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In the middle 19th Century, Henry Thoreau asked John Brown to what he attributed his success against the Slavers of Kansas. John Brown replied:

"My little success, Mr. Thoreau, was not due to any star or magic. The enemy crumpled before me because they had no cause, no armour against affliction. When the time came to die, they did not wish this to be their last act on earth."

Two years ago in Yen-an, the Communist headquarters in Northwest China, an American correspondent asked General Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the Communist-commanded armies, much the same question that Thoreau asked John Brown, ^{and} ~~in the midst of his reply~~, Chu Teh ^{answered:} ~~made this~~ statement:

"Our war is not only a war of national liberation. It is also a war against serfdom, against human slavery. Millions of Chinese peasants are serfs and slaves."

I once heard General Chen Yi, commander-in-chief of the New 4th Army, deliver a lecture to his troops in which he ^{described the} ~~expressed the~~ ^{methods by which these armies would train} ~~methods by which the Communist-commanded armies provide themselves with~~ "an armour against affliction". He said:

"A man who has spent years in this army will have listened to thousands of reports, attended thousands of conferences and discussion groups, read hundreds of books, taken part in tens or hundreds of battles. If, after this, he has not yet learned to drive forward to ~~create a new world~~, there is something wrong with him, not with our system of training."

That "system of training" ^{of the Communists can} ~~has a thousand facets, but it can~~ be narrowed down to the three policies for which the Chinese Communists have fought ^{from} ~~since~~ 1927 ^{until the present moment} and for which they struggle in China proper and in Manchuria.

1. The liberation of China from foreign control.
2. The completion of the agrarian revolution--that is, the liquidation of feudal or semi-feudal ~~agrarian~~ conditions which hold the Chinese peasant in de-facto serfdom and, often, in slavery.

and a man of great ability and high educational attainments

3. The completion of the democratic revolution.

~~Of course there are people who deny that the Chinese Communists serve any useful purpose whatever, and there are others who wish that Generalissimo Chiang ~~Kai-shek~~ had dealt with them as Hitler dealt with the German ~~opposition, to Nazism.~~ But I assure you that the Generalissimo and his followers really tried to do ~~this~~ ^{that} in the past and succeeded in killing hundreds of thousands of Communists and non-Communists. They still have concentration camps, ^{a Youth Corps,} and a Gestapo fashioned on the Nazi model, and they even had a Himmler, General Tai Li, who, by the grace of God, has just gone to join the spirits of his ancestors.~~

When the Communist-commanded armies were first organized in 1927, they had less than 3,000 rifles and almost no ammunition. Unlike the Kuomintang ~~Government~~ ^{Government}, which was established by a coup d'etat in 1927, they had no military or financial help from the foreign powers, and ~~were~~ ^{had} ~~forced~~ to depend on what they captured from the Kuomintang armies sent to exterminate them--armies whose strategy was designed by ~~the~~ German Army officers, many of them Nazis, who were the military advisers to Generalissimo Chiang. ~~Despite heavy odds against them, the Communist-commanded~~

armies today total around a million men, while tens of millions of the common people support them in every possible way. Their success is still incomplete, but their great achievements were due to their practice of the three principles already mentioned. ~~(Maintain the 3 principles)~~

Into the liberated ^{areas} ~~areas~~ ^{by them in} ~~of~~ north, central and eastern China ~~and in Manchuria~~, they introduced agrarian, industrial and educational reforms, democratic elections, and civil rights for the people.

Consider also their war record: Apart from their military achievements, made despite ^{the} ~~Japanese offensives and the~~ Kuomintang blockade intended to destroy them, ^{a few} ~~one~~ fact ^a stands out like ^a flame of fire: throughout all the bitter war years, not one Chinese Communist went over to the Japanese, not one made money out of the war, not one came to

the United States to live and to speculate in stocks and bonds while their people fought. Such Communist soldiers as were captured by the Japanese in battle were either killed outright or sent into slave labor in Manchuria. Contrast this with the conduct of ~~Chinese~~ Kuomintang ~~armies~~ ^{troops} who joined the Japanese by the hundreds of thousands.

Four days ago the New York Herald-Tribune deplored what it called the "inept, oppressive, and scandalous" Chinese official administration in Shanghai, Formosa, and Manchuria, and added that "the sad truth is that there are few good administrators in China today."

I state categorically that there are countless capable, honest men and women in China but that neither Chiang Kai-shek nor his Party want them in any official position. Nor am I convinced that the American authorities in China wish them to hold power either--because such men cannot be bribed or coerced by American finance-capital which regards China as its oyster.

In the Communist-protected regions of China alone there are ~~tens of~~ thousands of honest administrators of ~~long~~ experience and ability. Though the majority of the soldiers ^{and the guerrillas} ~~in the Communist-commanded armies,~~ as also the civilians in ^{those} ~~the~~ regions they protect, are peasants and workers, yet from their ranks also have arisen countless men and women who have been educated and trained not only ^{to administer their towns and villages but} ~~in self-government~~ but who have proved themselves capable of fighting the powerful Japanese armies.

Apart from such people there are ^{other} ~~also~~ thousands of men and women of high educational attainments in the Communist-commanded armies, ^{drawn from every strata of Chinese society. Some} ~~These~~ come from poor intellectual families, others from wealthy gentry families, ^{They gave up life at their homes, their families and their lives.} ~~who gave up~~ comfort and privilege to work for the emancipation of their people. Many were educated in foreign countries, including our own, ^{and large numbers} ~~many~~ speak English and others ^{languages.} ~~speak~~ French, German, Russian and Japanese.

^{of these} Consider, for instance, General Nieh Yung-chen, member of a wealthy gentry family who studied in France. Now in his forties, Nieh

is an organizer and administrator of true genius, who, with an able staff, built up one of the nine powerful military-political-administrative bases of resistance in the rear of the Japanese. This base became the headquarters for hospitals; training ~~schools~~ schools for officers; mass organizers and educators; the Industrial Cooperatives in the north; and government administration of ^{a great} liberated areas.

~~Or consider General Chen Yi, commander of the New 4th Army, who is also from a wealthy gentry family, also educated in France, a man of broad culture, greater organizing ability, a writer of rare talent, and a man who placed prime emphasis on education of his troops and the common people.~~

Consider also
~~Lin Piao, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and Chang Hsueh-shan, editor of the Communist daily in Chungking, were both educated in universities in the United States. Lin Piao, the brilliant young commander of the Communist troops in Manchuria has never studied abroad. Today he is trying to prevent the Kuomintang from perpetuating the ancient feudal agricultural system into Manchuria and extending the Kuomintang Party dictatorship to that region. transforming that region into a military base for another world war.~~

Use
~~Of Communist women I will merely mention the noted novelist, Ping Ling; Tsai Chang, a frail intellectual who is an educator; Kang Keh-chin, once a poor peasant guerrilla leader who served at the front as an educator of troops throughout the war. And Deng Ying-chao, from a north China intellectual family who has spent 25 years in the Chinese liberation movement, and is one of the Communist delegates in Chungking.~~

Edgar Snow, in his book Red Star Over China, stated that Mao Tze-tung, secretary-general of the Chinese Communist Party, reminded him of Lincoln. Now 53, Mao is a peasant who has spent all the years of his adult life in the liberation struggle of China and was one of the organizers of the ~~first~~ Chinese Communist ~~commanded~~ Army ^{in 1927}. He is a highly gifted man touched with genius and with a fiercely independent mind.

~~An American recently wrote in a book that Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh were both educated in Moscow by Karl Radek, yet neither of them have ever been in Russia, and Mao has never been ~~sent~~ outside China.~~

When Mao arrived in Chungking last August to negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek for peace and democratic unity, that streak of satire which always hovers in his mind, must have been aroused, for Chiang once placed a heavy price on his head. And one of Chiang's Generals beheaded Mao's first wife for no other reason than that she was his wife.

General Chou En-lai, the chief Communist representative in Chungking throughout the war, is not so much a military man as a scholar-statesman. He comes from an old north China official family but, since 1919 has participated in every Chinese liberation struggle. His broad culture and knowledge, his personal charm and disarming frankness, ~~has~~ ^{for him the friendship and} won ~~him~~ the respect of foreign correspondents, American military men, and ~~a few of~~ the more decent diplomats.

Lastly, I will mention General Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the Communist ~~commanded~~ armies who is ~~is~~ often referred to in our press as a member of a rich ~~Szechuen~~ landlord family. Instead, Chu Teh was born into a poor peasant tenant family, defacto serfs, on the estate of ^a ~~the~~ great Szechuen landlord ^{named} Ting, whom the peasants called the King of Hell.

Chu's origin undoubtedly explains his fierce tenacity, as also his humble personality. Now 60, ~~he was one of the earliest members of the pre-republican secret society, the Tung Meng Hui and of the Kuomintang~~

~~when it was founded in 1912. He helped overthrow the Manchu Dynasty and establish the Republic. In the decade of war-lordism which followed thereafter he ~~came to wealth and was corrupt.~~ But the 1919 intellectual renaissance movement influenced him greatly, and after the first small~~

and he fought against Yuan who tried to restore the monarchy later but became corrupt and amassed a fortune.

Communist groups were formed in 1921 he swept all his past life into the gutter and went ^{abroad} to Germany to study, ^{joining} where he joined the first Chinese Communist Group ^{in Germany.} ~~on the continent. He was even a type-setter on the first~~

~~Chinese newspaper to be published in Europe - quite a job for the once
wealthy and powerful war-lord.~~

Chu Teh has never deviated from his course since the intellectual renaissance movement influenced him in 1919. ^{In 1927 he became} He was one of the founders of the Chinese Communist ~~commanded~~ ^{remained} armies, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ of which he has ~~been~~ ^{remained} commander-in-chief to the present day. The doors of official position and wealth were always open to him, but ~~when~~ ^{and} he rejected them. Generalissimo Chiang ^{and} placed a reward of \$250,000 on his head, ^{but} Chu replied ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ by offering \$1.00 for Chiang Kai-shek, dead or alive. However, Chu did not own even a dime at the time, for ^{like his comrades,} most of the time he received no wages at all, though in years of the highest Communist affluence ~~his~~ ^{his} monthly salary was \$7 (Chinese) dollars a month, ^{uniform of shorts,} ~~two uniforms a year,~~ and ^{like his comrades,} ~~his board.~~ ^{food.} Sometimes he had shelter, but most of his life has been spent campaigning on the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ highways and byways of his country. I have seen the faces of his soldiers grow tender at the very mention of his name.

Such are some of the Communist leaders of China today. Some of them are growing old. That does not matter, for they have trained thousands of people to step into their places and many younger men and women have already replaced the older ones, or those who fell in battle. ~~Unlike the Kuomintang, the Chinese Communists have not concentrated power in the hands of one or a few men.~~ They have inspired and educated a whole generation of ^{youth,} ~~men~~ who will carry on until the ~~time~~ ^(mentioned) principles for which they have fought are realized. ^{will} There is still serious trouble in China, but this ~~will~~ ^{will} end only when the Kuomintang ceases its ~~intrigues~~ ^{its} intrigues to ~~preserve~~ ^{the secret Gestapo liquidated} ~~their~~ one-party control of the country, until all political prisoners are released, civil rights granted the people, and a ~~democratic~~ ^{democratic} government responsible to the people is introduced ^{throughout China, including Manchuria,}