

# CHINA

PICTORIAL

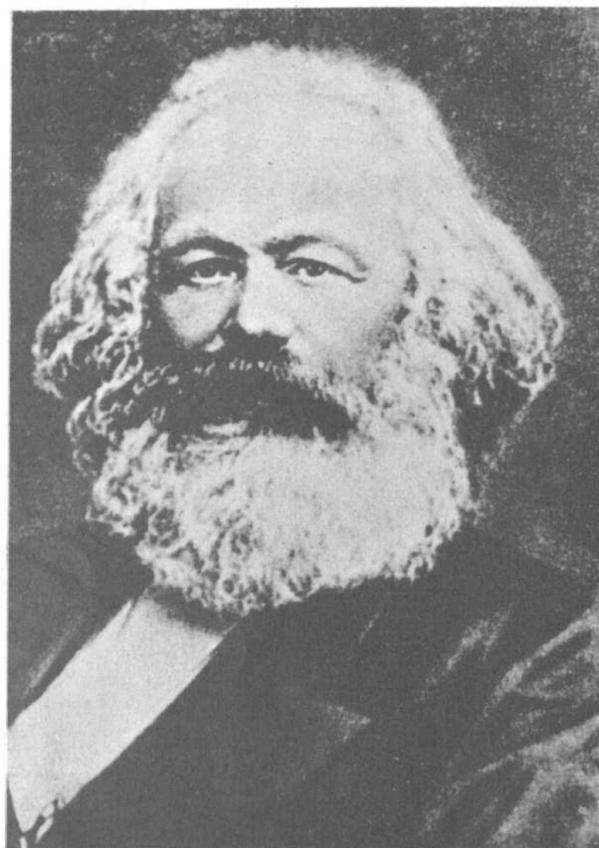


THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

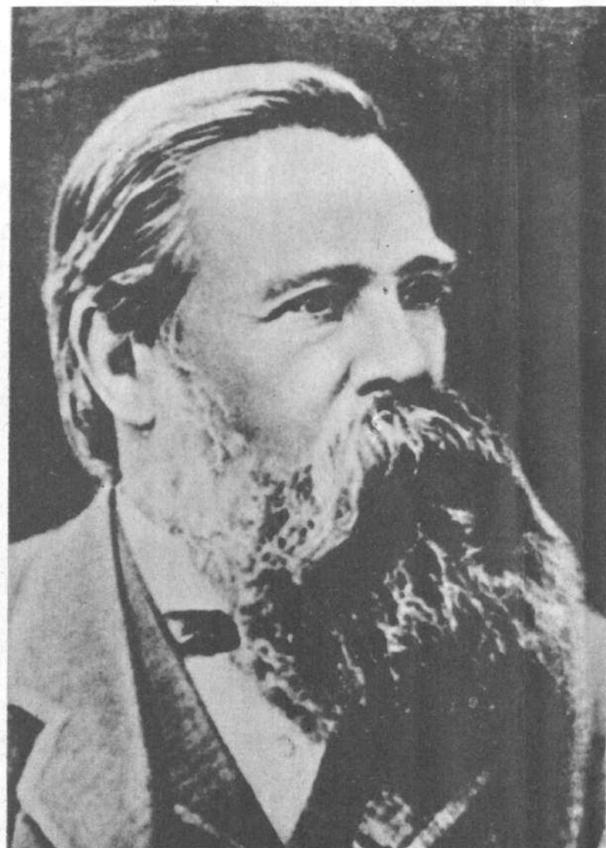
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SPECIAL NUMBER

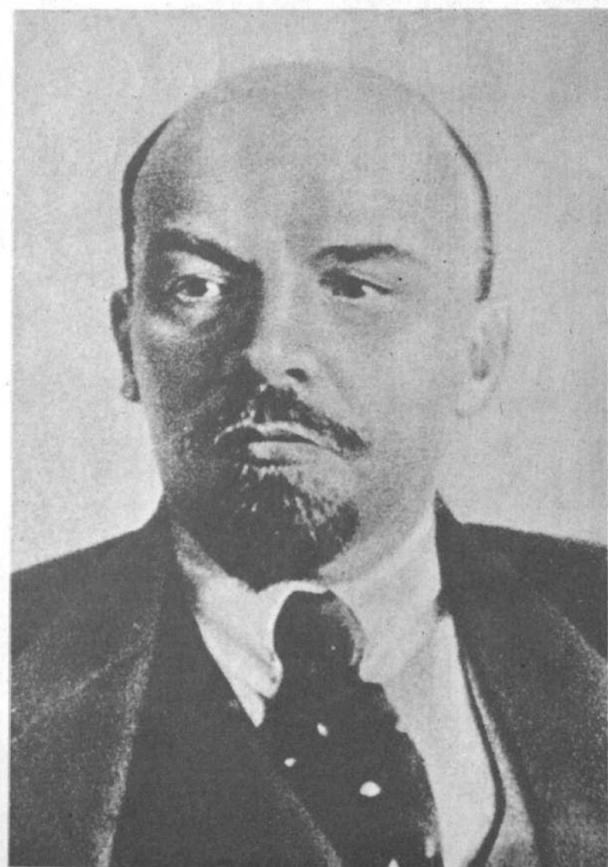
JULY 1951



*Marx*



*Engels*



*Lenin*



*Stalin*



*Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people*



Liu Shao-chi



Chou En-lai



Chu Teh



The appearance of the Communist Party leaders on the platform was greeted with resounding applause



Young Pioneers come forward to present flowers to Chairman Mao Tse-tung

# CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

(1951)

The 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of China on July 1st, 1951, was greeted by great celebration meetings throughout the nation.

In the capital, 40,000 people gathered in the stadium at the Shien Nung Tan (Temple of Agriculture). Attending the rally were Communist Party leaders and members of the Communist Party, Youth League and Young Pioneers from government offices, army units, factories, schools and villages, leaders of the Central

People's Government, democratic parties, people's organisations and representatives of the national minorities. Among the guests were members of the Communist Parties of foreign countries in Peking and the Korean People's Delegation.

Wave after wave of applause greeted the appearance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi and Chu Teh on the platform. Liu Shao-chi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was repeatedly interrupted by stormy applause in the course of his speech.

As a token of their respect for the Communist Party, the democratic parties, people's organizations and national minorities presented banners to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and the Korean People's Delegation presented a banner on behalf of the Nodong Dang.

As the meeting drew to a close, powerful slogans: "Long Live Chairman Mao Tse-tung", "Long Live the Communist Party of China", "Long Live the People's Republic of China", "Long Live Stalin" and "Long Live Marxism-Leninism" filled the air.

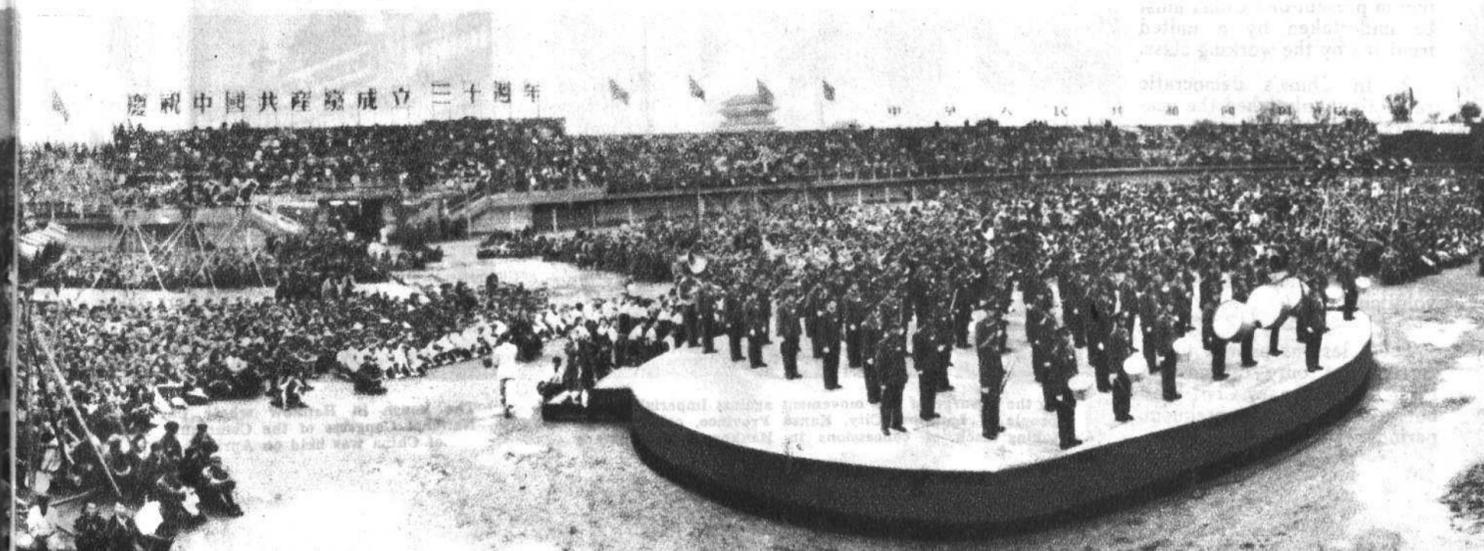
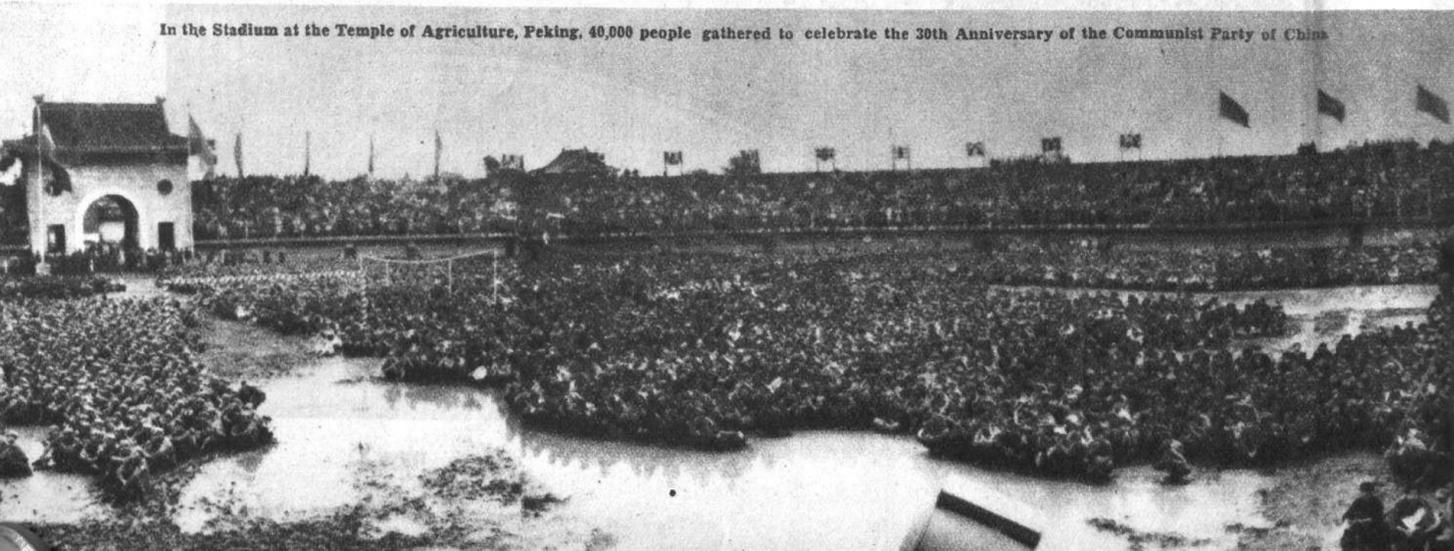


At the close of the meeting, the air was filled with the sound of slogans



A great celebration 'Wine Party' was held on July 1

In the Stadium at the Temple of Agriculture, Peking, 40,000 people gathered to celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the Communist Party of China



The May Fourth Movement against imperialism and feudalism and the victory of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia made possible the integration of the Chinese working-class movement with Marxism-Leninism and paved the way for the foundation of the Communist Party of China. One year after the May Fourth Movement, Communist groups were formed in Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Changsha and Canton.

On July 1, 1921, twelve delegates elected by these groups held the First Party Congress in Shanghai. The Congress adopted the first Constitution of the Communist Party of China, elected the central organ of the Party and founded the Communist Party of China.

The Third Party Congress held in June, 1923, formulated a policy of co-operation with the Kuomintang led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, by which means it was hoped that the alliance of the working class and other democratic forces could be brought about.

On March 24, 1927, in collaboration with the imperialists, Chiang Kai-shek staged a treacherous counter-revolutionary coup in Shanghai on April 12, massacred large numbers of workers and members of the Communist Party and declared his opposition to the Communists. On July 15 the Kuomintang made a formal break with the Communist Party and thus betrayed the revolution. In this way the First Revolutionary Civil War met with defeat.

Although the First Revolutionary Civil War failed, it taught the young Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people very important lessons, and bore out the following fundamental principles regarding China's democratic revolution:

1. The democratic revolution in present-day China must be undertaken by a united front led by the working class.
2. In China's democratic revolution, only when the peasants were won over as a revolutionary ally could revolutionary victory be achieved.
3. The main form of the revolution in China could only be that of an armed revolution opposing armed counter-revolution.

These lessons proved to be correct not only during the First Revolutionary Civil War but also in the subsequent periods.

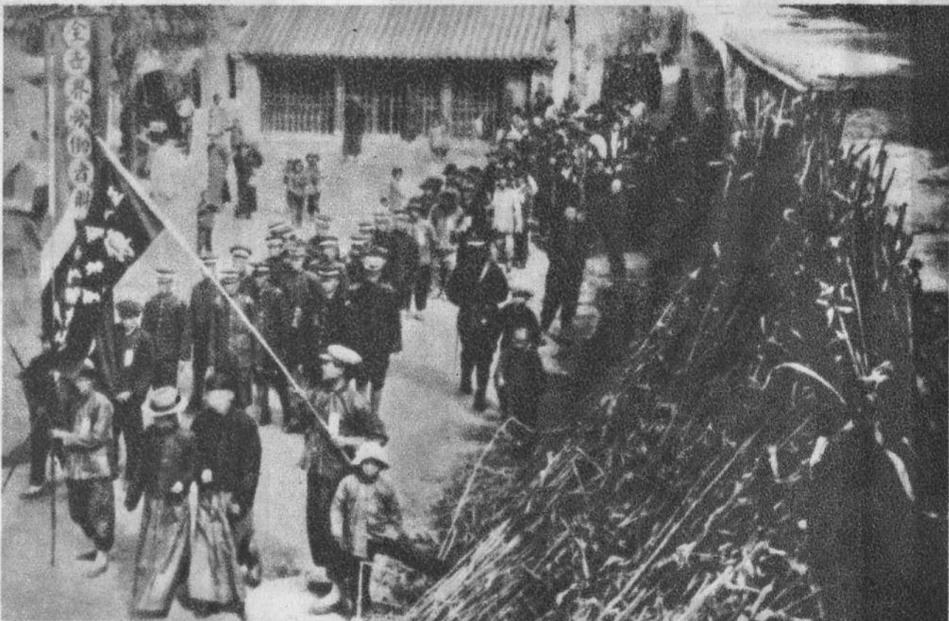
# The Period of the First and Second Revolutionary Civil Wars (1921-1936)



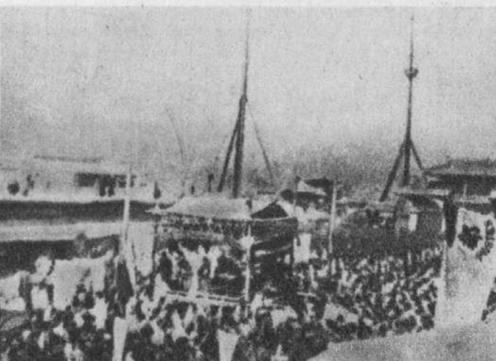
Members of the Marxist Theory Association, formed in Peking in 1921



June 3, 1921—a student demonstration in front of Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace), Peking



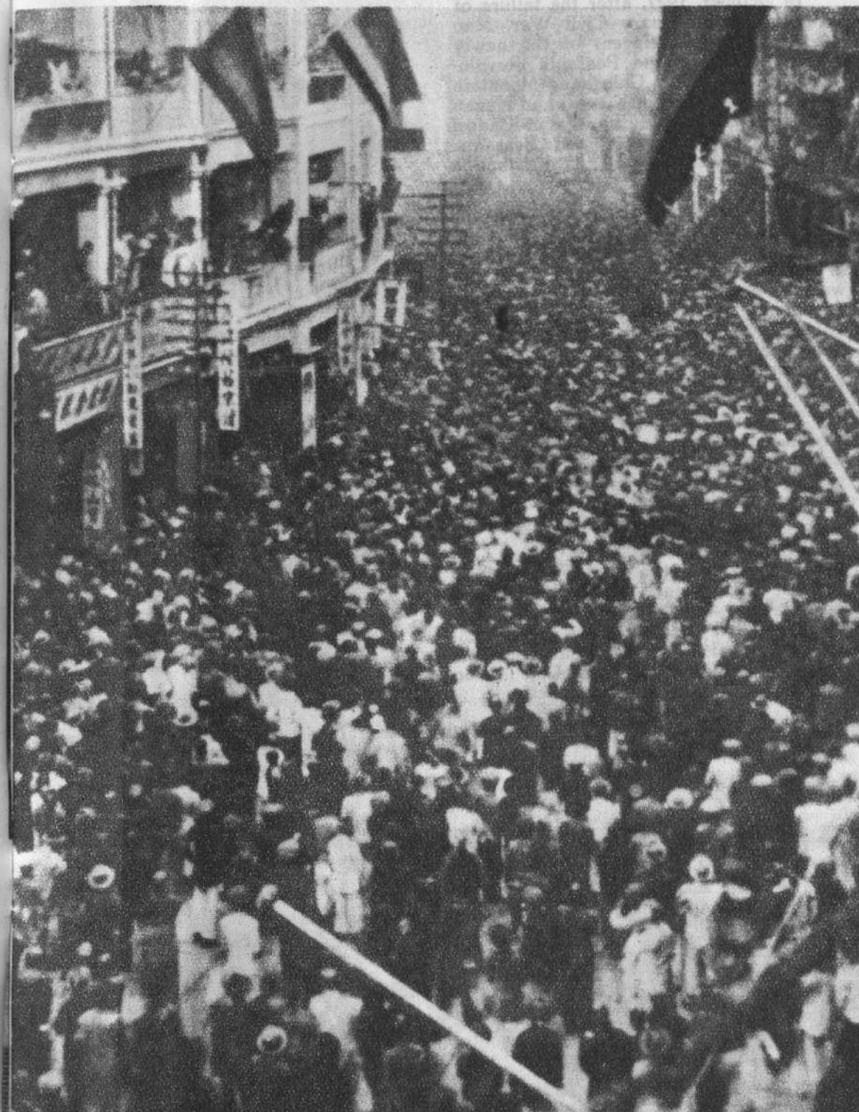
Shortly after its foundation, the Party established the Chinese Trade Union Secretariat, which assumed the leadership of the rising working-class movement. The parading workers are students of a training class of the Chengtai Industrial Research Association, which later became the Chengtai Railway Trade Union



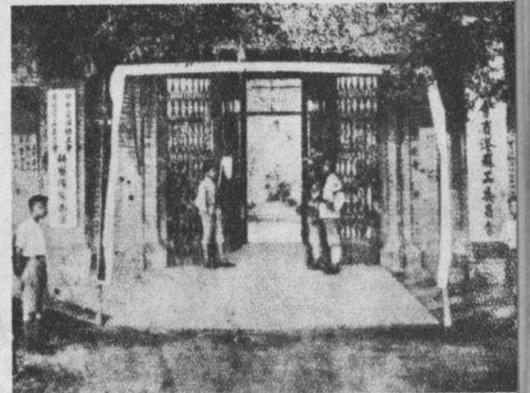
In the upsurge of the movement against imperialism, the people of Lanchow City, Kansu Province, celebrate the taking back of concessions in Hankow and Kukiang



The house in Hankow where the Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of China was held on April 25, 1927.



Hongkong 1922-maritime workers celebrate the victorious conclusion of a six-week strike. From January, 1922 to February, 1923, more than 300,000 workers took part in over 100 strikes in the major cities and industrial centres.



Members of a Disciplinary Corps guard the headquarters of a Hongkong strike committee. On May 30, 1925, a demonstration of Shanghai workers and students were fired upon by the British police. A wave of furious indignation swept through the entire nation. Workers called a general strike, students refused to attend classes, and businessmen closed down all shops. The strikes in Hongkong and Canton lasted for 16 months



In March 1927, when the news that the imperialist fleets had bombarded Nanking reached Shanghai, more than 800,000 workers launched an armed uprising and seized the city. Some of the workers who sacrificed their lives in the uprising

In January, 1927, Mao Tse-tung pointed out in his *Report on an Investigation into the Peasant Movement in Hunan* that "within a very short time several hundred million peasants will rise in China's central, southern, and northern provinces. Impetuous as a hurricane, they will sweep along with such force that no power, however great, will be able to stop them." Following the Autumn Harvest Uprising in Hunan Province the peasants in Kwangtung launched the Hai Lu Fong Uprising on October 30 and established a Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Government. Left: The Red Square in Haifong, meeting place of the masses at the time of the uprising. Right: A Red Pagoda, outside Haifong marks the establishment of the Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Government.





The Revolutionary Martyrs' Memorial on Chingkang Mountain

In October, 1927, after the failure of the First Revolutionary Civil War, Mao Tse-tung led a contingent of the newly founded Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army to the Chingkang Mountain area, on the borders of Kiangsi and Hunan Provinces, established the Hunan-Kiangsi Border Region Workers' and Peasants' Government, and initiated the distribution of the land.

After the troops under Chu Teh and Peng Teh-huai had joined forces with the troops under Mao Tse-tung the revolutionary bases expanded. Peasant guerrilla warfare and the struggles for the land developed under the leadership of the Party in Kiangsi and other provinces. Several more contingents of the Red Army and several more revolutionary bases were founded.

In February 1929 the Red Army advanced towards southern Kiangsi and western Fukien Provinces, where they established extensive bases and a wide range of guerrilla activities. On November 7, 1931, the First Soviet Representative Conference was held at Juichin.

At this time, the revolutionary bases and the revolutionary wars were the main content of the Chinese revolutionary struggle. They presented the main threat to Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary rule and represented the greatest hope of the labouring people throughout the country.



Seat of the Hunan-Kiangsi Border Region Workers' and Peasants' Government



Wen Chang Tower in Fukien Province, where Mao Tse-tung directed a land reform movement in 1929



Site of the 9th Representative Conference in 1929 called by the Fourth Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in Kutien, Fukien Province. The historical resolution outlining the principles of Party organisation in the army and army organisation was personally drafted by Mao Tse-tung



Juichin, Kiangsi Province, centre of the Central Revolutionary bases founded in 1929



Former seat of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Central Government at Hangtsun, Juichin



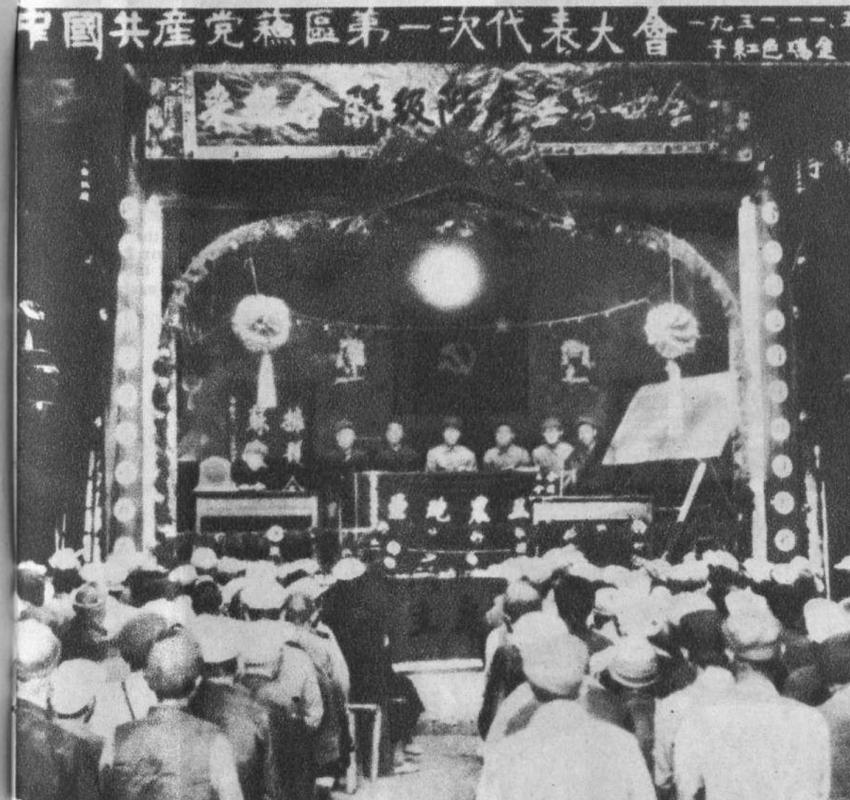
The house at Maochiawu, Juichin, where Chairman Mao Tse-tung lived



The former office of General Chu Teh in Juichin



By 1930 the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army numbered 60,000. In July, the Third Division of the Red Army took Changsha in Hunan Province, and established a Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Government. Scene of a people's demonstration of support for the new Government

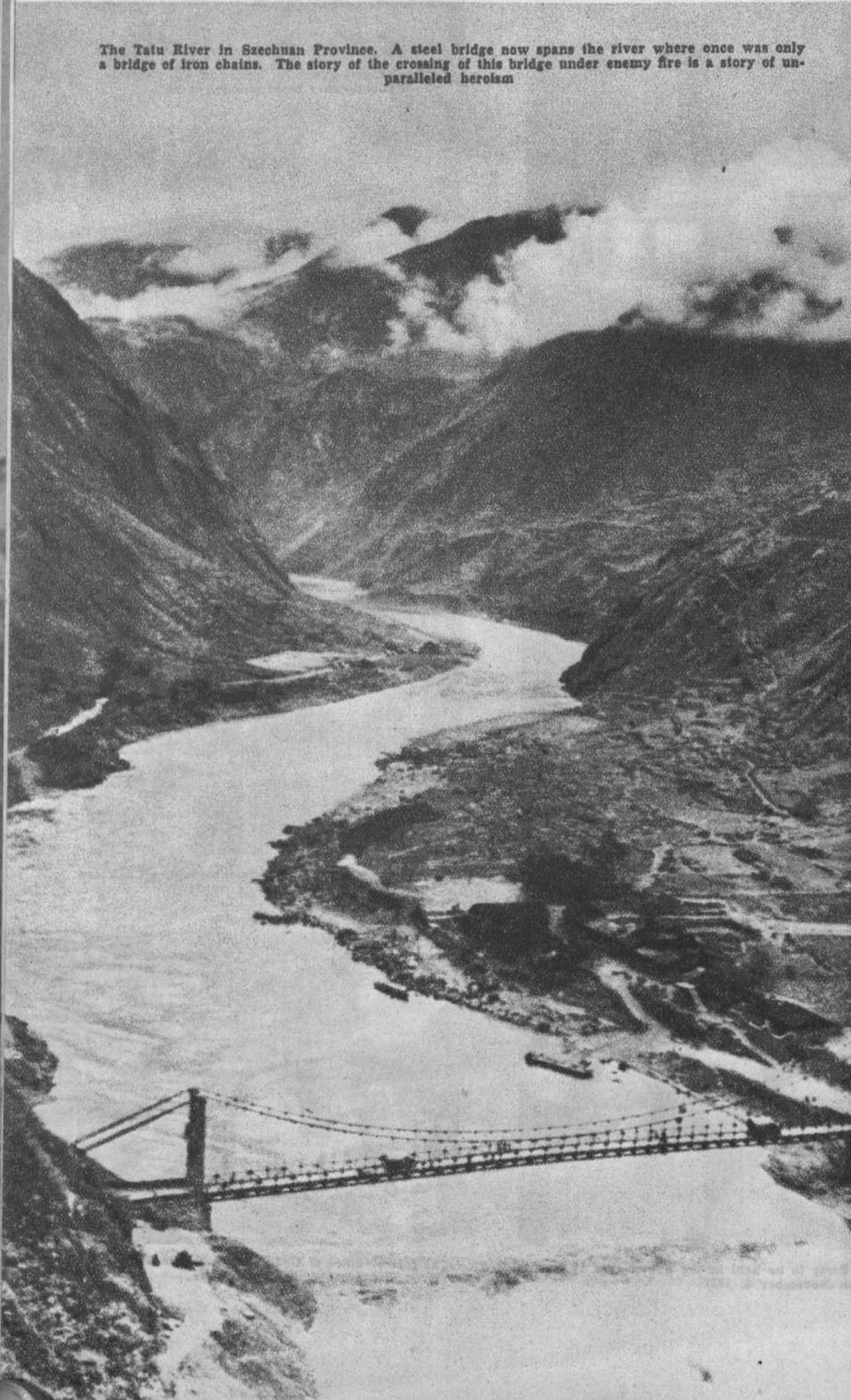


Scene of the first Conference of the Communist Party to be held in the Soviet area at Juichin, Kiangsi Province, on November 5, 1931

# The Long March

The story of this year-long trek from Kiangsi to North China is one of unparalleled heroism and revolutionary ardour. Of the 90,000 men, women and children who fought their way over 6000 miles of almost impassable trails, less than 30,000 reached their destination. These were the nucleus of the people's forces who were destined to deliver their country from the ravages of feudalism and imperialism.

The Tatu River in Szechuan Province. A steel bridge now spans the river where once was only a bridge of iron chains. The story of the crossing of this bridge under enemy fire is a story of unparalleled heroism



After losing several divisions in a disastrous series of 'annihilation campaigns' against the Soviet areas, Chiang adopted a new strategy. By constructing a network of fortifications, he expected to crush the Soviet districts in an ever-tightening economic blockade.

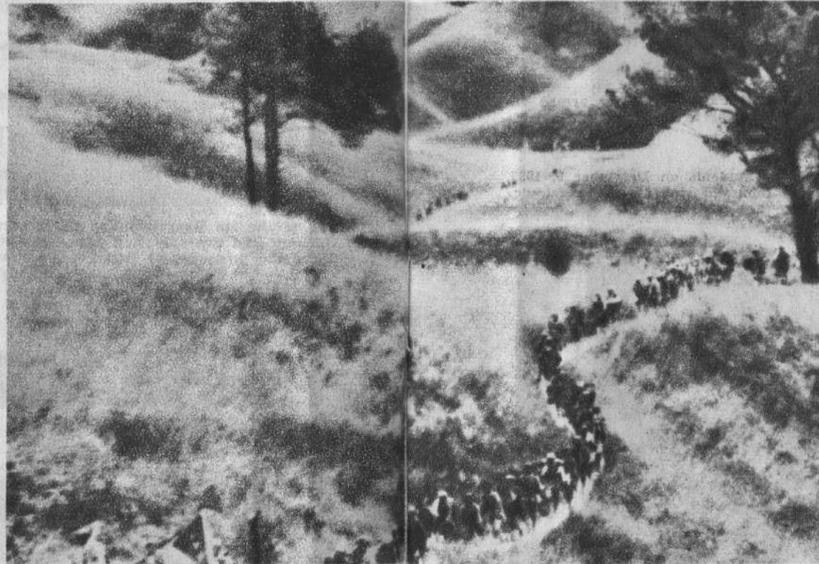
This 'Fifth Campaign' failed in its main objective, which was to destroy the Red Army. A Soviet military conference was called, and on October 16, 1934, the order was given for the Long March. Breaking through the Kuomintang fortifications in the south, 90,000 men, women and children commenced their world-astonishing march towards the anti-Japanese front in North China.

The journey was covered on foot, over almost impassable trails

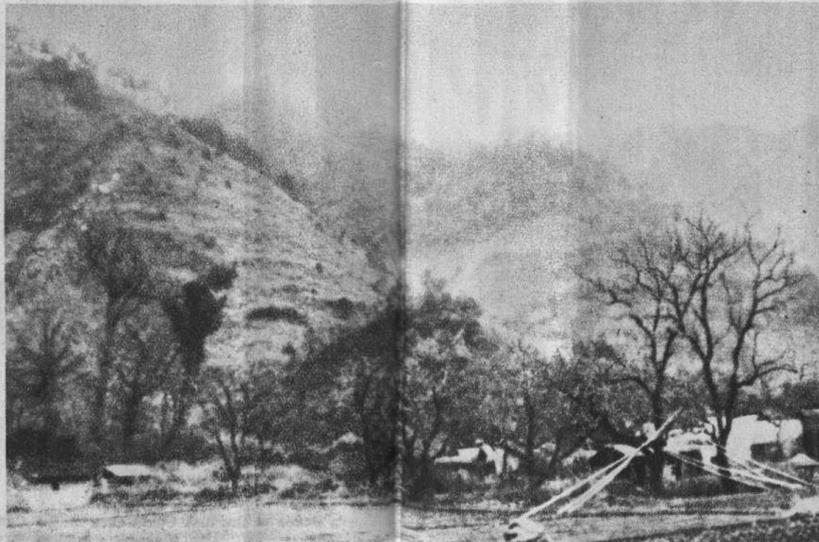
and some of the highest mountains and greatest rivers of Asia. Food was often short and many of these thinly clad southerners perished from cold and hunger. Night marches and a series of manoeuvres of change of direction became necessary to outwit the pursuing Kuomintang forces.

Between battles with the enemy they called meetings in the towns, and explained their aims of land reform and their anti-Japanese policy. They armed thousands of peasants and left cadres behind to train guerrilla forces.

Many dropped out on the march, but thousands of others joined in and filled the ranks. On October 20, 1935, just one year after their departure from Kiangsi, less than 30,000 footsore but triumphant survivors entered the Liberated Area of Shensi.



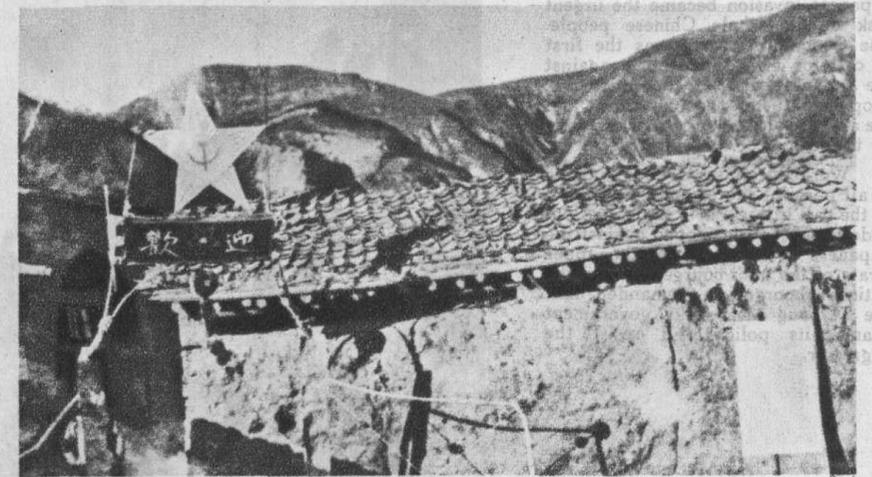
Path of the Red Army through the Wuling Mountains in Northern Kwangtung Province. In 1951, the victorious 'People's Liberation Army passed through here again



When the Red Army withdrew from its Kiangsi base, many fighters remained behind to engage in guerrilla warfare. Scene of the headquarters of the guerrilla fighters in southern Anhwei Province



Chairman Mao Tse-tung and General Chu Teh after their arrival in Shensi Province



The Red Army in North Shensi Province welcomed their comrades from the south with slogan banners and decorations



A group of armed anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters in the Northeast. After the Japanese invasion of China, the Communist Party called for armed resistance against the invaders, and led the nationwide people's anti-Japanese movement and the anti-Japanese guerrilla war in the Northeast

The great "Resist Japan and Save China" demonstration of the Peking students on December 9, 1935, stimulated the anti-Japanese movement throughout the country. Ten thousand students took part, demanded an end to civil war, and armed resistance against Japan

**"Stop The Civil War!  
Unite to Resist Japan!"**

On September 18, 1931, Japanese imperialism launched its large-scale invasion of Northeast China. The Chiang Kai-shek government offered no resistance, stepped up the "suppression of the Communists", and intensified the fascist terror in the cities. The Japanese quickly occupied the whole of the Northeast. In January 1932 they invaded Shanghai. In 1933 they occupied Jehol and the northern part of Chahar. In 1933, they occupied the eastern part of Hopei.

The invasion brought about a fundamental change in the political situation in China. To resist the Japanese invasion became the urgent task of the whole Chinese people. The Communist Party was the first to call for armed resistance against the Japanese, and led the nationwide people's anti-Japanese movement and the anti-Japanese guerrilla war waged by the people of the Northeast.

Workers, peasants and students in all parts of the country responded to the call of the Party and a nationwide movement developed against the Japanese invasion. Even the upper strata of the petit-bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie demanded that the Chiang Kai-shek government change its policy and resist the aggressor.



The Works of Mao Tse-tung



The May Fourth Movement

by Chou Ling-chao



Liu Chi-tan, founder of the Liberated Area in North Shensi Province.

by Ku Yuan



A Marxist study group organised by Mao Tse-tung in Hunan Province.

by Ai Chung-hsin



Forcing a difficult crossing of the Kinsha River.

by Chang Yang-hsi and Chuang Tse-man

*Alliance of the Workers and Peasants*

by Hsiao Chuan-chiu



## The War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression (1937—1945)

On July 7, 1937, the Japanese imperialists opened a new full scale aggression by launching an attack on the garrison at Marco Polo Bridge. Chinese troops, including Chiang Kai-shek's army, resisted, and the national War of Resistance broke out.

The Communist Party reorganised its guerrilla forces from the south into the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army, and moved them to the North China and East China fronts.

In spite of an agreement for national unity against Japanese aggression, Chiang Kai-shek retained his aims of opposition to the Communist Party while passively resisting the Japanese. The Communist Party, however, freely organised the people's armed forces in the rear of the enemy, established anti-Japanese bases of resistance, and transformed the war into a great people's war.

During the eight years of the War of Resistance, the people's forces established 19 liberated areas with a population of 95 million, organised an army of 910,000 troops and more than two million militia, and engaged the enemy in more than a hundred thousand battles. They killed, wounded and captured more than 1,240,000 Japanese and puppet troops and held down five-sixths of the entire enemy forces.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh study a military map during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression



Men of the Eighth Route Army after their victorious North Shansi campaign in September 1937, which inspired the whole nation with confidence in final victory



Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the time of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Committee, Yanan, 1938. At this session, the policy of national unity in the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression was approved. Top insert shows the hall where the session was held.



In the autumn of 1940 the famous Hundred Regiment Battle was fought in the rear of the enemy along a front of 1600 miles.



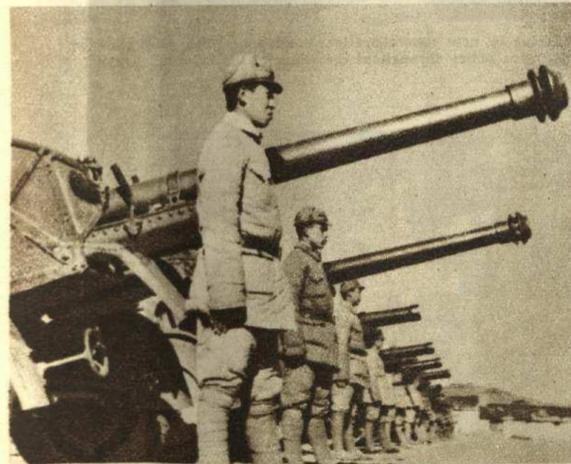
April 24, 1945—Chairman Mao Tse-tung delivers his speech "On Coalition Government" at the Seventh National Party Congress in Yanan. Congress was attended by 544 delegates with 208 deputies, representing 1,210,000 Party members



Economic difficulties in Yanan were solved by an all-out production campaign. Even students and workers in Government offices took part in agricultural production



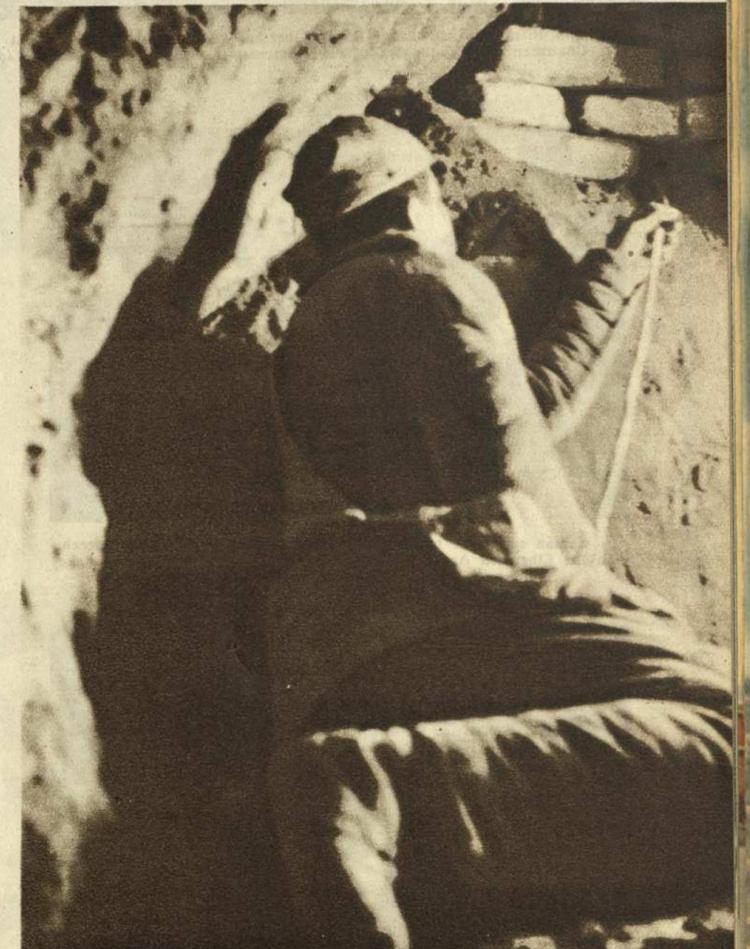
The agricultural production movement soon brought prosperity, and peasants were able to bring their surplus production into the city to exchange for other commodities



Field guns captured from the Japanese army—the people's forces were mainly dependant on weapons captured from the enemy



Militia units were formed by the peasants to operate near their homes. Among other tasks, they destroyed enemy transport and lines of communication



Subterranean warfare was a main feature of the people's war. Miles of tunnels formed an underground communication network, linking villages and whole areas. All entrances were mined against possible Japanese attacks

Relics of the Revolutionary Civil Wars



Peasants of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Liberated Area study a Government bulletin outlining a new administrative programme. The publication of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's *On New Democracy* in 1940 assisted the unification of administrative policy throughout the whole of the Liberated Areas



A woman candidate in Hopei Province delivers her election speech. In the Liberated Areas, women were for the first time able to take a full part in political and economic life



The Eighth Route Army is a people's army—Han Fung-ling, primary school mistress, teaches her pupils to read the people's "Support the Army" pact



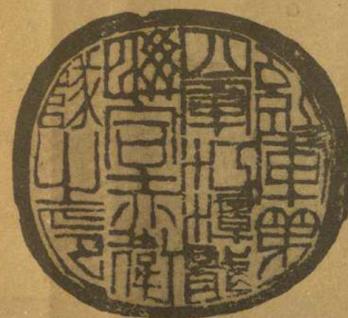
Increased production has brought prosperity—a group of government personnel discusses the village programme for the coming year



The youth of the Liberated Areas vied with one another as volunteers for the Eighth Route Army—it was a proud family whose son departed to become a people's fighter



A coin of the Chinese Soviet Republic

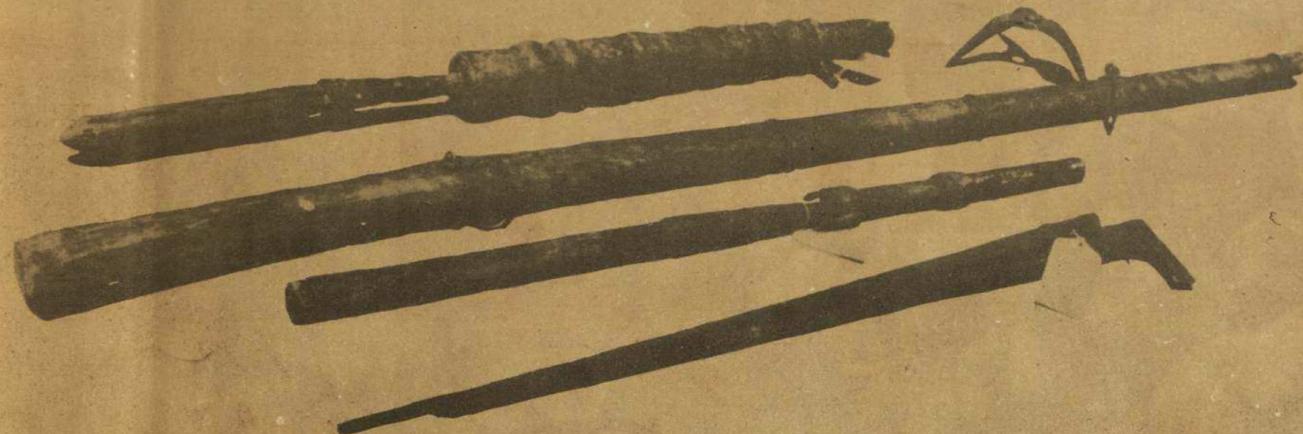


A Seal of the Fourth Army of the Red Army



A company flag of the Fifth Army of the Red Army

Hand-forged weapons used by peasants during the First Revolutionary Civil War.





Chairman Mao in Yen-an.

by Hsin Mong

The Victory of Ping Hsing Kwan.

by Ching Lang and Tsao Sze-ming



Peasants Joining the Army.

by Wang Shih-kuo



Tunnel Warfare

by Lo Kung-liu



On August 8, 1945, the U.S.S.R. declared war against Japan. In less than a week the Soviet troops had put out of action more than 700,000 Japanese troops and had compelled the Japanese imperialists to surrender unconditionally

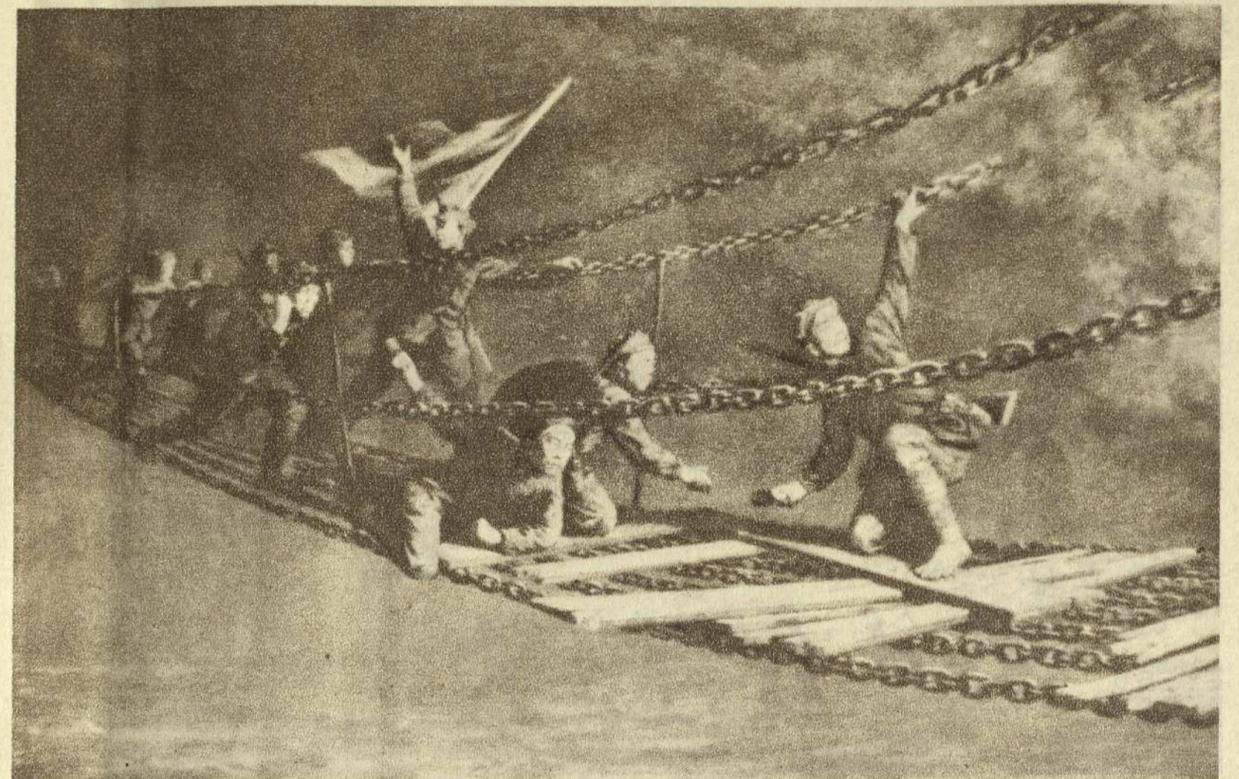
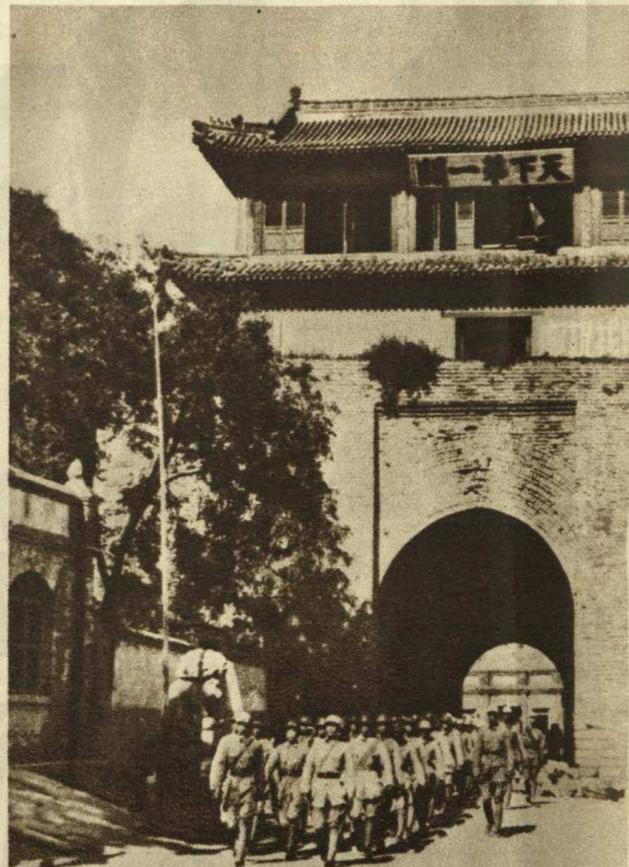
In the same month they liberated Shanhaikuan, threshold to Northeast China



In August, 1945, the people's forces captured the city of Kalgan in Chahar Province long held by the Japanese



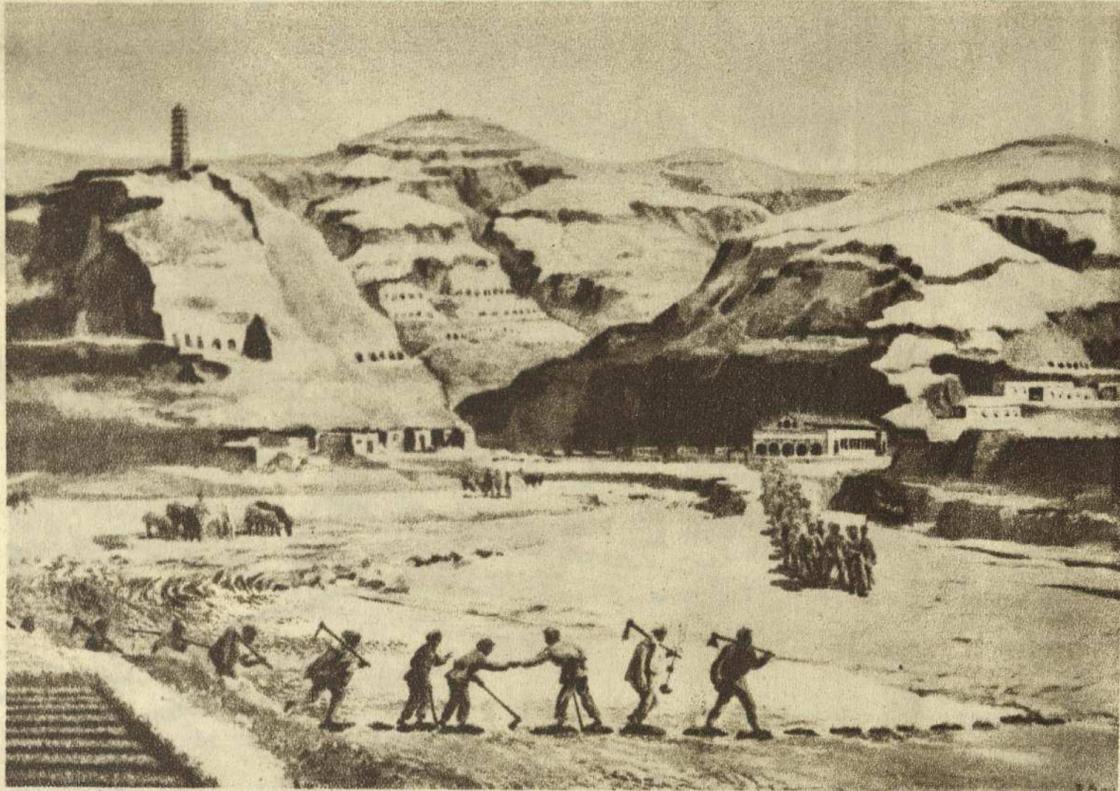
After the Japanese surrender, large numbers of re-educated Japanese prisoners-of-war were sent back to Japan



Forcing a crossing of the Luting Bridge during the Long March *by Li Tsung-tsin*



The peasants give a moving send-off to the New Fourth Army on its northward march to fight against the Japanese. *by Shao Yu and Liu Chi-yu*



Yenan, the heart of the people's revolution

by Ku Yuan



The anti-Japanese fighters of the Northeast

by Yang Chio



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

by Chang Sung-ho



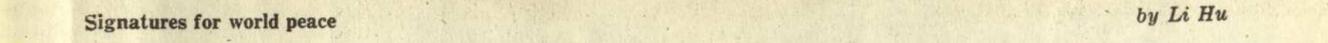
Chairman Mao Tse-tung addresses the students at the Yanan Party School in 1942

by Lo Kung-liu



In support of the front

by Tso Hui



Signatures for world peace

by Li Hu



The battle of Huai-hai

by Wang Liu-chiu



Workers and peasants work to construct a glorious new China



bus relief by Hua Tien-yu

# The Third Revolutionary Civil War (1945—)

After the conclusion of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, Chiang Kai-shek, ignoring the desire of the Chinese people for peace, and supported by American imperialism, launched an all-out offensive against the people's Liberated Areas in July 1946.

Although greatly outnumbered by the Kuomintang forces, the People's Liberation Army fought along lines of military strategy laid down by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, aimed at annihilating the enemy forces rather than defending territory. In the early part of the war, by concentrating their forces against isolated units of the enemy, they were able to wipe out large numbers of the Kuomintang troops. By March 1947, Chiang Kai-shek was forced to change his strategy from all-out offensive to concentrated offensive. In July, the People's Liberation Army switched from the defensive to the offensive.

Within the Liberated Areas, the people's economy and the people's support for the war was steadily strengthened. On October 10, 1947, the Communist Party published the "Outlines of Land Reform", and throughout the Liberated Areas, the land was re-distributed among the peasants.

From July 1946 to June 1950, the people's forces put out of action more than eight million Kuomintang troops, captured vast quantities of arms and ammunition, and liberated the whole of China with the exception of Taiwan.

Bolstered up by American imperialism and armed with American weapons, Chiang Kai-shek launched his bloody war upon the Chinese people. . . .



Chairman Mao at Yen-an aerodrome in 1945. Hoping to fulfill the desire of the people for peace, democracy and unity, he had flown to Chungking to conduct talks with Chiang Kai-shek



Fighting along lines of military strategy laid down by Chairman Mao, aimed at annihilating enemy forces rather than defending territory, the People's Liberation Army evacuated Yen-an

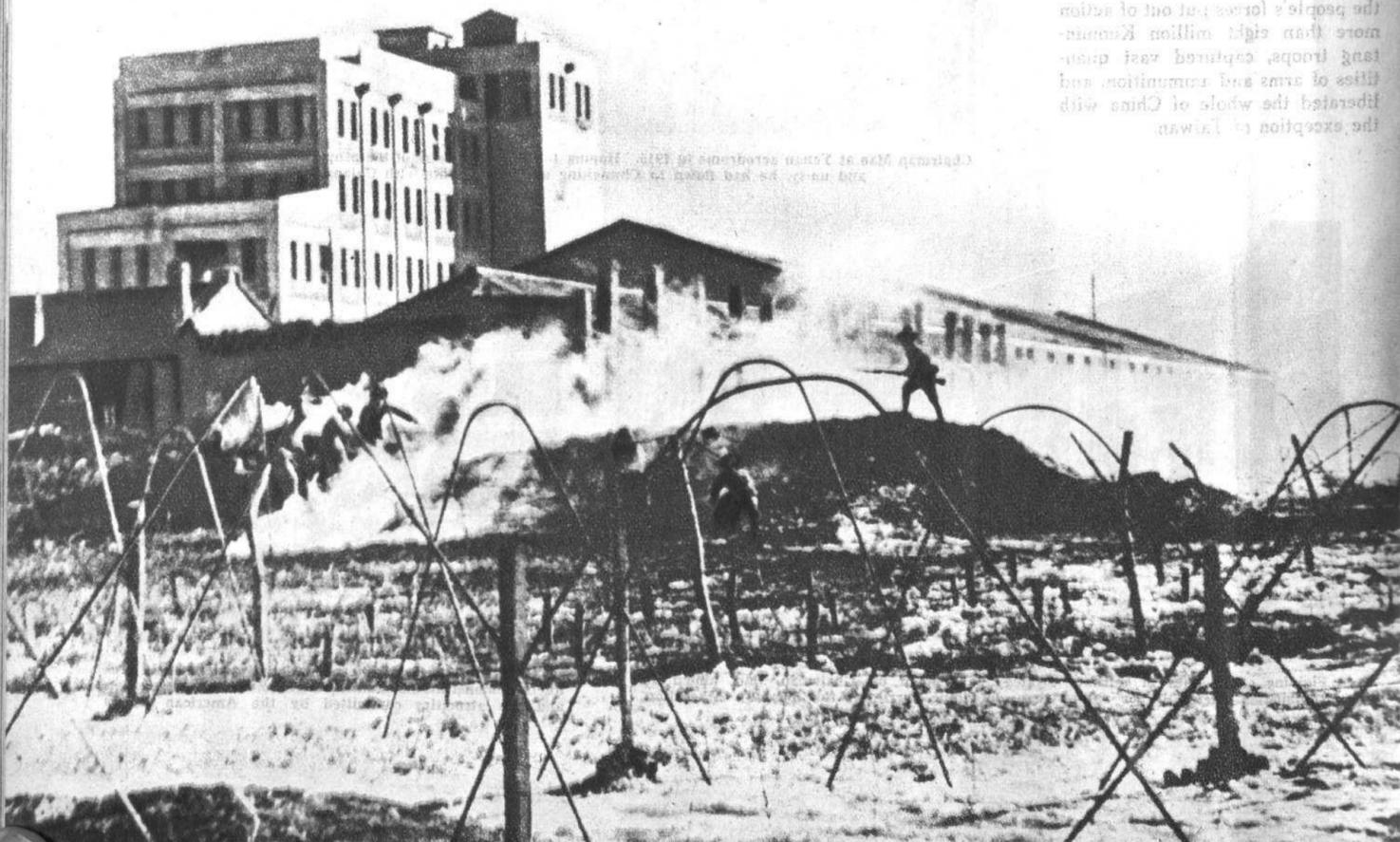


In the Kuomintang-held territories the students held frequent demonstrations against hunger, civil war, persecution and the atrocities committed by the American troops



In the summer of 1947, the People's Liberation Army passed to the offensive, crossed the Yellow River and established a vast new liberated area north of the Yangtze River

On December 15, 1947, the Fourth Field Army of the People's Liberation Army launched a large-scale offensive along the Changchun Railway and the Peking-Mukden Railway, putting out of action more than 150,000 enemy troops and capturing 19 cities



Chairman Mao Tse-tung addresses the Second Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in March, 1949. The session adopted policies for nationwide victory and the post-war situation, and stressed the need to rely on the industrial workers for the leadership of the new democratic revolution



November 1, 1948—In the liberation of Mukden, men of the People's Liberation Army occupy the Mukden Police Bureau

## The Great Victory of the Chinese People

The fall of Mukden marked the conclusion of the liberation of the Northeast. From this time onwards the enemy was unable to establish any permanent line of defence. During this third year of war, more than one and a half million Kuomintang troops were taken prisoner and more than half a million crossed over to the people's forces. The Kuomintang rule was fundamentally overthrown and the Chinese people won victory on a nationwide scale.



The peaceful liberation of Peking, February 1, 1949 (above). Tientsin (below) was liberated on January 15, 1949



On April 21, 1949, the People's Liberation Army opened its offensive for the liberation of Northwest China. . . .



. . . and launched his million-strong crossing of the Yangtze River for the liberation of South China



Scene of the Kuomintang "military-truck defence line" after the great battle of Huaihai, which raged from November 7, 1948 to January 10, 1949. More than 555,000 Kuomintang troops were put out of action and Nanking, the Kuomintang capital, was brought within striking distance of the People's Liberation Army



By May 27, more than 120 cities had been liberated, including Nanking (above) and Shanghai (left)



# The Founding of the People's Republic of China and the Period of Economic Recovery

The People's Republic of China was established on October 1, 1949, as the result of the 28 years of struggle of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party. The thousands of years of feudal oppression, the hundred years of encroachment by imperialist forces and twenty years of a bureaucratic capitalism that had involved the country in disaster and brought the people to misery were brought to an end.

New China's progress has fully justified the hopes of the millions of its well-wishers. Since its establishment, the Central People's Government has effectively unified the national economy, put an end to the 12 years of vicious inflation, and carried out gigantic tasks in industrial and agricultural rehabilitation, water conservancy and reconstruction of communications.

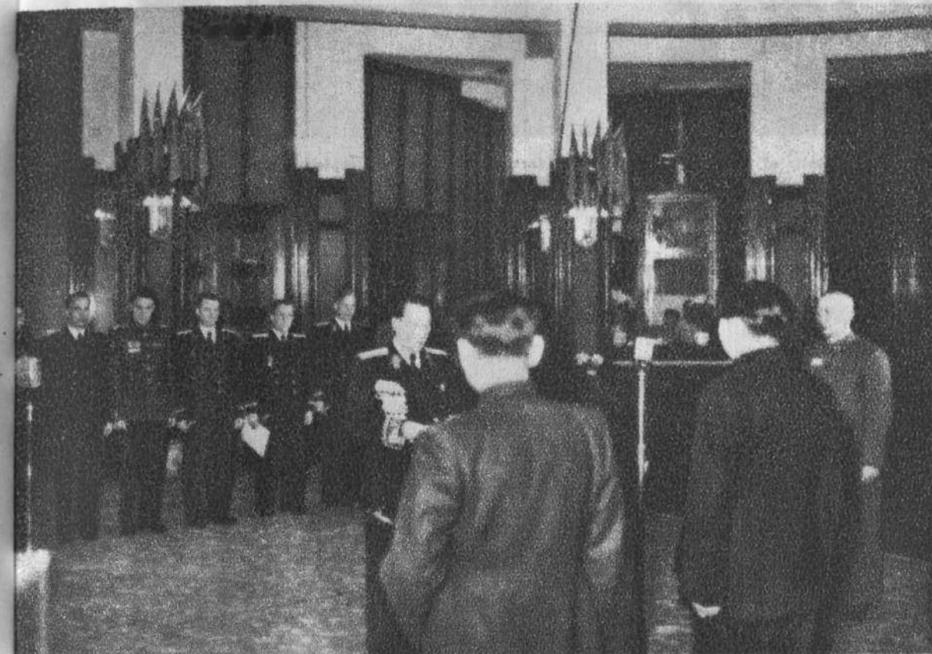
The aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism which have culminated in the invasion of the Chinese territory of Taiwan and in the bombing of the Northeast, have only strengthened the determination of the Chinese people to consolidate their New Democracy and to speed up their national work of reconstruction.

The Chinese People's Republic bases its foreign policy on the support of a lasting world peace. More than twenty countries have established or are in the course of establishing diplomatic relations with China. The signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance was greeted with heartfelt enthusiasm throughout China and by the world's peace-loving peoples. To the warmongers, the Treaty came as a bitter blow for it is an immense contribution to the cause of peace.

With those countries that have already exchanged diplomatic representatives with China, the Chinese people have been able to establish still closer and more friendly relations.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung proclaims the establishment of the People's Republic of China at a great celebration meeting in Tien An Men Square, Peking, on October 1, 1949



Soviet Ambassador N. V. Roschin presents his credentials to Chairman Mao Tse-tung on October 16, 1949. The Soviet Union was the first country to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China



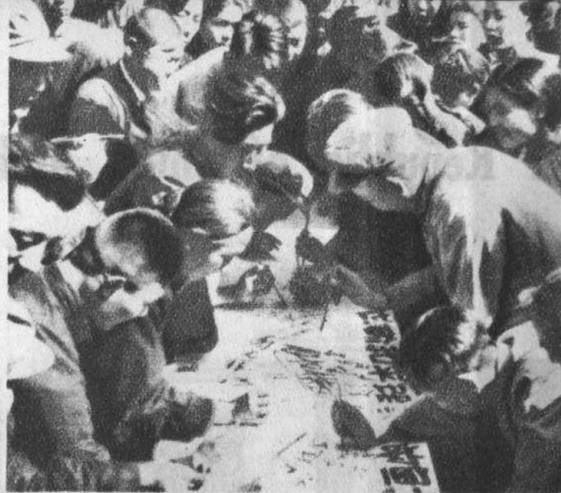
The First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, representing all democratic parties and groups, was held in Peking from September 21-30, 1949. The Session adopted the Common Programme, elected the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and 56 members of the Central People's Government, and named Peking as the capital of the People's Republic of China



Premier Zhou En-lai of the Central People's Government signs the historical Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance in Moscow, February 14, 1950



"All nationalities . . . within the boundaries of the People's Republic of China are equal", states the Common Programme. National minorities from all parts of China came to participate in the celebration of National Day, 1950, and held a big fraternal meeting in Hsiennungtan, Peking, on October 22



"The foreign policy of the People's Republic of China . . . is lasting international peace." More than 200 million people of China signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal



Chairman Mao Tse-tung gives a dinner in honour of Tibetan delegates Panchen Ngoerhtehni (right) and Kaloon Ngabou Ngawang Jigme (left), following the signing of the Agreement between the Central People's Government and the local government of Tibet for the peaceful liberation of Tibet



" . . . the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China is protection of the independence, freedom, integrity of territory and sovereignty of the country . . . and opposition to the imperialist policy of aggression and war"—students of the Yuying Middle School sign their names as volunteers against American aggression in Korea

A unit of the Chinese people's volunteers marches towards the Korean front



Land reform has been completed in an area with more than 200 million agricultural population and when carried out in a further area with about 110 million agricultural population this winter and spring, will be fundamentally completed. Peasants of Chekiang Province survey their land before redistribution

Local criminals who continue their gangster activities under the new regime are quickly exposed by the united action of the people. Workers of a Shanghai textile mill accuse ex-manager Wang Sung-tao of counter-revolutionary activities and criminal assault upon women workers of the mill



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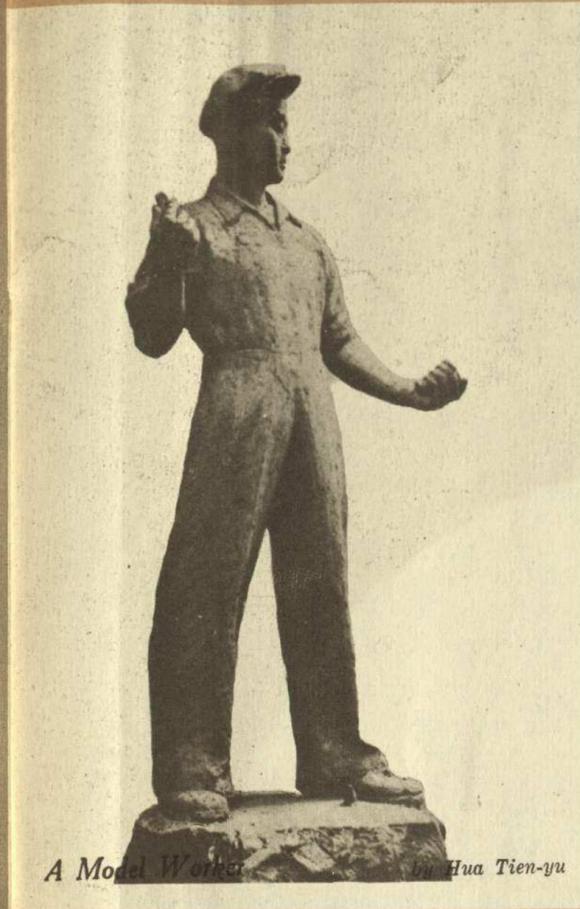
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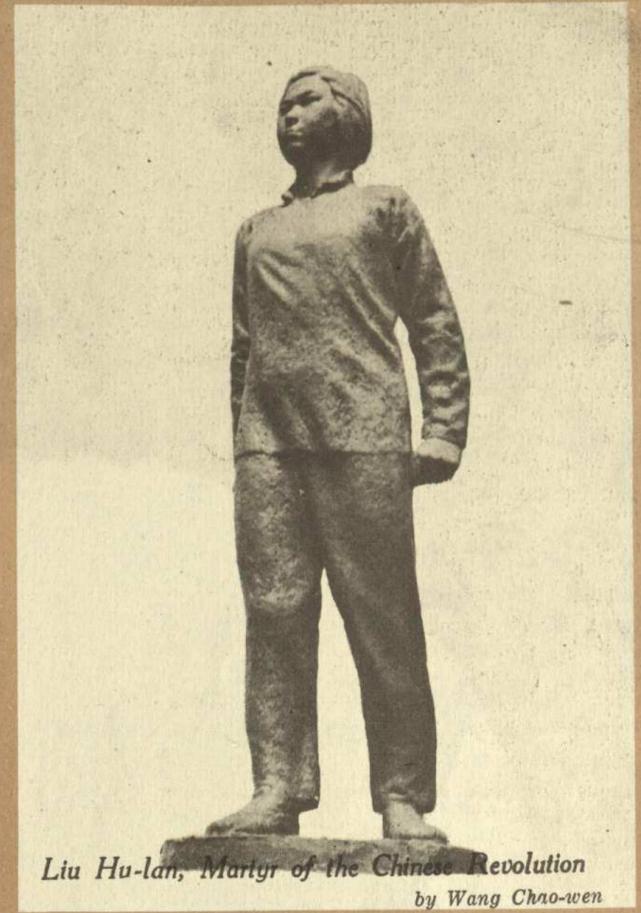
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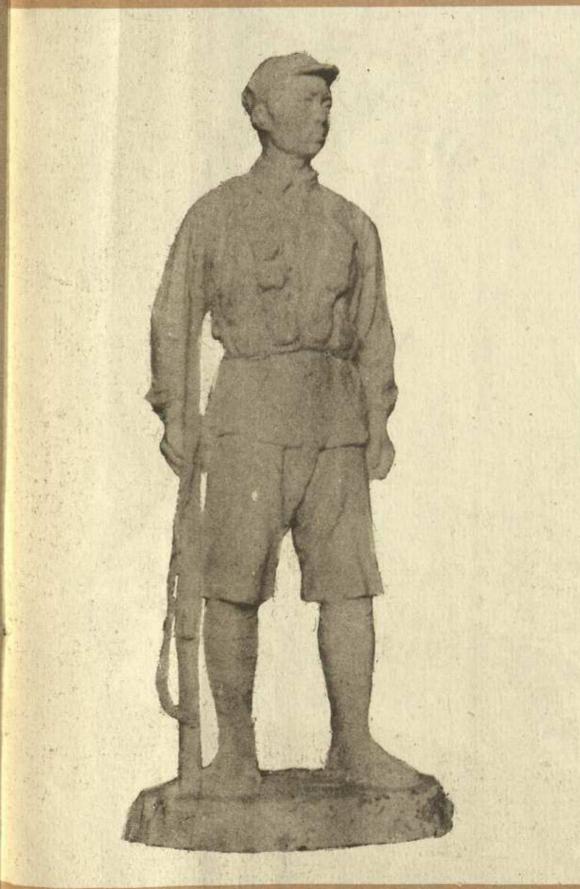
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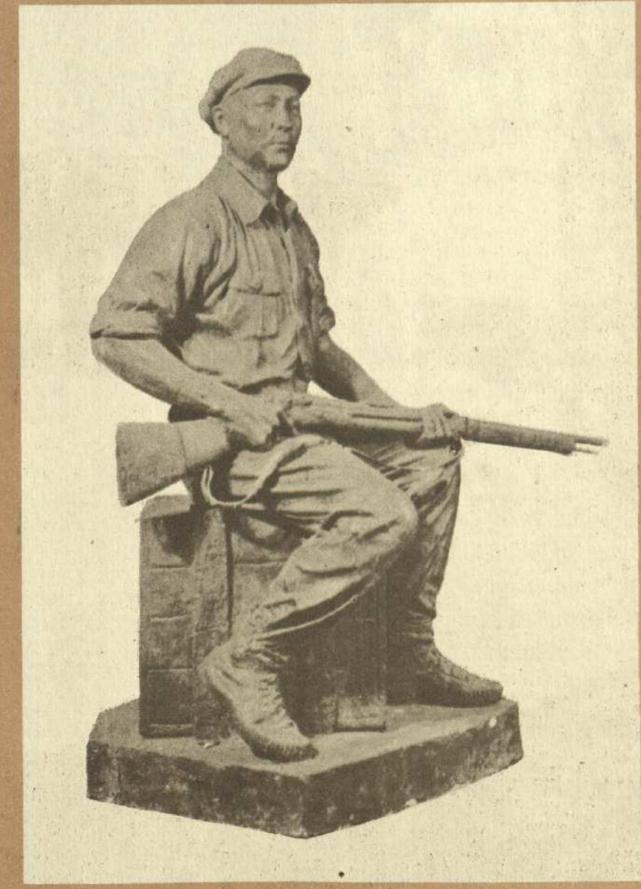
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