

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued the "Instructions on Further Launching the Patriotic Movement to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea."

02-02-1951

The "Directive" was sent to all central bureaus and sub-bureaus and forwarded to the party committees of all provinces, municipalities, and major military regions, calling for further nationwide development of the nationwide movement of the people of all strata to resist US aggression and aid Korea, to oppose the United States' rearmament of Japan, and to eradicate bandits and suppress counterrevolutionary activities, so as to coordinate with and echo the victory at the front. Extensive education on current affairs was carried out among all strata of the people, especially among the masses of workers and peasants, and a campaign was launched to despise, despise, and hate US imperialism and to raise national self-confidence and self-esteem. The "Directive" makes specific provisions on the manner, content and scope of the campaign.

Instructions on Further Launching the Patriotic Movement to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea: At present, the Korean War is still in a difficult and tense stage. After suffering a major defeat, in addition to continuing its beast-like struggle in Korea and abducting and using its client countries in the United Nations to falsely accuse us of aggression, US imperialism is carrying out one-sided peace activities against Japan, attempting to rearm Japan as a pawn of US aggression against Asia, instigating Chiang Kai-shek's bandits to make preparations for attacking the mainland and intensifying their sabotage work in Chinese mainland.

Under these circumstances, we must further carry out the movement of people of all strata throughout the country to resist US aggression and aid Korea, oppose the United States' rearmament of Japan, eradicate bandits, and suppress counterrevolutionary activities, so as to coordinate with and echo the victory at the front. All strata of the people, especially among the masses of workers and peasants, should be extensively educated on current affairs and a campaign to despise, despise, and hate US imperialism and to raise national self-confidence and self-esteem. The opinion that the workers and peasants do not care about current affairs and that the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea is not a problem among the masses of workers and peasants, or that the Movement to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea will affect other work and therefore do not seriously carry out education on current affairs among the masses of workers and peasants is wrong and must be overcome.

At present, the patriotic movement should focus on the following three things:

(1) Oppose the rearmament of Japan by the United States and strive for a comprehensive and just peace treaty with Japan. Now that the United States has actively engaged in a one-sided conspiracy against Japan, opposing this conspiracy of the United States will become a huge political struggle between the Chinese people and the people of the East, and all localities should immediately seize Dulles's campaign to launch this campaign during Japan's activities. In carrying out this campaign, it should be pointed out to the masses:

1. The Chinese people have suffered the longest and fiercest aggression from Japan and have suffered the greatest sacrifices in the anti-Japanese war, and the United States must never be allowed to rearm Japan and make unilateral peace.
2. The contents of the US plan to rearm Japan and unilaterally negotiate peace (including the unilateral reconciliation of various countries, the renegotiation of Taiwan's sovereignty, the indefinite stationing of US troops in Japan, and Japan-US military cooperation, as shown in various newspapers

of 26 November last year) are completely contrary to international agreements and are aimed at preparing for a war of aggression and threatening peace in the Far East.

3. The US plan to rearm Japan and make peace on its own is a plan to invade China and undermine peace in the Far East and the world, and a plan to destroy Japan and the Japanese people. 4. This US plan endangers the security of the people of all nationalities in Korea, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaya (present-day Malaysia), Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Mongolia, and the Soviet Union. Fifth, the implementation of this US plan is subject to all kinds of difficulties and opposition from all quarters, so it can be broken.

The opposition to the U.S. plan should be interpreted in conjunction with the statements made by Foreign Minister Zhou Enlai on behalf of the Chinese Government on December 4, 1950, and the memorandum submitted to Dulles by Malik of the Soviet Union on behalf of the Soviet Government on 20 November 1950.

Opposition to the United States' rearmament of Japan can be carried out in the following ways, and different forms should be adopted in the countryside and in the cities:

1. Demonstrations with the central slogan of opposing the arming of Japan.
2. Assemblies may be held within the confines of a factory, a village, a street, or on a larger scale. At these gatherings, accusations are made, recollections are made, and prepared resolutions or letters are passed.
3. Various organizations may write letters to the governments, parliaments, political parties, groups, or individuals of Japan, the United States, and other Southeast Asian countries, and the masses may also write letters in large numbers, warning the US and Japanese governments not to reconcile and rearm alone, and encouraging the Japanese and Southeast Asian people to stand up against it. These drafts of these letters shall be prepared or examined by the municipal and county party committees, and the methods of translation and delivery shall be uniformly prescribed by the Anti-Aggression Committee.

(2) Comfort the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army. This work includes;

1. In accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee on 12 January and the notice of the Anti-Aggression Committee on 14 January, the collection of consolation and relief materials was collected.
2. In accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee on 22 January and the notice of the Anti-Aggression Committee on 25 January, a consolation group was organized to go to the front line in Korea.
3. Write a letter of condolence to the volunteers. This letter may also be written in a joint name, and its content should also be prepared or reviewed by the municipal party committee and county committee, and it should not be written again where it has already been written. With regard to the troops marching into Tibet and guarding Xinjiang and the interior to suppress bandits, the masses in the southwest, northwest, and provinces and autonomous regions should also be mobilized to write letters of condolences. Fourth, the Spring Festival condolences to the families of the volunteers should be done together with the families of the People's Liberation Army, and do not have to be done separately.

(3) Initiating the conclusion of a patriotic pact. In order to consolidate the achievements of the people's patriotic movement throughout the country, the people of many localities have created the

method of formulating patriotic conventions, and this experience should be widely disseminated among people from all walks of life throughout the country (those that have already been concluded may not be ratified, but may be supplemented if necessary). The contents of the patriotic covenant can be agreed upon by the masses of all walks of life in various localities on their own in the light of specific conditions and needs, and should not be forced to be uniform, but it should not be too complicated, so that the masses cannot remember it, nor should it be too simplistic, so that the masses feel that there is nothing new in it. The general scope can be as follows:

1. Support Chairman Mao, support the people's government, support the Communist Party of China, support the People's Liberation Army, and support the "Common Program".
2. Strive to support the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army in resisting US aggression.
3. Oppose US imperialism, support the liberation of Taiwan, and eliminate US aggressive forces in China.
4. Oppose the rearmament of Japan by the United States.
5. Assist the government in purging spies and eliminating counterrevolutionary rumors.
6. Workers and peasants work hard to produce, clerks work hard to serve, students work hard to study, businessmen work hard to communicate between urban and rural areas, obey the government's economic policies, and oppose speculation.
7. Protect state property and keep state secrets.

The above three things should be carried out at one time as much as possible, so as to prevent the masses from holding more meetings and signing more signatures. I hope to report on the situation and experience in the work of various places at any time.

Source: Selected Important Documents Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, Volume 2, edited by the Literature Research Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Central Literature Publishing House, 1992, pp. 24-27.