

Twenty-Sixth Anniversary
of the
"FEBRUARY 28" UPRISING
of the
People of Taiwan Province



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--- Sponsored by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

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THE "FEBRUARY 28" UPRISING

**MEETING ON THE 26TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE "FEBRUARY 28" UPRISING OF THE
PEOPLE OF TAIWAN PROVINCE**

- Sponsored by the National Committee of the
Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the "February 28" Uprising of the people of Taiwan Province was marked in Peking on the afternoon of February 28, 1973 at a meeting held under the auspices of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The meeting on the anniversary of the patriotic anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the compatriots in Taiwan took place in the Taiwan Hall of the Great Hall of the People.

Present at the meeting were Chou Chien-jen, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Fu Tso-yi and Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; Comrades Liao Cheng-chih and Lo Ching-chang; and more than a hundred people of various circles and representatives of the Taiwan compatriots in Peking.

All present spoke highly of the revolutionary spirit of the people of Taiwan Province. They expressed their deep mourning for the "February 28" Uprising martyrs and extended heartfelt sympathy for their families.

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Cordial regards were also expressed to all Taiwan compatriots living in that island province or abroad --- our own flesh and blood. The speakers all stressed that it is the common desire and sacred duty of the entire Chinese people, including the Taiwan compatriots, to liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland. They were confident that this will surely be realized through the unity and concerted efforts of the Taiwan compatriots and the people on the mainland.

Vice-Chairman Fu Tso-yi presided over the meeting.

Comrade Liao Cheng-chih was the first speaker (see p. 10). He was followed by Vice-Chairman Fu Tso-yi (see p. 15).

In his speech Vice-Chairman Hsu Teh-heng expressed his kind regards to the intellectuals in Taiwan. Chairman Mao and our Party, he said, have always stressed the great unity of the Chinese people and spared no effort to strengthen this unity of the people of all nationalities in our country. In our great motherland all who are patriotic and are willing to participate in the building of the country have the opportunity to contribute their efforts and have a bright future before them. We are convinced that the compatriots in Taiwan, inspired by the policy of great unity of the people formulated by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, have equal opportunity and share the same future.

In the past two decades and more, Hsu Teh-heng continued, under the care of the Party and government, the intellectuals together with the entire people have taken part in the great cause of building the motherland, and many of them have made positive contributions. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the situation has become more and more favourable, and

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the conditions for intellectuals to make such contributions have steadily improved. That is exactly why we feel especially concerned about the position of the intellectuals on the island. Only when Taiwan is liberated and returns to the embrace of the socialist motherland can the intellectuals there end their miserable existence and have the opportunity to contribute their ability to the motherland's construction. We hope that the intellectuals in Taiwan will carry forward their patriotic spirit and participate actively together with the people of the whole country in the cause of liberating Taiwan.

Eight other comrades also spoke at the meeting.

Su Tzu-heng, representative of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said that as a native of Taiwan Province he was very excited to attend the meeting. Since ancient times Taiwan has been an inalienable part of our motherland's sacred soil. The compatriots there have persevered in patriotic struggles against foreign imperialist aggression and occupation and for the island's return to the embrace of the motherland. When confronted with a handful of traitors' selling out the interests of the motherland, they rose indignantly in struggle. The bunch of people who hire themselves out to imperialism and clamour for "the independence of Taiwan" are resolutely opposed by the compatriots in Taiwan. Some well-meaning people hold the wrong view that Taiwan through being independent can free itself from foreign aggression, and the dictatorial rule there can be overthrown. They fail to see clearly the situation of the times and that once Taiwan should be separated from the motherland it would certainly revert to colonial or semi-colonial and semi-feudal status. This is something independent of man's will.

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Longing for the motherland, Su Tzu-heng stressed, the Taiwan compatriots are anxiously looking forward to the island's early liberation. It has become the common desire of the masses of

compatriots in Taiwan to make their contributions to the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

Wu Ke-tai, a representative of the Taiwan compatriots who participated in the "February 28" Uprising, gave an account of it. On February 28, twenty-six years ago, he recalled, the people in Taiwan rose against the cruel rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The uprising, which began in Taipei, spread over the whole island, developing into an armed uprising by the people of the entire province. Workers, students and shop assistants went on strike and eventually took over, by armed force, the Kuomintang's bogus military and administrative establishments and airports. The uprising lasted for more than a week, dealing a heavy blow to the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kaishek clique and the counter-revolutionary civil war it launched with the support of U.S. imperialism.

The uprising, Wu Ke-tai continued, had the support of the whole nation. Representing the will of the entire nation, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, then in northern Shensi Province, gave it support and instructions by radio. The *Liberation Daily* of Yen-an published an editorial praising the uprising of the Taiwan people and showing them the orientation of their struggle. These iron-clad facts indicate that the compatriots both in Taiwan and on the mainland are of one heart, and struggle for a common goal. In order to undermine the great unity of the Chinese nation, a handful of people with ulterior motives have concocted

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the fallacy of "the independence of Taiwan," which hasn't a leg to stand on. It is a mere illusion for those well-meaning people to think that the road of "the independence of Taiwan" can help Taiwan to rid itself of the exploitation and oppression from within and without.

Wang Yun-sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, spoke of his own experience. He said: "Since joining the revolutionary ranks led by the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party in 1948, I have witnessed the founding of the great People's Republic of China and the socialist revolution and construction, seeing for myself the series of brilliant victories we have achieved. Like the rest of the Chinese people I now have a happy life. But we are greatly concerned about the 16 million compatriots in Taiwan who are still in the abyss of suffering. We are determined to liberate Taiwan."

Tien Fu-ta, representative of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: "As one of Kaoshan nationality in Taiwan Province I am deeply concerned about those elders, brothers and sisters there. From their own sufferings, the Taiwan compatriots feel strongly that they can never have a bright future and happy life until Taiwan is liberated and returns to the embrace of the socialist motherland. Like the others of Kaoshan nationality living on the mainland, I have for many years known the sweetness and warmth here. The Party and government set great store by all-round training of cadres of Kaoshan nationality. From the central down to local organs, from the National People's Congress to local people's congresses, and from the national Political Consultative Conference down to local conferences, there are representatives and committee members of Kaoshan

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nationality. All nationalities in our socialist motherland are equal, and the Party and government give minority nationalities special consideration. The broad masses of the compatriots in Taiwan have through the generations been bound by ties of flesh and blood with the compatriots on the mainland, and it has been the desire of the Taiwan compatriots to return to the embrace of the motherland."

Liu Fei, Member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, urged the Kuomintang military and administrative personnel to devote their effort to bringing about the unification of the motherland. He quoted the earnest teaching of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to "adapt to the world trend; meet the needs of the masses."

The only way out, Liu Fei added, for the Kuomintang military and administrative personnel in Taiwan today is obviously to adapt to the trend of the world, meet the strong desire of the Taiwan people to return to the embrace of the motherland and contribute their share to its unification. On no account should they still hesitate, and miss the opportunity to make contributions to the great cause of unifying the motherland.

"As one of those who have come over," Liu Fei said, "I can draw upon my personal experiences. The development of history and the advance of the era have all proved that our choice to side with the people was absolutely correct --- for ourselves, and for the country and the nation as well."

In conclusion, Liu Fei expressed the hope that the Kuomintang military and administrative personnel in Taiwan will treasure the great cause of the nation and the interests of the people, learn from Dr. Sun Yat-sen his patriotic anti-imperialist spirit, and respond to the call of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government to make their own contributions to the unification of the motherland.

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Chen Mu-sen, a representative of the Taiwan compatriots and deputy head of the department of internal medicine at Peking's Chishuitan Hospital, said: "Born in Chiayi, Taiwan, I have been away from my beloved native province for more than thirty years. Now I am working and living happily in Peking, the capital of our great motherland, by the side of our great leader Chairman Mao. But not for a single moment can I forget the compatriots and kinsmen in Taiwan who are still suffering. The Taiwan compatriots have the glorious tradition of struggle against aggression and oppression. As a Taiwanese I am fully confident that the Taiwan people's patriotic anti-imperialist struggle will, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, undoubtedly win final victory, and that Taiwan is bound to return to the embrace of the motherland."

Hsieh Ping-hsin, a woman writer, expressed the hope that the people of the upper and middle strata in Taiwan would no longer hesitate but take the great cause of the nation to heart. Compelled by circumstance or due to failure to see the situation clearly, she said, they may have committed misdeeds in the past. But, provided they now see things clearly, support the socialist motherland and

are willing to contribute their share to the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland, they will be warmly welcomed by the Party and government and the people on the mainland, regardless of whether they come forward early or late.

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The last speaker was Yeh Chi-tung, a representative of the Taiwan compatriots who participated in the "February 28" Uprising. He said: Inspired by the people's liberation war led by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, and influenced by the mass movement against hunger, the civil war and persecution which broke out in the Kuomintang-ruled areas at that time, the people in Taiwan rose against the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, and their struggle spread throughout the province. The revolutionary heroism of the Taiwan people was shown by the fact that many students and the ranks of workers and peasants participated in this armed uprising.

Today, Yeh Chi-tung went on to say, the people of all strata in Taiwan, carrying on the revolutionary tradition of the "February 28" Uprising, are united on a broad scale in their struggle against the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, and for the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

Also present at the meeting were Standing Committee Members and Members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, leading members of organizations concerned and people of various circles (in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Ma Chun-ku, Teng Chu-min, Ou Tang-liang, Lu Han, Feng Yu-lan, Shih Liang, Liu Yu-fa, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Chu Yun-shan, Li Chin-teh, Chen Tzu-sheng, Chen Ming-jen, Yen Chitzu, Tu Yuming, Sung Hsi-lien, Yang Tung-chun, Chi Fang, Mao Yi-sheng, Cheng Tung-kuo, Fan Han-chieh, Hu Ke-shih, Hu Chueh-wen, Hu Yu-chih, Jung Yi-jen, Fei Hsiaotung, Hsu Po-hsin, Chien Wei-chang, Tao Chihyueh, Huang Ting-chen, Tung Chi-wu and Cheng Ssu-yuan-, and representatives of the Taiwan Democratic Self

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Government League and the Taiwan compatriots in Peking (in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Wang Jui-feng, Tien Chung-shan, Hsu Liangfeng, Liu Li, Chuang Teh-jun, Li Ping-sheng, Li Ke-shih, Li Kuo-jen, Li Chun-ching, Li Pi-chin, Chen Ting-mao, Chen Jui-hua, Lin Li-yun, Lin Shang-wen, Lin Chinying, Lin Ming-mei, Ling Ching-chun, Cheng Yi-tsung, Yao, Ming-hua, Hsu Meng-shan, Chien Fu-hsing, Fu Yao-chi, Hsieh Chiu-cheng, Lai Min-sheng, Lai Chin-Ian, Tsai Tzu-min and Tsai Teh-chi.

(Hsinhua News Agency dispatch, February 28, 1973)

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**SPEECH BY COMRADE LIAO CHENG-CHIH
AT THE MEETING**

Comrades and Friends:

Today is the 26th anniversary of the "February 28" Uprising of the people of Taiwan Province. While we are marking this patriotic anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of our compatriots in Taiwan, let us, first of all, express our cordial regards and deep concern for our 16 million compatriots there who are our own flesh and blood.

The "February 28" Uprising of 1947 of the people of Taiwan Province was a heroic patriotic anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, which occurred during the Chinese people's War of Liberation and was inspired by our great leader Chairman Mao's call to "greet the new high tide of the Chinese revolution." The uprising and its repercussions at the time shook the dark rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. We firmly support and respect our Taiwan compatriots for their patriotism and revolutionary militancy.

The Taiwan compatriots have a glorious revolutionary tradition. They have for several centuries fought indomitably against imperialist aggression as well as oppression by the reactionary ruling class at home. Although the "February 28" Uprising was suppressed in cold blood by the reactionary rulers, our Taiwan com-



patriots have never ceased carrying on their revolutionary struggle. In recent years, particularly, they have waged all kinds of struggles against the dark rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and for the unification of the motherland. They have displayed a heroic revolutionary spirit.

Taiwan Province has been an inalienable part of China's inviolate territory since ancient times, and our compatriots in Taiwan are our own flesh and blood. To liberate Taiwan and unify our motherland is the common desire and sacred duty of the entire Chinese people, our compatriots in Taiwan included. The masses of our compatriots in Taiwan are still subjected to every description of exploitation and oppression and are living in dire misery. We hereby express our deep sympathy and concern for them for the distress and insults they are suffering. Only when Taiwan is liberated and returns to the embrace of the motherland can the 16 million compatriots there truly become masters of the country as the people of the mainland have done.

The development of the domestic and international situation is now very favourable to the people of our country in their struggle to liberate Taiwan. As a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our Party, the people of all nationalities in our country and our army, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, are stronger and more united, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated than ever before. The many new and important achievements in socialist construction have added to the prosperity of our socialist motherland. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, our country has over the past two years won a series of important victories in the struggle in foreign affairs. Since the 26th United Nations General Assembly restored to China her lawful rights, the Chinese delegates in various international organizations have upheld justice and adhered to their revolutionary stand, thus winning the welcome and praise of the revolutionary people the world over. The talks between the leaders of China and the United States and the Shanghai Joint Communique that ensued opened the door to friendly exchanges between the Chinese and American peoples and promoted the understanding and friendship between them. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan turned a new page in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations. The recognition of the People's Republic of China as China's sole legitimate government and establishment of normal diplomatic relations with it has become an irresistible trend of history in recent years. The number of countries and regions having diplomatic relations with our country now totals 89. We have trade relations and people-to-people friendly contacts with still more countries and regions. We have friends all over the world. The communique issued by China and the United States in February this year indicates further progress in Sino-American relations. The recent successive signings of the peace agreements on Viet Nam and Laos and the great victories won by the Vietnamese and Lao peoples are all the more conducive to our struggle to liberate Taiwan.

Our compatriots in Taiwan, too, feel increasingly proud of the growing prosperity of the socialist motherland, the rapid development of its foreign relations and its rising international prestige. More and more of them are eager to know about the motherland. They are longing

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for the motherland and wish to make contributions to the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland. Many Taiwan compatriots have returned to the mainland in the past few years on sightseeing tours or on visits to their relatives. This has helped them know more about the socialist motherland and promoted the great patriotic unity. We firmly believe that Taiwan will be liberated, the motherland will be unified and the compatriots in Taiwan will join the people of the mainland who enjoy a happy life, provided the compatriots in Taiwan and the people of the mainland are united and make concerted efforts in their common struggle to liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland.

We wish to say a few words here to the military and administrative personnel of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The general trend is now very clear. The international reactionaries have been hit hard and are heading for total bankruptcy in their plots for "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "one China, two governments," "the independence of Taiwan," and "the status of Taiwan remaining to be

determined." Taiwan must be liberated. This is the general trend and the desire of the people. All attempts to alienate Taiwan from the motherland are doomed to failure. The state of hanging on to imperialist forces to prolong one's feeble existence will never last long. We hope that the military and administrative personnel of the Chiang Kai-shek clique will not miss the opportunity to make contributions to the unification of the motherland. Our Party and government always advocate the great unity of the whole nation against foreign aggression. That conforms to the interests of the great motherland and the people. It has been the consistent policy of our Party and government that all

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patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late. We treat all patriots with due respect and forgive their past wrong-doings --- however serious these were --- provided they now support the socialist motherland and work for its unification. We encourage them to continue advancing and welcome their contributions to the liberation of Taiwan. We firmly believe that the unity of the entire nation, the efforts the people of the whole country and the joint struggle all patriotic forces will ensure the liberation of Taiwan and realization of the great cause of unifying the motherland at an early date.

Let us unite under the wise leadership of Chairman to and the Party Central Committee and work together to accomplish the great historic task of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland!

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**SPEECH BY FU TSO-YI, VICE-CHAIRMAN
OF THE C.P.P.C.C. NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
AT THE MEETING**

Comrades and Friends:

I have just heard Comrade Liao Cheng-chih's very good speech. I agree with it. I will say a few words specially to the military and administrative personnel who went from the mainland to Taiwan and to our Taiwan compatriots.

The domestic and international situation is developing in a way very favourable to the unification of our motherland- Thanks to the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Our motherland has become even stronger and more united, the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is unprecedentedly consolidated, and a series of new important achievements have been won in our socialist revolution and socialist construction. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, we have achieved great, brilliant victories one after another in the field of foreign affairs. We have friends all over the world. Our international prestige is higher than ever before. This has also greatly added to the pride

of the compatriots in Taiwan. More and more of them are eager to understand the motherland, feel drawn to it and hope to make contributions to the cause of its

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unification. It should be made clear that China's unification is the trend of the times and the cherished desire of the people, and no force whatever can obstruct or undermine it.

My former military and administrative colleagues now in Taiwan should no longer harbour any illusion about outsiders. By erroneously relying on the United States, my former colleagues have delayed the unification of the motherland for more than 20 years. Now, both the policy of the United States and its attitude towards the Taiwan question have changed. This is very clearly shown in the two Sino-U.S. communiques. In the Shanghai Communique, the United States recognizes Taiwan as part of China's territory; the communique made public in the capitals of the two countries after Kissinger's recent visit to China says that it was agreed that each side will establish a liaison office invested with diplomatic privileges in the capital of the other. Recently Kissinger further said the United States favours the peaceful resolution of the disagreements between the mainland and Taiwan. Is it not very obvious how long Taiwan can rely on the United States? Certainly not long. It should also be pointed out that if there are people who, though they see clearly that the United States cannot be relied on, dream of relying on someone else, it is not only absurd but absolutely impossible. My former military and administrative colleagues in Taiwan must not make new errors.

With a mistaken appraisal of the world situation, the United States in the fifties and sixties vainly tried to contain China in an attempt to prevent the unification of our motherland. In the end, however, it found itself confronted with numerous contradictions internationally

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and beset with difficulties at home and abroad. Nixon has had the courage to see the error of containing China and realize that only when the United States resumes normal relations with China and coexists peacefully with it on the basis of the Five Principles is it possible to maintain peace in the Asian and Pacific region and the world at large. He has therefore decided to make a change in the U.S. policy towards China. Since the United States wishes to maintain peace in the Asian and Pacific region and the world it is impossible for it not to normalize its relations and coexist peacefully with China. Since it is required by the U.S. state policy to coexist peacefully with China, it is absolutely impossible for the United States to maintain its former relations with Taiwan for long. When this is clearly understood, one may confidently conclude that the United States will neither maintain its former relations with Taiwan for long at the expense of its peaceful coexistence with China, nor allow Taiwan to "co-operate" with anybody else to disrupt peace in the Asian and Pacific region. The Shanghai Communique stipulates that neither party will seek hegemony in the Asian and Pacific region nor will they permit any third party to do so. Isn't this clear enough? This situation cannot be changed. The people in Taiwan, especially those who went there from the mainland, absolutely will not permit anyone to serve any new master; the entire Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao will never permit anyone to engage in such traitorous activities again.

Gone are the days when our country was trampled underfoot, our nation oppressed and our people humiliated, as during the more than a hundred years following the Opium War of 1840. The Chinese people have stood

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up, truly and forever. All Chinese, whether in Taiwan or on the mainland, are happy and proud, and hold their heads high. The unification of our motherland is the general trend of the times and the cherished desire of the people. We are all Chinese. Why can't we talk on behalf of the sacred cause of unifying the motherland? After Japan's surrender, Chairman Mao went in person to Chungking to negotiate peace. It is now high time to unify the motherland. Let us come together and talk, the sooner the better. If you are not prepared to enter into formal talks right away, then send some people to the mainland, openly or secretly, to have a look and visit relatives and friends. You can rest assured that the government will keep the matter secret, keep its word and guarantee your safety and freedom to come and go.

My former colleagues in the military and administrative fields and my old friends who went to Taiwan from the mainland perhaps have misgivings, of one kind or another, about returning to the embrace of the motherland. I want to tell you sincerely that such misgivings are groundless. Take myself as an example. I was once antiCommunist and was proclaimed a war criminal. When I realized that the motherland could be unified only under Chairman Mao's leadership, I resolutely came over to the people. I then believed that I was among those who had committed unpardonable crimes. So after the peaceful liberation of Peiping, I requested in a letter to present myself to an appointed military tribunal and receive punishment. But Chairman Mao did not treat me that way. On the contrary, I have been accorded very good treatment over the past decades in the political and other aspects of life. When Li Teh-lin

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[Li Tsung-jen] arrived in Peking, I feted him and state leaders at my home. From this you will see my life and my political status. The overwhelming majority of my former colleagues have also had good care under the great policy of awarding those who come over and forgiving their past misdeeds.

The policy of the Communist Party has always been that all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late. It is hoped that the compatriots now living in Taiwan and the overseas Chinese will make their contributions to the great cause of the unification of the motherland and to the reunion of their kindred. Blood is thicker than water. Leaves fall around the roots. The 700 million compatriots are all eagerly looking forward to the return of our kinsmen and will warmly welcome them.

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THE "FEBRUARY 28" UPRISING

February 28, 1973 marked the 26th anniversary of the "February 28" Uprising of the people of Taiwan Province.

After Japan accepted surrender following its defeat in 1945, Taiwan was returned to China according to the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations. The people of Taiwan Province rejoiced and were happy to return to the embrace of the motherland after half a century of domination by Japanese imperialism. They were determined to join the people of the mainland in building a new China, free and independent, prosperous and powerful. The Chiang Kai-shek clique, however, after usurping Taiwan, carried out a reactionary and brutal rule over the people there. Theft and embezzlement were rife, taxes were innumerable and crushing, factories were forced to close down, large tracts of farmland were left uncultivated and prices were soaring. All this plunged the people into an abyss of suffering, and made life generally impossible. In 1946 the Chiang Kai-shek clique held secret talks with the U.S. imperialists in which Chiang gave them a free hand to run enterprises, use seaports and build military bases in Taiwan, further selling out China's national sovereignty to U.S. imperialism and placing Taiwan in danger of being reduced once again into colonial status. Our compatriots in Taiwan were enraged at the

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Chiang Kai-shek clique's perverted actions and criminal sell-out. On February 27, 1947 the Chiang clique's so-called armed contraband officials wounded an elderly woman cigarette seller on the streets of Taipei city, and this was followed by the shooting to death of a bystander. This bloody incident touched off the uprising of the Taiwan people on February 28, 1947.

That morning the Taipei workers laid down tools, businessmen closed shop and students stayed away from classes. All poured into the streets, demonstrating against the Chiang clique's sell-out of Taiwan and its savage oppression and merciless exploitation of the Taiwan people. The demonstrators threw onto the street goods stocked in the Chiang government monopoly bureau's municipal warehouses and burned them. Then they went to the office of Chiang's commissioner for Taiwan and presented their demand for punishment of the criminals. The Chiang Kai-shek clique secretly ordered its troops to fire into the ranks of the unarmed demonstrators, killing three and seriously wounding three others. The infuriated people of Taipei fought back even harder, promptly destroying the companies of Chiang's trade bureau in Taipei. Meanwhile they occupied the city's broadcasting station and called upon the people of the province to respond by rising up against the Chiang Kai-shek gang. The revolutionary storm swiftly swept the whole of Taiwan Province. From Keelung in the north to Kaohsiung in the south, and from Taitung and Hualien in the east, the people rose in armed struggle, attacking the Chiang troops' arsenals and police offices, and capturing their weapons. The people in Hsinchu, Kaohsiung, Tainan and other places

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smashed the Kuomintang headquarters and occupied the Chiang Kai-shek clique's military and administrative offices. On March 2 the people of Taichung city convoked a congress of the townspeople, which announced the establishment of a people's government, while at the same time organizing people's armed forces which marched on the central part of Taiwan. Changhua, Chiayi and other towns were liberated after fierce fighting. Due to the heroic and staunch struggles of the Taiwan people, Chiang's rule in most areas of the province disintegrated in a few days' time. Panic-stricken, the Chiang Kai-shek clique sent large numbers of troops from the mainland, and these landed at Keelung on March 8. Barbarous and wholesale arrests and massacres of the Taiwan people ensued.

The uprising won the full support of the people throughout the country. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was then in northern Shensi Province, gave enthusiastic support to the uprising of the Taiwan people by radio and in its official organ.

Though the uprising was suppressed in cold blood, the flames of the Taiwan people's rebellion cannot be extinguished. Over the past 26 years, the broad masses of our patriotic-minded fellow-countrymen in Taiwan Province have been hoping day and night that Taiwan will be liberated at an early date and return to the embrace of our socialist motherland. Fearing neither difficulty nor sacrifice and advancing wave upon wave, the Taiwan people, with the support of the people of the whole country, wage unremitting struggles against imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

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Taiwan has since ancient times been China's territory, and the people of Taiwan have been inalienable members of the motherland's big family. Our Party, government, and the people of the mainland always cherish deep concern for our kinsfolk in that island province. We shall certainly liberate Taiwan.