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

"My little success, Mr. Thoreau, was not due to any star or magic. The enemy crumpled before us 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 Yanan, the Communist headquarters in N.W., 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. In the midst of his reply, Chu Teh 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."

Another Chinese Communist, General Chen Xi, commander-in-chief of the New 4th Army, once delivered a lecture to his troops in which he expressed the 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" has a thousand facets, but it can be narrowed down to the three policies for which the Chinese Communists have fought since 1927 and for which they still struggle:

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 defacto serfdom and, often, in slavery.
3. The completion of the democratic revolution.

Of course there are Americans who deny that the Chinese

people.

Consider, also, the war record; ~~this people's army of liberation.~~
 Apart from their military achievements, made ~~xxxxxxx~~ despite Japanese offensives and the Kuomintang blockade intended to destroy them, one fact stands out like a flame of fire in the darkness; throughout all the war years, not one Communist went over to the Japanese, not one ~~officer~~ made ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{money} out of this war; not one ~~officer~~ came to the United States to live in comfort and speculate in stocks and bonds while their people fought. Such Communist soldiers as were captured by the Japanese in battle were either killed outright ~~by~~ or sent to slave labor in Manchuria.

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~~Contrast this with the Kuomintang record. After all, who ~~was~~ founded the quisling Government in Nanking, if not Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Premier of the Kuomintang Government and leader of the Kuomintang until he went over to the Japanese in 1939? And who were those 800,000 Chinese puppet soldiers who fought for the Japanese during the war? Some were indeed forced conscripts whose families were held ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{as hostages}; some were poor and ignorant men who did not understand the nature of the war. But some 450,000 of them were Kuomintang soldiers who, led by over 70 of their Generals, deserted to the Japanese after Pearl Harbor when they thought the Allies powers were going to be defeated.~~

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~~Some people will say that Generalissimo Chiang did not condone such treason. If not, how can we explain the fact that the minute Japan surrendered last August, the Generalissimo incorporated most of those puppet troops into his own armies and gave new commissions to those more than 800,000 70 traitorous Generals? And how was it that ~~xxxxxxx~~ Chungking appointed to high official position in a number of north China cities some of the most notorious Chinese traitors who had served the Japanese during the war?~~

Stel
~~The Generalissimo also appointed the Governor of Fukien Province to be governor of Formosa, though the Fukien Businessmen's Guild condemned that Governor as a notorious traitor who had worked with the~~

throughout the war.

Just as bad as these ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ was the Generalissimo's quite public action in sending Tu Yueh-seng to form a shadow government in Shanghai and to take charge of the Shanghai labor movement. Every person who has ever lived in China knows who Mr. Tu Yueh-seng is. For two decades he was known as the Opium King of China. He was ~~the~~ leader of the notorious Green Gang of thugs, racketeers, white-slave traffickers, and opium and drug dealers, and though he is illiterate and a gang leader that puts Al Capone to shame he always had a vote in the French Concession in Shanghai and had a voice in the decisions of the Chinese Government. In the past he was known as the Generalissimo's "Communist-suppression agent" in Shanghai.

When I heard that Tu Yueh-seng had returned to Shanghai, again to command his tens of thousands of followers, I said: "God help the Chinese people." Three days ago a despatch from Shanghai stated that racketeering in UNRRA relief supplies is so rampant that UNRRA has been forced to cease selling low-priced supplies while Allied authorities "seek some face-saving plan to remove distribution from the hands of Chinese officials."

Four days ago the New York Herald-Tribune deplored what it called the "inept, oppressive and scandalous" Chinese official administration of 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~~ ^{countless capable,} honest ~~men and women~~ ^{men and women} ~~of long experience and high ability~~ in China, but that ~~the~~ ^{neither Chiang Kai-shek nor his} Kuomintang Government ~~do not~~ want them in any official position. Nor, so far as I can see, do the American authorities in China want such men in ~~power~~ ^{power because such officials could not be} bribed or coerced by American finance-capitalism which regards China as its oyster.

In the Communist-protected regions of China ^{alone} there are tens of thousands of honest, incorruptible administrators of long experience and high ability. Though the majority of the soldiers in the Communist armies, ~~are~~

the civilians and/in the regions which they protect, are peasants and workers, ~~yet~~ ^{from their ranks} have arisen thousands ~~of men and women~~ ^{who proved themselves} who have been educated and trained in self-government and capable of ~~withstanding the~~ ^{fighting the} powerful Japanese armies.

Apart from such ~~people~~ ^{people}, there are also thousands of highly educated men and women ~~in the Communist armies who~~ ^{in the Communist armies who} ~~are honest and experienced administrators and workers.~~ ~~These educated~~ ~~represent every strata of the Chinese population, some~~ ~~poor intellectuals,~~ ~~some from wealthy gentry families who gave up~~ ~~comfort and privilege to work for the emancipation of their people. Many~~ ~~of them were educated in foreign countries, including our own,~~ ~~thousands speak English and others speak French, German, Russian or Japanese.~~ ~~Many were once Christians but left the church because they believed that~~ ~~Christians do not practice what they preach.~~

Allow me to introduce you to some of the most outstanding, ~~men~~ ~~First, consider General Nieh Yung-chen, member of a wealthy~~ ~~gentry family who studied in Chinese and French Universities. Nieh, now~~ ~~in his forties, is an organizer and administrator of true genius, who,~~ ~~xxxxxxx with~~ ~~an~~ ~~able staff, built up the most powerful~~ ~~military-political-administrative base of resistance in the rear of the~~ ~~Japanese,~~ ~~right other bases were modelled after it.~~ ~~This base became~~ ~~a powerful~~ ~~center for~~ ~~hospitals, military and political training schools, radio schools, schools~~ ~~for the training of mass organizers and leaders from among the common~~ ~~people, and the headquarters of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives which~~ ~~spread like~~ ~~a network~~ ~~in~~ ~~the liberated~~ ~~areas.~~ ^{throughout}

Or take General Chen Yi, ~~the~~ commander of the New 4th Army, who is much like Nieh Yung-chen. Chen is from a wealthy gentry family of Szechuen, also educated in a French University, a man of broad culture, of ~~great~~ ^{great} organizing ability, a writer of rare talent, and a man who placed prime emphasis on education of his troops and the common people.

Or, consider Lo Fu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Chang Han-fu, ^{editor of} ~~the~~ Communist daily in Chungking, both educated in universities in the United States.

There is also General Yeh Ting, who is not a Communist, ~~former~~ ^{former} commander of the New 4th Army. Yeh springs from an intellectual family of Kwangtung Province and studied science in France and Germany. He is one of the most truly civilized and broad-visioned men I have ever known. ~~He has been in prison for five years,~~ ^{after} ~~but~~ ^{in prison he} has just been released in Chungking, the second ~~of~~ ^{to be released,} political prisoner ~~to be released~~, though Generalissimo Chiang has made three public promises since last October to release ^{all} political prisoners.

Of women of high ability I will merely mention the noted novelist, Ting Ling; the frail intellectual and gifted mass organizer and educator, Tsai Chang; and Kang Keh-chin, once a poor peasant guerrilla leader who served at the front throughout the war as an educator to the Communist troops. Above all there is Deng Ying-chao, from a north China intellectual family, who has given 25 years of her life in the Chinese revolutionary ^{struggle} and who is now one of the Communist delegation ~~to the people's~~ ~~representative~~ in Chungking.

Mao Tze-tung, secretary-general of the Chinese Communist Party is one of the three most publicized Chinese Communists. In his book, Red Star over China, Edgar Snow likened Mao to Abraham Lincoln. Now 53 years of age, Mao is a peasant from Hunan Province, ~~whose father earned money by~~ ~~selling~~ ~~his~~ ~~pottery~~. Since he was a youth of 17, ^{he} ~~he~~ has participated in every liberation struggle in China and was one of the founders of the ~~the~~ Communist-commanded army in 1927. He is ^{a highly gifted man,} ~~is~~ touched with genius, and with a fiercely independent mind.

An American recently wrote that Mao, like General Chu Teh, was

educated in Moscow by Karl Radek, ~~who had studied at the same school~~

The fact is that neither Mao nor Chu ~~was~~ studied in Russia, and Mao has never been outside China, ~~and Mao has never been outside China.~~

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

Far Eastern correspondents in this audience know General Chou En-lai, the chief Communist representative stationed for years in Chungking, the same ^{man} ~~man~~ who worked with General George Marshall in recent peace negotiations. Chou is a scholar-statesman, scion of an old north China Mandarin family, whom the Kuomintang has repeatedly tried ^{in vain} to win over from the Communists. But since ^{1919, when} he first began to participate in China's revolutionary struggle, ~~since~~ Chou En-lai's entire life has been devoted to the emancipation of the Chinese common people and to the liberation of the Chinese nation. His broad knowledge and culture, his personal charm and disarming frankness, has won him friends among foreign correspondents, American military men--including General Stilwell--and a few of the more decent diplomats. Were Chou not a Communist he would undoubtedly be recognized as one of the great statesmen of this age.

Lastly, I will mention General Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the Communist armies, whom our correspondents have sometimes said came from a rich Szechuen landlord family. Chu Teh was born into a poor peasant tenant family, de facto serfs, on the estate of the great ^{Szechuen} landlord Ting, whom the peasants called the King of Hell.

His origin undoubtedly explains ^{his} fierce tenacity, ^{yet} ~~his~~ ~~humble~~ ^{nature} ~~which characterized him~~. Now 60, he was one of the earliest members of the pre-republican secret society, the Tung Meng Hui, and ^{later} ~~of~~ of the first ~~of~~ ^{later} Kuomintang, ~~was~~ ~~in 1911~~. He fought against the Manchus in the 1911 republican revolution,

and in the days of war-lordism thereafter became wealthy and corrupt. ^{He was influenced by the} intellectual renaissance ^{which} swept China in 1919, ~~and~~, and when the first small Communist groups were formed in 1921 he ~~realized that his way of life was a hindrance to the nation and the common people and therefore~~ swept all his past life into the ~~gutter~~ ^{gutter} and went ^{to} Germany to study, where he joined the first ~~Communist~~ Chinese Communist Group on the Continent.

Chu Teh was one of the men who founded the ~~first~~ Chinese Communist-commanded armies and of which he has remained commander until the present day. The doors of wealth and official position were always open to him, but when he scorned them, Generalissimo Chiang placed a reward of \$250,000 on his head. Chu immediately replied by offering \$1.00 for Chiang Kai-shek, dead or alive. ~~However, he did not own even a dime,~~ ^{for most of the time} he received no wages at all, though in years of the highest Communist affluence he received \$7 (Chinese) ~~xxx~~ a month, two uniforms a year, and his board. Sometimes he had shelter, but most of his life has been spent campaigning on the highways and paths of his country. I have seen the faces of his soldiers grow tender when his name is so much as mentioned.

~~These are a few of the greatest living men. There are countless others, but I ~~can~~ ^{can} merely mention in passing General Lin Piao, the brilliant commander, not yet forty, who commands the Communist armies in Manchuria today ^{where he is trying} to prevent the Kuomintang from sinking its claws into that region, establishing its feudal landlord system there, and transforming that ~~region into a military base for a third world war.~~~~

Many of the chief of these Communist leaders are now growing old. ^{That} ~~it~~ does not matter, for they have trained thousands to step into their shoes; in fact many young men and women have already replaced many of the older ~~ones~~. ^{ones.} Unlike the Kuomintang, the Communists have not concentrated power in the hands of one, or a few men. ^{Because Chiang Kai-shek and his party are still intriguing to retain their} ~~their~~ struggle is not ended, nor can ^{one party rule,} it be until the Chinese revolution is completed.

Shall I leave this?