

0 2.13.5

DOCUMENTS

Dez

SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
0 01 00 5464826 5

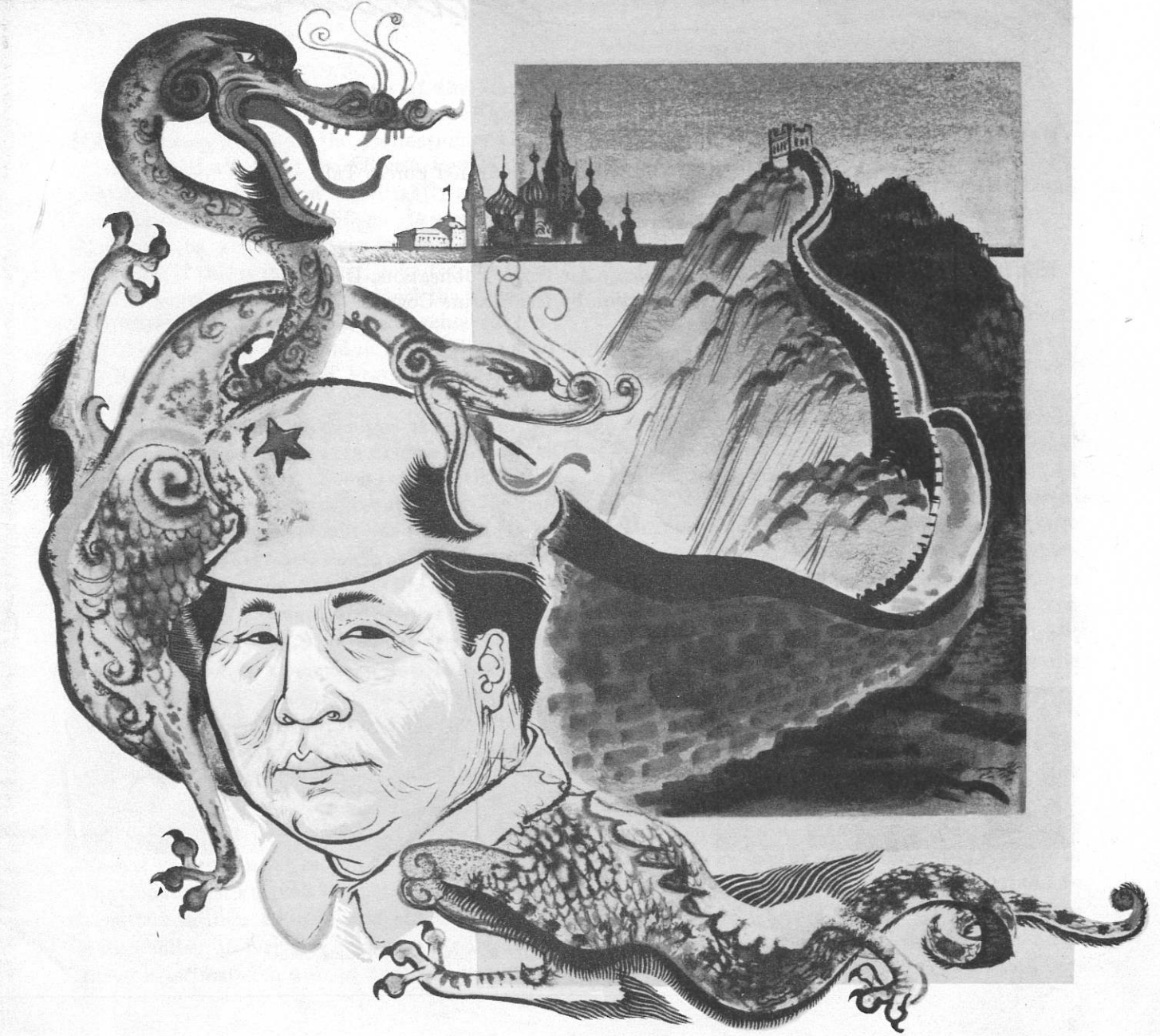
Seattle Public Library

REFERENCE
FEDERAL DOC.

OCT 3 - 1955

COMMUNISM IN RED CHINA

KNOW YOUR COMMUNIST ENEMY



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

29 August 1955

Know Your Communist Enemy Series.—The information contained in the publications on COMMUNISM is for the official use of the personnel in the military services.

C. Wilson

DISTRIBUTION:

Active Army:

As required on DA Form 12 for Armed Forces Talk.

NG: Same as Active Army.

USAR: Same as Active Army.

Navy: Special Distribution.

Air Force: Distribution by Air Force Publications Depots.

Marine Corps: Distribution by the Marine Corps.



**KNOW YOUR
COMMUNIST
ENEMY**

Published by the Office of Armed Forces Information and Education, Department of Defense, Washington 25, D. C., and distributed for use as desired by Commanding Officers in informing their personnel.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. 10 cents



Communism in China



The Chinese people have one of the world's oldest civilizations built on the arts of peace. But today they are under the domination of Communist rulers who head the Chinese People's Republic. This Government is militantly spreading communism among its neighbors. It uses internal subversion to weaken and undermine free governments; if this is insufficient, open force is used.

After years of conspiracy against the Republic of China (Nationalist), the Reds achieved control of the Chinese mainland in 1949. Since then the Nationalists have held Formosa and certain offshore islands.

When the Communists emerged as rulers of the Chinese mainland, there were diverse opinions as to what would happen. Some believed that Chinese Communists were different from Russian Communists, that they would—as they had promised—work to unify and modernize China under Mao Tse-tung, their chief. Others warned—*Communists are Communists, wherever you find them. Their aim is to overthrow free governments and work for Communist domination of the world.*

The years since 1949 have shown that Chinese Communists are an integral part of the international Communist conspiracy. Mao Tse-tung has developed in China the same ruthless and aggressive imperialism we have seen in Soviet Russia. He has vast potential resources at his command. The Communist People's Republic holds sway over some 500 million Chinese and almost 4 million square miles of territory, and the Red Chinese Army is estimated at around 3 million men. The

Communists also have a Navy and a powerful Air Force.

How did the Chinese Reds come into power? How does their aggression concern us? How perilously does it threaten world peace? These are questions this pamphlet seeks to answer.

RED CHINA: SOVIET RUSSIA'S PARTNER

In 1950, shortly after the Communist take-over, the new regime concluded a military alliance with the Soviet Union. This left no doubt that Communist China would be a partner in the cold war. In the Korean War they intervened with their own "volunteer" armies. Subsequently they invaded and conquered Tibet. In Viet Nam, they helped Ho Chi Minh win control over the northern area. In Burma, the Philippines, and Malaya, they gave all possible encouragement to the Communist guerrilla forces. In short, since they became the rulers of mainland China, the Communists have chalked up a record of aggression, both direct and indirect, that makes them a menace to the peace of the world.

Inside China itself, the Communists have brought about many drastic changes in the life of the people. They have done this with a terror and ruthlessness that easily matches that of the Soviet Communists. It is no wonder that of the 24,440 Chinese captured by the United Nations in Korea, a very large number—14,209—refused to go home when released. What these changes are and what they are aimed at, we shall soon see. One thing is already clear—the Chinese Com-

munists take their communism seriously and totally disregard the human costs necessary to achieve their aims.

The Chinese Communists have said repeatedly that they regard the United States as their main enemy in the Far East. There is little doubt, then, that Communist China really presents a double menace to us: first, as extra bone and muscle for the International Communist bloc as a whole, and, second as the special enemy of the United States in the Far East. Therefore, we have no choice, but to take all precautions against the plans of the Chinese Communist Government for conquering or subverting its neighbors in Asia and the Western Pacific. These neighbors are on the front line of defense in that area.

HOW THE REDS ROSE TO POWER

Wherever Communists have succeeded in getting control over large numbers of common people, they have done so by using a simple ruse—they play down their own Communist program and pretend to champion specific measures desired by the people. That, in brief, is the key to the rise of communism in China. Its lesson has been learned, for it is being followed by Communists everywhere in the world.

Communist Tactics

“Common people” in China means primarily peasants—and very poor peasants at that. China is an agricultural country, and more than 80 percent of its people have always earned their livelihood by tilling the soil. During the past 200 years, most Chinese peasants have been caught in a tight squeeze: the population of China has been in-

creasing rapidly, but the area available for cultivation has not kept pace with the increased numbers who need to work the land and be fed from it. Because China had no big industries to provide jobs for the extra population, each successive generation of peasant families found itself with smaller and smaller farms to work. In short, the combination of a growing population and limited resources led to a low standard of living and much discontent. Here, then, was an enormous reservoir of dissatisfaction ready to be tapped by skillful Communist organizers and propagandists.

Anti-Foreign Feeling

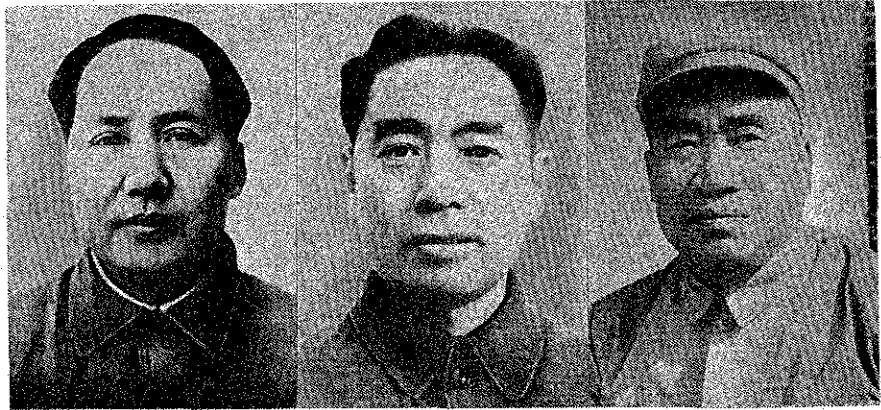
But this was not the only sore spot in Chinese life. Most people in the cities were bitter, especially after 1900. They saw their country falling under the control of foreign powers—Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan—against which their own government could offer no effective resistance. Many people—particularly educated persons who could see the weaknesses of China—became very nationalistic. They wanted a strong, independent China under an effective government that would put an end to foreign control and modernize China’s economic and social system.

A major attempt to modernize China began with the 1911 Revolution. It soon ran into difficulties. The Manchu rulers, who had shown themselves incapable of solving China’s problems, were overthrown by the Revolution largely inspired by Sun Yat-sen. The Imperial Government was forced to give way to a provisional Peking Government set up as a republic. But this republic did not bring peace to China. The Central Government could offer no resistance to



Red China has actively supported Communist aggression all over Asia. Chinese Communist “volunteers” fighting with North Koreans were captured (left) by U. S. troops. Communist China also helped Red rebels under Ho Chi Minh (right) win control of northern Viet Nam.

Top leaders of Communist China are (left to right) Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Administrative Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Chu Teh, Deputy Chairman of the Central People's Government.



Japan's demands for territory and privileges during World War I, and the real power soon fell into the hands of local military leaders. Each of these maintained his own army by plundering the peasants of his area, by raiding the territory of his rivals, or by dealings with Japan.

COMMUNISM COMES TO CHINA

This was the setting in which communism was brought to China. Communist ideas and the example of the 1917 Revolution in Russia took hold in the minds of a handful of people in the big cities of China who had lost faith in the old ways of Chinese thought. It was this group, including Mao Tse-tung, present leader of Chinese communism, that organized the Chinese Communist Party in June 1921, with the help of Soviet "advisers." To this day, the Chinese Communist Party remains under the control of such people. Representatives of the peasants and workers have never had a real say in determining its policies. This is not surprising, since communism as an idea does not appeal strongly to peasants and workers.

Lenin, the founder of the modern Communist movement, wanted a party organization run by a small group of people who were ready to sacrifice everything to build a Communist society. And what this means to the common people—especially in a backward area—we know today from the example of the Soviet Union. The first aim of a Communist government in such an area is to industrialize it as quickly as possible, and with little regard to the sacrifices this requires of the people such as loss of liberty, long hours, low wages, shortages of consumer goods, and forced labor. To do this requires an all-powerful state that controls and directs the activities of all members of

society, from the cradle to the grave, and a huge police force.

All this is contrary to the traditions of the Chinese people. During the many centuries they lived under the rule of the emperors, the Central Government had meant very little in their daily lives. Most of their work and leisure-time activities were governed by a code of rules enforced by local public opinion and by strong ties of family loyalty. If the common people had been familiar with the details of the Communist idea—which they were not—it is quite unlikely that they would have welcomed it as a good plan for their future. The great majority of them—especially the peasants—were interested not in the far-off future but in some immediate program that would make it less difficult for them to live. Therefore, when the Communist Party appealed to them for support, it emphasized the *here and now* part of its program, rather than communism as such.

THE EARLY YEARS OF COMMUNISM

For the first 10 years of its history (1921–1931) the Chinese Communist Party depended heavily on the counsel and advice of Soviet Communist advisers. A plan was worked out to take advantage of the chaos in China and bring the Chinese Communists to power even though they were a very small group. Basically, the plan was the well-known Communist strategy of "infiltration", adapted to meet the special conditions that then existed in China.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Reforms

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the recognized leader of the Chinese Nationalists, had organized the Kuomintang (National People's Party), which had con-



In 1911 Dr. Sun Yat-sen (left) inspired a revolt against China's Manchu rulers and organized the Kuomintang (National People's Party), now led by Chiang Kai-shek (right).

trol of Canton and the neighboring area. He commanded the support of many people throughout China who wanted a truly unified China and an end to war-lordism and general chaos. The Kuomintang planned to establish a strong national government for the entire country. But for this, money and other help were needed, and this gave the Chinese Communists and the Soviet "advisers" the entering wedge.

Dr. Sun was not a Communist and rejected communism for China on more than one occasion. His own teachings, set forth in *Three Principles of the People*, called for (1) the unification of China; (2) the eventual establishment of democracy; and (3) a program that would permit China to develop its industries under the general guidance of the Government and give "land to the tiller". Communists have always tried to make this program look like their own. But the demand for "land for the tiller" is not a Communist plan, and the other parts of the Sun Yat-sen program are likewise non-Communist.

Communists Infiltrate the Kuomintang

Still, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's program *seemed* to have points in common with Communist demands. This gave the Communists a chance to work out an arrangement for cooperation with the Kuomintang. Though no Communist himself, and desiring no communism in China, Sun Yat-sen needed Russian military assistance. So he made an agreement in 1923 with the Soviet diplomat Joffe, under which the Kuomintang was to receive financial and other help from the U. S. S. R. in return for certain internal privileges. Communists were to be accepted at Kuomintang members.

The Soviets avowed they had no wish to force communism on China, and Chinese Communists were to cooperate fully with the Kuomintang effort to unify China.

But, in this way, the Communists hoped to establish themselves in key positions in the Kuomintang and eventually to bring it under their own control. In other words, the Communist offer to collaborate with the Kuomintang was really an attempt to "infiltrate" that Party. This is a technique that Communists have since developed into a fine art. Their offer was accepted in good faith by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It was only later, following Dr. Sun's death, that the true intentions of the Communists became obvious to his successor, Chiang Kai-shek.

In 1927 Chiang Kai-shek called off the Kuomintang-Communist arrangement and suppressed all Communist activities in the area he controlled. On orders from Moscow, the Communists then organized armed uprisings in several Chinese cities, but these were quickly suppressed.

The Kuomintang succeeded in bringing most of China under its control. By 1928, under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, it had set up a central government in Nanking.

COMMUNIST STRATEGY

The Chinese Communists, following orders from Moscow, concentrated their efforts up to 1933 on winning support from the workers in the cities. Meeting with little success in this quarter, they turned their attention—on advice from Moscow—to the rural districts. There they succeeded in building up guerrilla armies recruited from

the dissatisfied poorer peasants. But Chiang, by a policy of slow blockade and steady compression, forced the Communists to flee the strongholds they held. In a great mass movement, armies and civilians alike, the Reds broke out of the blockade and began the famous "Long March"—a zigzag course of 7,000 miles that ended at the far frontiers of China. Though they lost thousands on the route, the Communists soon succeeded in organizing a government in these rural districts. With a Communist peasant army, they carried on a guerrilla war with armies of the Kuomintang regime. Neither side was able to win a clear-cut victory.

1937-1946: Truce with "United Front" Against Japan

An uneasy truce came in 1937 when the Chinese Communists changed their policy—again in step with decisions made in Moscow. Hitler had come to power in Germany, and Japan was about to launch another attack in the Far East. The Soviet Union, afraid of a military attack, suddenly ordered all Communist parties to cooperate with other groups to oppose the Nazis and the Japanese.

In line with this "united front" policy, the Chinese Communists were to help resist the renewed Japanese attack on China that year. Actually, they retained their peasant armies intact and continued to govern their own areas throughout the period of "truce" (1937-1946). It was their hope that Chiang's war effort against the Japanese would so weaken his Government as to make it easier for the Communists to take over in the end. In this, their hopes were realized.

The war, first against the Communists and later against the Japanese, made it difficult, if not im-

possible, for the Kuomintang to carry out broad domestic reforms that would have made it popular with the people. It did succeed in establishing a sound money and banking system, in improving China's roads and rail lines, and in modernizing China's legal system. Progress was also made in raising educational standards, in moderately reducing land rents and interest rates, in organizing industrial cooperatives, in introducing improved farming methods, and in eliminating many special concessions to foreign powers. But all these things take a long time to make themselves really felt.

Land Reform—Communist Style

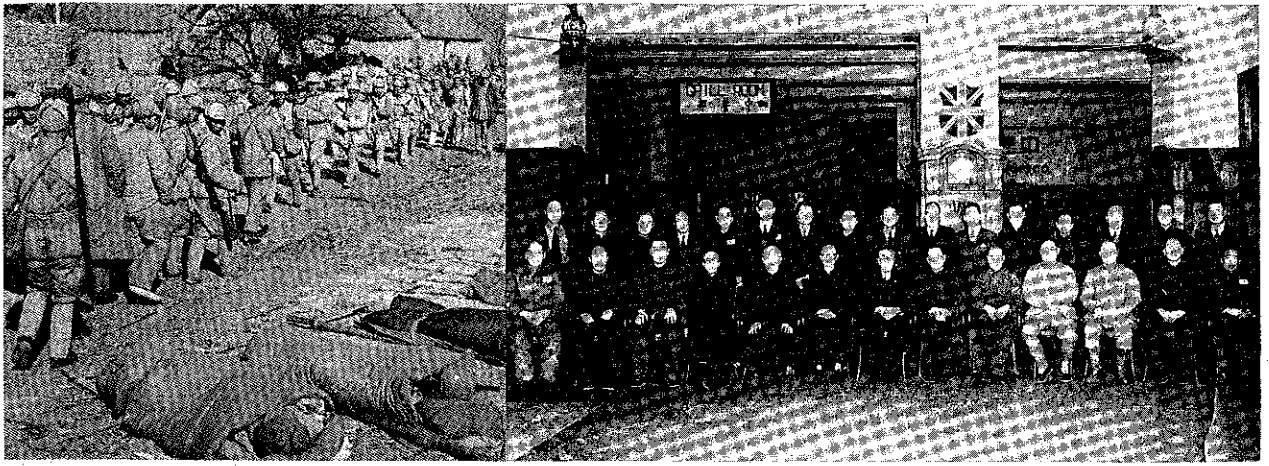
Meanwhile, the Chinese Communists offered a program of "land reform", which was actually a propaganda fraud.

The basic reason for the poverty of China's peasants is that China has too large a population to feed in relation to the area of its cultivated land and the yield produced by its primitive, though rather effective, methods of farming. Lack of a good system of farm credit made this condition worse. "Loan sharks" took advantage of peasants who needed help. Actually, then, improving the lot of the peasant would require a large number of measures of an undramatic but important kind. These include improved methods of farming, better fertilizer, a better banking and transportation system, resettlement of farm families, and the like. But all these are reforms that take a long time to accomplish. Moreover, the Chinese people did not seem convinced that the promised reforms actually would be realized.

Therefore, the Chinese Communists, bent on seizing power and needing the support of the peasant for that purpose, made use of a program

In one of several efforts to end the Chinese civil war, U. S. Ambassador Hurley (center) in 1945 arranged a conference between Chinese Communist and Nationalist negotiators.





Going to fight Communists in 1948, Nationalist troops pass a row of their soldiers wounded in action.

At a meeting in Communist-held Peking in 1949, these representatives made an unsuccessful attempt to iron out differences responsible for the struggle still going on between Nationalists and Reds.

of "land reform" that aroused false hopes among the poorer peasants and deceived them into believing that the Communists were their real friends. The Party alleged that most of the land in China was owned by "rich peasants" and "landlords", and proposed to redistribute the land more equally for the benefit of the poor peasants and tenants. In this way, it was able to deceive many millions of the poorest Chinese peasants into believing that they were fighting the cause of the common people against the privileged few.

The big estates in China were broken up centuries ago. China, as a whole, has known less concentration of land ownership than most other Asian countries. A poor farmer in China, as a general rule, owns a small plot of land of less than one acre. But most of the peasants classified as "rich" or as "landlords" own only about 10 to 15 acres. These men are better off than their poor neighbors, but they are *not* owners of big landed estates. Therefore, redistributing their land among their poorer neighbors did not begin to raise the living standards of the poor.

Communist redistribution of the land decreased the size of average farm holdings by about 14 per cent. Even if such a program were effective in improving the living standards of China's peasants, it still would give a false idea of what Chinese Communists have in mind for them. It is one of the "musts" of communism that land, like industrial capital, must be owned and worked "collectively". Chinese Communists have declared time and again that after a "transitional period", they would cover China with a series of

"collective farms" as in the U. S. S. R. On these farms, the Chinese peasant would no longer own and work his land as he pleased, but would do the bidding of the government. In other words, the peasants would be the "owners" of their land only so long as it suited the policies of the Communist government.

All this is obvious to us today. But in the 1930's large numbers of China's poorest peasants, desperate in their poverty and groping for a way out, fell easy prey to Communist promises of "agrarian reform."

Through 1950 and 1951, the Communists did carry out vigorous land "reform" throughout most of China. It was brutal but (from the Communists' standpoint) effective. Here is the way it worked:

A key Communist group, including soldiers, would enter a village, talk to the inhabitants, and find out which of the poorer peasants had grievances against neighbors who owned more land than they did. The peasants would be asked to point out the "wealthy" landowners. The Communists then would hold a mock trial, and execute the landowners. It has been estimated that in Manchuria and northern China alone, the Communists executed a half-million family heads in the "agrarian reform". These were the "wealthy" landowners—that is, each had perhaps as much as 15 acres of land. Their land would be confiscated and divided among the poorer peasants. Then the Communists would organize the town with the poorer peasants nominally in places of local power.

Communist Program for Agriculture and Industry

Now that land reform, Communist-style, has been carried out, the peasant "owners" are being prepared for "collectivization" of their land. This process will, in effect, deprive everyone of his land. About 40 percent of Red China's peasant families are now organized into "mutual aid teams", "agricultural producers cooperatives", and cooperative marketing associations. These are all under Communist control and can easily be made over into a system of collective agriculture. Communists regard the collectivization of farming as one of their chief aims, and recent reports from China indicate that it will come in the not too distant future.

The "New Democracy"—a New Bait

The Communists used World War II in Asia—and particularly in China—to further their movement. Mao Tse-tung, for example, predicted that the war would weaken the "imperialist countries" and give the "national liberation and freedom movements" (meaning the Communists) a chance to come to power. To prepare Communists for this opportunity, he outlined a new program—the "New Democracy" (1940). This has since become the guidebook on strategy for Communists in the Far East. More recently, it has also influenced the strategy of Communists in Western Europe.

The purpose of the new program remained the same—to bring the Communists to power as quickly and as easily as possible. But the "Communist line" had changed. Instead of appealing mainly to the poorest farmers as their champions against the "rich landlords" and all "capitalists",

the Communists in their new program preached unity and appealed to patriotism. The Chinese people were poor and unhappy, Mao taught, because they were under the thumb of foreign imperialist countries and their Chinese followers, chiefly the Kuomintang and a few very wealthy Chinese families. If the Chinese people of *all classes* would accept the leadership of the Communist Party, they could overthrow this system that made them all poor.

To win support of all classes in China, the Communists now tailored their program to make it attractive to workers, peasants, (middle and rich as well as poor), and businessmen alike. Each group was promised the best of all possible worlds if it would help the Communists to come to power. Communism itself was postponed far into the future. The immediate job was to reconstruct China with the cooperation of all classes under Communist leadership.

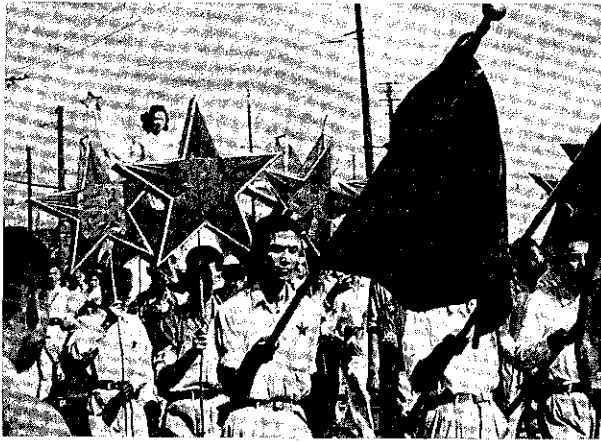
Toward the end of World War II, when conditions in China grew steadily worse, many persons blamed the Kuomintang. Even if they did not believe all Communist promises, the program of Mao's "New Democracy" looked effective enough to remove the worst fears of Communist rule. This made it all the easier for the Communist armies to take over the Chinese mainland when civil war was resumed in 1946.

Soviet Help in Manchuria

When World War II ended, Soviet armies in Manchuria turned over a huge supply of Japanese arms and equipment to the Chinese Communists. Before withdrawing, the Soviet armies also made it possible for Communist armies to occupy rural areas in Manchuria and thus deny them to Na-

Chinese Communist troops enter Peiping after taking the city from the Nationalists in 1949. By September of that year, the Reds gained control of the China mainland and Nationalist forces withdrew to Formosa.





Jubilant Reds stage a "victory" parade in Shanghai to celebrate the Communist conquest of China. Note the stars worn and carried by many marchers. The Red Star is the emblem of Chinese Reds.

tionalist troops. The Soviet Union thus deliberately favored the Communists, who now had a fully equipped army three times its prewar strength, though still inferior to the Nationalist armies.

Between 1944 and 1949 several efforts were made to reconcile the differences between the Chinese Government and the Communists. In 1946, at the request of the Chinese Government, the United States attempted to mediate between the Government and the Communists. But by 1947, the job was given up as hopeless.

Communists Finally Use Military Force

The Communists stepped up offensive military actions in 1947. Finally, on 4 July 1947, the National Government proclaimed that the Communists were rebels against the Government's authority, to be suppressed by military force. However, in the months that followed the military strength and public support of the Nationalists gradually lessened. The result was that by September 1949, Mao Tse-tung's armies had overrun and obtained control of the Chinese mainland. Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist forces withdrew to the island of Formosa (Taiwan), which they still hold today.

CHINESE COMMUNISM IN ACTION

The Communists call their Government a "people's democracy" and hold it up as a model to all the other people of Asia. This makes it important to know what has been going on in China

behind the censorship imposed by the "people's democracy." Although many details are kept from sight, we know enough to form a general picture of how the common people of China live under Communist rule. It is very different from the picture the Communists try to spread throughout Asia and the rest of the world.

Behind the "Bamboo Curtain"

Outwardly, Red China seems to have made progress under the new system. For the first time since the revolution of 1911, the mainland appears to be under one central government. But a closer look shows that, for the majority of the Chinese people, the order established by Mao Tse-tung and the other Communist Party leaders is coming rapidly to be the order of a huge national prison, with the Chinese Communist Party acting as a many-headed warden who supervises and directs every detail of the people's lives.

Democracy—A Broken Communist Promise

To begin with, the pretense of democracy is so thin that few Chinese take it seriously. In June 1954, for example, the Red Chinese Government decided to abolish the regional administrative machinery, and put all provinces and municipalities under the control of the Central Government. In July and August, the Chinese people elected 1,200 representatives to congress. As in all other Communist-type elections, only the names of Communists and non-Communists who had agreed to follow the party line were allowed on the ballot. This congress then rubber-stamped the election of Mao Tse-tung as chairman of the Government and adopted a constitution that was drawn up by the Communists. A Supreme State conference consisting of Mao and other top leaders of the Communist Party was formed, thus narrowing the control of the Government to Communists.

Using propaganda and terror to back up its policies, the Red Chinese Government has created a vast network of controls. These include the army itself, a militia said to number several million, the people's courts, secret police, and Party units of various types, reaching down into the daily lives of its citizens. It is through these and other devices that the common people of China have been forced to make contributions to endless "donation" campaigns, to send "volunteers" to Korea, to "participate" in payless work projects, to attend meetings and demonstrations, and to per-

form a host of other puppet parts the Communist Party chooses for them.

Freedom of speech has been thoroughly uprooted. All ideas contrary to the "thought of Mao Tse-tung" and Marxism-Leninism have become too dangerous to express. China as a whole has been subjected to "ideological remolding" campaigns to snuff out any independent thought. With all non-Communist influence banned, China's art and literature are also being forced into the uniform mold of "socialist realism" favored by the Party.

Trade Unions—Communist Style

For industrial workers, too, the Communist design has become clear. Red China's "trade unions" count some 8,000,000 members and—with plans under way for all-out industrialization of the country—the number of industrial workers is likely to increase rapidly. But the treatment of industrial workers today provides a foretaste of what is in store for the larger labor force of the future. The "trade unions" are merely channels for transmitting orders from the Government to the worker. Their chief use during the four years of Communist rule has been to set the pace for the numerous "speed-up" drives imposed on the workers. Hand-in-hand with these speed-up drives have gone endless "shop meetings" that have lengthened the normal working day to 10 and 12 hours. Many Chinese workers support the unions, but this fact remains: Chinese workers face the same future in China as workers have already experienced in the Soviet Union—a future of forced or semi-forced labor for the state.

The position of businessmen under the "New Democracy" in China is worse than is generally known. Larger and larger sections of industry and trade have been taken over directly by the Government or by Government corporations. What private concerns do exist must depend almost completely on Government purchase orders and allocation of materials.

In addition, the Communists have systematically used calculated terror to gain control of business. In 1952, for example, large sections of China's business class perished in the Red's bloody "Five Anti" movement. Hundreds of thousands of businessmen who refused to "cooperate" with the Government were either wantonly murdered or driven to suicide and their businesses taken over by the Government.



Red Chinese propoganda seeks to foster hatred of the United States, but frequently anti-American posters like this one are torn down or defaced by pro-American Chinese soon after being put up.

The New Communist Masters

Though the "New Democracy" has brought no democracy to the peasants, workers, and businessmen of China, it has brought power to a new privileged group—the upper echelons of the Communist Party, the Government administration, and the army. These—as in the Soviet Union—will continue to set the pace of Chinese life and use the 500 million common people of China as raw material for building big industries and expanding their power in Asia. Quite apart from their alliance with Soviet Russia, they now represent a threat to peace in the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES AND COMMUNIST CHINA

In the past, we used to think of China as a far-off place inhabited by people with a different way of life, and not likely to concern us very much. But as we watched the world shrink, our ideas changed.

Communism is on the march there; and the free world knows that if it is allowed to go on unchecked in Asia, it will continue to spread to other countries, other continents. Yes, what happens in the Far East is vital to us!

The Rise of Communist Imperialism in the Far East

Today the danger to our own peace and security in Asia is at least as great as it was at the start of World War II. But it is a danger from a new source—the two-pronged drive by the Soviet Union and Communist China for world power.

In Asia, it is the Chinese Communists who are likely to spearhead that drive. Let us see why.

We saw that the Chinese Communists succeeded in winning the support of China's peasants by pretending to promote their interests. Since the end of the war, and especially since they came to power in China in 1949, they have used a similar method to make themselves accepted by the Chinese and other peoples of Asia as their champions against Western imperialism.

A major part of the Communists' program to consolidate their power in Asia consists of a systematic campaign to destroy the influence of Westerners in China. Foreign businesses of all nationalities have been forced to close and to pay exorbitant sums in taxes and other demands. All American universities, schools, and hospitals have been completely reorganized and their staffs and faculties were dispersed and forced to undergo intensive and humiliating "ideological reform." Foreign missionaries, businessmen, and scholars have been maltreated and expelled from China by the hundreds. Many Americans have been imprisoned for years without trial.

The imprisonment of foreigners is part of a calculated effort to convince the Chinese people that foreigners have been engaged in espionage. It has been used to discredit, in the eyes of the Chinese people, foreigners who have actually contributed greatly to Chinese progress. American fliers held by Red China were regarded as especially valuable pawns for barter in world politics.

Now many people in Asia are aware that the Communist concern about the evils of Western imperialism is only a screen behind which the Reds hope to promote their own very harsh, growing, and aggressive imperialism. But in many parts of Asia the greatest resentment is reserved for Western European "imperialism" and the countries they identify with it. That is one reason why many of them cooperated with the Japanese armies that invaded their countries during the war. The Japanese appeared to many of them as liberators from European rule rather than as new conquerors.

This anti-Western feeling has given the Communists their chance. During the war, the Communists in these countries were active in guerrilla warfare against the Japanese. When the war ended, they continued to cooperate with other nationalist groups in the movement to obtain liberation from foreign rule.

But independence alone was not what the Com-

munist really aimed at. Their real purpose was to obtain dictatorial power in each of the Asian countries and carry through a Communist revolution. This became all the more important to them after the "cold war" between the Soviet Union and the West got underway. It then became an additional purpose with them to line up the countries of Southern and Southeast Asia with the Communist bloc against the West.

Therefore, it was not surprising that each of these countries had Communist uprisings against the new native governments. Such uprisings occurred in parts of India, in Burma, in Malaya, in Indonesia, and in the Philippines. These uprisings were directed not against foreign "imperialist" countries but against the legal governments in each of these countries. The pretext for such uprisings that Communists spread far and wide was that these countries had not really obtained independence, and that the independence which had been granted was really a fraud. They argued that the new nationalist governments were really puppets of their former imperialist masters and that the Communists alone would lead the people to genuine independence from foreign rule.

Propaganda—Tool of Red Imperialism

In Indochina it was even easier for the Communists to pose as leaders of the "national liberation movement". In that country, France had promised independence. But, when it was delayed, the Communist leader Ho Chi Minh was



These prisoners are shown learning their lessons in communism. Red political worker (standing) harangues group of men arrested in purges and assigned to work on a railroad in western China.

able to take increasing control of the independence movement and eventually impose a Communist "line" on it.

In all these Communist-organized rebellions, the argument has always been the same: genuine national independence was possible only by lining up with the "peoples' democracies" in order to drive from Asia all western influence and, more specifically, influence of the United States. Our country, in fact, has been singled out as the real force behind attempts to restore colonial rule in these areas.

Against this background it is now possible to see why the Chinese Communists could pretend to act as the leaders of Asian nationalism against the West. After all, they argued, China is the biggest and most important Asian country to have driven out all Western European and American influence, and this was done under Communist leadership. From this, it is but one step for the Communists to present themselves as the leaders of all Asian peoples who fear the return to Western imperialism. Since coming to power, Communists in China have flooded all Asian countries with propaganda presenting themselves in this pose, and driving home their anti-American slogans. In 1949 the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions held its conference in Peiping and established a central bureau under the control of the Chinese Communists to coordinate propaganda activities in Asia.

But propaganda is not the sole weapon of the

Chinese Communists. We know that their agents are busy in virtually all Asian countries organizing and advising the local Communist parties. Other measures, too numerous to mention, have been undertaken to establish the Chinese Communist Party as the guide to the other Communist parties in Asia.

Military Force

Finally, and most important of all in an immediate sense, the Chinese Communists have been ready to supply direct military aid to Communist parties already engaged in "armed struggle". Chinese participation in the Korean War and the flood of supplies they furnished Ho Chi Minh and his forces in Indochina showed the true nature of China's Red Communist regime. It is prepared to use its military forces, combined with local Communist conspiracies, to secure control over neighboring countries and spread its influence to other parts of Asia. Meanwhile, the Reds constantly threaten to destroy the Nationalist Chinese.

In all this, the Chinese Communists have so far worked hand in glove with the Soviet Union. There have been no indications so far of any serious friction between the two Communist countries. Both regard the United States as their chief enemy, and both are concerned with establishing a joint base of strength in Asia for any possible war against the United States in the future.



LIFE, 19 January 1953

He failed to learn his lesson during "land reforms" of 1950-51. After mock trials (left), thousands of landowners were executed (right) and their holdings divided among peasants and laborers.

To Sum Up . . .

Communism is not a doctrine of the Chinese people. It has been imposed upon them under false pretenses by a Party inspired by the example of the Soviet Union.

The chief objective of the Chinese Communist Party has been to create an industrial economy ruled by a privileged few who exercise dictatorial control over the Government and the lives of the people. Back of that purpose is the intent to develop an economic base for a powerful and modern military force.

To win enough followers among the peasants and workers of China, the Communist Party made use of two lines of false propaganda about its intentions. One of these was that the Communist Party wanted to reform Chinese agriculture for the benefit of the great majority of the peasants. The other, and more recent, Communist line was that the Party would lead all classes of people in China in a "national liberation movement" against foreign control and for the establishment of a "peoples' democracy" at home.

As in the case of the Soviet Union, all personal and civil liberties in China have disappeared, and the "New Democracy" has turned out to be another Communist Party dictatorship. The land reform program has been used as a weapon for terrorizing the peasants rather than as a measure to improve their conditions of life. Slowly, the peasants of China are being prepared for their future fate as laborers on collective farms, modeled on the Soviet style. The industrial workers, too, are being increasingly regimented to work long hours and at break-neck speed to further the ambitious plans of the Government. The only persons to benefit from China's "New Democracy" are the privileged few in the upper ranks of the Party bureaucracy.

Communists in China have tried to deceive other people in Asia into following them in an all-out campaign, including the use of military force, against the West and particularly the United States. They have already demonstrated their ruthlessness by open military aggression in Korea, by conquest of Tibet, and by helping the Communist forces in Indochina to win control of the northern part of that country.

Summed up, what is the record of Chinese communism to date? It is a regime which engaged in aggression in Korea and Indochina, defied the authority of the United Nations, charged the UN

with aggression, and conducted itself in opposition to the principles for which the UN stands.

It has engaged in subversion and intimidation throughout all Southeast Asia. It has mistreated and imprisoned foreign nationals without trial or even a statement of charges.

It has confiscated foreign business holdings and ignored the international rules of prisoner-of-war care. It has repeatedly violated armistice agreements. It has carried on an extortion racket among overseas Chinese, and promoted large-scale trade in banned narcotics in order to secure badly needed foreign exchange.

Although professing a toleration for all types of religion under a pronouncement of 1947, the Chinese Communist Government has violated that promise consistently. Freedom of worship has no place in the Communist picture since it is a "primary obstacle to the success of Communism anywhere".

It has deliberately encouraged its people to hate, through a nationwide "Hate America" campaign vigorously conducted under that very name. It has visited upon its own people all the miseries associated with a Communist police state of the worst order.

In all these undertakings, the Chinese Reds enjoy the full cooperation of their aggressive partner, the Soviet Union.

The Communists have thus turned China, with its immense population and natural resources, into an aggressor state and a menace to world peace.

The United States has no aggressive designs against China. None of our moves in Asia has been directed toward restoring colonial rule in China or anywhere else. Our policy has been to end colonial rule in Asia as soon as practicable. Our action in the Philippines, by which we voluntarily released those islands as a self-sustaining democracy, shows that we mean what we say.

But in its own self-interest, the United States has been compelled to strengthen its defenses both in Europe and Asia. As a step in this direction, the United States and seven other free nations—Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United Kingdom—have joined together in a Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty.

If the government of Communist China can be convinced that further acts of aggression will be met by determined resistance on the part of the free world, chances for peace in Asia will have been greatly improved.

Summary...

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The growth of Communist power in China has created a grave threat to world peace.

B. Red China and the Soviet Union alike are ruthlessly bent on dominating the free peoples of the world.

II. CHINA: RUSSIA'S FAR EASTERN PARTNER

A. In 1950, shortly after the Communists seized power, Red China signed a military alliance with the Soviet Union.

B. Since then, Red China has promoted Communist aims at least as aggressively as its partner, the Soviet Union.

C. Inside China, the Communists are making many drastic changes in the life of the people.

D. Red China regards the United States as its main enemy in Asia.

III. HOW THE REDS ROSE TO POWER

A. Chinese Communists have pretended to champion the interests of the people.

B. As bait to China's many poor peasants, they have temporarily at least redistributed the land in smaller plots to more individuals.

C. The Communists also made use of the deep resentment felt by many Chinese against foreign control.

D. Lack of a strong central government and internal unrest in China aided the Communists.

E. The U. S. S. R. furnished military support to the Chinese Communists.

IV. COMMUNISM COMES TO CHINA

A. The Chinese Communist Party was organized in June 1921 with the aid of Soviet "advisers".

B. Membership consisted largely of Chinese in the big cities.

C. The Chinese Communist Party is still controlled by Party professionals in key positions, not by the rank and file of the people.

D. The *doctrine* of communism has little appeal for Chinese peasants, who are not accustomed to living under an all-powerful state.

V. EARLY YEARS OF CHINESE COMMUNISM

A. Communists infiltrated the Kuomintang, which had been established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who also helped found the Chinese Republic.

B. Communists tried to make Dr. Sun Yat-sen's program look like their own.

C. In 1927, Chiang Kai-shek ended the Kuomintang-Communist arrangement and suppressed several armed Communist uprisings.

D. When Communist-inspired workers' revolts in the cities failed, the Communists concentrated on organizing the peasants.

VI. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. To further a Moscow-directed "united front" against the Nazis and Japanese, the Communists made a truce with Chiang in 1937.

B. During the truce (1937-1946), the Communists kept their peasant armies intact and continued to govern their own areas.

C. In 1946, the Communists resumed their war against a greatly weakened Nationalist Government.

D. By 1949, the Communists had gained control of the Chinese mainland.

E. In a brutal "land reform" program, the Communists redistributed China's farm land.

VII. CHINESE COMMUNISM IN ACTION

A. The Chinese Communist Party exercises complete control over the lives of the people through propaganda and terror backed up by a huge militia, the Army, secret police, "people's" courts, and Party units.

B. Freedom of thought and expression has been uprooted.

C. Red land reform program is really only the first step toward Soviet-type collective farming.

D. Under Communists, Chinese workers face a future of forced or slave labor for the State.

E. As elsewhere, Communist elections in China are all rigged in favor of the Reds.

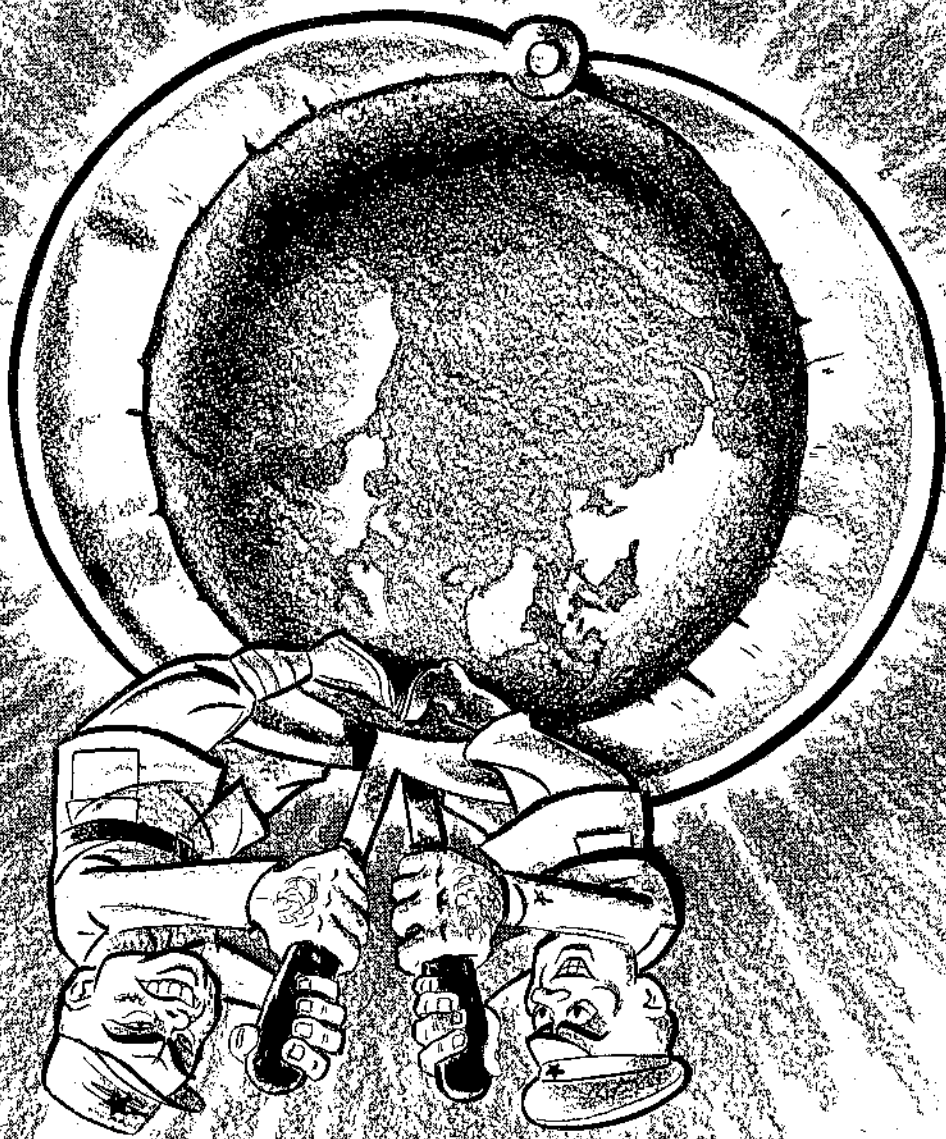
VIII. THE UNITED STATES AND COMMUNIST CHINA

A. Developments in Asia are of direct concern to the United States.

B. Chinese Reds promote anti-Western feeling in Asia as means of advancing their own interests.

C. Red Chinese imperialism is a threat to the security of the United States and the peace of the world.

**RED CHINA and the SOVIET UNION are partners
in a ruthless drive to dominate the world.**



“COMMIE” PINGER MOVEMENT