

**EIGHT YEARS OF THE
CHINESE PEOPLE'S
VOLUNTEERS' RESISTANCE
TO AMERICAN AGGRESSION
AND AIDING KOREA**

**FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
PEKING**

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

On October 26, 1958 the General Headquarters and the last units of the Chinese People's Volunteers were withdrawn from Korea. It was exactly eight years from the day they crossed the Yalu River, on October 25, 1950, to resist U.S. aggression, aid Korea, protect their homes and defend their Motherland. Alongside the Korean people, they fought heroically against the invaders. This book is published to help our foreign readers understand the history and political significance of the struggle of the Chinese People's Volunteers against U.S. aggression and to aid Korea, and the chief combat experience gained in the course of it. It contains important documents and speeches welcoming the Volunteers to China, and General Yang Yung's report on the achievements of the Volunteers during the past eight years.

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Part I

Communique of the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the Completion of Withdrawal

October 26, 1958

The third group of the Chinese People's Volunteers — General Headquarters, three divisions and the logistics units — totalling 70,000 persons, returned to the Motherland in the period from September 25 to October 26. Thus the Chinese People's Volunteers have now been completely withdrawn from Korea.

The representatives of the Chinese People's Volunteers who remain in the Korean Military Armistice Commission will, together with the representatives of the Korean People's Army, continue the task of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Welcome the Triumphant Return of the "Most Beloved Ones"

Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) Editorial
October 25, 1958

The General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the last contingents of the C.P.V. are scheduled to leave Korea for home today. During their eight years' stay in Korea the Chinese People's Volunteers have gloriously accomplished the mission assigned them by the people of the Motherland. The Chinese people welcome the triumphant return of their "most beloved ones" with the greatest enthusiasm and veneration.

In order to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, to protect their homes and defend their country, the Chinese People's Volunteers crossed the Yalu River on October 25, 1950 to take their stand alongside the Korean People's Army. Now precisely eight years have passed. During this period, which is as long as the entire period of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, the Volunteers have written brilliant pages in history with their unparalleled heroism and high level of patriotism and internationalism.

The war of resistance to U.S. aggression, fought in Korea from 1950 to 1953, was a great war. It is known to everyone that the U.S. imperialists are the most fero-

cious enemy of the peoples of the world. Eight years ago, relying on their military superiority, they launched the war of aggression against Korea and occupied by force China's territory of Taiwan. Ignoring the repeated warnings of the Chinese people, the U.S. forces crossed the 38th Parallel, vainly attempted to occupy the whole of Korea, and shifted their spearhead of aggression towards China's north-east. The peoples of Korea and China, armed with the justice of their cause, eventually drove back the U.S. aggressive forces from the Yalu and Tumen to south of the 38th Parallel. The forces of aggression suffered casualties of 1,090,000 killed, wounded and captured. Of this number, 390,000 were American. Over 12,200 enemy planes were shot down or damaged by the Korean and Chinese peoples' forces; 257 enemy war vessels of all types were sunk or damaged; and huge quantities of the enemy's war material were destroyed or captured. The Korean war became an abyss for the United States into which it poured tremendous manpower and material resource. Even the United States admitted that this "little war" in Korea cost it more lives and treasure than the "great war" with Japan started in 1942.

The Korean war finally ended in a great victory for the Korean and Chinese peoples and ignominious defeat for the United States. This victory was far-reaching in its significance and effect. It not only defended the security and independence of the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean Democratic People's Republic, safeguarded peace in Asia, and upset the U.S. imperialist schedule for a war of aggression against the world. It encouraged as well the struggle of the peoples in the colonies for freedom and independence, consolidated and increased

the confidence of the peoples of the world in struggling for lasting peace and against aggressive war.

Peoples all over the world realized from the Korean war that only by thwarting aggression through resolute action could peace be won and only by determined struggle could the imperialists be taught lessons. Peoples throughout the world also saw clearly through the Korean war that U.S. imperialism, though outwardly powerful, is only a paper tiger. Even George Marshall, former U.S. Secretary of Defence, was forced to declare in speaking of the Korean war that the myth had been exploded and that the United States was, after all, not such a great power as had been imagined.

The traditional friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples was tremendously developed during the great struggle against the U.S. aggressors. The Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army shared joy, bitterness and hardship in common, jointly shed their blood and sweat, and together won victory. During the years that the Volunteers were stationed in Korea they received unstinted, open-hearted support from the Korean people. Tens of thousands of Korean women won the affectionate title of "Mothers of the Volunteers," and tens of thousands of Korean people, old and young, lavished concern and loving care on the Volunteers and gave them assistance in many ways. There were countless, deeply-moving instances of heroic actions like that of Pak Jai Kyn, who rescued a wounded Chinese Volunteer at the cost of his life. Brave deeds and selfless actions such as these will live for ever in the hearts of the Chinese people. Recently, activities associated with Korean-Chinese Friendship Month were ex-

tensively carried out in Korea, and big farewell meetings were held in honour of the departing Volunteers.

At this moment when the Volunteers are completely withdrawing from Korea, let us express our deepest respect and heartfelt thanks to our brotherly Korean people and their army, the Korean Workers' Party, and to the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and its respected and beloved Premier, Kim Il Sung! Although the Chinese People's Volunteers are leaving Korea, the comradeship-in-arms between the Chinese and Korean peoples will surely continue to develop. The Chinese people will for ever strive, together with the Korean people, to defend the common interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Today, the Chinese People's Volunteers are completely withdrawing from Korea in response to the proposals of the Governments of the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean Democratic People's Republic. This is a glorious action for peace and an important contribution made by the Chinese people to promote the peaceful unification of Korea and to ease the international situation. To the present time, however, the U.S. imperialists have refused to withdraw their troops from Korea, attempting to occupy south Korea indefinitely as a war base and colony. The aggressors have once more shown their true colours to the peoples of the world.

We give warning to the U.S. imperialists that it will not do if they insist on staying in Korea; that so long as their troops remain, they will be on the defensive. Should they dare once again to launch aggression against the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the Chinese people will, provided the Korean people so desire, again send Volunteers across the Yalu River to fight side by side

with them and deal heavier blows to the enemy than it suffered in the last Korean war.

The General Headquarters and the last contingents of the Chinese People's Volunteers are leaving Korea today for China. In the past eight years the Motherland has undergone tremendous changes. China's socialist construction is going on at an unprecedented tempo. China's steel output, which was only several hundred thousand tons eight years ago, will jump to 10,700,000 tons this year. Grain output will rise from 264,200 million catties in 1950 to more than 700,000 million catties this year. Simultaneously with the "big leap forward" in industry and agriculture, the people of the whole country have made vigorous efforts to wipe out the backwardness in the fields of science and culture and are striving to climb to the peak in science and culture. Recently the organization of people's communes spread throughout the countryside. At the same time division after division of people's militia was extensively organized everywhere to cope with the war threat of U.S. imperialism.

The people all over the country warmly welcome the transfer of the Chinese People's Volunteers from the front of resisting American aggression and aiding Korea to the front of the "big leap forward" in the Motherland. We are confident that all officers and men of the Volunteers will, together with the entire Chinese people, make outstanding contributions in the "big leap forward" of socialist construction and in the struggle to defend the Motherland against the U.S. aggressors.

Part II

**Speech by Liao Cheng-chih, Head of the
Chinese People's Delegation to Welcome
the Returned C. P. V. at the
Antung Mass Rally**

October 27, 1958

Dear Comrade Yang Yung, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, Comrade Wang Ping, Political Commissar:

Dear Officers and Men of the Chinese People's Volunteers:

On behalf of the Communist Party, the people's organizations and the various democratic parties, our delegation has come from Peking to greet your return in triumph from Korea. As representatives of the six hundred and fifty million people of the Motherland, we extend to you, our most beloved ones—heroes of the Chinese People's Volunteers who have emerged victorious from hard battles—the highest respect, warmest welcome and most affectionate greetings.

Eight years ago, the U.S. imperialists launched the aggressive war in Korea. When they spread the flames of war to the very border of our country, you, the best sons and daughters of the Motherland, courageously and boldly crossed the Yalu River, fought side by side with the Korean people and, with the support of the socialist

countries headed by the Soviet Union, and the world forces of peace, defeated the forces of aggression headed by U.S. imperialism. Your victory poked holes in the U.S. "paper tiger" and made the U.S. aggressors suffer the most ignominious defeat ever recorded in U.S. history. This was a great victory of the Chinese and Korean peoples. Comrades! You have successfully completed the mission the people of the Motherland entrusted to you and have gloriously returned to the Motherland. While we are at this very moment on the Yalu bank, where prevails the deepest feeling of Chinese-Korean friendship, and in the heroic city of Antung, let us cheer for the brilliant victory in the Chinese and Korean peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression as well as for the great movement of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea.

The victory of the Chinese and Korean peoples has upset the U.S. aggressive plan to dominate the world and encouraged the peoples of the various countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their fight for national liberation, for safeguarding national independence and opposing aggressive war and colonialism. This victory has most vividly proved the truth that the strength of the people is insurmountable and that U.S. imperialism can definitely be defeated. Any oppressed nation that dares to wage resolute, dauntless struggle against the aggressors will for certain win final victory.

Comrades! The Korean people are the most intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people. In the common struggle against the U.S. aggressors, the peoples of China and Korea shared the same joys and adversities, fought shoulder to shoulder against the enemy and sealed our brotherly friendship in blood. The heroic