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*A GUIDE
TO
NEW CHINA*

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***A GUIDE
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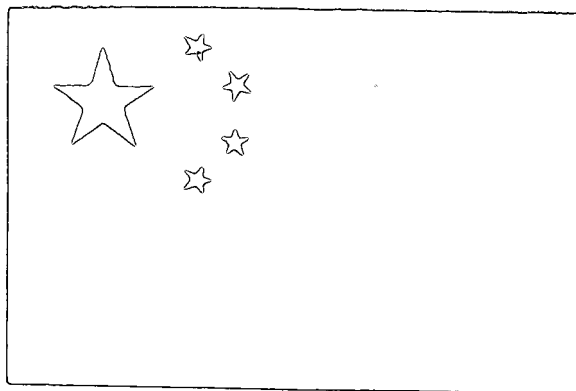
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NATIONAL EMBLEM
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

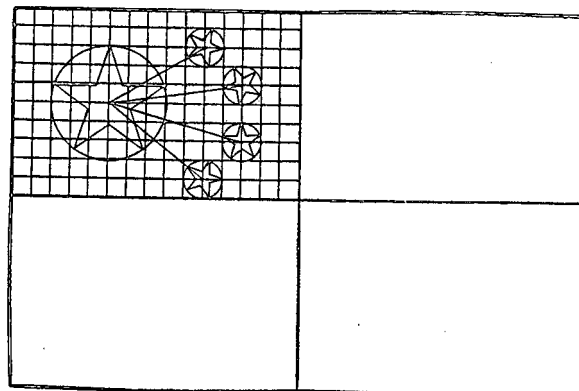
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NATIONAL FLAG
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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The five standard sizes of the flag are: 288 by 192 cms; 240 by 160 cms; 192 by 128 cms; 144 by 96 cms; 96 by 64 cms.

NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(March of the Volunteers)

Words by Tien Han

Music by Nieh Erh



起 來! 不 願 做 奴 隸 的 人 們! 把 我 們 的
ch'i lai! pu yüan tso nu li t'è jen men! pa wo men t'è



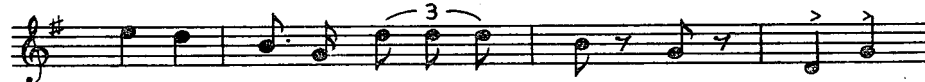
血 肉, 凝 成 我 們 新 的 長 城! 中 華 民 族
hsüeh jou, chu ch'eng wo men hsin t'è ch'ang ch'eng! chung hua min tsu



到 了 最 危 險 的 時 候, 每 個 人 被 迫 着 發 出
tao liao tsui wei hsien t'è shih hou, mei k'è jen pei p'ò ch'è fa ch'u



最 後 的 吼 聲。 起 來! 起 來! 起 來! 起 來! 我 們 萬 眾
tsui hou t'è hou sheng. ch'i lai! ch'i lai! ch'i lai! ch'i lai! wo men wan chung



一 心, 冒 着 敵 人 的 砲 火 前 進!
yi hsin, mao ch'è ti jen t'è p'ao huo ch'ien chin!



冒 着 敵 人 的 砲 火 前 進! 前 進! 前 進! 進!
mao ch'è ti jen t'è p'ao huo ch'ien chin! ch'ien chin! ch'ien chin! chin!

**ENGLISH VERSION OF THE
NATIONAL ANTHEM**

March of the Volunteers

(Free Translation)

Arise, all ye who refuse to be slaves!
With our flesh and blood,
Let us build our new Great Wall.
The Chinese nation faces its greatest danger,
From each one the urgent call for action comes forth:
Arise! Arise! Arise!
Millions with but one heart,
Braving the enemy's fire, march on!
Braving the enemy's fire, march on!
March on! March on! On!

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THE BIRTH OF NEW CHINA

The People's Republic of China is one of the largest countries in the world, with a territory (9,597,000 square kilometres) nearly the size of Europe and a population of about 500 million. China represents an unrivalled continuity of culture and nationhood of 5,000 years. Chinese ancient inventions include the compass, paper manufacturing, printing from blocks and from movable type, and gun powder.

For many centuries Chinese society found itself under the yoke of feudalism. Feudalism was so deep-rooted that it remained unchanged until foreign capitalism began to penetrate the country a little more than 100 years ago, which had the effect of turning China into a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country.

Britain waged the Opium War against China in 1840, which was followed by similar aggressive wars waged jointly by Britain and France in 1857, by France in 1884, by Japan in 1894, and by the combined forces of eight countries (Britain, Russia, France, Germany, the United States, Japan, Italy,

and Austria) in 1900. As a result, China was reduced from an independent state to a semi-independent state, that is, a semi-colony jointly controlled by imperialist powers.

Imperialist invasion caused tremendous social and economic changes in China. The self-supporting economy characteristic of feudal society was disrupted. Capitalist production appeared in China in the latter half of the 19th century, and together with it, the Chinese proletariat and the Chinese bourgeoisie. Of the Chinese bourgeoisie, the bureaucratic comprador capitalists were supporters of foreign imperialism in China because their interests were identical; but the national bourgeoisie, weak and politically unstable, was often oppressed by foreign imperialism and was therefore to a certain extent opposed to it.

Only the Chinese proletariat proved to be the most persistent and resolute fighters against foreign and domestic exploiters alike, because it was most brutally oppressed by foreign imperialism, bureaucratic capitalism, and feudalism. It found a strong and close ally in the broad masses of the peasantry. At various stages, it was united with the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie who in different degrees were oppressed by the reactionary forces.

Prior to the advent of the Chinese proletariat as a strong revolutionary force, the Chinese people had carried out two revolutions in an attempt to overthrow the reactionary Manchu rule. The Taiping Revolution of the peasants broke out in 1850 but was

suppressed in 1864. The Revolution of 1911 led by Sun Yat-sen dethroned the Manchu emperor but was followed by a series of civil wars among the warlords. Chinese society remained fundamentally unchanged. Because of lack of the leadership of the proletariat, both revolutions ended in failure.

The May Fourth Movement of 1919 and the birth of the Communist Party of China two years later marked the beginning of the Chinese New-Democratic revolution. The revolution, led by the working class, based on the alliance of workers and peasants and uniting the petty bourgeoisie, national bourgeoisie, and other democratic elements, set about the great task of uprooting foreign imperialism, bureaucratic capitalism, and feudalism in China. It found inspiration in the October Socialist Revolution in Russia, a revolution which, awakening the oppressed masses throughout the world and especially the labouring people of the East, constituted a turning point in the history of mankind. Chairman Mao Tse-tung writes in his *On People's Democratic Dictatorship*: "They found Marxism-Leninism, a universal truth applicable anywhere; the face of China thus began to change." And he adds: "The salvos of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism."

In the course of the revolution, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and its leader Mao Tse-tung, passed through four extremely difficult revolutionary wars. The First Revolutionary Civil War occurred in the years from

1924 to 1927 when the Communist Party of China formally co-operated with the Kuomintang led by Sun Yat-sen. Betrayed by the Kuomintang reactionaries, the War met with failure. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War from 1927 to 1936, the Chinese people not only repeatedly defeated the onslaughts of Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary troops, but succeeded in building up the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and many revolutionary bases. During the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression from 1937 to 1945, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party, notably the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army, bore the brunt of the war and finally, in co-operation with the mighty Soviet Red Army, smashed the Japanese invaders and opened the way for democratic reforms so eagerly hoped for by the Chinese people.

However, the Kuomintang reactionaries were intolerant of the growth of democracy and freedom. Encouraged and directed by the U.S. imperialists, they were intent on wiping out the people's forces which they regarded as the chief obstacle to their dictatorial and reactionary rule. In spite of the ceasefire agreement signed on January 10, 1946 and the Common Agreement reached at the end of January 1946 at the Political Consultative Conference, the Kuomintang reactionaries, heavily supplied with U.S. dollars, guns, airplanes, and equipment of all kinds, started to attack the Liberated Areas and the People's Liberation Army and thus the Third Revolutionary Civil War broke out.

In the first year of the War, from July 1946 to June 1947, the Kuomintang troops by virtue of their superiority in numerical strength and armament captured many towns and cities in the Liberated Areas. But the tide of the war soon turned in the second year. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the People's Liberation Army grew from a relatively weak into a powerful military force to be reckoned with. By the end of 1949, the People's Liberation Army had put out of action a total of eight million of Chiang Kai-shek's troops. Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen fled to the island of Taiwan, the last part of Chinese territory which remains yet to be liberated.

With the victory of the revolutionary war in 1949, the People's Republic of China came into existence. It was proclaimed at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)—an organization of the democratic united front of the whole people—held in Peking from September 21 to 30, 1949. It turned a new page in Chinese history.

The First Plenary Session of the CPPCC was attended by 662 delegates from the various democratic parties and organizations, workers, peasants, armymen, women, youth, national minorities, overseas Chinese, industrial and commercial circles, and other patriotic elements. It adopted the Common Programme of the CPPCC, the Organic Laws of the CPPCC and of the Central People's Government, and elected the Central People's Government Council

with Mao Tse-tung as Chairman. Other decisions made by the Session included naming Peking as capital of the People's Republic of China, the adoption of the *March of the Volunteers* as the national anthem *pro tem*, and the red flag designed with five golden stars as the national flag.

On October 1, 1949, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China was formally inaugurated, the anniversary of which is celebrated as a national holiday.

THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is an organization of the democratic united front of the entire Chinese people. It embraces the representatives of the working class, the peasantry, the revolutionary armymen, the intellectuals, the petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie, the national minorities, the overseas Chinese, and other patriotic, democratic personages. Its aim is to unite all democratic classes and all nationalities in China through the solidarity of the democratic parties and groups and people's organizations in an endeavour to bring about New Democracy in China.

On May 1, 1948 the Chinese Communist Party proposed the convocation of a political consultative conference to pave the way for the establishment of a democratic coalition government. The proposal won immediate response from all democratic parties, people's organizations, and notable democratic personages throughout the country. On June 15, 1949 a preparatory committee was set up. The first meeting of the preparatory committee was attended by

134 delegates representing all democratic parties and people's groups, democratic personages, national minorities, and overseas Chinese. The meeting elected a standing committee of 21 members among whom were Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Li Chi-shen, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, and Chang Lan, Chairman of the China Democratic League; and charged it with the responsibility of carrying on the preparatory work for the CPPCC.

The First Plenary Session of the CPPCC opened in Peking on September 21, 1949, attended by 662 delegates from 45 bodies. It officially proclaimed the ending of the reactionary rule of Kuomintang and the birth of the People's Republic of China. It adopted three provisional fundamental laws, namely, the Common Programme, the Organic Law of the CPPCC, and the Organic Law of the Central People's Government.

According to the Common Programme, the state power of the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. The people's congresses and the people's governments of all levels are organs for the exercise of state power by the people. The All-China People's Congress is the supreme organ of state power. But pending the convocation of the All-China People's Congress elected by universal suffrage, the Plenary Session of the CPPCC shall exercise the functions and powers of the All-China People's Congress, elect

the Central People's Government Council, and vest it with the authority to exercise state power. And pending the convocation of the local people's congresses elected by universal suffrage, the local all-circles representative conferences shall be convened which gradually assume the functions and powers of the local people's congresses.

According to the Organic Law of the CPPCC, the CPPCC elects a National Committee which in turn elects its Standing Committee. In the intervals between the Plenary Sessions of the CPPCC, the function of the National Committee and its Standing Committee is to ensure the implementation of the resolutions of the Plenary Session and the National Committee of the CPPCC, to submit proposals to the Central People's Government, and to deal with affairs concerning the internal co-operation of the CPPCC. In the last three years, the First National Committee has held four sessions and its Standing Committee has held 44 meetings.

In the last three years since its birth, New China has scored great successes in every sphere of the nation's life. Military operations have been concluded on the mainland, agrarian reform has been basically completed, people of every walk of life are organized, the war-wrecked national economy has been restored, and a planned, large-scale economic construction is ushered in—all these show that conditions are ripe for the convocation of the All-China People's Congress and the people's congresses of all levels elected by universal suffrage. In view of this

situation, the Chinese Communist Party made a proposal to the Standing Committee of the First National Committee of the CPPCC on December 24, 1952 for the convening in 1953 of the people's congresses of the *hsiang*, county, and province (municipality) levels elected by universal suffrage, and the convening of the All-China People's Congress on this basis. This proposal won the unanimous support of the component bodies of the CPPCC and was submitted to the Central People's Government for decision. On January 13, 1953 the Central People's Government Council adopted the Resolution on the Convening of the All-China People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses at All Levels and defined the task of the All-China People's Congress as the adoption of a Constitution, the ratification of the basic outline of the First Five-Year Plan of national construction, and the election of a new Central People's Government; and on March 1, 1953 it promulgated the Election Law. Now preparations for the unprecedented event—the convocation of the All-China People's Congress elected by universal suffrage—are in full swing throughout China.

After the convocation of the All-China People's Congress, the CPPCC will no longer exercise the functions and powers of the All-China People's Congress but will continue to function as the organization of the Chinese people's democratic united front. It will undertake the task of consolidating and developing the people's democratic united front, and continue to strive for the building of New Democracy and for a Socialist future.

THE FIRST NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPPCC

The First Plenary Session of the CPPCC elected 180¹ members to its First National Committee and reserved 18 seats for representatives from the areas which were not yet liberated at the time.

Mao Tse-tung	Li Jen-jen
Liu Shao-chi	Yu Hsin-ching
Chou En-lai	Wang Kun-lun
Lin Po-chu	Tsai Ting-kai
Tung Pi-wu	Chiang Kuang-nai
Chen Yun	Chang Lan
Peng Chen	Lo Lung-chi
Wang Chia-hsiang	Chou Hsin-min
Li Wei-han	Chu Tu-nan
Li Chi-shen	Tseng Chao-lun
Chen Shao-hsien	Shen Chun-ju
Chu Yun-shan	Sha Chien-li

¹Death of the members caused seven vacancies of which two were filled by Mei Kung-pin and Tang Sheng-chih at the Third Session of the First National Committee, whose names appear at the end of the table.

Chang Po-chun	Ulanfu
Huang Yen-pei	Kuei Pi
Chang Nai-chi	Chang Yu-yu
Hu Chueh-wen	Chou Shu-tao
Shih Fu-liang	Tu Kuo-hsiang
Chen Sze-sheng	Jen Chien
Kuo Mo-jo	Chu Teh
Ma Yin-chu	Hsu Hsiang-chien
Chang Hsi-jo	Peng Teh-huai
Li Ta	Chao Shou-shan
Fu Ting-yi	Teng Hsiao-ping
Ma Hsu-lun	Kao Shu-hsun
Hsu Kuang-ping	Su Yu
Chen Chi-yu	Ho Chi-li
Hsu Teh-heng	Lin Piao
Li Chin-hsi	Chen Ming-jen
Hsieh Hsueh-hung	Chen Man-yuan
Tsai Chien	Wu Chi-wei
Feng Wen-pin	Liu Ning-I
Chiang Nan-hsiang	Liu Chang-sheng
Hsiao Hua	Liu Tse-chiu
Ma Ming-fang	Chang Wei-chen
Yang Ming-hsuan	Yi Li-jung
Yang Hsiu-feng	Li Feng-lien
Lan Kung-wu	Teng Ying-chao
Chang Ting-cheng	Li Teh-chuan
Lin Feng	Shih Liang
Che Hsiang-chen	Chen Shao-min
Huang Ke-cheng	Chang Chin-chiu
Chang Chen	Shen Tse-chiu
Fang Fang	Chang Yeh
Chen Ju-tang	Wang Kuo-hua

Tan Yu-pao	Hu Chiao-mu
Hu Ming	Chin Chung-hua
Li Ching-ying	Wang Yun-sheng
Li Hsiu-chen	Pan Chen-ya
Liao Cheng-chih	Huan Hsiang
Chien San-chiang	Li Cheng-kan
Wu Han	Wu Hung-pin
Hsieh Pang-ting	Chang Chung
Fang Kuang-yu	Chu Tsao-kuan
Sung Hsi-heng	Tien Pao
Chen Shu-tung	Chu Teh-hai
Sheng Pi-hua	Wang Kuo-hsing
Li Fan-yi	Tan Kah-kee
Chien Yu-chieh	Seto Mee Tong
Pao Ta-san	Yi Mei-hou
Sung Fei-ching	Chuang Ming-li
Liu Hsiao	Fei Chen-tung
Pan Han-nien	Wu Yao-tsung
Chu Chun-hsin	Ma Chien
Kwei Yen-fang	Chao Pu-chu
Shen Yen-ping	Soong Ching Ling
Chou Yang	Tao Meng-ho
Cheng Chen-to	Tung Lu-an
Liang Hsi	Chien Chang-chao
Li Ssu-kuang	Li Shu-cheng
Hou Teh-pang	Chang Yuan-chi
Chen Shao-yu	Ho Yu-shih
Teng Chu-min	Huang Chi-hsiang
Fan Hung	Li Ming-hao
Chen Fang-wu	Li Ming-yang
Yeh Sheng-tao	Ning Wu
Lin Li-ju	Chen Chin-kun

Chen Chi-yuan	Tung Chi-wu
Chang Wen	Lin Tsun
Leng Yu	Teng Chao-hsiang
Chang Chih-chung	Liu Shan-pen
Shao Li-tse	Chou Hsin-fang
Chang Shih-chao	Mei Lan-fang
Huang Shao-hung	Saifudin
Chiang Yung	Apuhayierhtulieh
Cheng Chien	Chao Chan-kuei
Fu Tso-yi	Li Shih-liang
Teng Pao-san	

Mei Kung-pin

Tang Sheng-chih

Sixteen¹ of the 18 reserved seats (the two remaining vacancies are reserved for the representatives of Taiwan) were filled at the Third Session of the First National Committee, held on November 1, 1951. Names of the members elected on that occasion are as follows:

Dalai Lama	Burhan
Panchen Ngoerhtehni	Tao Chih-yueh
Kaloon Ngabou	Chen Shao-kuan
Ngawang Jigme	Huang Sung-chien
Hsiung Ke-wu	Teng Hua
Liu Wen-hui	Chou Chen-lin
Lu Han	Liang Shu-ming
Chou Su-yuan	Hu Wen-yao

¹The death of Lu Tso-fu caused a vacancy.

**THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE FIRST
NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPPCC**

Chairman:

Mao Tse-tung

Vice-Chairmen:

Chou En-lai

Li Chi-shen

Shen Chun-ju

Kuo Mo-jo

Chen Shu-tung

Committee Members:

Mao Tse-tung

Liu Shao-chi

Chou En-lai

Li Wei-han

Li Chi-shen

Wang Kun-lun

Chiang Kuang-nai

Chang Lan

Shen Chun-ju

Chang Po-chun

Huang Yen-pei

Chen Shu-tung

Chang Nai-chi

Kuo Mo-jo

Ma Hsu-lun

Chang Hsi-jo

Yang Hsiu-feng

Ulanfu

Chu Teh

Lin Piao

Liu Ning-I

Teng Ying-chao

Feng Wen-pin

Shen Yen-ping

Liang Hsi

Wu Hung-pin

Tan Kah-kee

Shao Li-tse

Secretary-General:

Li Wei-han

Assistant Secretaries-General:

Hsing Hsi-ping

Mei Kung-pin

Chou Hsin-min

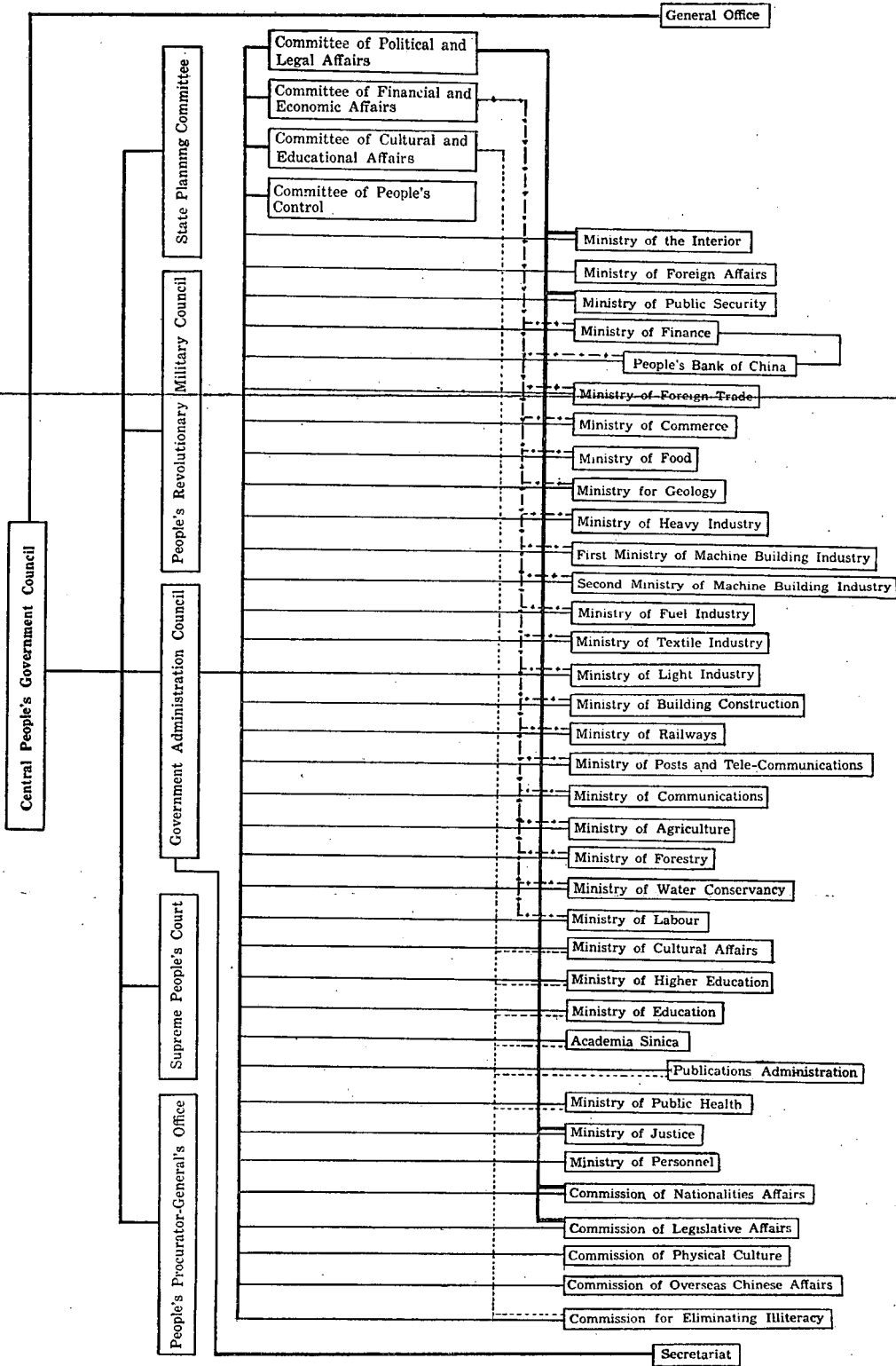
Shih Fu-liang

The Fourth Session of the First National Committee of the CPPCC held in February 1953 elected 23 more members and one assistant secretary-general to the Standing Committee in order to facilitate the preparation of the forthcoming Second Plenary Session of the CPPCC. Names of these members are as follows:

Lin Po-chu	Liu Chang-sheng
Teng Hsiao-ping	Shih Liang
Hu Chiao-mu	Li Ssu-kuang
Chang Chih-chung	Chien San-chiang
Lo Lung-chi	Sheng Pi-hua
Shih Fu-liang	Li Teh-chuan
Ma Yin-chu	Burhan
Hsu Kuang-ping	Tien Pao
Huang Chi-hsiang	Liao Cheng-chih
Hsu Teh-heng	Wu Yao-tsung
Chen Chi-yu	Hsiung Ke-wu
Chiang Nan-hsiang	

Assistant Secretary-General:
Yi Li-jung

THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT



**THE
CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**THE
CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL**

The Central People's Government Council represents the People's Republic of China in international affairs and assumes the leadership of the state apparatus at home.

The Central People's Government Council consists of the Chairman and six Vice-Chairmen of the Central People's Government and of 56 council members elected by the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, with a Secretary-General elected by and from among the members of the Central People's Government Council.

Chairman:
Mao Tse-tung

Vice-Chairmen:

Chu Teh	Li Chi-shen
Liu Shao-chi	Chang Lan
Soong Ching Ling	Kao Kang

Council Members:

Chen Yi	Chen Yun
Ho Lung	Kang Sheng
Li Li-san	Lin Feng
Lin Po-chu	Ma Hsu-lun
Yeh Chien-ying	Kuo Mo-jo
Ho Hsiang-ning	Chang Yun-yi
Lin Piao	Teng Hsiao-ping
Peng Teh-huai	Kao Chung-min
Liu Po-cheng	Shen Chun-ju
Wu Yu-chang	Shen Yen-ping
Hsu Hsiang-chien	Chen Shu-tung
Peng Chen	Seto Mee Tong
Po I-po	Huang Yen-pei
Nieh Jung-chen	Tsai Ting-kai
Chou En-lai	Hsi Chung-hsun
Tung Pi-wu	Peng Tse-min
Saifudin	Chang Chih-chung
Jao Shu-shih	Fu Tso-yi
Tan Kah-kee	Li Chang-ta
Lo Jung-huan	Li Chu-chen
Teng Tse-hui	Chang Po-chun
Ulanfu	Cheng Chien
Hsu Teh-li	Chang Hsi-jo
Tsai Chang	Chen Ming-shu
Liu Ke-ping	Tan Ping-shan
Ma Yin-chu	Chang Nan-hsien

Liu Ya-tse Lung Yun
Chang Tung-sun

Secretary-General:
Lin Po-chu

Under the Central People's Government Council are the Government Administration Council, the People's Revolutionary Military Council, the Supreme People's Court, the People's Procurator-General's Office, and the State Planning Committee.

THE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
COUNCIL OF THE CENTRAL
PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

The Government Administration Council, which is accountable and responsible to the Central People's Government Council, is the highest executive body for state administration. At present it consists of a Premier, five Vice-Premiers, and 16 council members.

Premier:
Chou En-lai

Vice-Premiers:
Tung Pi-wu Huang Yen-pei
Chen Yun Teng Hsiao-ping
Kuo Mo-jo

Council Members:

Tan Ping-shan	Ma Hsu-lun
Hsieh Chueh-tsai	Chen Shao-hsien
Lo Jui-ching	Wang Kun-lun
Po I-po	Lo Lung-chi
Tseng Shan	Chang Nai-chi
Teng Tai-yuan	Shao Li-tse
Chang Po-chun	Huang Shao-hung
Li Li-san	Li Fu-chun

Secretary-General:

Li Wei-han

Under the Government Administration Council there are at present four committees, 28 ministries, five commissions, one administration, the Academia Sinica, and the People's Bank of China.

COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Committee of Political and Legal Affairs directs the work of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Justice, the Commission of Nationalities Affairs, and the Commission of Legislative Affairs.

At present it is composed of a chairman, five vice-chairmen, and 43 committee members.

Chairman:

Tung Pi-wu

Vice-Chairmen:

Peng Chen	Peng Tse-min
Chang Hsi-jo	Lo Jui-ching
Chen Shao-yu	

COMMITTEE OF FINANCIAL AND
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs directs the work of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Food, the Ministry for Geology, the Ministry of Heavy Industry, the First Ministry of Machine Building Industry, the Second Ministry of Machine Building Industry, the Ministry of Fuel Industry, the Ministry of Textile Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Building Construction, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Posts and Tele-Communications, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the Ministry of Labour, and the People's Bank of China.

In addition, the Committee has under its direct control a number of subsidiary bureaux.

At present the Committee consists of a chairman, seven vice-chairmen, and 47 committee members.

Chairman:
Chen Yun

Vice-Chairmen:

Po I-po	Tseng Shan
Ma Yin-chu	Chia To-fu
Teng Tse-hui	Yeh Chi-chuang
Li Fu-chun	

COMMITTEE OF CULTURAL AND
EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs directs the work of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Commission for Eliminating Illiteracy, the Academia Sinica, and the Publications Administration.

At present the Committee consists of a chairman, five vice-chairmen, and 48 committee members.

Chairman:

Kuo Mo-jo

Vice-Chairmen:

Ma Hsu-lun	Shen Yen-ping
Chen Po-ta	Hsi Chung-hsun
Lu Ting-yi	

COMMITTEE OF PEOPLE'S CONTROL

The Committee of People's Control is responsible for supervising the performance of duties by government institutions and public functionaries. At

present it consists of a chairman, three vice-chairmen, and 14 committee members.

Chairman:

Tan Ping-shan

Vice-Chairmen:

Liu Ching-fan

Chien Ying

Pan Chen-ya

THE MINISTRIES, COMMISSIONS, ETC.,
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT
ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Minister:

Hsieh Chueh-tsai

Vice-Ministers:

Wu Hsin-yu

Wang Tse-yi

Chen Chi-yuan

Wang Yi-fu

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has seven departments, two committees, and a general office.

Minister:

Chou En-lai

Vice-Ministers:

Wang Chia-hsiang

Chang Han-fu

Li Ke-nung

Wu Hsiu-chuan

GENERAL OFFICE

Director:

Wang Ping-nan

Deputy Directors:

Yen Pao-hang

Chou Chu-an

Lai Ya-li

DEPARTMENT OF SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Director:

Hsu Yi-hsin

Deputy Director:

Wen Ning

DEPARTMENT OF ASIAN AFFAIRS

Director:

Chen Chia-kang

Deputy Director:

Ho Ying

DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN EUROPEAN
AND AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Director:

Huan Hsiang

Deputy Director:

Chang Yueh

DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN AND
AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS

Director:

Ke Po-nien

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND CONFERENCES

Director:

Tung Yueh-chien

Deputy Director:

Kung Pu-sheng

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND RESEARCH

Director: Kung Peng *Deputy Director:*
Cheng Chih-ping

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL

Director: Chou Tung *Deputy Director:*
Wang Chieh

FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Chou En-lai *Deputy Chairman:*
Chiao Kuan-hua

TREATY COMMITTEE

Chairman:
Chang Han-fu

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY

Minister:
Lo Jui-ching
Vice-Ministers:
Hsu Tse-jung Chen Lung

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Minister:
Po I-po
Vice-Ministers:
Jung Tse-ho Fan Hsing-chih
Wang Shao-ao Wu Po
Chen Kuo-tung

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

Minister:

Yeh Chi-chuang

Vice-Ministers:

Li Che-jen	Kung Yuan
Lei Jen-min	Hsieh Hsueh-kung
Hsu Hsueh-han	Li Chiang

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Minister:

Tseng Shan

Vice-Ministers:

Yao Yi-lin	Wang Lui
Sha Chien-li	Wu Hsueh-chih
Wang Hsing-jang	

MINISTRY OF FOOD

Minister:

Chang Nai-chi

Vice-Ministers:

Chen Hsi-yun	Huang Ching-po
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MINISTRY FOR GEOLOGY

Minister:

Li Ssu-kuang

Vice-Ministers:

Ho Chang-kung	Sung Ying
Liu Chieh	

MINISTRY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Minister:

Chiang Kuang-nai

Vice-Ministers:

Chien Chih-kuang

Chang Chin-chiu

Chen Wei-chi

MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

Minister:

Huang Yen-pei

Vice-Ministers:

Yang Wei-yu

Wang Hsin-yuan

Kung Yin-ping

Kao Wen-hua

MINISTRY OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Minister:

Chen Cheng-jen

Vice-Ministers:

Wan Li

Sung Yu-ho

Chou Jung-hsin

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

Minister:

Teng Tai-yuan

Vice-Ministers:

Lu Cheng-tsao

Wang Shih-tai

Wu Ching-tien

Kuo Hung-tao

Shih Chih-jen

Chao Chien-min

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND
TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

Minister:

Chu Hsueh-fan

Vice-Ministers:

Wang Cheng

Wang Tse-kang

Fan Shih-jen

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Minister:

Chang Po-chun

Vice-Ministers:

Wang Shou-tao

Chi Fang

Li Yun-chang

Chang Tse

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Minister:

Li Shu-cheng

Vice-Ministers:

Liu Jui-lung

Chang Lin-chih

Wang Kuan-lan

Wu Chueh-ning

Yang Hsien-tung

MINISTRY OF FORESTRY

Minister:

Liang Hsi

Vice-Ministers:

Lo Yu-chuan

Li Fan-wu

MINISTRY OF WATER CONSERVANCY

Minister:

Fu Tso-yi

Vice-Ministers:

Li Pao-hua

Chien Cheng-ying

Chang Han-ying

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Minister:

Li Li-san

Vice-Ministers:

Shih Fu-liang

Mao Chi-hua

Liu Ya-hsiung

MINISTRY OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Minister:

Shen Yen-ping

Vice-Ministers:

Chou Yang

Ting Hsi-lin

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Minister:

Ma Hsu-lun

Vice-Ministers:

Yang Hsiu-feng

Tseng Chao-lun

Huang Sung-ling

Liu Kai-feng

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Minister:

Chang Hsi-jo

Vice-Ministers:

Wei Chueh Lin Li-ju
Tung Shun-tsai Liu Chih

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Minister:

Li Teh-chuan

Vice-Ministers:

Ho Cheng Hsu Yun-pei
Su Ching-kuan Wang Pin
Fu Lien-chang

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Minister:

Shih Liang

Vice-Ministers:

Wei Wen-po Li Mu-an

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL

Minister:

An Tse-wen

Vice-Ministers:

Hsing Hsi-ping Li Chu-li
Sun Chi-meng

COMMISSION OF NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS

Chairman:

Li Wei-han

Vice-Chairmen:

Ulanfu	Wang Feng
Liu Ke-ping	Liu Chun
Saifudin	Chang Chih-yi

COMMISSION OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

<i>Chairman:</i>	<i>Vice-Chairman:</i>
Chen Shao-yu	Hsu Teh-heng

COMMISSION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

<i>Chairman:</i>	<i>Vice-Chairman:</i>
Ho Lung	Tsai Ting-kai

COMMISSION OF OVERSEAS CHINESE
AFFAIRS

Chairman:
Ho Hsiang-ning

<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i>	
Li Jen-jen	Li Tieh-min
Liao Cheng-chih	Cuang Hsi-chuan

COMMISSION FOR ELIMINATING ILLITERACY

Chairman:
Chu Tu-nan

<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i>	
Li Chang	Chi Chien-hua
Lin Han-ta	

ACADEMIA SINICA

President:

Kuo Mo-jo

Vice-Presidents:

Chen Po-ta

Li Ssu-kuang

Chang Chia-fu

Tao Meng-ho

Chu Ke-chen

Wu Yu-hsun

PUBLICATIONS ADMINISTRATION

Director:

Hu Yu-chih

Deputy Directors:

Yeh Sheng-tao

Chou Chien-jen

Chen Ke-han

Sa Kung-liao

PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA

Managing Director:

Nan Han-chen

Assistant Managing Director:

Hu Ching-yun

PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY COUNCIL

The People's Revolutionary Military Council is the highest organ of military command of the state, exercising unified control over the People's Liberation Army and other people's armed forces throughout the country. At present it is composed of a chairman, seven vice-chairmen, and 19 council members.

Chairman:

Mao Tse-tung

Vice-Chairmen:

Chu Teh

Liu Shao-chi

Chou En-lai

Peng Teh-huai

Cheng Chien

Lin Piao

Kao Kang

Council Members:

Ho Lung

Liu Po-cheng

Chen Yi

Hsu Hsiang-chien

Yeh Chien-ying

Nieh Jung-chen

Su Yu

Chang Yun-yi

Teng Hsiao-ping

Li Hsien-nien

Jao Shu-shih	Fu Tso-yi
Teng Tse-hui	Tsai Ting-kai
Hsi Chung-hsun	Lung Yun
Lo Jui-ching	Liu Fei
Chang Chih-chung	

Chief of General Staff:
Hsu Hsiang-chien

Deputy Chiefs of General Staff:
Nieh Jung-chen Huang Ke-cheng
Su Yu Chang Tsung-hsun

*Commander-in-Chief of the
People's Liberation Army:*
Chu Teh

SUPREME PEOPLE'S COURT

The Supreme People's Court, the highest judicial body, is charged with the direction and supervision of the work of all judicial bodies of the country. At present it consists of a president, two vice-presidents, and 13 committee members.

President:

Shen Chun-ju

Vice-Presidents:

Wu Kai-chih

Chang Chih-jang

Committee Members:

Chen Shao-yu

Wang Huai-an

Chu Liang-tsai

Chen Chin-kun

Feng Wen-pin

Wu Yu-heng

Hsu Chih-chen

Min Kang-hou

Li Pei-chih

Sha Yen-kai

Fei Ching

Yu Chung-lo

Chia Chien

Secretary-General:

Min Kang-hou

PEOPLE'S PROCURATOR-GENERAL'S
OFFICE

The People's Procurator-General's Office is vested with the supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of the law by all government institutions and public functionaries as well as by nationals of the country. At present it consists of a procurator-general, two deputy procurators-general, and nine committee members.

Procurator-General:

Lo Jung-huan

Deputy Procurators-General:

Li Liu-ju

Lan Kung-wu

Committee Members:

Lo Jui-ching

Hsu Chien-kuo

Yang Chi-ching

Wang Chin-hsiang

Ho Hsiang-ning

Li Shih-ying

Chou Hsin-min

Feng Chi-ping

Chen Shao-min

Secretary-General:

Chou Hsin-min

STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE

The State Planning Committee was set up in November 1952, in order to strengthen the leadership in the planned construction of the country. At present the Committee consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and 15 committee members.

Chairman:
Kao Kang

Vice-Chairman:
Teng Tse-hui

Committee Members:

Chen Yun
Peng Teh-huai
Lin Piao
Teng Hsiao-ping
Jao Shu-shih
Po I-po
Peng Chen
Li Fu-chun

Hsi Chung-hsun
Huang Ke-cheng
Liu Lan-tao
Chang Hsi
An Chih-wen
Ma Hung
Hsueh Mu-chiao

GREATER AREAS

Under the present administrative system, the whole country is divided into six Greater Areas (30 provinces including Taiwan), namely, North, Northeast, Northwest, East, Central-South, and Southwest China. Besides, there are the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, Tibet, and 12 municipalities under the direct administration of the Central People's Government. For each Greater Area there is an Administrative Committee¹ which directs and supervises on behalf of the Central People's Government the work of the local governments under its jurisdiction.

1. North China Area

There are three provinces under its jurisdiction: Hopei, Shansi, Suiyuan.

¹The Administrative Committees were set up to replace the former Military and Administrative Committees in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Central People's Government on November 15, 1952 concerning the reorganization of the government organs in the Greater Areas.

The highest government body: The North China
Administrative Committee (located in Peking)

Chairman:
Liu Lan-tao

Vice-Chairmen:
Liu Hsiu-feng Li Chu-chen
Chang Su

2. Northeast China Area

There are six provinces under its jurisdiction:
Liaotung, Liaosi, Kirin, Sungkiang, Heilungkiang,
Jehol.

The highest government body: The Northeast
China Administrative Committee (located in Shen-
yang¹)

Chairman:
Kao Kang

Vice-Chairmen:
Lin Feng Li Cho-jan
Kao Chung-min Wang Chin-hsiang
Chang Ming-yuan Ku Cho-hsin

3. Northwest China Area

There are five provinces under its jurisdiction:
Shensi, Kansu, Ningsia, Chinghai, Sinkiang.

The highest government body: The Northwest
China Administrative Committee (located in Sian)

¹ Also known as Mukden.

Chairman:

Peng Teh-huai

Vice-Chairmen:

Hsi Chung-hsun
Chang Chih-chung
Ma Ming-fang
Yang Ming-hsuan

Saifudin
Ma Hung-pin
Huang Cheng-ching

4. East China Area

There are six provinces under its jurisdiction: Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Fukien, Taiwan.¹

The highest government body: The East China Administrative Committee (located in Shanghai)

Chairman:

Jao Shu-shih

Vice-Chairmen:

Tseng Shan
Su Yu
Ma Yin-chu
Tan Chen-lin

Chang Ting-cheng
Liu Ya-tse
Tan Kah-kee
Sheng Pi-hua

5. Central-South China Area

There are six provinces under its jurisdiction: Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Kwangsi.

¹ Not yet liberated at time of editing.

The highest government body: The Central-South China Administrative Committee (located in Wuhan)

Chairman:

Lin Piao

Vice-Chairmen:

Teng Tse-hui	Chang Nan-hsien
Yeh Chien-ying	Li Hsien-nien
Chang Yun-yi	Li Hsueh-feng
Cheng Chien	Chen Ming-shu

6. Southwest China Area

There are four provinces under its jurisdiction: Szechuan, Kweichow, Yunnan, Sikang.

The highest government body: The Southwest China Administrative Committee (located in Chungking)

Chairman:

Liu Po-cheng

Vice-Chairmen:

Ho Lung	Wang Wei-chou
Teng Hsiao-ping	Sung Jen-chiung
Hsiung Ke-wu	Lu Han
Lung Yun	Teng Hsi-hou
Liu Wen-hui	

7. Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

There are one administrative region and three Leagues under its jurisdiction: Eastern Administra-

tive Region, Chaowuta League, Chahar League, Silingol League.

The highest government body: The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional People's Government (located in Kweisui)

Chairman:
Ulanfu

Vice-Chairmen:
Yang Chih-lin Hafenga

8. Tibet

9. The 12 municipalities under the direct administration of the Central People's Government:

Peking, Tientsin (in North China Area)
Shenyang, Port Arthur-Dairen, Anshan, Fushun,
Penki (in Northeast China Area)
Sian (in Northwest China Area)
Shanghai (in East China Area)
Wuhan, Canton (in Central-South China Area)
Chungking (in Southwest China Area)

PEKING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

Immediately following the liberation of Peking on January 31, 1949, the Peking Municipal People's Government was formed. In August 1949 the First People's Representative Conference was held. It was attended by 332 delegates representing the Chinese Communist Party and the various other democratic parties; workers, peasants, and national capitalists; experts, professors, and students; and the youth and women.

The Second People's Representative Conference held in November 1949 elected the Municipal People's Government, a mayor, two vice-mayors and ten municipal council members. This new government fully assumed the function and form of a local democratic coalition government whose leadership is composed of representatives from different walks of life. Meanwhile, district people's representative conferences were convened which elected district people's governments. In this way, the representatives of the municipal and district conferences kept close contact with the more than 2,600,000 people

in Peking and exercised political power according to the will of the people.

The present municipal council was elected at the Fourth People's Representative Conference held in August 1952. It elected Peng Chen Mayor, and Chang Yu-yu and Wu Han Vice-Mayors, and 30 council members.

In the last four years the Peking Municipal People's Government has carried out a series of social reform and construction work. In April 1950 the agrarian reform was successfully completed on the outskirts of the city. One of the social evils, prostitution, which ruthlessly disgraced the women for centuries was abolished for ever when all the brothels in Peking were closed down in November 1949 at the order of the Municipal People's Government. As a result of the production emulation movement launched in 1951, the enthusiasm for production of the masses was greatly enhanced and in both agriculture and industry many advanced workers have made their appearance.

Sanitation of the city has been considerably improved. In 1949, within 91 days alone, 210,000 tons of garbage accumulated before the liberation were removed. Since liberation a length of 360 kilometres of sewerage has been repaired or constructed and all the lakes, rivers, and pools in the city area have been dredged.

The cultural and educational work has also made considerable progress. In 1952 the enrolment of

middle schools and primary schools increased 81 and 73 per cent respectively over 1949. In order to raise the cultural level of the labouring people, spare-time and short-term schools have been established for workers and peasants.

For handling the affairs concerning foreign residents, such as applications for entry or exit permits, the Peking Municipal People's Government has established a Foreign Affairs Department, which is headed by Ma Chen-wu, whose office is located at 2, Hsi Chang An Chieh (Tel. 3-6017).

POLITICAL PARTIES

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

The Communist Party of China is the party of the Chinese working class, having for its object the realization of Communism in China. Founded on July 1, 1921, the Party now has a membership of more than 6,000,000.

The Communist Party of China, with the support of the Soviet Union and the working class of various countries of the world, has led the Chinese people in liberating the whole of the mainland through a series of revolutionary wars—the First Revolutionary Civil War of 1924-27, the Second Revolutionary Civil War of 1927-36, the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression of 1937-45, and the Third Revolutionary Civil War of 1945-49, thus putting an end to the rule of imperialism and feudalism in China, and establishing a new state of People's Democratic Dictatorship—the People's Republic of China.

The Communist Party of China is the leading force of the People's Republic of China. Relying

on the assistance of its great ally, the Soviet Union, China carried out the tremendous work of rehabilitating its national economy in 1950-52, and embarked upon the First Five-Year Plan in 1953 for the development of the national economy.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Mao Tse-tung

Committee Members:

Mao Tse-tung	Liu Po-cheng
Liu Shao-chi	Cheng Wei-san
Chou En-lai	Chang Wen-tien
Chu Teh	Tsai Chang
Lin Tsu-han	Teng Hsiao-ping
Lin Piao	Lu Ting-yi
Tung Pi-wu	Tseng Shan
Chen Yun	Yeh Chien-ying
Hsu Hsiang-chien	Nieh Jung-chen
Kao Kang	Peng Teh-huai
Li Fu-chun	Teng Tse-hui
Jao Shu-shih	Wu Yu-chang
Li Li-san	Lin Feng
Lo Jung-huan	Teng Tai-yuan
Kang Sheng	Chang Ting-cheng
Peng Chen	Hsu Teh-li
Chang Yun-yi	Tan Chen-lin
Ho Lung	Li Hsien-nien
Chen Yi	Po I-po

Chen Shao-yu
Liao Cheng-chih
Wang Chia-hsiang

Chen Po-ta
Huang Ke-cheng

Alternate Members:

Wang Shou-tao
Teng Ying-chao
Chen Shao-min
Liu Hsiao
Tan Cheng
Cheng Tse-hua
Liu Chang-sheng
Su Yu
Wang Chen
Sung Jen-chiung
Chang Chi-chun
Yun Tse
Li Pao-hua
Wang Wei-chou

Wan Yi
Ku Ta-tsun
Tseng Ching-ping
Chen Yu
Ma Ming-fang
Lu Cheng-tsao
Lo Jui-ching
Chang Tsung-hsun
Chen Keng
Wang Tsung-wu
Hsi Chung-hsun
Hsiao Ching-kuang
Liu Lan-tao

THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG

The Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang was organized by democratic members of the Kuomintang who were opposed to Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship. Since 1945, the anti-Chiang Kai-shek democratic elements inside the Kuomintang formed a number of groups, including the Three People's Principles Comrades Association led by Tan Ping-shan and the Kuomintang Association for Promoting

Democracy led by Li Chi-shen. On January 1, 1948 these groups, together with other anti-Chiang Kai-shek democratic elements of the Kuomintang, organized the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang with Li Chi-shen as chairman, and Ho Hsiang-ning, Tan Ping-shan, and others as members of the Central Committee. The Committee issued its inaugural declaration and made known its working programme. It also announced that it adhered to the domestic and foreign policies adopted by the First National Congress of the Kuomintang in 1924 as its basic principles, and stood for the overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek's traitorous regime and the establishment of a coalition government.

In September 1949 the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the Three People's Principles Comrades Association, and the Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy, represented by Li Chi-shen, Ho Hsiang-ning, Tan Ping-shan, Tsai Ting-kai, and others, participated in the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Li Chi-shen was elected Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In November 1949 the Committee called a representative conference of the democratic groups of the Kuomintang in order to incorporate the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the Three People's Principles Comrades Association, the Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy, and other democratic elements of the Kuomintang into

the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. The conference passed resolutions on current political tasks and organizational questions and adopted its Constitution. It declared its acceptance of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and adopted the Common Programme of the CPPCC as its own programme. It called upon the democratic and patriotic elements who formerly were members of the Kuomintang to accept the political principles of New Democracy, to re-educate themselves ideologically and to take an active part in the cause of revolution and construction.

In November 1950 the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang held the Second Plenary Session of the Central Committee elected by the Second National Congress, at which the campaign to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea was set as the then central political task of the Committee and resolutions were passed on the development of the organization of the Committee.

In January 1953 the Committee held the enlarged Third Plenary Session which summed up the tasks of the Committee in the past two years. With regard to the nature of the Committee, the Session defined it as a component of the people's democratic united front led by the Chinese Communist Party. The mission of the Committee in the united front is chiefly to unite, educate, and re-educate the former Kuomintang members and those personages who have had historical connections with the Kuomintang. Moreover, the Session accepted the three great

tasks¹ of the country in 1953 as its current political tasks.

CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

The China Democratic League, which enrolls members principally from the petty-bourgeois intelligentsia, was founded in 1941. It was first known as the Alliance of Chinese Democratic Parties and Groups, and renamed the China Democratic League in 1944. The League is led by Chang Lan, Shen Chun-ju, and others.

During the period of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, the League advocated the policy of fighting against Japan, and for democracy and unity within China. Following the victory over Japan, the League advocated peace, democracy, solidarity, and unification, and fought against the reactionary rule and civil-war policy of the Kuomintang. As a result of the cruel persecution of the League by the reactionary Kuomintang government, two prominent members of the League, Li Kung-pu and Wen Yi-to, were murdered in July 1946 in Kunming. Under the pressure of the Kuomintang reactionary government, the League had to close down

¹That is, to further strengthen the Movement to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, to start the First Five-Year Plan, and to convene the All-China People's Congress.

its headquarters and suspend its activities in November 1947. In January 1948 the League re-established a leading body in Hongkong, resumed activities, and issued a declaration announcing its close co-operation with the Chinese Communist Party and its active support for the people's armed revolution.

In September 1949 the League, represented by Chang Lan, Shen Chun-ju, Chang Po-chun, Lo Lung-chi, Shih Liang, Hu Yu-chih, and others, participated in the First Plenary Session of the CPPCC in Peking. At this Session Chang Lan was elected Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In December 1949 the Central Committee of the League held its Fourth Plenary Session which declared its acceptance of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and its adoption of the Common Programme of the CPPCC as the programme of the League.

In December 1951 the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the League endorsed the definition of the nature and tasks of the League made by its conference for organizational and propaganda work, that is, the League is a New-Democratic political party in the nature of a class alliance with the petty-bourgeois intelligentsia as its main component, and set itself the task of uniting and educating the intelligentsia to struggle under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party for the realization of the New-Democratic revolution.

CHINA DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

The China Democratic National Construction Association, which enrolls members principally from the national industrialists and businessmen, and the intelligentsia connected with industrial and commercial circles, was founded in 1945. It adopted an attitude against the reactionary rule and civil-war policy of the Kuomintang.

In September 1949 the Association, represented by Huang Yen-pei, Chang Nai-chi, and others, participated in the First Plenary Session of the CPPCC. After the establishment of the Central People's Government, Huang Yen-pei was appointed Vice-Premier of the Government Administration Council.

In 1949 the Association, at its First National Conference, declared its acceptance of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and its adoption of the Common Programme of the CPPCC as the programme of the Association. At the same time it decided to enrol new members from employees in state-operated enterprises.

In January 1951 the Standing Committee of the Association adopted a resolution on the development of the organization of the Association and decided to broaden its influence among the traders and manufacturers.

In July 1952 the Association held in Peking its Second Enlarged Conference which framed the Con-

stitution of the Association and defined the task of the Association thenceforth as uniting the national bourgeoisie, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and according to the Common Programme, to re-educate themselves ideologically; and as representing the legitimate interests of the national bourgeoisie. It decided to recruit into its organization chiefly the industrial and commercial capitalists and their agents (especially the industrial capitalists and their agents) who play an important role in national economy and who support the Common Programme; and at the same time to recruit the representative small and middle traders and manufacturers, and a due number of the employees of the private enterprises, staff members of the economic and financial departments, and progressive intelligentsia.

The Association is led by Huang Yen-pei, Chang Nai-chi, Nan Han-chen, Li Chu-chen, Sheng Pi-hua, Shih Fu-liang, and others.

CHINA ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING DEMOCRACY

Founded in December 1945, the China Association for Promoting Democracy is composed mainly of cultural, educational, and publication workers, the overwhelming majority of whom are primary and middle school teachers. Its leaders include Ma Hsueh-lun, Wang Shao-ao, Hsu Kuang-ping, Chou Chien-jen,

and Lin Han-ta. Before 1949 it was one of the organizations that participated in the democratic movements. The Association was represented by Ma Hsu-lun and others at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in September 1949.

In April 1950 the Association held its First National Congress since China's liberation. The Congress adopted its Constitution and accepted the Common Programme of the CPPCC as the programme of the Association and the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

During the past three years and more, the Association has mobilized its members and the sectors of the people who have connection with it to join the various social reform movements in which they have elevated their political consciousness.

CHINESE PEASANTS AND WORKERS DEMOCRATIC PARTY

First known as the Chinese Revolutionary Party, it was founded under the leadership of Teng Yen-ta (who was murdered in 1931 by Chiang Kai-shek) in 1927 following the failure of the First Revolutionary Civil War. At that time it consisted chiefly of the petty-bourgeois elements inside the Kuomintang who were opposed to Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution. In 1930 it was renamed Provisional

Action Committee of the Kuomintang. From 1935 it was known as the Action Committee for Chinese National Liberation until 1947 when it adopted its present name.

In 1933 a number of the important members of the Party joined the Fukien People's Government founded by Li Chi-shen, Chen Ming-shu, and others. In 1935 the Party declared its support to the proposal made by the Communist Party of China on August 1 of that year for the establishment of an anti-Japanese national united front for the purpose of waging a common fight against Japan. In 1938 it made known its policy for realizing democracy and unity and for fighting against Japan. Later, it reiterated its stand for democracy and against the civil-war policy of the Kuomintang.

In September 1949 the Party, with Peng Tse-min and others as representatives, participated in the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Exercising the functions and powers of the National Congress, the Fifth National Conference of Cadres of the Party held in November 1950 declared its acceptance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China and adopted the Common Programme of the CPPCC as its own programme.

In November 1951 the Party held its Sixth National Conference of Cadres which adopted a new Constitution and reorganized the Party's leading bodies. The First Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Sixth Party Congress met in

December of the same year, which elected an Executive Bureau of the Central Committee, composed of 15 members.

Chang Po-chun and Peng Tse-min are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee respectively.

CHINA CHIH KUNG TANG

The China Chih Kung Tang came into being as a result of the reorganization of the "Chih Kung Tong" founded by the overseas Chinese in America. It made known in May 1947 its political platform which stood for China's internal peace and political democracy and against the Kuomintang dictatorial rule.

In September 1949 it was represented by Chen Chi-yu and others at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Its Fourth National Congress, held in Canton in April 1950 declared its acceptance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Common Programme of the CPPCC as the programme of the China Chih Kung Tang. At this Congress, Chen Chi-yu, Chen Yen-sheng, and 43 others were elected to the Central Committee.

The China Chih Kung Tang held its Fifth National Congress in Canton in November 1952, which elected Chen Chi-yu and 30 others to the Central Committee with Chen Chi-yu as Chairman.

CHIU SAN SOCIETY

Composed of intellectuals engaged in cultural and educational work, the Chiu San Society originated from discussion meetings held among university professors. When it was founded in 1944, the Society took as its name the Democracy and Science Society. In commemoration of the V-J Day, September 3, 1945, it adopted its present name, Chiu San Society, which literally means "September Third Society." The Society was officially inaugurated in May 1946. Prior to China's liberation, it was one of the organizations which participated in the democratic movements launched in the Kuomintang areas against U.S. imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek.

In September 1949 the Society, with Hsu Teh-heng and others as representatives, took part in the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The First National Conference of the Society was held in December 1950, which declared its acceptance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Common Programme of the CPPCC as its own programme, adopted the policy of consolidating and developing its organization, and resolved to enlist cultural, educational, and scientific workers.

In September 1952 the Society convened its Second Enlarged National Conference which amended the Constitution and elected a new Central Com-

mittee with Hsu Teh-heng and Liang Hsi as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE

The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League was founded in November 1947. Its aim is to rally the Taiwan people in their fight against U.S. imperialist aggression and the reactionary local rule of Chiang Kai-shek's clique and to co-operate with the whole Chinese people for the liberation of the island. It was represented by Hsieh Hsueh-hung and others at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in September 1949, and declared its acceptance of the Common Programme of the CPPCC as its own programme and the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The League is led by Hsieh Hsueh-hung.

CHINA NEW-DEMOCRATIC YOUTH LEAGUE

The China New-Democratic Youth League, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, is a mass organization of progressive youth who are determined to strive for the complete realization of New Democracy. Its mission is to educate the Chinese youth in Marxism-Leninism, and to unite the

broad masses of youth around the Chinese Communist Party to struggle, together with the people throughout the country, for safeguarding and building New China and for the complete liberation of mankind as a whole.

On January 1, 1949 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China announced a decision concerning the establishment of the China New-Democratic Youth League. From April 11 to 18 of the same year, the First Congress of the League was convened in Peking in which the Constitution and working programme of the League were adopted.

At the end of 1952, membership of the League reached 8,500,000. The League has become a powerful organization and a close helpmate of the Chinese Communist Party, playing as it does a very active role in the various spheres of work.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee is composed of nine members: Hu Yao-pang, Liao Cheng-chih, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Li Chang, Jung Kao-tang, Sung Yi-ping, Liu Tao-sheng, Lo Yi, and Hsu Shih-ping; and five alternate members: Ou Tang-liang, Kao Yang-wen, Yang Shu, Chang Tse, and Hu Ke-shih.

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS

ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Honorary Chairman:

Liu Shao-chi

Chairman:

Lai Jo-yu

Vice-Chairmen:

Liu Ning-I

Chu Hsueh-fan

Liu Chang-sheng

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, founded in 1925 at the Second All-China Congress of Labour, is the supreme leading organ of the Chinese trade unions.

Under the direct leadership of the party of the Chinese working class, the Chinese Communist Party, the contemporary Chinese working class movement has developed along a triumphant path. In the same year of the founding of the Federation, the Chinese workers called the historic anti-imperialist

strike of May 30. After Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution in 1927, the Federation was forced underground to conduct long-term, arduous struggles. On the eve of the nation-wide victory of the Chinese People's Liberation War, the Sixth All-China Congress of Labour held in Harbin in August 1948 formally re-established the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

In 1950 the Central People's Government promulgated the Trade Union Law which clearly defines the legal status and functions of the trade unions and affords legal protection for the basic interests of the working class.

By rallying the broad masses of workers around the Chinese Communist Party, the trade unions have constituted a link between the Party and the masses and at the same time the strong social pillar of the Chinese People's Democratic Dictatorship. Up to March 1953, the basic units of the Federation number 180,000 and its membership has increased from 7,290,000 in 1951 to 10,200,000. Over 90 per cent of the industrial workers have joined the trade unions. The trade unions of 23 industries have set up their national committees.

Since the birth of New China, the Chinese working class, under the leadership of the Federation, has conducted many mass campaigns such as the democratic reform of the enterprises, labour emulation, the campaign for creating new record, and has backed the Movement to Resist U.S. Aggression and

Aid Korea. In the latter half of 1952, a nation-wide patriotic movement for increasing production and practising economy was set on foot. In these movements, the workers developed their enthusiasm for production and their initiative to high degree; and as a result, they put forward over 980,000 rationalization proposals which greatly raised the labour productivity. Over 223,000 model workers have emerged in the movements.

Following the restoration and development of production, the material and cultural life of the workers has been markedly improved. Up to the end of 1952, the average wages of the workers and staff members throughout the country had increased by 60 to 120 per cent as compared with 1949. In 1952 alone, the state spent 2,860,000 million yuan on building living quarters for one million workers.

The Labour Insurance Regulations promulgated in 1951 and amended at the beginning of 1953 provides a preliminary solution to the workers' problems of childbirth, old age, sickness, death, injury, and disablement. Up to the end of 1952, over 3,800 enterprises were applying the Regulations, benefiting a total of more than 3,200,000 workers and staff members. In 1952 alone, the state spent 1,600,000 million yuan on labour insurance.

During the past few years, the trade unions have assisted the management in establishing 16,277 spare-time schools for cultural study and a number of spare-time technical schools for workers, with

nearly 3,100,000 workers attending. Some 124,500 workers have been promoted to posts of administrative and technical cadres at various levels. Of these, over 7,800 have become directors or deputy directors of factories.

The Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions held in May 2-11, 1953 summed up the achievements and experiences of China's trade unions during the past four years since the Sixth All-China Congress of Labour, and defined that the task of the trade unions in the period of planned national construction is, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, to unite and educate the workers and raise their political consciousness and sense of organization; to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, and unite with the people of all other strata to actively fulfil the national construction plan; and, on the basis of developing production, to improve the workers' material and cultural life step by step; and to strive for the early industrialization of the country and its transition to Socialism.

The Chinese working class takes as its great and important international task the cause of consolidating and developing the unity of the working people of all countries, and defending the lasting peace in the Far East and the whole world. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has established friendly relations with the working class of 50 countries including the Soviet Union, People's Democracies, and a number of capitalist, colonial, and dependent

countries. During the past four years, it has sent 45 delegations to take part in the trade union activities organized by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Liu Shao-chi, Honorary Chairman of the Federation, is one of the Vice-Chairmen and concurrently member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU. Liu Chang-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Federation, is a secretary and council member of the WFTU.

ALL-CHINA DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S FEDERATION

Honorary Chairmen:

Soong Ching Ling Ho Hsiang-ning

Chairman:

Tsai Chang

Vice-Chairmen:

Teng Ying-chao Shih Liang
Li Teh-chuan Chang Yun
Hsu Kuang-ping

The All-China Democratic Women's Federation was founded on April 3, 1949, in accordance with a resolution of the First All-China Women's Congress held in Peking a month earlier. The Federation is the highest leading body of the women's movement in China.

The Federation devotes itself to uniting the women of all strata and nationalities to take an active part in the construction work of the Motherland; safeguarding women's rights and children's welfare; enhancing the political consciousness and ability of women; securing equality between men and women; striving for the complete emancipation of women; and allying with all the peace-loving women throughout the world to struggle for world peace.

The Federation has set up its working committee in each of the six Greater Areas, with branches in all provinces, municipalities, and counties, and maintained extensive contact with the women in cities and villages through local women's representative conferences.

Besides, three democratic women's organizations of a nation-wide scope, namely, the China Women's Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union of China, are affiliated organizations of the Federation.

The Federation is a member of the Women's International Democratic Federation. Soong Ching Ling, Honorary Chairman of the Federation, was awarded the 1951 International Stalin Peace Prize and is a member of the World Peace Council and its Permanent Committee. Ho Hsiang-ning, Honorary Chairman of the Federation, Tsai Chang and Teng Ying-chao, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the

Federation respectively, are executive members and council members of the WIDF.

On April 15, 1953 the Federation convened the Second All-China Women's Congress in Peking, which summed up the achievements and experiences of the women's movement in China during the last four years since the First All-China Women's Congress, charted the policy and tasks of the future women's movement in China, revised the Constitution of the Federation, and elected 125 executive members and 28 alternate members in order to strengthen the leadership of the Federation.

ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

Chairman:

Liao Cheng-chih

Vice-Chairmen:

Chien Chun-jui Chien San-chiang
Hsieh Hsueh-hung Sha Chien-li

The All-China Federation of Democratic Youth was established by the First All-China Youth Congress in Peking in May 1949. It is a united front under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and with the China New-Democratic Youth League as its backbone, uniting the youth of all

democratic classes, nationalities, and religions in China. The Federation is affiliated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Through the convocation of youth congresses and conferences, the Federation seeks to encourage democratic life among the youth, and by means of various other activities it endeavours to unite, educate, and mobilize the youth for the task of building the people's democratic China.

Under the banner of the WFDY, the Federation keeps close contact with democratic youth organizations in other countries. It regularly acquaints them with the achievements of the Chinese youth movement and sends delegates to take part in the activities of the world peace movement so as to consolidate the unity and friendship between the youth of China and the peace-loving youth throughout the world in the cause of defending world peace.

At the Second Congress of the WFDY in 1949, Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Federation, was elected Vice-Chairman and council member of the WFDY, and Hsiao Hua and Chien San-chiang were elected council members.

Up to now, the Federation has a membership of over ten million, with 107 branches and preparatory committees in major cities and provinces. The Second All-China Youth Congress is scheduled to convene in Peking in June 1953 which will sum up its work in the past four years.

ALL-CHINA STUDENTS' FEDERATION

Chairman:

Tien Teh-min

Vice-Chairmen:

Sung Hsi-heng

Fang Kuang-yu

Kuan Jo-luan

Chen Chen-lei

Feng Yin-fu

Chang Wen-hao

Tung Hsueh-lung

Tuohutiali (Uighur)

The All-China Students' Federation was set up by the 14th All-China Students' Congress convened in Peking in March 1949. The task of the Federation is to unite the students throughout China, educate them to serve the people, master cultural and scientific knowledge, and build up a strong physique so as to become the defenders and builders of their Motherland, and, together with the people of the whole country, struggle for the complete realization of New Democracy in China. The Federation also pays attention to the improvement of students' welfare.

The Federation has a membership of over 3,290,000, including college and middle school students of all nationalities and religious beliefs in the country. Its basic organizations are the students' associations in the schools.

As a member of the International Union of Students, the All-China Students' Federation plays an active role in uniting the democratic youth all over the world to struggle for a lasting peace and

a people's democracy. At the Second Congress of World Students held in Prague in August 1950, China was re-elected to the vice-chairmanship of the IUS. Delegates of the Federation have been sent to take part in the IUS leadership. During the past four years, the Federation has participated, in the name of the Chinese students, in the many important meetings of the IUS and the various activities of world democratic youth.

In July 1951 the Federation called the 15th All-China Students' Congress in Peking. The Congress called upon all students in the country to unite more closely under the banner of patriotism and study hard and prepare themselves physically strong so as to march towards the goal set by Chairman Mao Tse-tung—the building of a New-Democratic society and the realization of Socialism and Communism in China.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE FOR WORLD PEACE

(Also known as the China Peace Committee)

Chairman:

Kuo Mo-jo

Vice-Chairmen:

Peng Chen

Chen Shu-tung

Secretaries-General:

Liu Ning-I

Liu Kuan-yi

The Chinese People's Committee for World Peace was founded on October 2, 1949, at a conference of representatives from the democratic parties and people's organizations of China. It has an Executive Committee of 158 members, among whom 31 are members of the Standing Committee. The China Peace Committee has now grown into a mass organization with 3,159 branches scattered all over the country. Its sub-branches have extended to all factories, villages, people's organizations, schools, and government offices throughout the country.

In 1950 and 1951 the Committee launched the nation-wide signature campaigns for the Stockholm Peace Appeal and the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact respectively. As a result, 223,739,545 people signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal, 344,053,057 signed the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact, and 339,903,092 voted against the rearming of Japan by the United States.

To safeguard peace in Asia and all over the world, the Committee has played a leading role in the Movement to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea.

Since its inception, the Committee has actively participated in the various international conferences and activities of the world peace movement. It also rendered positive assistance to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions held in Peking in 1952.

SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

Chairman:

Liu Shao-chi

Vice-Chairmen:

Soong Ching Ling

Wu Yu-chang

Shen Chun-ju

Li Chi-shen

Kuo Mo-jo

Chang Lan

Huang Yen-pei

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was founded in Peking on October 5, 1949. It is a mass organization whose aim is to further and consolidate the fraternal friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, and to develop the interflow of knowledge and experiences of the two great nations. According to statistical data available for January 1953, the Association has set up branches in every province, city, and county, with a total membership of more than 68,000,000.

The Association has achieved much in carrying out among the broad masses of all strata extensive work of publicity and education on Sino-Soviet friendship and on learning from the Soviet Union. The *Sino-Soviet Friendship*, a periodical published every ten days by the Association, has a circulation of more than 300,000 copies. By the end of September 1952, the Association and its branches had published 91 periodicals and 1,990 booklets, with a total circulation of over 14,600,000 copies, had given 35,518

cinema shows to a total audience of 37,700,000, and had arranged 29,769 photographic exhibitions visited by 81,400,000 people. In addition, they had opened evening Russian language schools and arranged Russian lessons over the radio, which prove to be of great help to spare-time students.

In October 1949 the Soviet Delegation of Cultural, Art, and Scientific Workers headed by Fadeyev and Simonov came to China at the Association's invitation to attend the ceremony of the founding of New China and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. In 1950 the Association invited a number of famous Soviet scholars, such as Yudin, Chesnokov, Askerov, Noozhdin, Kiselev, Boldyrev, and Makarova to China who made lecture tours of the country.

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Month beginning November 7, 1952 under the Association's auspices was an occasion for publicizing Sino-Soviet friendship on a scale never witnessed before and involved the greatest majority of the population in this country. Lectures, forums, and exhibitions were arranged in various places, simultaneously with the Soviet Film Month during which Soviet films were screened in more than 70 of China's large and medium-sized cities and by the many film projection teams organized by the Association. At the invitation of the Association, the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the U.S.S.R. sent the Soviet Delegations of Cultural Workers, of Artists, and of Cinema Workers, and the Soviet Army Red Flag Song and Dance Ensemble to China to take part in the Friendship Month activities.

The Association, on the other hand, keeps the Soviet people informed about the struggle and construction of the Chinese people by supplying them with relevant books, periodicals, pictures, musical records, etc. At the same time, it has established contact with the organizations of fraternal countries which aim at promoting friendship with the Soviet Union, and exchanges books, periodicals, and experiences with them.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Honorary President:

Chou En-lai

President:

Chang Hsi-jo

Vice-Presidents:

Chou Keng-sheng

Chien Tuan-sheng

Chen Han-seng

Chiao Kuan-hua

Hu Yu-chih

The Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs was established on December 15, 1949, as a people's organization for academic research. Its aim is to apply scientific method to the study of the theory and practice of diplomacy and the study of international problems, popularize international knowledge, and make suggestions on foreign affairs to the Central People's Government in order to help it carry

out the New-Democratic foreign policy of China. The main work of the Institute is to conduct research work and make reports on special topics, to call discussion meetings, and to edit the *People's Library of Foreign Affairs* for the purpose of giving systematic analyses of and reports on international problems. The Institute publishes a monthly, *Translated Articles on International Questions*.

The Institute has 264 members mainly resident in Peking and Shanghai. A general membership meeting is held once a year.

ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF
LITERARY AND ART
CIRCLES

Chairman:
Kuo Mo-jo

Vice-Chairmen:
Mao Tun Chou Yang

The All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles was founded on July 19, 1949, with the object of uniting all patriotic and democratic literary and art workers of China together with all the Chinese people to struggle for the total elimination of the vestige of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism and for the development of China's New-Democratic popular literature and art.

In 1950 the Federation helped to establish literary and art organizations in various Greater Areas, provinces, and cities throughout China. As a result of the convening of congresses of literary and art workers and the establishment of branches of the Federation in various places, unity in basic policy of literature and art was achieved. It was affirmed that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's policy in the realms of literature and art be adopted as a guide for all literary and art workers. A united front in literary and art work was established; literary criticism and the popularization of literature and art and a popular literary and art movement were promoted; and the development of the literature and art of national minorities was encouraged.

The chief tasks of the Federation are to organize the writers to take part in practical struggles, to do creative work, study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's teachings, develop criticism and self-criticism in relation to literature and art, direct the literary and art activities of the masses, and strengthen the cultural ties between the Chinese people and those of the rest of the world.

Affiliated with the Federation are: All-China Association of Literary Workers, All-China Association of Music Workers, All-China Association of Fine Arts Workers, All-China Association of Dramatic Workers, All-China Association of Dance Workers, the Preparatory Committee of the All-China Association for the Improvement of Folk-Songs, Songs, and Minstrel Ballads, and all the federations

of literary and art circles of the various Greater Areas, provinces, and cities.

The organ of the Federation is the *Literary Magazine* which is chiefly devoted to literary and art theory and criticism. The organ of the All-China Association of Literary Workers is *People's Literature*, a magazine of selected creative literary works.

Since October 1950, when the Chinese People's Volunteers entered the fight against U.S. imperialism in Korea, the Federation has carried out large-scale propaganda work among the people through its various constituent bodies. It has also organized writers, musicians, and painters to go to the Korean front where they may prepare themselves for creative work by learning from reality.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, it has established an Institute of Literary Research with the aim of training young writers.

RED CROSS SOCIETY OF CHINA

President:

Li Teh-chuan

Vice-Presidents:

Peng Tse-min

Hsiung Chin-ting

Lieu Oong-sung

Woo Lan-sung

The Red Cross was first organized in China in 1904, when the Shanghai Chapter of the International Red Cross was set up. In 1907, during the Manchu

dynasty, its name was changed into the Great Ching Red Cross Society. In 1911 it became the Red Cross Society of China and was admitted to membership in the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1912.

All through its early history and under the Kuomintang, the Red Cross was controlled by feudal warlords, corrupt politicians, landlords, and other members of the ruling cliques. It was not until after liberation that it began to function as a genuine people's organization.

In March 1950 the Society applied to the Ministry of Public Health for help in reorganization. A new 20-member Board was set up with Li Teh-chuan, Minister of Public Health as President. Other members were drawn from government, business and trade union circles, women's organizations, and cultural and medical groups. The Red Cross was re-defined as an organization dedicated to serving the people, helping the government to wipe out the harm done by war, and acting as a relief agency. It was stipulated that the chapters should be reorganized and the old members trained to work in the new spirit. It was also stated that the Red Cross should assist the Ministry of Public Health and the People's Relief Administration of China to mobilize mass strength to develop and carry out medical, health, and relief work.

Since its reorganization, the Society has extended health service to the people in many respects: the setting up of many maternity and infant health

centres, nurseries, and hospitals in cities; the training of midwives; the initiation of first-aid training and the establishment of first-aid stations in factories, schools, and villages; and the organization of medical corps for workers on the Huai River projects and other great construction sites in China, and for service in the areas of national minorities, and to help them train their own medical personnel. Other achievements include the dispatch of international medical corps to render service to the people's armed forces as well as the prisoners of war in Korea, and to combat the germ warfare waged by the U.S. government. In 1952 it raised donations for the relief of famine victims in India and, in conjunction with four other people's organizations, raised relief funds for the flood victims of Britain, the Netherlands, and Belgium at the beginning of 1953.

The Red Cross Society of China is a member of the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies and has played an active part in the meetings of the League Board of Governors and its Executive Committee. Representatives of China's Red Cross also attended the 18th International Red Cross Conference held in Canada in July-August 1952.

CHINA WELFARE INSTITUTE

Chairman:
Soong Ching Ling

The China Welfare Institute was founded in 1938 by Soong Ching Ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen). Its

main objectives have always been to work for international co-operation and world peace and to promote health, social welfare, and cultural advance for the Chinese people.

During the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, the Institute, then known as the China Defence League, acted as the channel of support from all over the world to the International Peace Hospitals and the Bethune Medical College which were set up in the resistance bases behind the Japanese lines. These institutions have now become an important part of the health service of New China.

The Institute assisted the work carried on by Dr. Norman Bethune, famous Canadian surgeon, and Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis of India, who became martyrs to the cause of the Chinese people and whose names remain for ever as symbols of international friendship.

At present the Institute is carrying on the following projects: International Peace Maternity and Child Health Hospital, nurseries for workers' children, Children's Palace, Children's Theatre, and *Children's Epoch*, which is a popular fortnightly for primary school pupils.

In January 1952 the Institute launched a new venture in international friendship, the English bi-monthly magazine *China Reconstructs*. This magazine chronicles the life of the Chinese people in authoritative articles, interesting features, vivid photographs, drawings, and charts. Its editorial

board and contributors include internationally-known experts in the fields of economics, education, the arts and sciences, public health, and social welfare, as well as noted authors and journalists.

CHINA COMMITTEE FOR THE
PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE

Chairman:
Nan Han-chen

Secretary-General:
Chi Chao-ting

The China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade was founded in Peking on May 4, 1952, shortly after the First International Economic Conference in Moscow. It is composed of 17 members of high standing, such as Nan Han-chen, Managing Director of the People's Bank of China; Chi Chao-ting, Assistant Managing Director of the Bank of China; Ma Yin-chu, noted economist and President of the Peking University; Liu Ning-I, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; and others. The Committee has as its objective the implementation of the various resolutions of the Moscow International Economic Conference and the promotion of China's foreign trade.

Since its inception, the Committee has established connections with its counterparts in nine coun-

tries, including Britain and France, and with the firms and enterprises of 36 countries; provided facilities for the trade delegations from Japan, Ceylon, Belgium, Egypt, etc.; and assisted in the trade negotiations of Chinese trading organizations with foreign trade representatives.

The Committee sponsored the Chinese exhibition in the International Fairs held in Plovdiv (Bulgaria) and Leipzig, drawing a total of more than 975,000 visitors. The Chinese Industrial Exhibition held in the People's Republic of Mongolia in October 1952 was also crowned with success. In April 1953 the Committee, in co-operation with the Commission of the German Democratic Republic for the Promotion of World Trade, held the Industrial Exhibition of the German Democratic Republic in Peking. At present the Committee is arranging for more economic exhibitions on China to be opened in Moscow, Stockholm, Djakarta, and Leipzig.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES
IN PEKING

<i>Name of University or College</i>	<i>President</i>
China People's University	Wu Yu-chang
Peking University	Ma Yin-chu
Tsing Hua University	Chiang Nan-hsiang
Peking Normal University	Chen Yuan
Peking University of Agriculture	Sun Hsiao-tsun
Central Institute for Nationalities	Ulanfu
Peking Institute of Politics and Law	Chien Tuan-sheng
Central Institute of Finance and Economics	Chen Tai-sun (<i>Vice-President</i>)
Peking Institute of Foreign Trade	Li Chiu-yeh
Peking College of Industry	Wei Sze-wen (<i>acting</i>)
Peking Institute of Iron and Steel Technology	Wei Ching-chang (<i>Vice-President</i>)
Peking Institute of Petroleum Engineering	
Peking Institute of Aeronautics	Yang Tai-fu (<i>Vice-President</i>)

Peking Institute of Geology Liu Hsing
China Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Chen Yu
Peking Railway Institute Li Hsin-po
(Vice-President)

Peking Institute of Mechanized Agriculture
Hsu Chueh-fei
Peking Institute of Forestry Li Hsiang-fu
Central Institute of Fine Arts Hsu Pei-hung
Central Theatrical Institute Ouyang Yu-chien
Peking Russian Language School Shih Cheh
Foreign Languages School Liu Chung-yung
China Union Medical College Li Tsung-en
Peking Medical College Hu Chuan-kuei

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PERIODICALS
PUBLISHED IN PEKING

Daily News Release: A daily bulletin (except Sunday) in English published by the Hsinhua News Agency, covering news about New China.

People's China: A fortnightly magazine issued in Russian, English, and Japanese editions, containing articles, features, and pictures which deal with a wide range of subjects about people's China.

El Popola Cinio: A monthly magazine in Esperanto covering life in New China.

China Reconstructs: An illustrated bi-monthly magazine in English, devoted to economic, social, and cultural progress in China, published by the China Welfare Institute.

China Pictorial: A monthly issued in Russian, English, and Indonesian editions, showing New China in pictures.

Chinese Literature: A quarterly in English devoted to the translation of contemporary Chinese literary writings.

RADIO PEKING

Programme for Overseas Listeners

As of May 1, 1953

Programme in	Peking Time	G. M. T.	Frequencies (KC/S)
Japanese	05:00—05:30	21:00—21:30	640, 6100, 10260, 11690
Japanese at Dictation Speed	05:30—06:00	21:30—22:00	640, 6100, 10260, 11690
Korean	06:00—06:30	22:00—22:30	640, 6100
Cantonese Dialect	06:30—06:45	22:30—22:45	700, 11690, 15060
Ke-Chia Dialect	06:45—07:00	22:45—23:00	700, 11690, 15060
Indonesian	07:00—07:30	23:00—23:30	700, 11690, 15060
Viet-Nameese	07:30—08:00	23:30—00:00	700, 11690, 15060
Thai	08:00—08:30	00:00—00:30	700, 11690, 15060
Chaochow Dialect	08:30—08:45	00:30—00:45	700, 11690, 15060
Amoy Dialect	08:45—09:00	00:45—01:00	700, 11690, 15060
Burmese	09:00—09:30	01:00—01:30	700, 11690, 15060
English	11:00—11:30	03:00—03:30	13625, 15060
Korean	16:00—16:30	08:00—08:30	640, 6100, 10260
English	17:00—17:30	09:00—09:30	640, 700, 6100, 7500, 9040, 10260, 11690, 15060, 15170
Ke-Chia Dialect	17:30—18:00	09:30—10:00	700, 11690, 15060
Amoy Dialect	18:00—18:30	10:00—10:30	700, 11690, 15060
Indonesian	18:30—19:00	10:30—11:00	700, 11690, 15060
Japanese	19:00—19:30	11:00—11:30	6100, 11690, 15060
Cantonese Dialect	19:30—20:00	11:30—12:00	700, 11690, 15060
Viet-Nameese	20:00—20:30	12:00—12:30	700, 11690, 15060
Standard Chinese	20:30—21:00	12:30—13:00	640, 700, 6100, 7500, 9040, 10260, 11690, 15060, 15170
English	21:30—22:00	13:30—14:00	700, 11690, 15060
Thai	22:00—22:30	14:00—14:30	700, 11690, 15060
Burmese	22:30—23:00	14:30—15:00	700, 11690, 15060
Chaochow Dialect	23:00—23:30	15:00—15:30	700, 11690, 15060

Acta Scientia Sinica: An academic quarterly in Russian, English, French, and German, with articles of comprehensive nature, published by the Academia Sinica.

Chinese Medical Journal: A bi-monthly journal in English published by the Chinese Medical Association.

DIPLOMATIC LIST

*(In the order of the dates of establishing
diplomatic relations with the People's
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 } 5-4913

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 } 5-0320

His Excellency Yanko Keryakov Petkov,
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REPUBLIC

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His Excellency Iacob Cotzoveanu,
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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

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3-4431 3-2126

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Chief of the Diplomatic Mission

EMBASSY OF THE DEMOCRATIC
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EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

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His Excellency N. Raghavan,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

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Pei Shuai Fu Yuan,
Tung Cheng
His Excellency T. Hugo Wistrand,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

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His Excellency Alex Moersch,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF BURMA

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His Excellency U Hla Maung,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

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INDONESIA

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Mr. Izak Mahdi, Counsellor,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

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CONFEDERATION

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*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
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Hatamen Ta Chieh
His Excellency Major-General N. A. M. Raza,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

A CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF
IMPORTANT EVENTS

(September 1949--May 1953)

1949

September 21

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is held in Peking on September 21-30. It proclaims the establishment of the People's Republic of China; adopts the Organic Law of the CPPCC, the Organic Law of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, and the Common Programme of the CPPCC; elects the Central People's Government Council, with Mao Tse-tung as Chairman, and the First National Committee of the CPPCC; proclaims Peking as the capital of the country; and adopts the national anthem and the national flag.

October 1

The Central People's Government Council holds its first meeting. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the

Central People's Government, Chu Teh, Liu Shao-chi, Soong Ching Ling, Li Chi-shen, Chang Lan, and Kao Kang, Vice-Chairmen of the Central People's Government, and other members of the Central People's Government Council assume office. The Central People's Government is thus established.

The Central People's Government Council elects Lin Po-chu Secretary-General of the Council; appoints Chou En-lai as Premier of the Government Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mao Tse-tung as Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Military Council, Chu Teh as Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), Shen Chun-ju as President of the Supreme People's Court, and Lo Jung-huan as Procurator-General. It accepts the Common Programme of the CPPCC as the basic policy of the Central People's Government; announces to the governments of foreign countries that the Central People's Government is the sole legal government of China and expresses its desire to establish diplomatic relations with them on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty.

Nation-wide celebrations of the founding of the People's Republic of China. In Peking, Chairman Mao Tse-tung proclaims the establishment of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

October 2

The Government of the U.S.S.R. notifies the Central People's Government of its decision to establish diplomatic relations with China. The Soviet Union is the first nation to recognize the People's Republic of China.

October 3

The U.S.S.R. establishes diplomatic relations with China.

October 4

Bulgaria establishes diplomatic relations with China.

October 5

Rumania establishes diplomatic relations with China.

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association is established in Peking.

October 6

Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea establish diplomatic relations with China.

October 7

Poland establishes diplomatic relations with China.

October 9

The First National Committee of the CPPCC holds its First Session, which elects its Chairman and Vice-Chairmen and the members of its Standing Committee, the Chairman being Mao Tse-tung.

October 13

The Central Committee of the China New-Democratic Youth League adopts a resolution concerning the formation of the Young Pioneers of China.

October 16

The People's Republic of Mongolia establishes diplomatic relations with China.

October 19

The Central People's Government Council appoints the Vice-Premiers and members of the Government Administration Council and of its various committees, and persons in charge of ministries, commissions, and administrations, as well as the president of the Academia Sinica, and Managing-Director of the People's Bank of China, and the Vice-Chairmen, members, Chief of General Staff, and Deputy Chief of General Staff of the People's Revolutionary Military Council, etc.

October 27

The German Democratic Republic establishes diplomatic relations with China.

November 15

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai cables the United Nations, repudiating the claim of the so-called delegation of the Kuomintang government to represent China at the UN.

November 16

The Trade Union Conference of the Asian and Australasian Countries, sponsored by the Executive

Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions, is held in Peking on November 16-December 1. It adopts a resolution for the establishment of the WFTU Liaison Bureau for Asia.

November 23

Albania establishes diplomatic relations with China.

December 2

The Central People's Government Council passes the state budget for 1950; the organizational rules of the people's representative conferences in provinces, municipalities, and counties; and names October 1 as the National Day of the Chinese People's Republic.

December 10

The Asian Women's Conference is held in Peking on December 10-16.

December 16

Chairman Mao Tse-tung arrives in Moscow and is received on the same day by Stalin.

1950

January 6

The Government Administration Council adopts the organizational rules of the people's governments of provinces, municipalities, and counties.

Britain notifies China of its decision to establish diplomatic relations with China.

January 7

Ceylon and Norway notify China of their decision to establish diplomatic relations with China.

January 9

The Republic of Israel notifies China of its decision to establish diplomatic relations with China.

January 12

Afghanistan notifies China of its decision to establish diplomatic relations with China.

January 18

The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam establishes diplomatic relations with China.

January 20

Premier Chou En-lai arrives in Moscow to take part in the conference discussing relations between China and the Soviet Union.

February 14

Conclusion in Moscow of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen, and the Agreement on the Granting of Credit to the People's Republic of China.

February 17

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai leave the Soviet Union for China.

March 1

Conclusion of the Sino-Polish barter agreement in Peking.

June 16

Construction work on Chengtu-Chungking Railway begins.

June 25

Directed by the U.S. aggressors, troops of Syngman Rhee's puppet government of South Korea launch an all-out drive on the territory north of the 38th Parallel. The Korean People's Army (KPA) offers strong resistance, and rapidly passes over to the counter-offensive.

June 27

Truman, President of the United States, announces U.S. armed intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and the military occupation of Taiwan which is a part of China. On the same day the United States manipulates the UN voting machine to wage aggression against Korea. The scope of the Korean war is thus enlarged.

June 28

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, speaking at the meeting of the Central People's Government Council, strongly denounces U.S. aggression in Taiwan and Korea. He stresses the solidarity of the people of China and that of the whole world in the struggle against all U.S. provocations. On the same day Foreign Minister Chou En-lai calls on the Chinese people to fight for the liberation of Taiwan.

June 29

The Central People's Government promulgates the Trade Union Law.

June 30

The Central People's Government promulgates the Agrarian Reform Law.

July 6

In a message to the UN, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai denounces the resolution passed by the Security Council to carry out aggression against Korea.

July 14

The China Peace Committee calls on the people to take part in the "Oppose the U.S. Invasion of Korea and Taiwan" campaign.

August 20

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai cables the UN, declaring China's support for the proposal brought forward by the Soviet Union at the Security Council for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

August 24

In a cable addressed to the UN, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai demands that the Security Council punish the U.S. government for its armed invasion against Taiwan.

August 27

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai lodges a protest with Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State, against repeated intrusion and strafing by U.S. military aircraft over Northeast China, and cables the UN Security Council, demanding the punishment of the U.S. government for its aggressive action.

November 4

All democratic parties in China jointly declare their full support to the voluntary aid rendered by the Chinese people to Korea in resisting U.S. aggression.

November 25

The KPA and CPV launch a counter-offensive against the "all-out offensive" of the U.S. invading forces.

November 28

At a session of the UN Security Council, Wu Hsiu-chuan, special representative of the Chinese People's Republic, denounces U.S. armed invasion of Taiwan.

December 4

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai declares in a statement that the proposed Japanese peace treaty contained in the memorandum sent by the United States to the Soviet Union in October completely violates all international agreements with regard to the Allies' policy towards Japan.

December 28

The Government Administration Council orders control over U.S. property and the freezing of U.S. bank deposits in China. Regulations are also issued with regard to the cultural, educational, and charity organizations and religious bodies subsidized by the United States.

1951

January 17

In reply to R. U. Arbelaez, Chairman of the First Committee of the UN, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai proposes a 7-Nation Conference including China, the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States, France, India, and Egypt to discuss the speedy conclusion of the Korean War.

January 29

Conclusion of the Sino-Polish barter agreement for 1951 and agreements on payment, shipping, and the interchange of mails, parcels, and tele-communications.

February 13

The Government Administration Council announces the target of agricultural production for 1951: an increase of 7.1 per cent in grain production and 36.9 per cent in cotton production over 1950.

February 26

The Government Administration Council promulgates the Labour Insurance Regulations.

March 14

The China Peace Committee, in response to the call of the World Peace Council, calls on the people to sign in support of a Five-Power Peace Pact and to vote on the issue of rearming Japan. From April to July, 344,053,057 signatures are collected while 339,903,092 votes are cast against Japanese rearmament.

April 18

The Government Administration Council promulgates the Provisional Customs Law.

May 1

Over 186,430,000 people throughout the nation hold demonstrations in support of the Movement to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea and in opposition to the remilitarization of Japan.

May 21

Pakistan establishes diplomatic relations with China.

May 22

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai announces China's support for the Soviet Union's Note of May 9 to the United States concerning the proposal for an overall Japanese peace treaty, and denounces U.S. draft peace treaty with Japan.

May 23

Conclusion of the Agreement on the Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet between representatives of the Central People's Government and the Tibetan local government. Thus Tibet becomes reunited with the Motherland.

June 21

Conclusion of the Sino-Czechoslovak trade agreement for 1951 in Peking.

July 1

Nation-wide celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of China.

July 10

Korean armistice negotiations open at Kaesong.

September 2

Chairman Mao Tse-tung cables Stalin, celebrating the sixth anniversary of V-J Day.

September 18

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai denounces the joint U.S. and British draft Japanese peace treaty as a violation of international agreements and therefore unacceptable.

October 1

Celebration of the second anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

October 12

Publication of the first of the four volumes of *Mao Tse-tung's Selected Works*.

October 23

The First National Committee of the CPPCC holds its Third Session in Peking on October 23-November 1, and resolves to further the Movement to Resist U. S. Aggression and Aid Korea and calls for increasing production and practising economy.

November 6

The Red Cross Society of China protests against the bombing of a POW camp in northern Korea by a U.S. airplane on October 13, which caused eight casualties among U.S. and British prisoners of war.

1952

January 1

At the New Year celebration, Chairman Mao Tse-tung calls on the nation to fight corruption, waste, and bureaucracy.

January 9

The Northeast China People's Government decides to build a forest shelter-belt for a length of about 1,100 kilometres in the western part of Northeast China.

February 15

The Government Administration Council sets the agricultural target for 1952: an increase of 8 per cent over 1951 in grain production and 20 per cent in cotton production.

February 24

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai announces China's support to the protest of Korean Foreign Minister Bak Hun Yung against germ warfare waged in Korea by the U.S. government.

February 29

U.S. aggressors spread germ war to Northeast China.

March 8

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai protests against U.S. intrusion over Chinese territory and its germ warfare in Northeast China.

March 9

All democratic parties of China jointly protest against germ warfare conducted by the U.S. government.

March 13

U.S. government continues to wage germ warfare against Northeast China on March 13-21.

March 15

The Commission for Investigating the U.S. Crime of Bacteriological Warfare, headed by Li Teh-chuan, President of the Chinese Red Cross Society, is formed.

State trading departments in Shanghai announce cut in prices of over 10,000 commodities. Similar cuts are subsequently made in other parts of the country.

April 1

The Northeast China Group of the Commission for Investigating the U.S. Crime of Bacteriological Warfare makes public its report on the spreading of germ-laden insects and infected objects in Northeast China by U.S. aggressors.

April 2

The Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers publishes the Report on the Use of Bacteriological Weapons on Chinese Territory by the Armed Forces of the United States.

April 10

Publication of the second volume of *Mao Tse-tung's Selected Works*.

April 12

Conclusion of the Sino-Soviet trade protocol for 1952 in Moscow.

May 1

Over 500,000 people in Peking hold a parade in celebration of the International Labour Day. Among the guests attending the celebration are delegates from the WFTU, trade union delegations from the Soviet Union and 18 other countries; government delegations from Czechoslovakia, India, and Burma; and delegates from Australia, Brazil, and 12 other countries who attended the International Economic Conference in Moscow.

May 4

A meeting in commemoration of the anniversaries of the four cultural giants, Avicenna, Leonardo da Vinci, Victor Hugo, and Nikolai Gogol, sponsored by the China Peace Committee and six other organizations, is held in Peking.

May 5

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai protests against the U.S. announcement of the coming into effect of the illegal separate peace treaty with Japan.

May 26

A contract for exporting 100,000 tons of rice from China to India is signed in Peking.

June 1

Conclusion of the Sino-Japanese barter agreement in Peking, involving the exchange of commodities to the value of 30 million pounds sterling.

June 3

The preparatory meeting for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions opens in Peking, with 45 delegates from 19 countries attending. Proposals are made concerning the preparatory work of the forthcoming Conference. The meeting concludes on June 6.

June 20

Chingkiang flood diversion project on the Yangtse River in Hupeh Province is completed after 75 days of arduous labour of 300,000 workers, involving 7,800,000 cubic metres of earthwork, 117,000 cubic metres of concrete work, and the building of a 1,054-metre-long regulator, the biggest in this country.

June 27

The Government Administration Council promulgates a directive providing free medical service for all public functionaries.

July 1

The Chengtu-Chungking Railway is opened to traffic.

July 2

The construction work on the Chengtu-Tienshui Railway begins.

July 11

Conclusion of the Sino-Polish trade protocol for 1952 in Warsaw.

July 13

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai announces China's recognition of the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, and of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, and Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare of June 1925.

July 21

Conclusion of the Sino-Bulgarian trade agreement for the exchange of goods and payments for 1952 in Sofia.

Conclusion of the protocol extending and revising the Sino-Hungarian agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1951 in Budapest.

July 30

Conclusion of the Sino-Rumanian agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1952 in Bucharest.

August 2

The second year's work of the Huai River Harnessing Project, starting on December 8, 1951, is completed before the flood season, involving 187,000,000 cubic metres of earthwork and 55,000 cubic metres of concrete work.

August 4

Full agreement on the wording details of the draft Korean armistice agreement is virtually reached by the staff officers of both sides to the Korean armistice talks. Thus, complete agreement has been achieved on the entire Korean armistice talks except for the question of POW repatriation.

August 9

The Central People's Government promulgates the General Programme for the Implementation of Regional Autonomy for Nationalities of the People's Republic of China.

August 17

The Central People's Government Delegation headed by Chou En-lai arrives in Moscow. Stalin receives Chou En-lai on August 20.

August 31

The signing ceremony for the Report of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China takes place in Peking.

September 15

The joint communique on the recent Sino-Soviet negotiations in Moscow is made public concerning the transfer of the Chinese Changchun Railway to China and the extension of the term of joint use of the Chinese naval base of Port Arthur.

September 21

Conclusion in Moscow of the Sino-Soviet-Finnish agreement on the supply of commodities in 1952 valued at 34 million rubles.

September 28

The Government Delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Prime Minister Y. Tsedenbal, arrives in Peking.

September 29

The Tienshui-Lanchow Railway is opened to traffic.

October 1

The third anniversary of the People's Republic of China is enthusiastically celebrated throughout the country.

October 2

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions is held in Peking on October 2-12, attended by 367 delegates and 37 observers from 37 countries. It passes the Appeal to the Peoples of the World, the Address to the United Nations, resolutions on the Korean question and the Japanese question, and seven other resolutions.

October 4

Conclusion of the Sino-Mongolian Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation in Peking.

October 13

Conclusion in Peking of a trade contract for selling 50,000 tons of Chinese rice to India.

October 17

The inauguration ceremony of the Tangku New Harbour Project held on the completion of its first period work.

October 23

Conclusion of the Sino-Chilean trade agreement in Peking.

November 6

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association announces the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month to be observed throughout China beginning November 7.

November 15

The Central People's Government Council passes a resolution concerning the establishment of administrative committees for the Greater Areas, the readjustment of the existing boundaries of some provinces, and the abolition of sub-provinces.

November 20

The Kangting-Changtu section of the Sikang-Tibet Highway is opened to traffic.

December 1

In reply to questions put forward by the Hsin-hua News Agency reporter, the spokesman of the Central People's Government expresses China's readiness to help the Japanese nationals in China return to their homeland.

December 18

Conclusion of the Sino-Ceylonese Five-Year Rubber and Rice Trade Agreement in Peking, whereupon China shall sell rice to Ceylon in exchange for rubber.

1953

January 1

The Peking *People's Daily* editorially announces the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan of national

construction and calls upon the people throughout the country to fulfil and overfulfil the production target for 1953.

January 2

The Government Administration Council adopts the revised Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China, which enlarges the scope of benefits accorded the workers.

January 9

Conclusion of the Sino-Rumanian Technical-Scientific Co-operation Agreement in Peking.

January 13

The Central People's Government Council adopts the Resolution on the Convening of the All-China People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses at All Levels.

Stalin receives Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, and Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee.

January 26

The 1953 Executive Plan for the Sino-Polish Cultural Co-operation Agreement signed in Warsaw.

February 9

The 1953 Executive Plan for the Sino-German Cultural Co-operation Agreement signed in Berlin.

February 12

The Central People's Government Council adopts the state budget for 1953.

February 22

The delegation of the Central People's Government, headed by Premier Chou En-lai, visits the Soviet troops garrisoning the Port Arthur-Dairen Area.

March 1

The Central People's Government promulgates the Election Law of the People's Republic of China for the All-China People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses at All Levels.

March 6

The Central People's Government orders the flying at half-mast of the national flags throughout China for three days in mourning the death of Stalin.

March 7

The delegation of the People's Republic of China, headed by Premier Chou En-lai, leaves Peking for Moscow to attend the funeral of Stalin.

March 9

Memorial meetings for Stalin are held all over the country. In Peking over 600,000 people attend the memorial ceremony.

March 15

Chairman Mao Tse-tung sends a message of condolences to the Presidium of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic over the death of President Gottwald.

March 20

In accordance with the agreement concluded between the delegation of the Chinese Red Cross Society and the delegation jointly organized by the Japanese Red Cross Society and two other Japanese institutions, the Japanese nationals in China who desire to return to Japan begin leaving China in groups.

March 21

Conclusion of the Sino-Soviet trade protocols for 1953 in Moscow.

March 28

Marshal Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai send a joint reply to Mark W. Clark, expressing agreement to Clark's proposal for the exchange of sick and injured prisoners of war during the period of hostilities and proposing that the Korean armistice negotiations be resumed immediately.

March 30

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai puts forward new proposals concerning the repatriation of prisoners of war in Korea.

Conclusion of the Sino-Hungarian Barter and Payment Agreement for 1953 in Peking.

April 10

Publication of the third volume of *Mao Tse-tung's Selected Works*.

April 11

The agreement for the repatriation of sick and injured captured personnel in Korea is concluded at Panmunjom.

April 15

The Second All-China Women's Congress opens in Peking.

April 26

The plenary session of the delegations of both sides to the Korean armistice negotiations is resumed. Our side puts forward concrete proposal for implementation with regard to the settlement of the entire question of the POW repatriation.

April 28

In reply to the International Committee of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai expresses support for its proposal to conclude a Five-Power Peace Pact.

April 30

Conclusion of the Sino-German Goods Exchange and Payment Agreement for 1953 in Peking.

May 2

The Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions opens in Peking, with 813 delegates attending. It defines the tasks of China's working class in the new stage of planned construction of the nation and amends the Constitution of Trade Unions of the People's Republic of China. The Congress concludes on May 11.

May 7

Conclusion of the Sino-Czechoslovak Goods Exchange and Payment Agreement for 1953 in Peking.

Conclusion of the Sino-Czechoslovak radio agreement in Prague.

May 11

The China Islamic Association is established in Peking.

May 19

The China Hui¹ Cultural Association is established in Peking.

Exchange of Notes on the implementation plan of Sino-Hungarian Cultural Co-operation for 1953 in Peking.

May 22

Exchange of Notes on the implementation plan of Sino-Bulgarian Cultural Co-operation for 1953 in Peking.

May 23

The French Trade Delegation headed by De Plas arrives in Peking.

May 25

Conclusion of the Sino-Polish trade agreement for goods turnover and payment in Peking.

¹ One of the nationalities of Moslem faith in China.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

- Jan. 1* New Year's Day.
Feb. Chinese Spring Festival¹.
May 1 International Labour Day.
Oct. 1, 2 Inauguration of the People's Republic of China; October 1, 1949.

IMPORTANT MEMORIAL DAYS

- Jan. 28* Japanese invasion of Shanghai, 1932.
Feb. 7 Warlords' massacre of railway workers in Hankow, 1923.
Mar. 12 Anniversary of the death of Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925).
May 4 Youth Day. The May Fourth Movement which marked the beginning of the Chi-

¹This festival (the first day of the first moon of the lunar calendar) usually falls in February and is a three-day national holiday.

- nese New-Democratic revolution was initiated by Chinese youth in 1919.
- May 30* British imperialists' massacre of Chinese people in Shanghai, 1925.
- July 1* Foundation of the Communist Party of China, 1921.
- July 7* Anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, 1937.
- Aug. 1* Formation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, 1927.
- Sept. 3* Victory of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, 1945.
- Sept. 18* Japanese invasion of Northeast China, 1931.
- Oct. 10* Wuchang Uprising, which overthrew the Manchu regime in 1911.
- Oct. 19* Anniversary of the death of Lu Hsun,¹ 1936.
- Dec. 9* Peking students' demonstration against Japanese aggression, 1935.

¹Lu Hsun was a very popular and respected writer and thinker who made outstanding contributions to the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal cultural movement in modern China.