

allentare. Insieme a un cattolico
giapponese, e un pensiero Vel? ?
(VERIFICARE PEOPLE CHINA)

e data al piano che ammorza
che era nel completo prima delle
chiarimenti e, rispetto prima delle
risposte del piano. Breve del
gli ordini a Riva - Aprile 1951
nel People Daily
e People China la
riferire il testo

Aprile 1951 Mentire impingendo a
vita, Riva e Giappone gli altri.

altro esempio a Thientin per
Serrita Sironet, superiore scritto
nella cattedra di Hsien prima delle
chiarimenti nel corso del Ruminating
e americani, dopo prima delle libere

zone informazioni agli americani, che
ne vedeva l'importanza. Ne
inviò un telegramma alla base
maritime di Tien Tsin di
bombardieri Holcom (130 persone)
uomini o feriti - Trovate persone morte
e documenti. Mercoledì a pranzo, e
voluti partire dalle Cines + volte per
america, di aerea base a Tien Tsin

130 diocesi in Cina.

Due Loac di lavoro nel continente
di Pechino - piccolo avvenimento ^{Tian} ^{Hin} ^{Qui}
e opuscolo edito presidente - ^{maestro}
di scuola primaria Kuo Wan Hui
mercato, ingenti delle frangibili venivano,
i comunisti e cinesi operari, andarono
in chiesa a pregare di eliminare i comunisti
proprio molto no nel 1942 le città di Pe

Organizzazione?

Come prima vescovi
padri
fatti

vecchio papa
e un potente
con trionfo reale

relazioni col Vaticano esistevano sempre,
anche i storici e i giuristi. Abbiamo
ricordato spesso Atto Apostolico sedes

X Si tratta di amore di chiesa, e allora
2° amore anche la patria. Opp. tutti
i cattolici erano 22 paesi con ordini
come la chiesa. Catechismo i magister
e amore la patria

X Pace e armonia americana. O più
cattolici la fronte con la lingua
della loro teologia. 175 pagine
di giustizia. Finire anche il Patto
di Pace. Un padre della nostra chiesa
è andato in ottobre nella delegazione

popolo e non posso volentieri
in loro. Li In Tas - A. S. sono
partecipati d'invocazioni contro i comunisti
Giappone. Mayhew per la pace
nelle China è delerati da 10
persone hanno partecipato alle
nuove elezioni per la Commissione.

X missionari stranieri all'invocazione
della Cina. Molti di loro metti
una in realtà molto male al popolo
e loro. Come un prete può fare del
male al popolo e al paese! A Pechino
nel 1950 ^{all'invocazione di I Shen} ^{venerabile} ^{con altri}
celebrare l'istituzione (la) Antonio Riva
aveva un primo piano benedetto
Festa Nazionale (la) T. C. A. R. M. S.
presidenti Mao. Piano scoperto in

che non è stata l'buona. Abbiamo visto
l'incanto popolare, ma i comunisti non
parlavano nelle di' anche. Per avevano
amore dei dubbi e aspettavano con paura.
Ma nel 1950 abbiamo letto Propaganda
Comunista contro il lavoro di essere
necro. Siamo religiosi e ci abbiamo i sogni,
nata. Se ci tornavamo le chiese al posto
quanti ci ha fatto. Non solo c'è la
risposta ma data esistente! non è
pagano la loro immobilità sugli
edifici della chiesa. E c'è meno chiese
comuniste. Molti agenti speciali a
spie che i padri, criminali nei piedi.
Per conversione la nostra chiesa è comunista
il Messico di Riforma della chiesa.
Non sembra il mondo, ne contro gli agenti
spionieri. Perché il corpo della chiesa
non vuol più la pace. Non cambiano
nelle del Santo Catechismo. Antichità
monarca, senza aiuti della chiesa.

Non per loro in unione me loro loro
il catechismo è in lingua degli
cattolici cinesi. Per unione da noi.
Comitato fondato ^{per guidare} giugno 1951 - 60
discorsi cinesi. 35 membri eletti
dei cattolici di Pechino - e anche altro.

Prima del 1946 un legato Apostolico
a Pechino, ultimo un missionario.
Zone di missioni - dopo l'Internazionale
Apostolica Libera con sede a New York
mandata via l'anno scorso - ma
perché partecipare loro. Per unione,
voluta l'abito vertice. Organizzato
le legioni di Maria, per unione.
legione in missione

Comitato e di cui, tutte alle chiese,
e di missioni. ~~È~~ È di distretto
della China. Organismo di unione dei

~~11. Pasticciotti - pasticciotti~~

Ogg, lavoro a prima no, la meglio fare
mentre,,. Carro y' rende 300 pini
all'anno 15 m'lon. per a 10000 l'bian
di' uso che se vedevano qualche con
i 110 un di' fine.. la filo maggior
sholdo scuola tecnica lavorare fine vie.
Due fil. scuola recorde, non paga
tara, paga solo i l'bi e i predetti.,

Coale le volte cingio, anni di' parte
con decorazioni - cose attente che
fene, con pavimenti - vetri - soffitti
decorati e int' plate. ha mobili, hanno
lo con tappeto - grande cesto di cotone.
di vestiti - un'pila flore e ha vestiti -
lavorati d'anni,, anche le vesti -

Vicino al quartiere di Pechino per città
Il centro del sole verso Li

Capo del comitato per la zona
Ming delle chiese cattoliche.

Possono essere incluse nelle nuove

molte più chiese di prima.

Nel Consorzio Comunità e sono

rappresentati anche come il

o per un delle zone di

Pechino ci sono molte rappresentanze

chiese cattoliche - il numero

stesso è molto - con un comitato

di partito -

Propaganda comune per la libertà

di religione -

For la fine che si vuole

la chiesa non deve

preziosi la fine ?

una lista
di chiese
olografiche
di città
della metropoli

fedeli cattolici. Azione cattolica all'opera
contraria.

Papa non capisce le situazioni in
Cina. Esclamando che il Papa compiendo
e nominando legato un prete cinese

oltre 30 persone cinesi
arrivare a Tien Chen Sin
rendendo ~~l'ordine~~ prima della
liberazione, 1945, in un ospedale
degli Stati Uniti

circa 3 milioni di fedeli.

Totale religione - pochi preti e monaci

comuni

domestici nella provincia

di Fukien

jesuiti a Shanghai

permanenti

Pechino - prete

salesiano

permanente

Letteristi
prot. di Maria
nuove di Costa
Gianfranco di San Giovanni

abbiamo molte cose che affittiamo e
fidelis e hanno soldi, non sono
soldi durante la guerra.

Il nostro con cultura - Lao Tzu

Giornale di cultura - 43800 lire

Giornale di letteratura e di arti
Federazione dei critici di letteratura
e di artisti

Letteratura popolare: novelle, 53.000
poesie
e letture
legge di legge

47.000 Rivista "L'arte e
cultura" mensile
edita da Pirelli e

Storia e
che solo,
molti, molti

全国天主教教区 141个 (詳見附表)

天主教主教 25名

天主教代主教、付主教 141名

天主教神父 2219名

天主教徒 3,000,000 左右

天主教大修道院 現有 8 所 → 大修生 180 多名

天主教小修道院 現有 19 所 → 小修生 500 余名

天主教堂 15900 多处

中國天主教教區 141 分佈在下列各省。

省 名	數字	省 名	數字	省 名	數字
山東省	11	湖南省	9	吉林省	3
江蘇省	6	湖北省	11	黑龍江省	3
浙江省	5	廣東省	7	新疆省	1
上海市	1	江西省	5	青海省	1
安徽省	4	廣西省	3		
福建省	6	陝西省	8		
河北省	14	甘肅省	3		
北京市	1	四川省	8		
天津市	1	貴州省	3		
山西省	8	雲南省	3		
河南省	9	內蒙古自治區	4		

	Number
Parishes of Catholic Church in China (Details seen in the following lists)	141
Bishops	25
Cardinal Vicars & Vicar Generals	141
Fathers	2,219
Catholics	(around) 3,000,000
Major Seminaries	8
↓ Seminarians	(more than) 180
Minor Seminaries	19
↓ Seminarians	(more than) 500
Catholic Church Cathedrals	(more than) 15,900

Parishes of Catholic Church ⁱⁿ China
Are situated at following provinces

Province	Figure	Province	Figure
Shantung	11	Kwangtung	7
Kiangsu	6	Kiangsi	5
Chekiang	5	Kwangsi	3
Shanghai	1	Shensi	8
Anhui	4	Kansu	3
Fukien	6	Szechuen	8
Hopeh	14	Kweichow	3
Peking	1	Yunnan	3
Tientsin	1	Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	4
Shansi	8	Kirin	3
Honan	9	Heilungkiang	3
Hunan	9	Sinkiang	1
Hupeh	11	Xinzhai	1

Area of Activity of the Italian Missionary in China

Province	Diocese	Which Mission
Heilungkiang	Ilan Autonomous Region	FF Mineurs De St. Francois Catucins (OFM)
Honei	Yeh Hsien	Pretres des Saints-stigmates (C.P.S.)
Shansi	Tai Yuan	Frere Mineurs Franciscanins (O.F.M.)
" "	Yu Tzu	" " " " " "
Shensi	Sinan	" " " " " "
" "	Sian	" " " " " "
" "	Han Chung	Institut Pontifical Des M.E. de Milan (P.I.M.E.)
Honan	Kaifeng	" " " "
" "	Nanyang	" " " " "
" "	Wei Hui	" " " " "
" "	Lo Yang	Soiete St. Franciscanins Oas Xavaer De (S.F.X.)
" "	Cheng Chow	" " " " " "
Hupei	Hankow	Freres Mineurs Franciscanins (O.F.M.)
" "	Lao Ho Ko	" " " " " "
" "	Chi Chow	" " " " " "
Hunan	Changsha	" " " " "
" "	Yungchow	" " " " "
Kiangsi	Chean	Lazaristes (C.M.)

Chao Chen-sheng----- Bishop of the Hsien County Parish in Hopei

Chang Chun-sheng----- Father of the Hsien County Parish in Hopei

Wang Che-wei----- Father of the Pao Ting Parish in Hopei

Chao Tao-sen----- Vice Director of the Patriotic Society of Catholics in Taiyuan, Shanshih Province

Liu Chien-jen----- Acting Bishop of the Hu Ho Hou Te Parish in the Automonous Region of Inner Mongolia.

Pun Shih-hung----- Father of the Hu Ho Hou Te Parish in the Automonous Region of Inner Mongolia

Li Teh-pei----- Father of the Catholic Church in Ke Cha Chung, Tientsin

Li Yao-chung----- Secretary General of the Patriotic Promoting Society of Catholics in Tientsin

Yang Tien-mo----- Father of the Hsien County Parish in Hopei

Chang Cha-shu----- Father of Patorol Church, Shanghai

Yang Shih-tai----- Deputy Principal of No.2 Medical College in Shanghai(A Catholic)

Li Shih-teh----- Father Principal of the Holy Catholic Church Shanghai

Ton Li-tao----- Deputy Director of the Preparatory Committee of the Patriotic Society of Catholics, Shanghai

Kon Shih-chen----- Father of Chung Ton Church Wuhsi, Nanking Parish, Kiangsu Province

Li Wei-kuan----- Acting Bishop of Nanking Parish, Kiangsu

Tung Wen-lung----- Deputy Bishop of Chinan Parish in Shantung

Wang Chu-hsiang--- Acting Bishop of Yen Chow Parish in Shantung

Lien Chu-hou----- Deputy Director of Patriotic Society of Catholics in Chinan, Shantung (A Catholic)

Wang Ke-chien----- Father of Chung Fun Ton in Sha Chang Chiao,
Hanchow, Chekiang

Lin Chuan----- Acting Bishop of Foochow Parish in Fukien

Yeh Hsuan-hwa----- Bishop of the Hsiang Yang Parish in Hunan

Wu Shiao-fu----- Deputy Director of the Patriotic Society of
Catholics in Wuhan, Hupeh

Yang Kao-chien--- Acting Bishop of Chung Teh Parish in Hunan

Ho Chen-min----- Acting Bishop of the Kaifeng Parish, Honan

Wu Chin-min----- Acting Bishop of Nanchung Parish in Kiangshi

Chen Chi-hsiung-- Director of the Patriotic Society of Catholic
Canton, Kuangtung

Wang Wen-chen---- Bishop of the Nanchung Parish, Szechuan

Wang Liang-tso--- Father of the Catholic Church in Kwungyuan
County in Chentu Parish, Szechuan

Chou Chien-chun-- Director of the Patriotic Society of Catho-
lics in Kueiyang, Kueichow

Li Po-yu----- *Bishop of Chow Ze Parish in Shensi*

Kao Chung-tsai--- Director of the Patriotic Society of Catholics
Sian, Shensi

Hsu Chen-kiang--- Father of the Sheyang Parish, Liaoning

Li Chun-wu----- Deputy Bishop of the Peking Parish

Yao Kuan-yu----- Father of the Shih Sha Ku Church in Peking Parish

Ma Wen-shen----- Father of the Peking Parish (East Church)

Cha Chen-min----- Director of *Three Self Reform Commission*
in Peking

Chao Chin-nun--- Acting Bishop of Tien Shui Parish, Kansu

Wu Yen-Lin----- Father of *Chow Ze* Parish in Shensi

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General Line

The Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China

PEKING, June 15—The full text of the Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China, agreed by the Central People's Government Council at its 30th meeting on June 14 for public discussion and amendment, reads as follows:

THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE FOR THE DRAFTING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

JUNE 1954

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PREAMBLE

The Chinese people, after more than a century of heroic struggle, finally in 1949, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, achieved their great victory in the people's revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, thereby ending the long history of oppression and enslavement and setting up the People's Republic of China, a people's democratic dictatorship. The

system of people's democracy—new democracy—of the People's Republic of China ensures that China can in a peaceful way wipe out exploitation and poverty and build a prosperous and happy socialist society.

From the founding of the People's Republic of China to the attainment of socialist society is a period of transition. The central task of the state during the transition period is to bring about, step by step, the socialist industrialisation of the country and to accomplish, step by step, the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. In the past few years, our people have successfully reformed the land system, resisted U.S. aggression and aided Korea, suppressed the counter-revolutionaries, reconstructed the national economy and carried out other large-scale struggles which have provided the conditions necessary for planned economic construction and the steady transition to socialism.

The First National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China solemnly adopted our country's first Constitution in Peking, the capital, on (day, month, year). This Constitution is based on, and is a development of, the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of 1949. This Constitution consolidates the gains of the Chinese people's revolution and the new political and economic victories since the founding of the People's Republic of China and reflects the basic needs of the state in the transition period and the common aspiration of the masses of the people to build a socialist society.

In the great struggle to establish the People's Republic of China, the people forged a broad people's democratic united front, led by the Communist Party of China and made up of all democratic classes, parties and groups, and people's organisations. In the future, the Chinese people's democratic united front will continue to play its part in mobilising and uniting the peo-

ple of the whole country in the struggle to accomplish the central task of the state in the transition period and to oppose internal and external enemies.

All nationalities in China are united, free and equal, in a big family of nations. This unity of China's nationalities will grow in strength on the basis of the development of friendship and mutual help among them, opposition to imperialism, opposition to the common enemies of the people within the different nationalities and opposition to big-nation chauvinism and local nationalism. In the course of economic and cultural development, the state will take care of the needs of the different nationalities and, in the matter of socialist transformation, it will give full attention to the special features in the development of the various nationalities.

China has already built up indestructible friendship with the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Democracies and the friendship between our people and peace-loving people throughout the world is growing day by day. This friendship will be continuously developed and consolidated. China's policy of establishing and developing diplomatic relations with all countries, based on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty, has achieved results and will continue to be carried out. In international affairs, our firm and consistent policy is to work for the noble cause of world peace and the progress of humanity.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1.

The People's Republic of China is a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

Article 2.

All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise power are the Na-

Prop. column

lional People's Congress and the local people's congress, at every level.

The National People's Congress, the local people's congresses at every level and other state organs, without exception, practise democratic centralism.

Article 3.

The People's Republic of China is a unified, multi-national state.

All the nationalities are equal. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality, and actions which undermine the unity of the nationalities are prohibited.

All nationalities are free to develop their own spoken and written languages, and to preserve or reform their own customs, habits and religious beliefs.

Regional autonomy applies in areas where people of the national minorities live in numbers. All the areas of national autonomy are inseparable parts of the People's Republic of China.

Article 4.

The People's Republic of China shall ensure the step by step abolition of systems of exploitation and the building of a socialist society by relying on the organs of state and the social forces and through socialist industrialisation and socialist transformation.

Article 5.

The ownership of the means of production in the People's Republic of China at present falls into the following categories: state ownership, that is, ownership by the whole people; co-operative ownership; ownership by individual working people; and capitalist ownership.

Article 6.

State-owned economy is socialist economy, owned by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy and the material basis on which the state carries out the socialist transformation. The state ensures priority for the development of state-owned economy.

All mineral resources and waters, as well as forests, undeveloped lands and other resources which the state owns by law, are the property of the whole people.

Article 7.

Co-operative economy is socialist economy collectively owned by the working masses, or it may be semi-socialist economy in part collectively

owned by the working masses. Partial collective ownership by the working masses is a transitional form through which individual peasants, individual handicraftsmen and other individual working people organise to go on to collective ownership by the working masses.

The state protects the property of the co-operatives, encourages, guides and helps the development of co-operative economy and regards the development of co-operative production as the chief means for the transformation of individual farming and individual handicraft production.

Article 8.

The state protects the right of the peasants to own land and other property according to law.

The state guides and helps individual peasants to increase production and encourages them to organise producer, supply and marketing and credit co-operatives on a voluntary basis.

The state policy towards the rich peasant economy is one of restriction and gradual elimination.

Article 9.

The state protects the right of handicraftsmen and other non-agricultural individual working people to own means of production and other property according to law.

The state guides and helps individual handicraftsmen and other non-agricultural individual working people to improve the management of their affairs and encourages them to organise producer and supply and marketing co-operatives on a voluntary basis.

Article 10.

The state protects the ownership of means of production and other property by capitalists according to law.

The policy of the state towards capitalist industry and commerce is: use, restrict and transform. Through control by state administrative organs, leadership by the state-owned economy and supervision by the workers, the state uses the positive qualities of capitalist industry and commerce which are beneficial to the national welfare and the people's livelihood; restricts the negative qualities of capitalist industry and commerce which are not beneficial to the national welfare and the people's livelihood

encourages and guides the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce into various forms of state capitalist economy, step by step replacing ownership by capitalists with ownership by the whole people.

The state forbids capitalists to endanger the public interest, disturb the social economy or undermine the national economic plan by any kind of illegal activity.

Article 11.

The state protects the right of citizens to the ownership of lawful incomes, and of savings, houses and the means of life.

Article 12.

The state protects by law the right of citizens to inherit private property.

Article 13.

The state may, in the public interest, buy, requisition or nationalise land and other means of production in both cities and countryside in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 14.

The state prohibits any person to use his private property to undermine the public interests.

Article 15.

The state, by means of economic planning, directs the development and transformation of the national economy to increase the productive forces constantly, thereby improving the material and cultural life of the people and consolidating the independence and security of the country.

Article 16.

Work is a matter of honour for every citizen of the People's Republic of China, who is able to work. The state encourages the initiative and creative activity of citizens in their work.

Article 17.

All state organs must rely on the masses of the people, constantly maintain close contact with them, heed their opinions and accept their supervision.

Article 18.

All persons working in state organs must be loyal to the people's democratic system, observe the Constitution and the law and strive to serve the people.

Article 19.

The People's Republic of China

safeguards the people's democratic system, protects the security and rights of its citizens, suppresses all kinds of treasonable and counter-revolutionary activities and punishes all traitors and counter-revolutionaries.

The state, in accordance with the law, deprives feudal landlords and bureaucratic capitalists of political rights for a specified period; at the same time it provides them with a way to live, in order to enable them to reform themselves by work into citizens who earn their livelihood by their own labour.

Article 20.

The armed forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people; the duty of the armed forces is to safeguard the gains of the people's revolution and of national construction, defend the security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country.

CHAPTER II.

THE STATE STRUCTURE.

Section I. The National People's Congress.

Article 21.

The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power.

Article 22.

The National People's Congress is the sole organ exercising the legislative power of the state.

Article 23.

The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected from provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central authority, national minorities, the armed forces and Chinese resident abroad.

Regulations governing the number of deputies to the National People's Congress and the manner of their election are prescribed by electoral law.

Article 24.

The National People's Congress is elected for a term of four years.

One month before the expiry of the term of office of the National People's Congress, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress must carry to completion the election of deputies to the succeeding National People's Congress. Should exceptional circumstances arise, making elections impossible, the term of office of the National People's Congress may be

prolonged until the succeeding Congress is elected.

Article 25.

The National People's Congress meets once a year, convened by its Standing Committee. The National People's Congress may be convened at any time should its Standing Committee deem it necessary or one-fifth of the deputies propose it.

Article 26.

The National People's Congress, when it meets, elects a presidium to conduct its sittings.

Article 27.

The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) Amends the Constitution;
- (2) Enacts laws;
- (3) Supervises the enforcement of the Constitution;
- (4) Elects the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;
- (5) Decides on the appointment of the Premier of the State Council on the nomination of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and of the membership of the State Council on the nomination of the Premier of the State Council;
- (6) Decides on the appointment of the Vice-Chairmen and members of the National Defence Council on the nomination of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China;
- (7) Elects the President of the Supreme People's Court;
- (8) Appoints the Procurator-General;
- (9) Decides on the national economic plan;
- (10) Examines and approves the budget and financial report of the state;
- (11) Ratifies the status and boundaries of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly subordinate to the central authority;
- (12) Decides on general amnesties;
- (13) Decides on questions of war and peace;
- (14) Exercises all other functions and powers which the National People's Congress considers necessary.

Article 28.

The National People's Congress has the right to remove from office the following:

(1) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;

(2) The Premier and the Vice-Premiers, the Ministers, the Chairmen of Commissions and the Secretary-General of the State Council;

(3) The Vice-Chairmen and members of the National Defence Council;

(4) The President of the Supreme People's Court;

(5) The Procurator-General.

Article 29.

Amendments to the Constitution must be passed by a two-thirds majority of the deputies of the National People's Congress.

Laws and other resolutions must be passed by a simple majority of the deputies of the National People's Congress.

Article 30.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is the permanent body of the National People's Congress.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is composed of the following members elected by the National People's Congress:

The Chairman of the Standing Committee;

The Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee;

The Secretary-General;

Members.

Article 31.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) Conducts the election of deputies to the National People's Congress;
- (2) Convenes the sessions of the National People's Congress;
- (3) Interprets the laws;
- (4) Enacts decrees;
- (5) Supervises the work of the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Procurator-General;
- (6) Annuls decisions and orders of the State Council and people's congresses of lower levels where these contravene the Constitution, laws or decrees;
- (7) Decides on the appointment and removal of any individual Vice-Premier, Minister, Chairman of Commission and the Secretary-

General of the State Council when the National People's Congress is not in session;

(8) Appoints and removes the Vice-Presidents of the Supreme People's Court;

(9) Appoints and removes the Deputy Procurators-General;

(10) Decides on the appointment and recall of plenipotentiary envoys to foreign states;

(11) Decides on the ratification and abrogation of treaties with foreign states;

(12) Establishes military, diplomatic and other special titles and ranks;

(13) Establishes and decides the award of orders and medals and titles of honour of the state;

(14) Decides on pardons;

(15) When the National People's Congress is not in session, decides on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of armed attack against the state or in fulfilment of international treaty obligations concerning mutual defence against aggression;

(16) Decides on general or partial mobilisation;

(17) Decides on the enforcement of martial law throughout the country or in certain areas;

(18) Exercises all other functions and powers vested in it by the National People's Congress.

Article 32.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises its functions and powers until the succeeding National People's Congress elects a new Standing Committee.

Article 33.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports to it.

The National People's Congress has the right to recall members of its Standing Committee.

Article 34.

The National People's Congress establishes the Nationalities Committee, the Bills Committee, the Budget Committee, the Credentials Committee and other necessary committees.

All the committees established by the National People's Congress are under the direction of its Standing Committee when the National People's Congress is not in session.

Article 35.

All state organs, people's organisations and citizens concerned are obliged to supply necessary information to the various committees established by the National People's Congress when these conduct enquiries or investigations.

Article 36.

Deputies of the National People's Congress have the right to address interpellations to the State Council or to the Ministries and Commissions of the State Council, which have the responsibility to answer.

Article 37.

No deputy of the National People's Congress may be arrested or placed on trial without the consent of the National People's Congress or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, without the consent of its Standing Committee.

Article 38.

Deputies of the National People's Congress are subject to the supervision of the units which elect them. These electoral units have the right to replace their elected deputies at any time according to the procedure prescribed by law.

Section 2. The Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

Article 39.

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China is elected by the National People's Congress. Any citizen of the People's Republic of China who has reached the age of 35 and has the right to elect and be elected may be elected Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

The term of office of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China is four years.

Article 40.

In accordance with decisions of the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee, the Chairman of the People's Republic of China promulgates laws and decrees, appoints or removes the Premier, Vice-Premiers, Ministers, Chairmen of Commissions and the Secretary-General of the State Council, appoints or removes the Vice-Chairmen and members of the National Defence Council, awards orders and medals and titles of honour of the state, proclaims general amnesties and pardons, proclaims martial law, declares a state of war, and orders mobilisation.

Article 41.

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China represents the People's Republic of China in foreign relations, receives foreign envoys and, in accordance with decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, appoints and recalls plenipotentiary envoys to foreign states and ratifies treaties concluded with foreign states.

Article 42.

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China commands the armed forces of the country and presides over the National Defence Council.

Article 43.

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China convenes a Supreme State Conference whenever necessary and presides at its meetings.

The Supreme State Conference is attended by the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Premier of the State Council and others concerned.

The views of the Supreme State Conference on important state matters are submitted by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China to the National People's Congress, its Standing Committee, the State Council or other organs concerned for discussion and decision.

Article 44.

The Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China assists the Chairman in his work. The Vice-Chairman may exercise such part of the functions and powers of the Chairman as the Chairman entrusts to him.

The provisions of Article 39 of the Constitution governing the election and the term of office of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China apply to the election and terms of office of the Vice-Chairman.

Article 45.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China exercise their functions and powers until the new Chairman and Vice-Chairman elected by the succeeding National People's Congress take office.

Article 46.

Should the Chairman of the People's Republic of China for reasons of health be unable to do his work for a prolonged period, the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China exercises the functions and

powers of the Chairman on his behalf.

Should the office of Chairman of the People's Republic of China fall vacant, the Vice-Chairman succeeds to the office of Chairman.

Section 3. The State Council.

Article 47.

The State Council of the People's Republic of China, namely, the Government of the People's Republic of China, is the executive body of the supreme organ of state power and is the highest administrative organ of the state.

Article 48.

The State Council is composed of the following:

- the Premier,
- the Vice-Premiers,
- the Ministers,
- the Chairmen of the Commissions,
- the Secretary-General.

The organisation of the State Council is laid down by law.

Article 49.

The State Council exercises the following functions and powers:

(1) Formulates administrative measures, proclaims decisions and orders and verifies their execution, in accordance with the Constitution, laws and decrees;

(2) Submits proposals to the National People's Congress or to its Standing Committee;

(3) Co-ordinates and leads the work of the Ministries and Commissions;

(4) Co-ordinates and leads the work of the local people's councils at every level throughout the country;

(5) Revises or annuls unsuitable orders and directives issued by the Ministers or by the Chairmen of the Commissions;

(6) Revises or annuls unsuitable decisions and orders of the local people's councils at every level;

(7) Carries out the national economic plan and the state budget;

(8) Controls foreign and domestic trade;

(9) Directs cultural, educational and public health work;

(10) Directs work concerning the nationalities;

(11) Directs work concerning the Chinese resident abroad;

(12) Protects the interests of the state, maintains public order and safeguards the rights of the citizens;

(13) Directs the conduct of relations with foreign states;

(14) Directs the building up of the armed forces of the country;

(15) Appoints or removes administrative personnel within the limits and according to the procedure laid down by law;

(16) Exercises other functions and powers as authorised by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

Article 50.

The Premier directs the work of the State Council and presides over meetings of the State Council.

The Vice-Premiers assist the Premier in his work.

Article 51.

The Ministers and the Chairman of the Commissions direct the work of their respective organisations. The Ministers and the Chairmen of the Commissions may issue orders and directives within the jurisdiction of their organisations and in accordance with the laws and decrees, and the decisions and orders of the State Council.

Article 52.

The State Council is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports to it or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, to its Standing Committee.

Section 4. The Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Councils at All Levels.

Article 53.

The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows:

(1) The country is divided into Provinces, Autonomous Regions and Municipalities directly subordinate to the central authority;

(2) Provinces and Autonomous Regions are divided into Autonomous Chou, Counties, Autonomous Counties and Municipalities;

(3) Counties and Autonomous Counties are divided into Hsiang, Nationality Hsiang and Towns.

Municipalities directly subordinate to the central authority and other large Municipalities are divided into Districts. Autonomous Chou are divided into Counties, Autonomous Counties and Municipalities.

Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties are all areas of national autonomy.

Article 54.

Provinces, Municipalities directly subordinate to the central authority, Counties, Municipalities, Municipal Districts, Hsiang, Nationality

Hsiang and Towns establish people's congresses and people's councils.

Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties establish autonomous organs. The organisation and work of autonomous organs are specified in Section 5 of Chapter II of the Constitution.

Article 55.

Local people's congresses at every level are the local organs of state power.

Article 56.

Deputies of the people's congresses of Provinces, Municipalities directly subordinate to the central authority, Counties and Municipalities divided into Districts are elected by the people's congresses of the next lower level; deputies of the people's congresses of Municipalities not divided into Districts, Municipal Districts, Hsiang, Nationality Hsiang and Towns and directly elected by the voters.

Rules governing the number of deputies of the local people's congresses at every level and the manner of their election are prescribed by electoral law.

Article 57.

The term of office of the provincial people's congresses is four years. The term of office of the people's congresses of Municipalities directly subordinate to the central authority, Counties, Municipalities, Municipal Districts, Hsiang, Nationality Hsiang and Towns is two years.

Article 58.

The local people's congresses at every level in their administrative areas ensure the observance and execution of laws and decrees; draw up plans for local economic and cultural development and for public works; examine and approve local budgets and financial reports; protect public property; maintain public order; safeguard the rights of citizens and the equal rights of the national minorities.

Article 59.

The local people's congresses at every level elect, and have the right to recall, the members of the people's councils of the corresponding levels.

The people's congresses of Counties and higher levels elect, and have the right to recall, the presidents of the people's courts of the corresponding levels.

Article 60.

The local people's congresses at every level, within the limits of the

powers vested in them by law and in accordance with the decisions of the people's congresses of higher levels, adopt and issue decisions.

The people's congresses of Nationality Hsiang, within the limits of the powers vested in them by law, may adopt specific measures suited to the characteristics of the nationalities concerned.

The local people's congresses at every level have the right to revise or annul unsuitable decisions and orders of the people's councils of the corresponding levels.

The people's congresses of county and higher levels have the right to revise or annul unsuitable decisions and orders of the people's congresses and people's councils of lower levels.

Article 61.

The deputies of the people's congresses of Provinces, Municipalities directly subordinate to the central authority, Counties, Municipalities divided into Districts, are subject to the supervision of the units which elect them; the deputies of the people's congresses of Municipalities not divided into Districts, Municipal Districts, Hsiang, Nationality Hsiang and Towns are subject to the supervision of their electorates. The electoral units and electorate which elect the deputies of the local people's congresses at every level have the right to recall their deputies at any time according to the procedure laid down by law.

Article 62.

The local people's councils at every level are the executive organs of the local people's congresses of the corresponding levels; they are the local administrative organs of the state.

Article 63.

A local people's council is composed, according to its level, of the Provincial Governor and Deputy Provincial Governors, the Mayor and Deputy Mayors, the County Head and Deputy County Heads, the District Head and Deputy District Heads, the Hsiang Head and Deputy Hsiang Heads, the Town Head and Deputy Town Heads, and council members.

The term of office of a local people's council at any level is the same as that of the people's congress of the corresponding level.

The organisation of the local people's councils at every level is laid down by law.

Article 64.

A local people's council at any level directs the administrative work of its area within the limits of the powers vested in it by law.

A local people's council at any level carries out the decisions of the people's congress of the corresponding level and the decisions and orders of the state administrative organs of higher levels.

A local people's council at any level issues decisions and orders within the limits of the powers vested in it by law.

Article 65.

The people's councils of county and higher levels direct the work of all subordinate departments and of the people's councils of lower levels, as well as appoint and remove administrative personnel within the limits and according to the procedure laid down by law.

The people's councils of county and higher levels have the right to suspend the carrying out of unsuitable decisions by the people's congresses of lower levels, and to revise or annul unsuitable decisions and orders of their subordinate departments and of the people's councils of lower levels.

Article 66.

The local people's councils at every level are responsible to the people's congresses of the corresponding levels and to the higher state administrative organs and report to them.

The local people's councils at every level throughout the country are state administrative organs under the unified leadership of, and subordinate to, the State Council.

Section 5. Local Autonomous Organs of the Areas of National Autonomy.

Article 67.

The local autonomous organs of all Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties are organised in accordance with the basic principles governing the organisation of local organs of state power as laid down in Section 4 of Chapter II of the Constitution. The form of each autonomous organ may be determined by the wishes of the majority of the people of the nationality (nationalities) exercising autonomy in the area.

Article 68.

In all Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties where a number of nation-

alities live together, each nationality has an appropriate number of representatives on the local autonomous organs.

Article 69.

The autonomous organs of all Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties exercise the functions and powers of the local organs of state power as laid down in Section 4 of Chapter II of the Constitution.

Article 70.

The autonomous organs of all Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties exercise autonomy within the limits of the powers vested in them by the Constitution and the law.

The autonomous organs of all Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties administer their own local finances within the limits of the powers vested in them by law.

The autonomous organs of all Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties organise their local public security forces in accordance with the military system of the state.

The autonomous organs of all Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties may draw up rules governing the exercise of autonomy and other special regulations, suited to the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the local nationality (nationalities), and submit these rules and regulations to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval.

Article 71.

In performing their functions, the autonomous organs of all Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties use the spoken and written language (languages) commonly used in the locality.

Article 72.

The higher organs of the state fully safeguard the right of the autonomous organs of all Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties to exercise autonomy and assist the various national minorities in their political, economic and cultural development.

Section 6. The Courts and the Procurator's Office.

Article 73.

The Supreme People's Court, the local people's courts at every level and the special courts established by law in the People's Republic of China exercise judicial authority.

Article 74.

The term of office of the President of the Supreme People's Court and the presidents of the local people's courts at every level is four years.

The Supreme People's Court and the local people's courts at every level are organised as prescribed by law.

Article 75.

The system of people's assessors applies in the people's courts at every level, as prescribed by law.

Article 76.

In the people's courts at every level cases are tried in public unless otherwise provided for by law. The accused has the right to defence.

Article 77.

Citizens of all nationalities have the right to use their own spoken and written languages in all court proceedings. The people's courts provide interpretation for persons who do not know the spoken or written language (languages) commonly used in the locality.

In areas where national minorities live in numbers or where a number of nationalities live together, all court proceedings are conducted by the people's courts in the language (languages) commonly used in the locality. Verdicts, notices and all other documents of the people's courts are made public in the language (languages) commonly used in the locality.

Article 78.

The people's courts at every level are independent in the exercise of their judicial authority and subject only to the law.

Article 79.

The Supreme People's Court is the highest judicial organ.

The Supreme People's Court supervises the judicial work of the local people's courts at every level.

Article 80.

The Supreme People's Court is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports to it or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, to its Standing Committee. Local people's courts at

every level are responsible to the local people's congresses of corresponding levels and report to them.

Article 81.

The Procurator-General of the People's Republic of China exercises supreme supervisory power over all the departments subordinate to the State Council, local administrative organs at every level, the personnel of state organs, and citizens to ensure observance of the law.

Article 82.

Procurators of Provinces, Autonomous Regions and Municipalities directly subordinate to the central authority are appointed and removed by the Procurator-General. Procurators of Counties, Municipalities, Autonomous Chou and Autonomous Counties are appointed and removed on the recommendation of the Procurators of Provinces and Autonomous Regions subject to the approval of the Procurator-General.

The term of office of the Procurator-General and the local procurators at every level is four years.

The organs of the Procurator's Office are formed as prescribed by law.

Article 83.

Local organs of the Procurator's Office at every level are independent in the exercise of their authority and not subject to interference by local organs of state power.

Local procurators at every level are subordinate to the procurators of the higher level, and all are subordinate to the Procurator-General.

Article 84.

The Procurator-General is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports to it or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, to its Standing Committee.

CHAPTER III. THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS.

Article 85.

All citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law.

Article 86.

All citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of 18 have the right to elect and be elected irrespective of nationality, race, sex, occupation, social

origin, religious belief, educational level, property status, and length of residence, except insane persons and those who are by law deprived of their right to elect and be elected.

Women have equal rights with men to elect and be elected.

Article 87.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration. The state provides the necessary material facilities to guarantee to citizens the enjoyment of these freedoms.

Article 88.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have freedom of religious belief.

Article 89.

The freedom of the person of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. No citizen may be arrested except by decision of a court or with the sanction of a procurator.

Article 90.

The homes of citizens of the People's Republic of China are inviolable, and privacy of correspondence is protected by law.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have freedom of domicile and change of domicile.

Article 91.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to work. By planned development of the national economy, the state increases employment step by step, and improves working conditions and wages to guarantee the enjoyment of this right to citizens.

Article 92.

The working people of the People's Republic of China have the right to rest. To guarantee to working people the enjoyment of this right, the state prescribes working hours and institutes vacations for workers and office employees and steadily expands the material conditions for the working people to rest and build up their health.

Article 93.

The working people of the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance in old age, in illness or in disability. To guarantee to the working people the enjoyment of this right, the state provides social insurance, social relief

and public health services and, step by step, expands these facilities.

Article 94.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to education. To guarantee to the citizens the enjoyment of this right, the state establishes and step by step expands the various kinds of schools and other cultural and educational institutions.

The state gives special attention to the physical and mental development of youth.

Article 95.

The People's Republic of China safeguards the freedom of citizens to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural activities. The state encourages and assists citizens who are engaged in scientific, educational, literary, artistic and other cultural pursuits in their creative work.

Article 96.

Women in the People's Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of political, economic, cultural, social and domestic life.

The state protects marriage, the family, the mother and child.

Article 97.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to make written or oral charges to any state organ at any level against any government worker for breach of law or negligence of duty. Persons who sustain loss by reason of infringement of their rights as citizens by government workers have the right to compensation.

Article 98.

The People's Republic of China protects the proper rights and interests of Chinese resident abroad.

Article 99.

The People's Republic of China grants the right of asylum to any foreign national persecuted for supporting a just cause, for taking part in the peace movement, or for scientific activities.

Article 100.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China must abide by the Constitution and the law, preserve labour discipline and public order and respect social ethics.

Article 101.

The public property of the People's Republic of China is sacred and inviolable. It is the duty of every citizen to respect and safeguard public property.

Article 102.

It is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to pay taxes according to law.

Article 103.

It is the sacred duty of every citizen of the People's Republic of China to defend the homeland.

It is the honourable duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to perform military service, as required by law.

CHAPTER IV. NATIONAL FLAG, STATE EMBLEM, CAPITAL.

Article 104.

The national flag of the People's Republic of China is a red flag with five stars.

Article 105.

The state emblem of the People's Republic of China is: in the centre, Tien An Men under the light of five stars, framed with ears of grain, and with a cogwheel at the base.

Article 106.

The capital of the People's Republic of China is Peking.

(A Chou is an administrative district between a County and a Province. A Hsiang is an administrative area comprising several villages—Editor.)

South Korea Found 100,000

CPV building style in Korea.

Christian Leaders
Repulse U/A lies

Ham Bridge foundations
completed

Wednesday

May 26

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Japanese military
personnel killed in U/A

Nam Il Statement At Geneva Conference

GENEVA, May 25—Following is the full text of the statement made by Nam Il, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 22 at the Geneva Conference:

Mr. Chairman, fellow delegates:

In the course of the discussion of the Korean problem, nearly all the participants of the conference made their statements and expressed their points of view concerning the peaceful settlement in Korea. One could easily notice that the representatives of the United States and of some other states which follow in its wake have exerted all their efforts to justify the United States intervention against the Korean people, and to impose the anti-popular South Korean regime on North Korea, though it should be obvious to them that such attempts are doomed to failure.

Many of these representatives while objecting to the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea seek our recognition of the United Nations' decisions on the Korean question. But, as is well known, these decisions and actions of the United Nations in regard to Korea were taken under the pressure exerted by the United States of America, in violation of the charter and principles of that international organization and in the absence of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We fail to understand the statements of some delegates, who have demanded that the Korean people should respect actions and decisions taken by the United Nations in regard to the Korean problem. How can the Korean people respect such actions of the United Nations as placing its flag at the disposal of the American interventionists who for three years have ravaged our country and brought such tremendous sufferings and hardships to our people? The Korean people have

never recognized and will never recognize the legality of the unjust United Nations' decisions which ignore their national interests and which are directed at setting up in our country the domination of the Syngman Rhee clique as well as that of the United States.

The United Nations organization proved its complete inability to settle the Korean question precisely because of the fact that from the very beginning it submitted to United States pressure and took a unilateral position. Besides, no phrases can conceal the fact that the United Nations is a belligerent side. The United Nations acted as a belligerent during the Korean armistice negotiations and has signed the Armistice Agreement as one of the belligerents. Therefore, the United Nations organization is unable to take an impartial position in the Korean question and cannot claim our recognition of the legality of its decisions on the Korean question.

It is quite obvious that for the solution of the Korean question there must be found other possibilities and ways which would first of all take into account the national interests of the Korean people and the situation actually existing at present, both in North and South Korea.

As V. M. Molotov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, justly pointed out in his statement of May 11, the national unification of Korea can be achieved only on a democratic basis by means of working out at this conference such terms of agreement as would make it possible to preserve the democratic achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and at the same time would take into account the peculiarities of the situation created in South Korea.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its proposals, submitted on April 27, has outlined the way for the re-establishment of Korea as a united,

independent and democratic state, as well as the way for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question as a whole. The proposals of our delegation have been wholeheartedly supported by the Korean people which found its expression in the statement made by the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea on May 4.

We deem it necessary to dwell on some statements made in the course of the discussion of our proposals.

Despite the fact that some delegates spoke in favour of the Koreans themselves deciding all the questions connected with the creation by peaceful means of a united democratic Korea, they at the same time insisted upon the continuation of the occupation of South Korea by American troops. The inconsistency of such an attitude is perfectly evident. Indeed, how can one seriously speak of the free expression of the will of the people with the preservation of the occupation regime in South Korea, with the presence in the country of foreign armies which for a number of years caused death and destruction, terrified the peaceful Korean population and supported and continue to support the police regime in South Korea?

If the delegates present here really desire to ensure the Korean people a possibility to express freely their will, it is necessary to take measures to prevent any interference in the internal affairs of the country or any pressure from outside. That means, that first and foremost, it is necessary to clear the territory of Korea of foreign troops so that the Korean people could fully exercise their sovereign right to manage the internal affairs of their state at their own discretion.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to hold that the presence of foreign troops on the territory of Korea is incompatible with the implementation of the task of holding free all-Korean elections and

unifying the country on a democratic basis.

The withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea is an urgent task which must be accomplished by the Geneva Conference. Some delegates allege that the withdrawal of foreign troops will inevitably lead to armed clashes in Korea. We do not share this gloomy view. These allegations are all the more unfounded in that the peaceful development of Korea can be secured if the states most interested in the maintenance of peace in the Far East assume certain obligations. As to Syngman Rhee's standard threats about the march against North Korea he would, after the lessons he was taught in the past years, give up doing such things long ago were he not encouraged from outside by those who are interested in the preservation of tension in international relations.

In our statement of May 3 we emphasized an especially important part in ensuring the peaceful development of Korea that could be played by the great powers which should by mutual accord assume certain obligations which would guarantee the peaceful development of Korea and non-interference in her internal affairs. The representatives of two great powers—the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China—have already expressed their willingness to assume together with other powers certain obligations ensuring the peaceful development of Korea. The representatives of the United States of America, Great Britain and France prefer however for the time being to keep silent with regard to this proposal submitted by our delegation.

I deem it necessary to dwell on the question of war prisoners. Over 48,000 prisoners of the Korean-Chinese side, including 34,000 North Korean war prisoners, who have been forcibly held in South Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement are so far unable to return to their homes. Such inhuman treatment of people cannot find any justification.

On May 3, the representative of the People's Republic of China pointed out that this conference cannot ignore this question and submitted a proposal agreed upon by our delegation with the view to find ways and means to settle this question.

The allegation of the representatives of Canada and Great Britain to the effect that the question of war

prisoners has already been settled is contrary to the actual state of affairs.

Our delegation hopes that this conference will pay due attention to the proposals submitted by the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, the acceptance of which would lead to a just solution of the question of war prisoners.

The representatives of the Syngman Rhee regime has made here a slanderous and ridiculous allegation that several thousand inhabitants of South Korea are being held in North Korea. It is not difficult to understand that this clumsy trick was needed to divert the attention of the conference from the settlements of the question of war prisoners forcibly held in South Korea.

As to the ludicrous allegation of the South Korean representative concerning the settling of the Chinese in North Korea, this allegation is not worthy of denying and can only testify to the extreme narrow-mindedness of its author.

In the course of the discussion of our proposals, it became clear that many delegates are in agreement that the most important measure to realize the legitimate desire of the Korean people for the establishment of a single independent state is the all-Korean elections. In particular, the representatives of Great Britain, Australia, Colombia and other delegates stated that free general elections should be held on the entire territory of Korea. However, the representative of South Korea who has spoken here insisted on holding elections only in North Korea. At the same time, he stated that the elections in North Korea should be carried out according to the South Korean pattern. It is not difficult to understand that such an attitude of the rulers of South Korea can be explained by the fact that they in their subservience to the United States opposed themselves to the people and are afraid to give the people a possibility to express freely their will.

Speaking here against the holding of free all-Korean elections, the representative of South Korea argued that in South Korea elections had already been held which he described as "free" and "democratic." In our previous statements, we have shown by facts the real nature of those elections. We have shown how by means of police terror, violence against the voters with direct inter-

ference of the American authorities, the slightest attempts of opposition to the semi-fascist Syngman Rhee regime were brutally suppressed. One cannot doubt that the representatives of this regime with the support of the United Nations Commission for unification and rehabilitation of Korea will try to advertise the last elections held in South Korea on May 20 also as a sample of "democracy." However, this time again, the elections in South Korea have actually in no way differed from the falsified elections that were held there in 1948 and 1950.

The present elections to the South Korean National Assembly as well as the previous elections have been held under the conditions of crude suppression of democratic freedoms, violence, police persecution and acts of terrorism in regard to the voters and the candidates of the opposition groups.

The foreign press reports that the Syngman Rhee authorities seeking to create an atmosphere of terror to intimidate the electorate and thus influence the results of the elections, have proclaimed a state of emergency in South Korea and ordered the whole of the police force to be in fighting readiness.

The communication of a United Press correspondent from Seoul transmitted over Tokyo Radio on May 20, says that the opposition to the Syngman Rhee government accused the South Korean police of interference into the present elections to the National Assembly and of demanding that the voters do not support the main political rivals of president Syngman Rhee.

In the course of the elections, members of the opposition Democratic Nationalist Party made charges that the police, both uniformed and plain-clothed, overcrowded all important polling stations of eastern Seoul and requested the voters to cast their votes not for Sin Ik Hi, President of the former National Assembly and an open adversary of Syngman Rhee, but for the candidates of the governmental Liberal Party.

One of Sin Ik Hi's confidants stated that the police and the agents of the Liberal Party penetrated into polling booths telling the voters that they should vote for the Liberal Party's candidates who were personally recommended by president Syngman Rhee.

The South Korean press admits that the preparation for the elections is being carried out under conditions of unbridled police terror.

On May 18, the journal *Tongae Ilbo*, controlled by Kim Sung Su, the principal rival of Syngman Rhee in his fight for power, gave the following estimate of the situation in the country on the eve of the elections:

The present conditions of severe repression can only be compared with the time when the Japanese colonial authorities held "controlled elections" in Korea. The paper adds that the governors, the chiefs of police departments and the leaders of the Syngman Rhee party should better nominate the deputies to the National Assembly rather than noisily stage phoney elections.

On May 18, the *New York Times* published a report from Seoul according to which Sin Ik Hi, Chairman of the South Korean National Assembly and one of the leaders of the Democratic National Party, declared that the police forced the voters to withhold support from the members of the Democratic National Party and to cast their ballots for the Syngman Rhee candidates. Sin Ik Hi said that about 15 of his supporters in the Kwangju electoral district had already been jailed and that more than 50 of his supporters in other districts of South Korea had also been thrown into jail.

Facts of unbridled terror and violence were also reported on May 17 by a United Press correspondent in Seoul. The report says:

Several opposition candidates have already declared that threats and interference on the part of the police made them withdraw from active campaigning. . . . The opposition candidates charged the present government with incompetence and corruption.

The most prominent candidates said to correspondents that they had fallen into disgrace for their accusation of the government.

Another report of a United Press correspondent in Seoul, which was broadcast by Tokyo Radio on May 19 runs as follows: The election campaign was undermined by violations and murder charges. Soon after the state of emergency had been proclaimed, the police confiscated election campaign leaflets distributed by an opposition candidate to the National Assembly and did not intervene when

hooligans were beating the persons distributing the leaflets. It is particularly interesting to note in these reports that even prominent politicians and members of the Syngman Rhee government are beaten up if they dare to disagree on something with Syngman Rhee. Thus, for instance, on May 11 Syngman Rhee terrorists severely beat Hu Jong, a deputy-candidate to the National Assembly. As is known, Hu Jong, who is one of the leaders of the Rightwing National Democratic Party. He occupied a number of ministerial posts in the Syngman Rhee government since 1948 and at the end of 1951 was appointed Acting Prime Minister.

Moreover, according to the same report by United Press, the representatives campaigning for Hu Jong's election were beaten on May 18. The leader of the campaign for Hu Jong's election to the National Assembly died after spending a night in prison where he was brutally beaten up.

Forty South Korean members of the staff of the newspaper *Kukje Shinbo* which published the report on the killing by the police of the above-mentioned leader were arrested.

The above cited instances show that even the extremely limited information that seeps out of South Korea testifies to the fact that police lawlessness and terror reign in South Korea and that the people are deprived of elementary democratic rights and freedoms. These facts show once again the real nature of the existing South Korean anti-popular regime which some delegates present here tried to advertise as a model of "democracy" and "freedom."

It is clear that the Korean people cannot recognize that kind of "elections" and are rightfully striving to get the possibility to express their will through genuinely free elections.

With regard to the proposals on the procedure to be followed in the preparation and holding of the election, some delegates misrepresented our position on this question. For instance, they maintained that our proposals allegedly ignored the principle of proportional representation. In their statements, these delegates confused two entirely different questions, namely: The question of the representative character of an all-Korean National Assembly to be formed as a result of holding the elections throughout

Korea, and the question of setting up a bi-partite provisional all-Korean organ to prepare and carry out all-Korean elections.

In this connection I deem it necessary to make some further clarifications.

For the purpose of preparing and holding free all-Korean elections to the National Assembly of Korea and carrying out urgent measures aimed at economic and cultural rapprochement between North and South Korea, it is proposed that an all-Korean commission composed of representatives of North and South Korea be set up.

Our proposal provides that the above mentioned representatives will be elected respectively by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea. This commission may also include representatives of the largest democratic public organizations of both North and South Korea.

Certain delegates alleged here that by democratic public organizations we only mean Communist organizations. This is a distortion of the sense of our proposal. What we mean, is that social organizations of various political trends of both North and South Korea should be widely represented in the all-Korean commission.

Some delegates objected here to questions being solved in the afore-said commission by mutual agreement between both parts of the commission. They were in favour of such an all-Korean commission in which the number of members from each side would be proportionate to the population and in which decisions would be taken by majority vote. This implies that South Korea could just impose on the commission its demands and therefore could impose its will upon North Korea. This point of view cannot be agreed to, since it does not take into account the actual situation created in Korea.

It is no secret that at present, different social, economic and political conditions exist in South and North Korea.

The population of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set up its people's power under the leadership of which it achieved great success in building a free democratic state, in the development of economy, national culture, in the raising of its living standards.

These democratic achievements of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were described in our statements of April 27 and May 3, as well as in the statement of the head of the Soviet Delegation of May 11.

A highly revolutionary agrarian reform was carried out in North Korea which eliminated the land-ownership of the Japanese and of the Korean landlords and liquidated the parasitic rent system. The land was turned over to the peasants free of charge. As a result of this measure as well as the continuous aid of the state there were created conditions for the systematic improvement of the living conditions of the peasants.

Fundamental democratic reforms were carried out in North Korea's industry as a result of which large industrial enterprises were turned over to the people. There were created conditions providing steady employment for the workers and the systematic rise of real wages. Social insurance at the expense of the state was introduced.

Wide possibilities have been opened for the population of North Korea for the development of Korean national culture. The majority of students in higher educational institutions and technical colleges receive state scholarships. Much work has been done to eradicate illiteracy of the grown-up population. At present, the percentage of illiteracy among the population of North Korea is insignificant.

The democratic achievements of the people of North Korea are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In accordance with the Constitution, all governmental bodies beginning from local People's Committees and up to the Supreme People's Assembly are elected by the people on the basis of universal equal suffrage with secret ballot. The Constitution guarantees to the citizens freedom of speech, of the press and assembly, and ensures the right to form public organizations. The democratic rights and freedoms of the people in North Korea are guaranteed by the state.

An entirely different situation was created in South Korea where the Americans created a semifascist police regime. The consequence of the rule of the Syngman Rhee clique is the decline of national economy pauperization of the toil-

ing masses of South Korea. In South Korea there was, in fact, no land reform corresponding to the interests of the peasants. The so-called reform carried out by the Syngman Rhee followers imposes a heavier burden upon the peasants for they have to pay for the land an extremely high redemption price amounting according to official South Korean data to 300 per cent of the annual harvest. To describe the position of the peasants in South Korea, reference can be made for instance to the 56th issue of the *Monthly Statistical Review of the Bank of Korea* for June, 1953 which says: It is necessary to mention the unfortunate fact that 271,578 hired agricultural workers still have no land. Unfortunately, we see this year, that is the 3rd year after carrying out the reform, the peasants have to sell to the usurers their future rice crop . . . since the allocated land dooms the peasants to starvation, in the course of one week alone 1,080 cases of peasants leaving their land were registered in Chonin district. It is also said in this monthly publication that local officials and well-to-do peasants seize the land left by peasants and lease it to peasants on terms much harder than those before the land reform. After the Japanese had been driven out, South Korean industry far from being restored was falling increasingly into decay. More than half of the enterprises which had existed in Korea before the arrival of the Americans were closed by the end of 1948. Production in such formerly well-developed industries as textiles and chemicals sharply decreased. As a result of this, unemployment is growing incessantly and the living standard of the workers and other employees is falling.

According to the South Korean Yearbook of 1953, the real wages of workers at the end of 1949 were half of those in 1936. The Syngman Rhee Ministry of Social Relations stated that the number of unemployed in South Korea amounted approximately to two million in May 1953.

The hard conditions of the South Korean population have deteriorated even more due to the arbitrary rule of the authorities, the unbearable requisitions and graft. This is proved by the American journalist Mark Hein who visited South Korea and who wrote in the magazine *Nation* on May 13, 1954

the following: the corruption of South Korean authorities reached unseen scale spreading among higher as well as lower strata of the population Some Americans see great likeness between the present situation in Korea and the conditions in China during the last years of the Kuomintang rule There exist the same autocratic rule, the same corruption, the same indifference to suffering and misery Syngman Rhee's shadow hangs over this gloomy picture.

It is necessary to add to the above that the South Korean population is deprived of elementary democratic rights and freedoms. This is convincingly proved in particular by the recently held elections in South Korea. We have already cited the facts proving the falsification of these elections.

This is the real picture of the Syngman Rhee regime in South Korea. And this is the very regime which the American interventionists together with South Korea authorities tried to impose by force upon North Korea. It is known that their attempt was a failure. It is not difficult to understand that the North Korean people who defended their achievements in their fight against the interventionists will not agree to establish the Syngman Rhee regime on their territory, because this would result in returning to the landlords the land turned over to the peasants, in restoring the property of the former henchmen of the Japanese occupants who had plundered the people, in depriving the North Korean population of their democratic rights and freedoms.

In working out measures on the unification of Korea and peaceful settlement of the Korean question, particularly in working out an agreement on an all-Korean commission, one should not forget the peculiarities which exist in each part of Korea. One should keep in mind that without taking into account these peculiarities, it is impossible to work out any agreement which would be acceptable to both sides. It stands to reason that we cannot permit the South Korean side to occupy a privileged position in the commission and to impose on North Korea the decisions desired by the Syngman Rhee clique.

It is absolutely clear that the work of the all-Korean commission can only be fruitful if its members notwithstanding what part of Korea

they are sent from to this commission seek in good faith such ways and means to bring closer and to unite the country as would be acceptable for both South and North Korea. It is natural that decisions in the commission are also to be adopted on the basis of agreement between the two parts of the commission.

One should not forget, however, that the all-Korean commission for the elections is to be a provisional body to decide primarily the questions connected with the preparation for and the holding of free all-Korean elections.

The proposals submitted by the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provide for simultaneous holding of elections throughout the whole of Korea, that is in the North as well as in the South. We believe that the all-Korean National Assembly which will be set up as a result of democratic elections will be a genuinely representative body of the entire Korean people. The representative character of this body will be ensured by the establishment on the whole territory of Korea of electoral districts on the basis of an equal number of inhabitants and with equal representation in the future National Assembly. It is understood that the all-Korean commission will determine the ratio of population to elect one deputy.

Our elections, to the Supreme People's Assembly for example, are based upon the principle of proportional representation. This principle is set forth in the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Article 35 of the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reads as follows: "The deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly are elected in the ratio of one deputy to 50,000 population."

Thus the assertions made by some delegates to the effect that our proposals allegedly ignore the principle of proportional representation in the formation of an All-Korean National Assembly are devoid of any foundation.

Many delegates have spoken here of international supervision of the Korean elections. I should like to dwell on this question. First of all, it is necessary to stress that we cannot overlook the specific situation in which the Korean people find themselves as a result of the three-year cruel war between the northern and southern parts of the country. The consequence of the

war naturally was the increase of tension in the relations between the northern and southern parts of Korea which created additional difficulties in the matter of rapprochement and unification of the people. At present, though the armistice has been concluded, a great deal must yet be done for transition to peaceful life and for complete eradication of the consequences of the war.

We are not to overlook any possibilities which might to any degree make it easier for the all-Korean commission to overcome difficulties which it will face during the carrying out of all-Korean elections.

Proceeding from the above considerations, the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses its agreement with the proposal of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China that in order to assist the all-Korean commission in carrying out the elections throughout Korea there should be established a neutral nations supervisory commission for the supervision of the All-Korean elections. In doing so, we have in mind that the establishment of international supervision will not violate the main principle of our proposals—non-intervention of foreign states in the internal affairs of Korea which must be settled by the Koreans themselves.

In conclusion, I should like to express my confidence that this conference will objectively consider our proposals and will find ways to create conditions which would ensure the possibility of the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem in the interests of the people of Korea.

Rounding-up Of Four Weeks Of Geneva Talks

PEKING, May 25—Overcoming American obstacles, the Geneva Conference with great difficulty is inching its way ahead slowly as it enters its important 5th week, writes Wu Wen-tao, correspondent of the *People's Daily*, from Geneva today.

Excerpts from his article follow: People are asking who is stalling the Geneva Conference, the question of vital concern to every peace-lover. Some American newspapers are trying to instil into their readers' minds the impression that "the Communists are dragging out the Geneva talks."

But the facts are not very easy to conceal, and they show it is the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, China, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Viet-Nam Democratic Republic who have been trying their utmost to seek agreement as early as possible.

On the Korean question, the urgent task is to establish permanent peace in Korea and let the Koreans settle their own affairs by themselves. On the first day of the discussions on Korea, Foreign Minister Nam Il put forward a proposal which impartial opinion generally has regarded as fair, reasonable and practical. However, the delegations of certain countries, headed by the United States, have shown they have no intention of reaching agreement on the basis of this proposal. The speeches of Pyun Yung Tae, representative of the Syngman Rhee clique, have been filled with plain lies, venomous slander and vituperation. The American delegate Dulles, before he left Geneva, crudely rejected Nam Il's proposal without offering anything toward the settlement of the Korean question. He only reiterated the illegal U.N. resolution of October 7, 1950, which the United States failed to impose after fighting a three years' war in Korea.

Then Dulles ran away from the conference, after staying in Geneva for only a week, amidst the unanimous cry of "a major defeat for American diplomacy." Bedell Smith, who replaced Dulles as the head of the American delegation, continued the back-stairs intriguing to undermine the Geneva negotiations. Meetings of the 16 nations were held with great frequency under the auspices of the United States to work out a counter-proposal to hoodwink public opinion and cover up America's aggressive designs.

Finally a so-called 14-point proposal was submitted by Pyun Yung Tae, 27 days after the discussion on Korea began. This "proposal" was bungled so badly that everyone was able at a glance to recognise it as a detailed plan based on the illegal U.N. resolution. Its obvious purpose was to extend the Syngman Rhee regime to the northern part of Korea by means of so-called free elections under occupation and the protection of American troops and under so-called U.N. supervision. The reactions to this "proposal" have been so disappointing that those who took part in drawing it up have rushed

to deny that it was a 16-nation proposal. Spokesmen of the French and British delegations went out of their way at press conferences to explain that it was a South Korean proposal.

Can anyone interpret all these manoeuvres of the western delegates as helpful to the progress of the Geneva Conference?

During the deadlock in the discussions on Korea, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai on May 22 put forward a supplement to Nam Il's proposal for setting up a neutral nations commission to assist and supervise the all-Korean elections. Although this supplementary proposal is helpful, bringing the opinions of the two sides closer, yet the representatives of the United States and the Syngman Rhee clique have turned it down off-handedly. This again shows that what they are after is not a speedy settlement but obstruction of the settlement of the Korean question.

The same with the question of restoring peace in Indo-China, the other principal task of the Geneva Conference. War is still raging on that peninsula and is in danger of being spread through intensified American intervention. Discussion of this question at Geneva could have started much earlier if it had not been for the dilatory tactics of the American and French delegates. They at first refused to invite the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to participate. When they agreed at last, the discussion, which would have started on May 7, was unnecessarily put off at the request of the French side. Thus, the Indo-Chinese question which the people of the whole world want to see settled quickly was broached 12 days later than the Korean question.

The programme put forward by Bidault touched only on the military aspect of the question. The political aspect, that is, the nation rights of the Indo-Chinese peoples, was completely ignored. Furthermore, this programme made such preposterous demands as the dissolution of the resistance armies of Khmer and Pathet Lao and the elimination of the irregular forces of the Viet-Nam people, which only a victor could dictate to the vanquished.

By contrast, the proposal which Pham Van Dong has advanced is comprehensive, fair and reasonable. It covers not only military armistice but also the political settlement. It even takes French economic and cultural interests into account. It re-

presents a tremendous effort on the part of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam towards a peaceful settlement of the Indo-Chinese question. However, owing to the stubborn attitude of the American and French delegates, the discussions have made no progress.

To help forward the discussions, Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on May 14 made two additions to Pham Van Dong's proposal: 1, the setting up of a neutral nations commission to assist and supervise the implementation of the armistice agreement; 2, a joint guarantee of its implementation by the various countries represented at the conference.

Thus, as a result of the initiative of the Viet-Nam Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union and China, favourable conditions have been created for substantive discussions.

Restricted sessions of the Indo-Chinese question began on May 17. At the 1st session, the American and French delegates stuck to their untenable position regarding the order of discussion, insisting on using Bidault's proposal as the basis for discussion and refusing to discuss any political settlement. Thanks to Molotov's efforts, agreement was reached at last to discuss the proposals of Pham Van Dong and Bidault simultaneously. Both the military armistice and political settlement were to be discussed, with the former taking the precedence over the latter.

However, at the 2nd restricted session, the American and French delegates raised further difficulties by demanding that the question of Pathet Lao and Khmer be dealt with first, separately.

It will be remembered that during the general debate, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam recommended the participation of the resistance governments of Pathet Lao and Khmer, in view of the fact that the Indo-Chinese question concerns not only Viet-Nam but the other two countries. The suggestion was rejected outright by the American and French delegates.

Later, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, in order to speed up the progress of the discussions, proposed that the conference should hear the opinions of the delegates of the two resistance governments. His suggestion was also turned down.

Now the American and French delegates have raised the preposterous demand that the question of

the two countries should be dealt with first, separately; in other words that the resistance governments and armies of the two countries should be dissolved. Consequently, the 2nd and 3rd and most of the 4th restricted sessions have been taken up with protracted and futile debate on this question. Only when his absurd demand was categorically rejected by the Viet-Nam, Chinese and Soviet delegates were the American, French and British delegates compelled at last to accept Molotov's proposed order of discussion and five questions regarding a military armistice.

It is clear from this who has caused the delay in the discussions of the Indo-Chinese question.

European Press Favours Chou En-lai Proposal

GENEVA, May 24 — Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's supplementary proposal for neutral supervision of all-Korean elections has been well received in the West European press.

Swiss and French newspapers state that Chou En-lai's supplementary proposal and Nam Il's May 22 speech have provided good ground for settling the Korean question.

La Suisse reported on May 23 that the 16 "non-Communist countries" which fought the Korean war under the U.N. flag believed that Chou En-lai's suggestion was an important step toward political settlement of the Korean question. Monday's *Volx Ouvriere* described the proposals put forth by the Korean Democratic People's Republic and supplemented by the People's Republic of China as reasonable and in conformity with the interests of justice and peace. Those who have refused to accept these proposals have not yet been able to produce any serious argument that could justify their opposition, the paper added.

Monday's French press opinion includes:

L'Humanite: the gateway to the settlement of the Korean question has been opened by Chou En-lai.

Le Combat: Chou En-lai's supplementary proposal is an important factor enabling the Geneva Conference to march a step forward.

Liberation: the efforts made by Chou En-lai and Nam Il on May 22 demonstrate their sincere desire to reach agreement.

Closed Session on Indo-China Continues

GENEVA, May 25—At the restricted meeting today, the nine delegations continued their deliberation on the question of restoring peace in Indo-China. The next restricted meeting on this question will take place on May 27.

U.S. Uses Puppets To Sabotage Geneva Conference

PEKING, May 25—The Geneva Conference continued its restricted session today to discuss the question of restoring peace in Indo-China.

Certain progress has been recorded at the sessions as a result of the constructive effort by the Soviet delegation. Last week, the conference adopted an agenda advocated by the Soviet Union, namely, the agenda of first discussing the five questions concerning a simultaneous cease-fire throughout Indo-China, an arrangement on zones in the three Indo-Chinese States into which opposing armies will be regrouped and other matters. This the roadblock erected by the United States and France that the question of Pathet Lao and Khmer must be settled first and separately was bypassed and a way paved for discussions on substantive questions this week.

Western pressmen admitted that the agenda proposed by Foreign Minister Molotov broke the deadlock and brightened the prospects of the conference.

But the forces hostile to peace are unwilling to see any progress in the conference. The American side is making every effort to spread pessimism and, together with its French followers, it is intriguing to erect new roadblocks on the questions of Pathet Lao and Khmer and Viet-Nam. According to Western press reports, they are still attempting to achieve at the conference table what they have failed to do in the battlefields, namely, to wipe out the two Resistance Governments and armies of Pathet Lao and Khmer. They are planning to demand a separate discussion of the question of Pathet Lao and Khmer. In fact, the absurdity of such demand has already been proved in the discussions in the past few days.

To insist on such an unreasonable demand is obviously an attempt directed at obstructing the progress of the conference.

At the same time, it is worth noting that the American press agencies are propagating the clamours of the delegates of the two puppet governments in Laos and Cambodia. A.P. reported that the delegates of the two puppet governments threatened to withdraw from the conference and reject the conference decision if any armistice line were drawn in their territories.

On the basis of the understanding reached, the conference is now starting discussions on such questions as a simultaneous cease-fire throughout Indo-China, an arrangement on zones into which opposing armies of the three countries will be regrouped etc. But the puppets in Laos and Cambodia have already voiced opposition to the drawing of armistice lines. This is clearly an attempt to sabotage in advance the discussions on substantive questions. This is the same tune that Syngman Rhee has danced to with the United States as the obvious wire-puller. Have not the Western sources already talked about puppets for Indo-China like Korea's Syngman Rhee? It is not difficult to see that as they use Syngman Rhee on the Korean question, the U.S. authorities are making use of the puppets in Indo-China as a tool to sabotage the conference and prevent peace in that area.

But facts have shown that to try to divide the Indo-China question artificially and to ignore the Resistance Governments and armies of Pathet Lao and Khmer are futile. Viet-Nam, Pathet Lao and Khmer are closely situated geographically and the three peoples have a common vital interest in their struggles for national liberation. The question of restoring peace in Indo-China is an integral matter. It cannot be separated by artificial means. This has long been accepted as common sense.

In Pathet Lao and Khmer, there are the Resistance Governments supported by the peoples of the two countries. In Pathet Lao, half of the territory and a million people have been liberated. In Khmer, the liberation area is expanding and its national liberation movement growing with each passing day. These are facts that cannot be ignored.

The allegation that the national liberation movements of Pathet Lao

and Khmer are of foreign origin is a sheer distortion of reality. However, certain things of foreign origin do exist and they can be found in the puppet governments of the two countries. They represent the interests of foreign colonialists and only by relying on the bayonets of foreign troops can they maintain their rule.

As the Geneva Conference enters into its 5th week to discuss substantive points in the Indo-China question, the enemy of peace is speeding up his intrigue to sabotage the conference. The people must be on the alert to guard against the enemy's sabotage and to continue to push forward the cause of peace.

Political Settlement Essential for Indo-China Peace

*Hsinhua Special Correspondent
Shen Chien-tu*

GENEVA, May 25—Preliminary views on the military aspect of the question of restoring peace in Indo-China were exchanged among the nine nations sitting in yesterday's secret session, it was learned here today.

The nine nations discussed at the meeting the five points suggested by the Soviet delegate on May 21. The five points are: a simultaneous, complete cease-fire in Indo-China, arrangement on regrouping areas for both sides' armies, ban on reinforcements from outside Indo-China, creation of neutral machinery to supervise the truce and international guarantees to prevent any truce violation.

Considerable areas for agreement, it was reported, were found among the views of the delegates and the whole atmosphere was considered quite congenial.

After the exchange of views on the general principles governing the military armistice, discussion on a political settlement should begin. This procedural question on which agreement was reached on May 17 was raised again at the meeting yesterday.

At the 1st restricted session on May 17, delegates of the Western countries abandoned their stand for confining the discussion to the military aspect to the exclusion of political problems, and agreed to the proposal for discussing both a mili-

tary armistice and a political settlement, with the former to be discussed first, followed by the latter.

But the Western delegates indicated yesterday their unwillingness for an early consideration of the political problem. This drifting back to their old position is noteworthy.

It was repeatedly pointed out by the delegates of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, China and the Soviet Union that peace must be restored in Indo-China on the basis of recognising the national rights of the Indo-Chinese people.

The Indo-China war is known to have been caused by the French in their attempt to substitute political settlement by a military solution.

It is recalled that the first article of the Preliminary Agreement which the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam signed with France in 1946, is a political stipulation. In this article, France recognised the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to be an independent and free state.

Because France violated this Agreement and attempted to annul the national rights of the Indo-Chinese people by military means, the now eight-year old Indo-China war began. The war has now proved that military means can get France nowhere. This is shown by the presence of the French delegate at the Geneva Conference discussing the Indo-China question.

It is consequently unthinkable that the Geneva Conference now seeking to end the Indo-China war will not touch upon the root causes of the war.

It is logical that only by recognising the national rights of the Indo-Chinese people, that the Conference can bring about a lasting and durable peace in Indo-China without giving either of the belligerents a respite to renew the war.

In addition, the conference has already accepted the proposals of both Pham Van Dong and Bidault and the two supplementary proposals of Molotov as a basis for its discussions. Of the eight points covered by Pham Van Dong's proposal, seven deal with the political aspects of the question. In view of this, there is no reason not to discuss a political settlement at the earliest possible date.

Some Western papers have now come to see the necessity of achieving a political settlement. *Le Monde*

of May 21 writes: "Bidault has refused to discuss political problems. But any negotiation and any agreement can succeed only when they face up to the reality. The principal reality relating to the Indo-China question . . . is that the source of Viet-Minh's strength comes from the national sentiments of Viet-Nam." The paper sees no way of solving the problem other than an "explicit guarantee" from France for the "independence of Viet-Nam and the freedom of the Viet-Name people in choosing their own political system."

In the few days while Bidault was in Paris for consultations, public opinion in France has become more insistent in demanding a truce at the Geneva Conference. Many members of the French political circles and papers urged the government to renounce its policy of political gamble counting on U.S. intervention, and to seize the chance to seek a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China question at the Geneva Conference. It is believed that this public pressure had some bearing on the atmosphere at yesterday's meeting.

While noting the less strained atmosphere yesterday, observers here also noted the extravagant tone of certain Western papers in describing this atmosphere. They point out the relation between this line of publicity and the renewed demand in the French National Assembly for a debate on the Indo-China question.

Meanwhile, Western papers also reported that the United States and France are proceeding full speed with their talks for carrying on and extending the Indo-China war. The French weekly *Petit Bleu des Cotes du Nord*, of which the French Defence Minister Rene Pleven is director, blusters: "The balance of force, which is the basis for any honourable compromise, must be restored." The American press talks loudly about the prospect of the U.S. Government extending the war under the U.N. flag. All this can hardly convince the public that certain western countries have the necessary good faith for peaceful negotiation.

Difficult tasks are at present facing the Geneva Conference. Their accomplishment requires genuine sincerity and greater efforts from both sides. Whether the delegates of the western countries possess this sincerity and the desire to respond to mankind's peaceful aspirations will be seen at the future meetings.

South Korean 'Proposals' Carry No Peaceful Solution

Hsinhua Special Correspondent
Shen Chien-lu

GENEVA, May 24 — After much delay South Korea's Pyun Yung Tae has presented to the Geneva Conference what he called "proposals," to rival the peace proposals put forward nearly one month ago by Nam Il, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They are quite meaningless except to show that the United States and the Syngman Rhee clique want no peaceful solution of the Korean question.

These so-called "proposals" of the South Korean puppet were laboriously worked out after long scheming by the United States and the Syngman Rhee clique. The American delegation, which has from the first opposed a peaceful solution of the Korean question, thought originally there was no need for any such "proposals"; it was enough to reject Nam Il's proposals and insist on the illegal resolution of the United Nations of October 7, 1950. However, in view of the overwhelming logic of Nam Il's proposals and the fact that his stand in favour of free all-Korea elections and his principle that Korean affairs be settled by the Koreans themselves have won wide sympathy and support in the world, certain allies of the United States thought it necessary for some "proposals" to be concocted to befuddle public opinion. Without such "proposals", they believed, it would be impossible for them to undermine or break off the discussions on the Korean issue without obviously bearing responsibility for blocking the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Thus under the pressure of world public opinion the United States unwillingly worked out these so-called "proposals" for Pyun Yung Tae to put forward at the Geneva Conference. Fearing that the Syngman Rhee clique will fail in all-Korea elections in Korea, the United States went so far as to turn down the advice of its allies and refuse to camouflage these so-called "proposals" in even the slightest resemblance to reasonableness. The "proposals" contain nothing new or positive. They are merely a repetition of the illegal

resolution of the United Nations, which has long been categorically rejected by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After nearly one month's dogged rejection of the holding of elections in the whole of Korea, Pyun Yung Tae has finally come to acknowledge in his "proposals" that free elections should be held in both North and South Korea. This shows that his previous groundless rejection was designed to drag out time and obstruct progress at the conference. But though making this acknowledgement, Pyun Yung Tae still holds fast to the illegal resolution of the United Nations, requesting the United Nations to keep control over the election.

There is no mention in Pyun Yung Tae's "proposals" for all-Korea elections of the Koreans themselves doing anything. There is not a single word about such questions as by whom or by what means the elections would be prepared and carried out simultaneously in South and North Korea. He merely repeats the name "United Nations" and asserts that everything should be handled by the "United Nations," meaning of course the United States only. He demands that elections should be carried out under U.S. supervision in accordance with the illegal U.N. resolution. According to Pyun Yung Tae, the U.S. personnel have freedom of movement before, during and after the elections, and they be called upon to "help create" the conditions for the elections. Even the census before the elections would be taken under U.S. supervision. Those so-called supervisors, in other words, would be enabled openly to engage in intelligence and espionage activity throughout Korea; and what is more, would be given every opportunity to intimidate the electors.

Pyun Yung Tae asserted that the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive forces from Korea would have to come after "effective control over the entire Korea is achieved by the unified government of Korea and certified by the U.N." But he insisted that the Chinese People's Volunteers, who stand in the way of the U.S. aggressors and help the Korean people in their war against aggression, should withdraw from Korea one month in advance of the election date.

All this is, in fact, merely an effort to impose the illegal U.N. re-

solution of October 7, 1950 in a new guise. What possible chance of free elections could there be under the unscrupulous interference of the United States? It is like seeking the impossible.

It is worth noting that Pyun Yung Tae failed to produce any reason to justify the great power he proposed conferring on the "United Nations" in the elections throughout Korea. Obviously the effective refutation of the illegal U.N. resolution and the complete exposure of the absurd proposal of elections under U.N. supervision, made by the delegates of Korea, China and the Soviet Union, made it impossible for the U.S. delegate and Pyun Yung Tae to say anything on this point. Why then did they still trouble to put forward this unreasonable demand, which they themselves know will not work? The answer is they are interested in aggravating the deadlock in the discussions on the Korean question.

Pyun Yung Tae's "proposals" provide that the elections shall be held in accordance with the "constitutional processes" of South Korea. He lays down particular reservations on three questions, namely the presidential position of Syngman Rhee, the constitution of South Korea, and its military units. Whether these three things should be changed, according to him, would be left to the decision of the U.S.-made legislature. This is, in fact, an attempt to settle in advance that the South Korean government would become the all-Korean government, the South Korean army the all-Korean army and Syngman Rhee the leader of the whole of Korea. And all this would be carried through with U.S. assistance.

In striking contrast with Pyun Yung Tae's "proposals" is the proposal put forward by Nam Il. This aims to establish through peaceful negotiation an independent, united and democratic Korea, by the Korean people and for their interests. But the aim in Pyun Yung Tae's "proposals" is to extend the rule of the Syngman Rhee bloc with the support of American bayonets over all Korea, by and for the United States.

Pyun Yung Tae's "proposals" are too absurd to be of real use to the U.S. for deceiving world public opinion. Even many allies of the United States who joined in drafting them are dissatisfied with them. According to a Reuter report of

May 21, one delegate said, after the U.S. and its allies had held discussions on Pyun Yung Tae's "proposals," that the majority of non-Communist countries considered that the new South Korean proposals did not provide a satisfactory plan for all-Korean elections. A British spokesman said, after Pyun Yung Tae put forward his "proposals," that they were his own and could not be presented as the plan of the 16 nations who had participated in the war of intervention in Korea. Only the American spokesman gave them a boost saying that these "proposals" were "interesting." This spokesman also estimated that there would be only one or two sessions on Korea, making it clear that the United States is prepared to disregard the major efforts by Foreign Ministers Chou En-lai and Nam Il on May 22 and use Pyun Yung Tae's "proposals" to sabotage the discussions on Korea. The United States will not be able to escape responsibility for preventing a peaceful settlement of the Korean question if it keeps up this sabotage.

Chou En-lai Receives Menon Again

GENEVA, May 25—Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, again received Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian delegate to the United Nations, at 10:30 a.m. today.

Molotov Receives Menon

GENEVA, May 25—V. M. Molotov, Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R., yesterday received Indian political leader V. K. Krishna Menon.

Pham Van Dong Fetes Molotov

GENEVA, May 24—Pham Van Dong, Acting Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and head of the Viet-Nam delegation to the Geneva Conference, gave a banquet this evening in honour of V. M. Molotov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Other Soviet guests were A. A. Gromyko and V. V. Kuznetsov, deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs of

the U.S.S.R., and K. V. Novikov, member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Also present were Chou En-lai, Minister, and Wang Chia-hsiang, Vice-Minister, of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Nam Il, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was also present.

Present from the Viet-Nam side were Phan Anli, Minister of Industry and Commerce; Tran Cong Tuong, Vice-Minister of Justice; Hoang Van Hoan, Ambassador to the People's Republic of China; and Ta Quang Buu, Vice-Minister of Defence.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Viet-Nameese-Franco Evacuation Agreement

PEKING, May 25—The report on the agreement reached on May 14 between the Viet-Nameese and French sides on evacuation of wounded French prisoners of war from Dien Bien Phu has been released by Viet-Nam News Agency in a delayed dispatch.

The report follows:

Referring to the message of the High Command of the Viet-Nam People's Army and to the reply of the French Military High Command on May 13, 1954 the delegates of the V.P.A. High Command and the delegates of the French High Command have agreed to the conditions on the evacuation of wounded of the French Expeditionary Corps at Dien Bien Phu. These conditions are as follows:

1. The wounded will be evacuated in three contingents. To the 1st contingent of 450 wounded anticipated in the proposals made on May 13 will be added a 2nd contingent up to 753. A 3rd contingent may be decided later by the delegates of the V.P.A. High Command.

2. The evacuation of wounded will start from Friday, May 14 at 3 p.m. local time at Dien Bien Phu. The evacuation will be carried out without interruption except in case of absolute necessity caused by engine break-down or bad weather.

3. The two delegations will do all needed so that from 80 to 100 wounded may be evacuated every day.

4. The airfield and conditions of landing have already been considered in the proposals on the May 13

evacuation by helicopters, Morane and Beaver planes.

5. During the whole period of evacuation the French Air Force will cease all activities in areas designated, that is, the area within a radius of 10 kilometres from Dien Bien Phu and along Highway No. 41 from Dien Bien Phu to Sonla.

6. A report on evacuated wounded signed by the delegates of the two high commands will be made every day.

Dien Bien Phu, May 14, 1954.

Signed Professor Huard, representative of the High Command of the French Expeditionary Corps and Colonel Cao Van Khanh, representative of the High Command of the Viet-Nam People's Army.

Indian Parliamentary Leader Supports New China for U.N.

NEW DELHI, May 25—Support for China taking her rightful place in the United Nations Organization was voiced by Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament, at a public meeting in Bombay on May 23.

He said the U.N. Organisation had been weakened by the exclusion of People's China. This position had to be reversed without delay if the world organisation was to play a useful role, he added.

Referring to the U.S.-Pakistan "Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement," Ayyangar said it was an "unfriendly act" which might develop the "cold war" into a "hot war." He also condemned the aggressive activities of the colonialist powers.

U.S. Cripples Neutral Inspection in Korea

KAESONG, May 24—The Americans have arbitrarily enforced upon the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in South Korea a "new procedure" which they announced on April 15, 1954 and have thus crippled the functioning of the teams. This is shown in the reports and reference reports submitted in the past month to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission by the N.N.I.T. stationed in South Korean ports.

This "new procedure" is designed to subject the functioning of the teams to the control of the American side, so that the American side can have a freer hand to send

military reinforcements into Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

What happened to the N.N.I.T. at Pusan is an illustrative example. The "new procedure" was announced to the team on April 15 by the American representative Lieutenant-Colonel Teese, according to the reference report submitted by the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the team on April 19.

In defiance of the stipulations that "the N.N.I.T. shall receive instruction from the N.N.S.C. only", the American side arbitrarily and illegally ordered the N.N.I.T. to join in the report meeting at 8:30 a.m. every day in the office of Colonel Dier, the American "Armistice Agreement Officer, Port of Entry," then to carry out inspections according to the American "schedule of inspections." The team was allowed to inspect only the material listed in the American "prior information report". By so doing, the American side could illegally introduce reinforcing combat material without furnishing a "prior information report" and could thus prevent the team from carrying out inspections.

Because only the inspection of reported material is allowed by the American side and, at the same time, the American side has deliberately failed to furnish prior information, the N.N.I.T., in effect, has not been able to carry on with its daily routine inspections in a normal manner. For instance, the Czechoslovak and Polish members stated in a reference report:

"On the 17th April, 1954, at 08:40 hours the Swedish alternate, Major Hedstroem on the basis of the new procedure of the United Nations Command, refused the request of the Polish delegate to the N.N.I.T. No. 8, Pusan, Major Zwierzynski, to take part in the daily inspection of the sub-team in Pusan harbor. Consequently the inspection area of the sub-team had not been controlled since 16th April, 14:00 hours to 18th April, 08:00 hours, for a total of 42 hours."

Under the Armistice Agreement, members of the N.N.I.T. should enjoy freedom and facilities in the performance of their functions. The American "Armistice Agreement Officer, Port of Entry," Colonel Dier on April 20 sent a letter worded like orders to the N.N.I.T. in Pusan. Basing himself on the "new procedure", he declared: "In no case will the party enter the port with-

out representation from this office." He added in his letter that the "Provost Marshall concerned" had been notified to put this into force.

In this way, the American side has completely deprived the teams of the freedom and facilities to which they are entitled in carrying out their functions. At the same time, the American side can take advantage of this outrageous requirement to prevent the teams from making any spot checks which they may demand at any time, and in this way avoid the exposure by the teams through spot checks of the introduction by the American side of military reinforcements.

In their reference report of April 29, the Czechoslovak and Polish members pointed out: "The subteam No. 4 of N.N.I.T. No. 8 composed of the Swiss member and the Polish alternate after having carried out the inspection on 27th of April at K-9 airfield decided to go to its second inspection area named to the outport No. 1. The military police escort refused to drive the subteam to the mentioned outport referring to orders he received. On the 28th of April the subteam No. 3, composed of the Swedish alternate and the Polish senior member decided to carry out the daily inspection of their inspection area. The liaison officer was informed about the subteam's departure for inspection. When the subteam arrived at the A.A.O.P.E. office in order to pick up the escort officer, the subteam was informed that no escorting officer was present The escort refused to drive the subteam to its inspection area."

The N.N.S.C. has directed the N.N.I.T. to report on spare parts and dismantled parts of engines, weapons and other combat materials, as well as all sub-types of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and munitions. The "new procedure" of the American side, however, contains express provisions for not reporting the subtypes of combat aircraft. The American side, furthermore, refuses to report certain types of combat aircraft. It has failed to report and forbidden the teams to carry out inspections of dismantled parts and spare parts of combat material introduced.

The N.N.S.C. has directed the N.N.I.T. to "exclusively report to the N.N.S.C." The American "new procedure" requires that the members

of the team should verify with the American side the findings of their inspections, so that the American side can submit to the N.N.S.C. figures identical with the findings of the inspection teams. The reference report of April 19 submitted by the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the N.N.I.T. in Pusan states: "In consequence of the new procedure of the U.N.C. the 'escort officers' cause certain difficulties to the subteams in carrying out their task. They interfere in the work of the subteams while demanding the members to compare with them the partial results during the inspection and demanding to announce to them the final results after the end of the inspection."

It is widely known that the American violation of the Armistice Agreement by introducing military reinforcement, in many cases, has been exposed as a result of the discrepancies in the figures reported by the American side and those reported by the N.N.I.T. The American request that the N.N.I.T. verify with them the results of its findings is therefore designed to avoid discrepancies, and consequently, the exposure of its bringing in of military reinforcements.

The reference report submitted by the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the N.N.I.T. in Pusan reveals five additional instances in which the American side has introduced reinforcing military personnel and combat material in violation of the Armistice Agreement. In the team's inspection of the munitions introduced per S.S. "Lieutenant Craig" and S.S. "Federal Voyager," it was discovered that there were 36 different categories of ammunition of which the amount reported was less and 32 categories which were not reported at all. More than 537,000 rounds of 030M (cart A PCAL) bullets were short-reported and 3,600 rounds of 76 m.m. artillery shells were not reported at all.

After the figures were verified with the American side in accordance with the "new procedure," the Swedish and Swiss members, however, refused to join with the Czechoslovak and Polish members to report to the N.N.S.C. the figures of items illegally introduced by the American side.

Obviously, the imposition by the American side unilaterally of this "new procedure" is designed to paralyze the functioning of the

N.N.I.T. in South Korea, so as to cover up the American side's criminal action of illegally introducing reinforcing combat material.

U.S. Ships Mortars Into Korea as 'Canned Products'

KAESONG, May 24 — Discovery of a shipment of 106 mortars in Pusan which the Americans claimed to be "canned products" shows how American military reinforcement have been illegally introduced into South Korea.

The case was brought up at the 48th meeting of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission by the Polish member Major-General Mieczyslaw Wolgrowski who said: "Lieutenant Nelly (American) was asked by Major Jablonski, senior member of the Polish team, what these crates contained and Lieutenant Nelly answered that there were only some products for the PX shops such as canned products etc. and the crates did not contain any weapons." The Polish general was referring to a special report submitted by the commission's inspection team in Pusan on September 11, 1953. That report said: "On September 4, 1953, on pier No. 2, a stack of boxes has been found. By keen observation of these boxes and their marks it was decided that a further investigation is to be made."

A cargo manifest was subsequently brought by an inspector to the team and checked. It was found that the S.S. Tarheel Mariner which arrived in Pusan on July 31, 1953 carried 106 crates of mortar tubes, 106 crates of mounts and 106 crates of sights.

At the request of the team, one of the crates was opened. It was discovered that the crate contained a mortar tube of 4.2-inch diameter with the No. 7144252. Then mortar mounts and sights were found in different types of crates. Put together, the dismantled parts in all the crates would make 106 complete brand new mortars.

At this juncture, the American officer no longer insisted that the crates contained canned products. However, he argued: "These mortar tubes, mounts and sights as dismantled parts do not constitute weapons." His flagrant denial shocked members of the Neutral Nations Inspection Team. The Polish paper *Warsaw Life* reported

on April 7 that the Swedish team member who was at the scene angrily took apart his flash light and asked whether the parts were no longer a flash light and whether it was difficult to assemble the parts to make a flash light.

The Neutral Nations Inspection Team at Pusan submitted a special report on the inspection work to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on September 11, 1953. The Commission twice instructed the Pusan team to submit detailed data concerning the incident but more detailed material was not available, as the American side refused to submit it.

On November 4, two months after the incident occurred, or three months after the arrival of the steamer in Pusan, Brigadier-General John P. Daley, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Command on the Military Armistice Commission sent a memorandum to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission through the Swedish member. This was done while the Commission was discussing the evaluation of the two sides' reports for July and August on rotation and replacements and was going to declare that the introduction of the 106 mortars into Korea was in violation of the Armistice Agreement. In his memorandum, Daley said that S.S. Tarhse Mariner arrived in Inchon on July 25, left the port on July 30 and arrived in Pusan on July 31. That is to say that these mortars were shipped to Inchon before the signing of the armistice and therefore did not constitute a violation of the Armistice Agreement. But the records of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission show that there is no data to confirm the statement made in the American memo. At the same time the American side could not submit any material on the dates of the arrival of steamers in the Korean ports to prove that the S.S. Tarhse Mariner arrived in Inchon on July 25. It is clear that the memo was made after the incident occurred to dodge American responsibility.

At the Military Armistice Commission meetings on November 18 and 28, 1953, and on March 9 and 18, 1954, senior Korean-Chinese member General Lee Sang Cho, lodged repeated protests with the American side on the matter. The American side has all along refused to give a direct answer to this side's protests and enquiries.

This American violation of the Armistice Agreement had been confirmed by the evaluation of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on the two sides' reports on the rotation and replacements for July and August. The evaluation stated: "The Czechoslovak and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission consider this introduction of reinforcing weapons as a violation of Paragraph 13-D of the Armistice Agreement by the United Nations Command side. They emphasize in particular that in spite of its endeavours the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has not received from the United Nations Command side any factual explanation."

Christian Leaders Refute U.S. Propaganda Lie

PEKING, May 24—Twenty-one Chinese Christian leaders have issued a joint statement to refute the rumour spread by the U.S. warmongers that 29 Pastors were sentenced to death by the Government of the People's Republic of China in April.

The statement reads:

At a time when the peace-loving people throughout the world are looking to the Geneva Conference for opening up a way for solving international problem through peaceful negotiation and understanding instead of bloodshed, the American instigators of hate are intensifying their slander against the People's Republic of China. In order to manipulate people's religious sentiments, the American war-mongers have often spread rumours about the "persecution" and "suffering" of Christians and Churches in New China. Lately, they had the effrontery to report on the death sentences given by the People's Government of China to 29 pastors in Peking in April, 1954.

On behalf of the Christians in China we wish to state categorically that the above-mentioned report is nothing but a stupid and utterly baseless rumour. In fact, not a single pastor has been sentenced to death since the establishment of the People's Republic of China. On the contrary, the Churches in China are enjoying full freedom of religion. It is obvious that, today, all the rumours about the Christian Church in China are but a part of the war-mongers' despicable efforts to create

an atmosphere of tension in the international scene so as to obstruct the Geneva Conference.

The statement is signed by Y. T. Wu, Chairman, National Committee of the Churches in China for the Realization of Self-Administration, Self-Support, and Self-Propagation of the Gospel; Bishop Robin T. S. Chen, Chairman; House of Bishop, Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui; Wu Yifang, members of the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council of China; Marcus Cheng, President, Chungking Theological Seminary; Reverend H. H. Tsui, General Secretary, the General Assembly, Church of Christ in China; Bishop Z. T. Kaung, Bishop of the Chinese Methodist Church; Reverend Luther C. S. Shao, General Secretary, the Disciples of Christ; Reverend P. H. Wong, North China Kung Li Hui; Reverend Chi King Tsai, Chairman of All-China Baptist Convention; Y. C. Tu, General Secretary, National Committee Y.M.C.A. of China; Cora Deng, General Secretary, National Committee Y.W.C.A. of China; Reverend K. S. Tsok, Union of Pentecostal Churches in Shanghai; Reverend Y. C. Hsieh, President of the Chinese Independent Church; Reverend C. P. Hung, Chairman, South China Diocese, Chinese Methodist Church; Reverend K. K. Hsiao, Chairman, Hupeh Diocese, Chinese Methodist Church; Reverend Yu Yun, Chairman, Lutheran Church of China; Bishop C. Y. Cheng, General-Secretary of the Standing Committee of the General Synod of Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui; Reverend K. H. Ting, President Nanking Union Theological Seminary; Reverend C. W. Li, Pastor, Community Church of Shanghai; Reverend Chao Fu-san, General Secretary, North China Diocese, Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui; Liu Liang-mo, Head of Program Division, National Committee Y.M.C.A.

To Visit Korean Children on June 1

PEKING, May 25—In connection with the celebration of the Children's Day, June 1, a delegation of six, headed by Ni Pei-chun, left here today by train for Mukden to visit the Korean children and their teachers who are staying in China.

Gifts will be presented to the Korean children by the delegation, which is organized by the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children and other people's organizations.

Mao Tse-tung's Writings Published In Warsaw

PEKING, May 25—Mao Tse-tung's theoretical works, *On Practice* and *On Contradictions*, have been translated into Polish and published in Warsaw, according to a Polish Press Agency report yesterday.

Kuo Mo-jo Opens World Peace Council Session

BERLIN, May 25—Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-President of the World Peace Council and Chairman of the China Peace Committee, presided over the special session of the World Peace Council that opened here yesterday.

His opening speech follows:

The peace movement that entered its 6th year a month ago has gained remarkable achievements due to the common efforts of peace fighters and peace organisations of all lands and the unanimous support given by peace-loving people all over the world.

Our demand is gradually being achieved, namely the settlement of international disputes through negotiations among the Five Great Powers, which are chiefly responsible for peace, so as to reduce international tension. The armistice in Korea which we urged materialised in July of last year. And peace in Indo-China which we have urged has become the major item on the agenda of the Geneva Conference, and is now under discussion by the governmental delegates of the nations concerned.

Participating in this conference in Geneva which opened on April 26 to solve the Far Eastern issues are representatives of the U.S.S.R., the United States, Britain, France and the People's Republic of China and the other nations concerned. This undoubtedly emerges as a primary formation of the Five Great Power conference which we have urged for some years. It shows that a settlement of international disputes by negotiation is both necessary and possible.

In spite of all these remarkable successes in the peace movement in the past five years, we cannot be satisfied, nor slacken our effort, but must make still greater efforts.

To satisfy the common yearning of the world for a collective security,

to save humanity from the danger of mass destruction, we have to swell the peace ranks and draw up feasible measures through still broader exchange of views so as to reach our end—real lasting peace.

We have come to Berlin from all corners of the earth. We come with the will of thousands of millions of people. This very fact symbolizes the daily surge forward of the irresistible force of peace.

Kuo Mo-jo closed his speech by reciting a poem in praise of peace.

Seizure of Polish Ships Evokes Widespread Protest

PEKING, May 25 — The seizure of the Polish ship "Gottwald" on May 13 by the U.S. protected Chiang Kai-shek gang has evoked widespread protest in Europe, reports the Polish Press Agency.

In Britain, the London *Daily Worker* pointed out that the responsibility for this act of aggression falls on those who make use of the Kuomintang clique in order to hamper peaceful navigation and increase the tension in the Far East. The *Manchester Guardian* and the *Daily Telegraph* have published summaries of the Polish note to the U.S. Government. The *Daily Telegraph* drew attention to the fact that an American aircraft had followed the "Gottwald" before a Chiang Kai-shek gunboat started the attack. This, the paper declared, showed that the U.S. armed forces took active participation in his piratical act.

The Berlin *Taegliche Rundschau* denounced the seizure as a political provocation by the United States to hamper efforts to ease international tension. The Swiss paper *Neue Zurcher Zeitung*, *Der Bund*, *Voix Ouvriere* and others published the Polish protest to the U.S. Government.

Soviet papers prominently featured the Polish protest. Papers in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania have published reports on the seizure of the Polish ship.

Workers in various parts of Poland have held protest rallies in the past few days demanding immediate return of the seized Polish merchant ships "Praca" and "Gottwald." The Polish Shipping Workers' Union cabled the Transport, Port and Fishing Industry Workers

Trade Union International, pointing out that the United States used the Chiang Kai-shek gang to provoke acts of violence in international relations. The telegram called for the organising among transport, port and fishing industry workers of a widespread campaign to protest against the provocation of imperialists and demand release of the seized Polish ships and crews.

South Korean Peasants Suffer Food Shortage

PYONGYANG, May 25—South Korean peasants are suffering food shortage under the Syngman Rhee regime.

The grain shortage in South Korea this year amounts to 3,250,000 sek (one sek equals 180 kilogrammes), according to figures released by the puppet government. Nevertheless three million sek of grain have been levied from the peasants and sent to Japan by the Syngman Rhee brigands.

The annual output of grain is now only some 68 per cent of what it was before the U.S. occupation of South Korea, according to the South Korean press.

Many peasants have left the villages and go about begging. Even in the noted grain producing province of South Kyungsang, 20 per cent of the peasants were devoid of grain before the spring this year, according to the Seoul paper *Kukchi Shinbo*.

CPV Build River Dyke In North Korea

PYONGYANG, May 25—A river dyke 9,300 metres long has been built in six days in North Korea by the Chinese People's Volunteers, reports the Korean paper *Comrade-in-Arms*.

This dyke which can be seen along the bank of the Aesan River near Sukchon while travelling on the Pyongyang-Sinuiju Railway line, protects over 500 hectares of paddy fields in the vicinity of the river from inundation during the rainy season.

Work on the dyke began on May 8 and was completed on May 13.

Immediately after Korea's liberation from Japanese occupation in 1945, the Government of the Korean

Democratic People's Republic took steps to build the dyke. But the work done then was destroyed in the aggressive war launched by the U.S.-Syngman Rhee invaders.

An example of the energy and keenness with which the Volunteers worked is cited in the paper. Volunteer Sung Hui-yun carried an average of 130 loads of earth per hour. Many others overfulfilled their daily quota by 200 per cent.

While on this job, the Volunteers were helped by the local people in many ways.

On May 14 Korean peasants on both banks of the Aesan River celebrated the completion of the dyke at a special meeting when they decided to erect a monument to commemorate the event.

Protest Made At Recent Korea Air Violations

KAESONG, May 25—Military aircraft of the American side intruded over the area under the control of the Korean and Chinese side on six occasions between May 18 and May 23. A protest at these continuous violations of the Armistice Agreement by the American side was made by this side at today's secretaries' meeting of the Military Armistice Commission.

90,000 College Freshmen To Be Enrolled

PEKING, May 25—A record number of 90,000 young people will enter college and university this year. This is jointly announced by the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Education, reports today's *Peking People's Daily*.

Over 37 per cent of the freshmen will enroll in engineering courses. Others will major in pedagogy, medicine, the natural sciences, agriculture and other fields. Entrance examinations will be held throughout the country from July 15 to 18.

Great importance is attached to this class which will graduate in 1958, the beginning of the 2nd Five-Year Plan. Fulfilment of the enrolment program is important in order that there will be enough qualified personnel for the national construction plan.

Czechoslovak Doctors Help Koreans

PYONGYANG, May 25—A medical team composed of 11 Czechoslovak physicians, 14 nurses and other medical personnel have arrived in Chongjin, North Hamkyong Province.

This team replaces the 1st Czechoslovak medical group which came to help the Korean people at the end of March of last year.

Chinese Amity Group Leaves for Leningrad

MOSCOW, May 25—The Chinese delegation which was sent by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association to attend the May Day celebrations here left for Leningrad on May 23.

Before its departure, the delegation attended a meeting of 1,000 working people of Moscow on May 21 at the premise of the Association for Popularising Political and Scientific Knowledge. On May 22 it laid wreaths at the Lenin-Stalin Mausoleum.

This was their second trip from Moscow. In their first trip, they paid a visit to the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic.

During its journey to Azerbaijan, the delegation spent five days in Baku where a concert was given in its honour by the Azerbaijan Republic's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Chinese singers and actors in the delegation also performed.

The delegation then left for Stalingrad via Rostov and the Lenin Volga-Don Canal. The delegation reported to Rostov workers on the life of Chinese youth and women.

From Rostov to Stalingrad, people crowded every stop to greet the delegation. Collective farmers came in especially to welcome the visitors. Baku oil workers, Rostov building workers, workers of the Stalingrad tractor factory and Red army men have asked the delegation to convey their best wishes to the Chinese people on their return to Peking.

Germans Send Farm Tools to Korea

BERLIN, May 25—Sixty freight carriages loaded with tractors and sowing machines, clothing, pharmaceuticals and other goods donated

by the people of the German Democratic Republic left here for Korea on May 21.

Speaking before several thousand people at the station when the train left, Hans Wiedemann, President of the Committee to Aid Korea of the National Front of German Democratic Republic, said that the spirit of sharing each other's happiness and sorrow closely united the people of Germany and Korea.

Bak Kil Liong, Korean Ambassador to G.D.R., expressed thanks to the German people for their warm-hearted assistance.

Japanese Military Personnel to Be Trained in U.S.

PEKING, May 25—Japanese army, navy and air force men are to be sent to the U.S. for military training beginning July, says a Tokyo report. A decision to send 220 has been taken by the Japanese para-military headquarters, the National Safety Board, as a measure to enlarge the U.S. mercenary forces.

These 220 include 146 army men, 30 from the navy and about 40 from the air force. The training periods will range from eight weeks to one year.

New Park Opens In Shanghai

SHANGHAI, May 25—A new 28-hectare public park was opened here today. It is situated in Hungchiao district in the city's western suburbs and is two-fifths larger in size than the Chung Shan Park which was till now Shanghai's biggest.

Decorated open corridors and pavilions in the park are built along traditional Chinese architectural lines. There are also a fishing pond and a horticultural centre.

Rare Chinese pine trees (*Pseudolarix amabilis*), loquat, cypress and other trees abound. Hundreds of different kinds of flowers are arranged in the most attractive patterns.

Catering to the younger generation, the park has a children's playground and a baby park for toddlers complete with merry-go-rounds, swings, miniature wind-mills and other amenities.

The park also features a roller-skating rink that holds 850 skaters, a spacious dance floor and a large number of badminton courts.

With the completion of this new park Shanghai doubles its park area. Before liberation, there were 60 hectares of parks and now there are 127 hectares.

Shanghai Paper Industry Expands

SHANGHAI, May 25—Shanghai today is manufacturing four times as much paper as in 1950.

Enough newsprint was produced last year to turn out 370 million copies of newspapers. High quality bond and drawing paper imported before liberation is now produced in large quantity to meet the domestic demand.

More Pay, Houses For Mukden Workers

MUKDEN, May 25—Workers' wages shot up 34 per cent last year in Northeast China's leading industrial centre of Mukden, compared with 1951. One million square metres of new housing has been built in the past two years.

This year's scheduled workers' housing is 420,000 square metres. New clubs, libraries and hospitals are to be built. A new sanatorium for building workers has just been finished. Other facilities provided for workers in this important machine building city include 67 sanatoria, 60 night sanatoria, 189 clubs and 139 nurseries attached to factories.

Chinese Donate Funds for Iraqi Flood Victims

PEKING, May 25—A sum of 500 million yuan (the equivalent of 7,218 pounds sterling) for relief to Iraqi flood victims was donated yesterday to the Iraqi Red Crescent

Society by the Red Cross Society of China. The donation was forwarded with a message expressing deep concern. It is for use by the victims in the inundated areas along the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

Han River Bridge Foundations Completed

WUHAN, May 24—Foundations for the 300-metre railway bridge across the Han River here were completed on May 21, three days ahead of schedule.

Now the work of assembling girders has begun and they will be set on the bridge soon. Builders have pledged to complete the bridge this year so that trains can cross the river to the Hanyang section of the triple city of Wuhan. This will make it possible to construct the Yangtze River bridge according to schedule.

News in Brief

Four times as many glazed tiles of various colours will be produced this year as in 1953 by Peking's big tile-making factory. The factory is now turning out beautiful glazed tiles and sculptured pillars for the Soviet Exhibition Centre now under construction in Peking.

A concert festival of middle school and university art group was held in Shanghai on May 15 and 16. Forty-eight groups put on 50 items, including choral, solo and folk dance items and violin recitals.

Vegetable gardens on the outskirts of Shanghai that now supply the city with 750 tons of fresh vegetables every day will be extended by one-fourth this year above last.

The first mechanised farm, 660 hectares in extent, has been set up

in Jehol Province this spring. It has four tractors.

The newly-built power plant in Swatow, Kwangtung Province, has begun to generate electricity for the 200,000 population and the industries of the city.

The first group of patients have entered the newly-built sanatorium for salt workers in Tzekung (Tzeluising), big salt-producing area of Szechuan Province.

A new mechanical sawmill has recently been set up in Urumchi, Sinkiang Province. Its production target for this year is 83,000 cubic metres of timber.

Another 270 new livestock breeding stations will be added to the 63 stations in Shensi Province this year.

A record 32,500 tons of croakers have been caught along the coast of Kiangsu Province in East China. Valued at more than 100,000 million yuan (equivalent to close to 1.5 million pounds sterling), this catch is half as great again as last year's.

Nine new designs of textile machinery are being produced for China by a textile machinery plant in Chengchow, Central-South China.

The first power-operated irrigation canal in Shansi Province began operations recently. Its main canal is 1,700 metres long. It has 20 branch canals.

Cement production is trebled by the recent addition of a rotary kiln and other installations at the state Sinkiang Cement Factory in Sinkiang Province.

Some 580,000 cubic metres of timber have already been produced in Hunan Province this year for construction sites all over China.

Excerpts from Speech of Li Wei-kuang, General Vicar,
Archdiocese of Nanking (Unofficial translation)

We Catholics express our full agreement with and sincere support for this Constitution, because this Constitution reflects the basic desire and common aspirations of all our people, as well as the aspirations of us, the Catholics.

In the section on the fundamental rights of citizens, the Constitution provides that all citizens are equal before the law irrespective of religious belief. For the past few years, every priest in the diocese of Nanking has been free to conduct religious services and preaching in his own parish; every Catholic has been living a pleasant religious life. Some people think that "there is no freedom of religion in New China," that "the Catholic are discriminated against." All these sayings are ridiculous; they are deliberate seeds of dissension which the imperialists are trying to use to break the bonds of our people's internal unity. That we, Catholic ecclesiastical people and laymen have been elected as deputies to the National People's Congress strongly attests to the fact that the Government and people regard us as they would regard the people of any other religion, and that there is not the slightest discrimination. What the Government and people require of us is that they hope the Catholic Church of China will not be used by the imperialists, and that, like the Catholic Church of other countries in the world, our Church will be managed by our own ecclesiastical personnel. Aside from this, nothing else is demanded of us. As for the internal affairs of the Church, there is not the slightest interference, and Church property and assets are protected. It has been so in the past, and now it has been laid down in the Constitution.