONFIDENTIAL**

Those who commit serious offences against the Corps Constitution or Rules of Discipline shall be given suitable penalty according to actual conditions. Penalty is divided into exhortation, reprimand, severe reprimand, dismissal from office, suspension from membership for a definite time, expulsion. Discussion of penalty must be done by the branch, then approved by superior officials. A penalized member has the right of appeal. The Corps' criticism or punishment of an erring member is for the sake of education, for warning and reform, to heal and save.

Finance**Article 21**

This organization has sources of income as follows:

- a. Membership fees.
- b. Income from various corps projects.
- c. Contributions from citizens and societies.

By-Laws**Article 22**

After the Corps Constitution has been brought to birth through adoption by a national delegates conference, the power of amendment belongs to a national delegates conference. The Corps' Central Committee has the right of interpretation.

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CHINA HOLDS "MONTH OF NEW FILMS" PROGRAM -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao,
7 Mar 51

Commencing 8 March and ending 2 April 1951, the following 26 Chinese motion pictures will be shown simultaneously at 20 principal cities in China:

The Story of the Heroes and Heroines (新儿女英雄传):

Describes how the peasants of the Hopoh Province fought against the Japanese invaders and reactionary KMT soldiers during the Sino-Japanese War.

Singing Boldly in Advance (高歌猛进):

Describes what is going on in the Chinese factories today. It shows the revolutionary spirit of young workers and remnants of capitalistic ideology still left in the mind of some old workers.

Shepherd Song of North Shensi (陕北牧歌):

Describes the struggle of the Chinese peasants in North Shensi around 1935 against scheming landlords.

Song of the Red Flag (红工旗歌):

Describes the life and activities of the women workers in a certain textile factory. It shows the radical change of a woman worker who discards her old KMT ideology and reforms to the "new" ideology and swears to get the red flag in the production emulation drive.

Village Far Away (遥远的乡村):

Describes how two cadres, husband and wife, succeed in organize the masses at a faraway village and unfolds how the Chinese Communists reap all kinds of victory in their activities and struggles by leaning on the broad masses of people.

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The WFOY Delegation in China (世界青年訪華記): Records the visit of the World Federation of Democratic Youth Delegation to China during 1950.

Matrimony (親女親事): Depicts the clash between the old generation and the younger generation in their outlook towards marriage. Describes the importance of the Marriage Law adopted by the Central Government.

Woman Locomotive Drivers (女司機): Shows that the social status of women in China is now raised to that of men through Chinese women's own efforts.

Victory of the People's of Inner Mongolia (內蒙人民的勝利): Describes the history of the struggles of the Mongolian people against imperialists and KMT oppression.

The March of the Democratic Youth (民主青年進行曲): Records the history of the students' movement in Peking in the days of the civil war.

The Path of Victory (勝利的路): Shows the fighting qualities of the PIA and their vigilance and constructive work.

Liu Hu-lan (劉胡蘭): The picture is dedicated to a 17-year-old girl, Liu Hu-lan, a Communist who was persecuted and killed by the KMT soldiers in 1945, and shows that younger generation can grow up with courage and determination no matter what the obstacle may be.

The Production Front (生產戰線): Tells how the PIA fulfill their additional duty in agricultural and industrial production during peace time.

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Reunion After Victory (勝利重逢): The film is about the life of a young peasant who is forced to join the KMT army by the landlord, acquires the teaching of Communism, and fights his way back to his native village.

The Return of Light Over the Earth (大地重光): Tells how a group of soldiers of the New Fourth Army put up a strong resistance against the KMT troops.

People's Warriors (人民的戰士): The story tells how honest peasants, motivated by deep sympathy for the suffering masses and the hatred of the presence of the KMT soldiers, become people's genuine warriors.

Unite Till Tomorrow (團結起來到明天): Describes how the US imperialists, pulling strings behind the Chiang clique, throw Shanghai into a chaotic state, but through the efforts of workers liberate the city and overthrow the KMT rule.

Down with the Aggressors (打擊侵略者): A documentary film which records the aggressive policy of US imperialism toward China, and how the Chinese people's volunteers took up arms against the US aggressors who attacked Korea.

The New-Man Village (新村): Shows how tramps and loafers become honest working people under the policy of the People's government. Describes transfer of those people from Shanghai to work in a collective farm in northern Kiangsu.

Towards New China (走向新中國): Expounds that an ideological change can be obtained only through better political consciousness and feeling for the masses.

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Red Flag of Tsui-Kang (翠崗紅旗): Tells of a peasant family in the province of Kiangsi in the 30's, which reunites again after being forced to separate due to KMT troops.

Storm Over the Sea (海上風暴): A true story about how PLA soldiers while training aboard a ship confront a storm and drift toward an island. Through all kinds of difficulties they make a triumphant return to the mainland.

Kang-Jao Concentration Camp (康焦集中營): During the early 40's many intellectuals were placed in concentration camps for, the sole reason that they wanted to fight the Japanese imperialists in North China. Shows cruel treatment of KMT agents against those prisoners and how they succeed in revolting against the KMT executioners.

Defend Our Glorious Fatherland (保衛光榮祖國): Depicts the fighting morale of the PLA. Tells how a young farmer joins the PLA after completion of land reform in his native village. He sees his folks killed by the KMT American-made bombs and his own child killed during American air raid on his home. For the sake of defending his fatherland he resolves to join the Air Force Cadet School.

The White-Haired Girl (白毛女): Describes a sad fate of a girl who suffered rape, etc., during feudalistic KMT regime and how she is "liberated" by the PLA. Impresses the viewers of the picture not to forget how many victims there were under the feudal society which crushed human beings into distorted shapes.

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SOVIET FILMS SHOWN IN SHANGHAI DURING MARCH-MAY 1951 -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 1 Mar - 31 May 51

The scrutiny of the movie ads on the Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao of 1 March to 31 May 1951 issues showed that the following Soviet films were shown in Shanghai theaters:

Zoya

Happy Childhood

How Steel was Tempered

Marite

Conspiracy [Of the Doomed]

Defense of Tsaritsyn

The Third Blow

The Fellow from Taiga

Party Membership Card

Life of Citadel

They Have Their Fatherland

Red Tie

May Day Parade of 1950

Faithful Dog Saves Master

Querrilla Heroes

Miracle in the Desert

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CHILDREN'S SLOGANS

Source: Hsin Shao-nien Pao, (New Children Newspaper) 24 May 51, Shanghai

The Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai 1 June International Children's Day issued the following slogans to be used for the celebration of the 1 June Day:

1. Congratulations for the 1 June International Children's Day.
2. Give thanks to our beloved leader, Chairman Mao.
3. Love and protect our beautiful fatherland.
4. Build healthy bodies, study hard.
5. Oppose aggressive war, defend world peace.
6. Give support to the People's government in the suppression of counter-revolutionaries.
7. Defend our happy ways of living.
8. Fight to obtain grand future for the children of all the world.
9. Long live the union of children of all the world!
10. Long live the People's Liberation Army of China!
11. Long Live the Chinese Communist Party!
12. Long live the People's Republic of China!
13. Long live Generalissimo Stalin!
14. Long live Chairman Mao!

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PEACE FOR CHILDREN -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 Jun 51

The Peiping, Jen-min-Jih-pao of 1 June 1951 carried the following editorial in celebration of the International Children's Day:

To safeguard the happiness of children, world peace must be defended and the threat of war averted. The Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation urged in February that a great campaign be launched on International Children's Day to protect children against the war menace.

In the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, children already enjoy a happy life and in New China they are on the road to happiness. The state and the government are giving close attention to children and creating conditions for the children to enjoy still better lives.

But in the countries suffering from imperialistic war and in the American satellite countries, thousands of children are being deprived of their lives and parents daily, and still more are threatened by hunger and war. In America and other imperialistic countries, children's economic conditions are being crushed down by war preparations.

The Chinese children are taking an active part in defending peace and many are writing letters and sending gifts to Chinese people's volunteers and Korean People's Army.

All Chinese children are urged to strengthen their patriotism, study diligently and make themselves healthy and strong by physical exercises.

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STUDENTS APPLY FOR MILITARY CADRE SCHOOLS -- Hong Kong Hsing-tao Jih-pao,
2 Jul 51

Peiping, 1 July -- The application for the military cadre schools in Tientsin was started on 29 June. During the first day there were some 5,400 applicants. In Chahar Province some 800 students applied from Kalgan Middle school, Kalgan Normal, ^{and} Chahar Provincial Women's Normal School. Some 601 students about 20 percent of the total students in middle and university applied in Lan-chou on the first day of the recruiting drive. In Wu-han, 314 students from the Hupeh Agricultural College and 50 percent of the students from the Hupeh Provincial No 1 and No 2 Middle Schools and Experimental Middle school applied. Some 300 students from the I-ch'ang Municipal Higher Middle School and Szechwan Middle School applied.

ALL CHINA YOUNG PIONEERS CADRE CONFERENCE TO OPEN IN PEIPING ON 20 APRIL
1950 -- New York Hsin-chiao Jih-pao, 17 Feb 50

Peiping, 20 Apr (Hsin-hua) -- On 30 January the China New Democracy Youth Corps Central Committee announced that the first All-China Young Pioneers Cadres Conference will be held in Peiping on 20 April 1950.

The conference will adopt the constitution for the China Young Pioneers Corps, and flag, song, salute, and slogans, etc.

Youth Corps' Young Pioneers working cadres, primary school and middle school teachers experienced in guidance work, and chiefs of the Young Pioneers Corps will attend the conference.

Numbers attending from different regions and cities are as follows:
49 from East China, Northeast, North China, Central-South China, Northwest, Southwest; 38 from Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, Mukden, Wu-han, Harbin,

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Nanking, Canton, Tainan, Shih-chia-chuang, Wei-fang, Kalgan, Dairen, T'ai-yuan; and 20 from rural areas, factories, railroads, and such units.

The announcement stated that Youth Corps activity committees in various localities must submit suggestions for flag, song, salutes, badge, etc., and submit activity report pertaining to preparation and organization of Young Pioneers Corps. The report must also include statistical data pertaining to age and numbers of primary and primary middle school students, number of cadres, number of corps members, problems pertaining to members activity condition and activities, the available number of primary school teachers for guidance work, suggestions for laws and penalty, and materials and opinions pertaining to the conference agenda, and submit them to the Central Committee's Young Pioneers Department by 5 March 1950. Also cadres who are to participate at the conference are required to report in Peiping by 18 April.

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