

# People's 人民中国 China

February 1

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Liu Shao-chi

## ANOTHER GRAVE MOVE TOWARDS WAR

A Statement by Chang Han-fu

## SOME FACTS ON PRICES IN CHINA

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## THE CRIME OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONS

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## TIBETAN SKETCHES

Our Special Correspondent

3

1952



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## Editorial

# Conspiracy of the Doomed

In its vain attempt to enslave Asia and organise war against the Soviet Union, American imperialism has ordered the reactionary Yoshida government of Japan to enter into treaty relations with the jackal Kuomintang remnants in Taiwan. Ironclad evidence of Washington's bloodthirsty dream of reinvading China may be found in Yoshida's own U.S.-dictated description of the proposed "treaty" as "applicable to all territories which are now, or which may hereafter be, under the control" of the defeated Kuomintang.

This mad raving is proof not only of the criminal plans of American imperialism but of the constant shrinking of its power to achieve them. Washington must be in dire straits indeed to build its calculations on the issue of an arranged marriage between a death-bed patient and a foul-smelling corpse.

This new U.S.-engineered provocation, with its declaration of open enmity to the Chinese people, is another grave step in the plot of American and British imperialism to unleash a new war in the Far East. The attempt to create a military threat against the People's Republic of China is a new link in the chain that includes the attack on the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the prostituting of the United Nations to this attack, the bogus, U.S.-imposed "peace treaty" with Japan signed at San Francisco, the rearmament of Japan, and the bilateral military pacts which the United States has concluded with reactionary governments in Japan, Australia and New Zealand, all of which are directed against the peoples of Asia. Military provocations are also being organised by the U.S. along China's southern borders, through the concentration, now becoming more and more open, of puppet Kuomintang troops in northern Viet-Nam and Thailand. Such actions must rouse the peoples' vigilance still more. To preserve the peace of the world, the peoples must and can oppose and defeat them.

The U.S.-sponsored collaboration between the defeated Kuomintang and the defeated Japanese reactionaries is not new. It did not save the aggressor in Asia before, and will not do so now. By contrast the forces that doom

all imperialist plots in the Far East are greater than ever. The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, in defence of the peace and security of the Far East, now stands out in all its great significance. The Japanese people are increasingly indignant against the sale of their political, military and economic independence by a government which has reduced Japan to the status of an imperialist tool. They will fight ever more militantly for their freedom. They will not long tolerate a government that is totally alienating itself from Asia, making itself an outcast among the peoples of the Orient, like the despised Kuomintang remnants and the obscene Syngman Rhee gang in Korea.

In his subservience to the U.S. war plans, Yoshida is leading Japan along the road to economic ruin by cutting it off from the Asian economic system, from the possibility of trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit. Through rearmament, he is also leading Japan to military suicide. In the meantime, the Japanese people are intensifying their struggle for a democratic Japan in a peaceful Asia. In this they have the warm sympathy of the Chinese people, all other Asian peoples and the entire great camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union.

The peoples of America and Britain too are bound to become increasingly restive. The British people are becoming tired of the constant sell-out of their political and economic interests to the masters of Wall Street. The American people have already learned a great deal from the heartless expenditure of their sons' lives in Korea for the super-profits of multi-millionaires. They will not long tolerate the evil webs of intrigue woven by Mr. John Foster Dulles, whose International Nickel Company shares take a new upward leap with every provocation he arranges with the Syngman Rhees, Yoshidas and Chiang Kai-sheks.

It is too late for such plots!

The peoples of Asia, whose noble achievements and aspirations are the direct target of the imperialist enslavers, will expand their struggle for peace and destroy every new scheme of the aggressors doomed by history.

# The Class Character of Man

Liu Shao-chi

In a class society, man's class character forms the very nature and substance of man.

In a class society all human beings exist as human beings of a particular class. Therefore, the social character of man is determined by his class status. As the class status of one person is different from that of another, so is his social character. In the past, Mencius, Kautze, Hsuntze\* and others had argued "whether human nature was good or evil" without ever achieving any result. This was because they did not understand or deliberately wanted to cover up the class differences in the social character of man. In a class society men's ideas of good and evil are different. What is regarded as good by the exploiters is regarded as evil by the exploited, and vice versa. Naturally, to discuss the question as to whether human nature is good or evil without taking into consideration the relationship of classes will get us nowhere. Likewise, if we do not adopt the proletarian standpoint we cannot judge how good or how bad certain people are, still less can we judge the party spirit of these people.

The class character of man is determined by his class status. That is to say, if a given group of people have for a long time held the status of a given class, i.e., a given position in social production, and have for a long time produced, lived and struggled in a given manner, they will create their particular mode of life and their particular interests, demands, psychologies, ideas, customs, viewpoints, manners and relations with other groups of people and things, etc. All these are different from, or contrary to, those created by other groups of people. In this manner the particular characteristics of men, their particular class character, are formed.

As men of different classes in society have different interests, demands, ideas and customs, so they have different ways of looking at, and different policies in dealing with, everything in society and history—such as politics, econo-

mics, culture, etc. The ruling classes enact laws and systems in accordance with their interests, demands and viewpoints. As a result, all political, economic and cultural systems in society become tools of the ruling classes and all are permeated with a class character.

In a class society all ideas, utterances, behaviour, social systems and doctrines of men are permeated with a class character, representing the particular interests and demands of certain classes. From the different demands, doctrines, ideas, utterances and behaviour of men, we can find out their different class character.

For example, the method of production of natural agricultural economy and handicraft industry is the basis of feudal society. In such production the feudal lords are in a position to exploit the surplus labour of the peasants. They do not work but rely upon land rent and *corvee* as a means of living. Therefore they want to get hold of more land and to possess it permanently. They demand that the peasants pay more land rent and contribute more unpaid services, and recognise as justified their right of trampling on and exploiting the peasants, thus giving rise to their feudal sectionalism, swallowing-up of others, extravagance, laziness, cruelty and social rank. Such are the characteristics of the feudal class.

The method of machine production in modern industry is the basis of capitalist society. In such production the bourgeoisie own the means of production and all the products with which to exploit the surplus labour of the proletariat. Their livelihood is dependent upon the surplus value created by the workers. Such being the case, they want free buying and selling of commodities and of labour power, and free competition. They use economic means to destroy their competitors and to create for themselves an economic and political monopoly. They claim the inviolability of

\*All three were leading Confucian scholars of the latter part of the Chou dynasty (c. 1122-255 B.C.). They held different views with regard to human nature. Mencius was of the opinion that human nature is primarily good. Hsuntze regarded it as evil while Kautze thought that it was likely to change.

From the appendix to *How to be A Good Communist* by Liu Shao-chi, published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking (English Ed. 122 pages). An introduction to the book appeared in *People's China* 1952, No. 1.

their private property and demand that the workers give their surplus labour in greater quantity (longer working hours and speed-up) and in better quality (better and more experienced skill) for less pay. They also want the workers to recognise as justified their right to become rich and to monopolise the wealth of society, thus giving rise to their competition, monopoly, extravagance and the centralised and mechanical character of their organisation. Such are the characteristics of the bourgeoisie.

Take the case of the peasants. The peasants have for a long time been tied to the land and have been engaged in production in a form that is scattered, independent, simple, self-sufficing and with little mutual co-operation. Their way of life is simple and individualistic and they bear the burden of land rent and unpaid services, etc. Thus, the ground is prepared for their lax ways, conservatism, narrow-mindedness, backwardness, outlook as of private owners, revolt against the feudal lords and their demand for political equality, etc. Such are the characteristics of the peasantry.

The proletariat are concentrated in big industries, carrying on production with a minute division of labour; all their actions are governed by machines and mutual dependence; they are wage-labourers who sell their labour power and who do not possess any means of production; they rely on wages as a means of livelihood and their basic interests do not conflict with those of other toilers. Hence the ground is prepared for their great solidarity, mutual co-operation, sense of organisation and discipline, progressive outlook and demand for public ownership of property, revolt against all exploiters, militancy, tenacity, etc. Such are the characteristics of the proletariat.

All exploiting classes deceive and oppress the exploited and fight among themselves for the surplus products or surplus value of the exploited, thus giving rise to their deceitfulness, oppression of man and mutual plundering. Many wars in history were caused by the exploiting classes fighting among themselves over the seizure and division of the surplus products and surplus value produced by the exploited.

A feature common to all exploiters is that they build their happiness upon the sufferings of other people. Sacrificing the happiness of all mankind or the great majority of the people, subjecting them to hunger, cold and humiliation in order to provide special privileges and

special enjoyment for an individual or for a small number of people—such is the foundation of the "noble character", "greatness" and "respectability" and moral basis of all exploiters.

The reverse is the case with the proletariat and the Communists. They want to build their happiness upon the basis of sharing their happiness with all others. In the struggle for the emancipation of the broad masses of the working people and of all mankind, they seek to emancipate themselves and eliminate the special privileges of the small number of people. Such is the foundation of the noble character, greatness, respectability and the moral basis of the Communists.

Such are the various class characteristics of men in a class society. These class characteristics are gradually formed as a result of the specific position of men who engage for a long time in production, their specific relations of production and specific way of life. They become a kind of nature of men. This nature is social in character.

Party spirit is the highest crystallisation of such class characteristics of men. Therefore men possess party spirit of various kinds: the party spirit of the feudal class, the bourgeoisie, the proletariat, etc.

The Party spirit of a Communist is the highest crystallisation of the class character, the substance and the interests of the proletariat. The steeling and cultivation of a Communist in the Party spirit is the remoulding of his substance.

The Communist Party should develop the many great and progressive characteristics of the proletariat to the highest level. Every Communist should remould himself in accordance with these characteristics and equip himself with these excellent characteristics. This is the remoulding of substance. All Party members who do not come from the ranks of the industrial workers possess non-proletarian characteristics, and therefore need all the more to be remoulded.

Nor are the characteristics of the proletariat unchangeable. It was in the course of the birth and growth of the proletariat that the characteristics of the proletariat took shape, grew and finally gave rise to Marxism-Leninism. During the period of Socialist transformation in the future and the period when Socialism is passing into Communism, the proletariat will continuously change society

and the substance of mankind, and at the same time, its own substance and characteristics. In Communist society class distinctions between men will die out and so will the class characteristics of men. Then the common character of mankind, namely common human nature, will be formed. This represents the entire process of the remoulding of the substance of mankind.

However, in the history of the world only the Communists and Marxists recognise their own Party spirit and class character as well as those of all other people and of all historical and social matters. This is also due to the fact that the special class status of the proletariat enables the Communists to openly recognise and declare this truth. The declaration of this truth does no harm to the proletariat but deals a serious blow to the exploiting

classes, for their treachery is exposed and they will be placed in a more difficult position to uphold the interests of a small number of people. None of the other parties or classes admit their party spirit and class character and they try to describe themselves as if they were "super-party" or "super-class". As a matter of fact, behind this nonsense about "super-party" and "super-class" are hidden as many vested interests as there are exploiting classes. Before the exploited, they dare not admit their party spirit and class character. Because of their illusions and ignorance the petty-bourgeoisie accept this fallacy of "super-party", "super-class".

The petty-bourgeoisie is characterised by its indulgence in illusions and by its fear of serious practice and struggle.

## Chou En-lai's Message of Support to the Non-White Peoples of South Africa

A message to the 20th annual conference of the South African Indian Congress expressing the Chinese people's full support for the non-white peoples of South Africa in their just struggle against racial discrimination and national oppression was sent by Premier Chou En-lai on January 19, 1952.

In their letter to Premier Chou, requesting a message of support, the joint honorary secretaries of the South African Indian Congress Y.A. Cachalia and D.U. Mistry wrote that the 20th annual conference "will be one of the most important in the history of the national liberation movement in South Africa." The conference "will decide on a common struggle against certain unjust and racially discriminatory laws of the government of the Union," and "will mark a new era in the fight for emancipation from oppression and tyranny."

The statement of the Congress, attached to the letter, pointed out that the tide of national oppression had caused bitter resentment among the non-white peoples of the land. The Joint Planning Council of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress had decided on mass action should the Malan government fail to repeal the discriminatory laws.

"We need the friendship and support of the rest of the world in our just and legitimate fight for securing fundamental rights. You have followed our plight in South Africa with keen interest and your support in the past has been of inestimable value to us. We sincerely thank you for your past assistance and request you to send us a message of support to our conference," the letter from the joint secretaries concluded.

In his reply Premier Chou En-lai said:

"On behalf of the Chinese people, I fully support the just struggle of the non-white peoples (including Indians and other Asian peoples) in South Africa against racial discrimination and national oppression and for fundamental rights. The Chinese people who have stood up fully understand and have deep sympathy for the sufferings of the non-white people in South Africa and all other oppressed nations, and believe they will certainly achieve freedom, prosperity and emancipation through their persistent struggle. I wish the Congress success in contributing much to the cause of national liberation from oppression and tyranny."

## Some Facts on Prices in China

Chen Chun

When the great Latin-American poet, Pablo Neruda of Chile, visited the People's Republic of China last October, he said in telling his impressions to the Chinese poet Emi Siao: "After only two years, in such a vast country with such a huge population, you have succeeded in producing food and clothing which, though not all of high quality, suffices to meet the demands of the people. This is really no small success and it surprised me."

Neruda saw how things in China really are. The people of India, who in 1951 received over half a million tons of grain from New China to alleviate the food shortage in their own country, can also testify that the Chinese people not only have enough to eat but are in a position to help friendly neighbours. That the Chinese people are now adequately fed and clothed for the first time in centuries is due, in large part, to the stabilisation and planned adjustment of prices in China in the past two years.

### Improved Livelihood

Liberation found the country in the grip of malignant inflation which had lasted through the last twelve years of reactionary Kuomintang rule and was characterised, at its peak, by annual price-rises of a thousandfold and more. In these circumstances, it was a great achievement that prices rose only 93.2 per cent from 1949 to 1950 at a time when the civil war on the mainland was still not over and the economic policies of the People's Government were only just launched. Between December 1950 and December 1951 under conditions where a great national effort was being put forth to support the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea, to finance the liberation of Tibet and carry out large-scale plans of rehabilitation and reconstruction, prices rose only 13.8 per cent.

This price-rise, however, differed fundamentally from those in capitalist countries where every upward movement of prices produces a decline in the living standards of the masses. It was a planned adjustment, taking

place in the midst of an unprecedented advance in the living standards and consumption of the Chinese people. During the period the average purchasing power throughout the country rose by 30 per cent. Individual areas recorded an even greater improvement.

The rise in purchasing power was most notable among the peasants. Freed by the land reform from crushing burdens of debt and rent, they also benefited greatly from the planned price-rise of certain agricultural products, for which they had received too little in the past.

The purchasing power of the workers in industry also increased. Money wages rose more than prices and their real value was increased. Furthermore, it must be remembered that wages of workers and government cadres are based on a system of parity units representing definite amounts of various commodities of daily use (cereals, coal, salt, cloth, etc.) and vary in money value along with these commodities. As a result, price fluctuations, if any, do not affect the purchasing power of such wage earners. Stability of the workers' living standards is thus firmly guaranteed. This situation, which any capitalist country with a much stronger industry than China yet possesses may well envy but cannot possibly duplicate, provides clear proof of the superiority of the New Democratic system.

Under the New Democracy, price rises, where they occur, are qualitatively different from those due to the anarchic operation of the capitalist "free market". They do not happen "spontaneously" but are planned to benefit the balance of the whole economy. In 1950, the People's Government successfully stabilised the prices of the most essential commodities such as grain and cloth, with consequent beneficial effect on the security of livelihood of the people. In 1951, it had already achieved control over the entire range of prices and was able to make adjustments as needed allowing some prices to go up and freezing or lowering others. Thus, while payments to agricultural producers went up, prices of many types of industrial equipment were kept entirely unchanged.

Having said this, we may proceed to consider the situation in greater detail.

### Planned Price Adjustments

During 1951, according to figures made public by the Ministry of Trade, the price rise per month never exceeded 3 per cent. In the last three months, the index began to fall. Taking December, 1950 as 100, it first rose to 115.2 in September, 1951 then declined to 115.1, 114.5 and 113.8 respectively in October, November and December.

Planned adjustment of prices is affected by the action of the government trading organisations in accordance with the over-all economic aims of the state. Two examples will illustrate why and how such changes were brought about. Since the purchasing power of the people in general has been rising steadily, the demand for cotton yarn and cloth exceeded the supply in the first half of 1951. Government trading organs which control the purchase and sale of cotton yarn and cloth therefore raised the prices of these commodities, to close the temporary gap and maintain the stability of prices in general. Later, in the winter, when raw materials were more abundant and the production of cotton yarn and cloth increased, the government took the initiative in reducing the prices again.

In the harvest season (August and September) of last year the government also kept the price of grain relatively low because the grain was moist and therefore heavier. In November, when the humidity of the grain on the market was getting lower, prices were raised slightly. Cotton yarn, cloth and grain were not the only commodities regulated in this way. Prices of many other articles were similarly adjusted by the government in furtherance of the policy of serving the economic interests of the masses.

In August, September and October 1951, the government instituted price reductions for salt, edible oils, sugar, coal, petroleum, gasoline, steel plates, zinc plates and iron pipes. In Tientsin, for example, these reductions varied from 8.4 per cent in August to 6.6 per cent in both September and October. In Shanghai, they were 8.4 per cent, 7 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

Early in November, government trading organisations further reduced the price of salt and edible vegetable oil and decreased the price of sugar by 4.5 per cent.

As a result, the prices of key subsidiary foods were only 6.6 per cent higher at the end of the year than they were at the beginning. The price control and stabilisation policy of the People's Government, which now covers most commodities, is one of the main guarantees of sufficient food and clothing for the people. It is also a prerequisite for planned economic construction.

### Rising Purchasing Power

The significance of the price adjustments in 1951 differs from that of 1950. In 1951 commodity prices, particularly those of certain industrial products, rose slightly in relation to those of certain agricultural products, as the following table shows:

Wholesale Price Index of Some Products in Six Main Cities in December 1951\*  
(With December 30, 1950 as 100)

Agricultural Commodities	Index
Grains . . . . .	113.2
Subsidiary foods . . . . .	106.6
Industrial Commodities	Index
Cotton Yarn & cloth . . . . .	119.1
Industrial equipment . . . . .	121.3

(\*These six main cities are: Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Chungking and Sian.)

This slight controlled rise of prices in 1951, however, must be viewed on the background of the rise in purchasing power of the masses and the further radical progressive changes in the Chinese people's economic life.

In 1951, the purchasing power of the masses grew with an amazing speed—at a conservative estimate, by approximately 30 per cent over 1950. Available data for various areas show that the purchasing power of peasants in the Northeast rose, in 1951, by 40 per cent to 50 per cent as compared with 1950. In the Southwest (including Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Sikang provinces) peasant purchasing power rose 60 per cent over the pre-liberation level. In Chekiang province it rose 60 per cent; in the tea-producing area of the northern part of Anhwei province it doubled. In other areas including those inhabited by the national minorities, peasant purchasing power rose from 20 per cent to 60 per cent.

During 1951 home trade, particularly between town and country, rapidly increased. Native products and many farm by-products brought handsome returns to the producers. Prices for wool and tung oil, for example, which were previously unreasonably low, doubled or even increased several times in certain districts.

Workers' basic wages also rose. In the Northeast, for instance, they were 16.8 per cent higher in 1951 than in 1950. As a result, the over-all demand for industrial goods sharply increased. Such commodities as cloth, coal, matches, cigarettes and glassware which a year ago were supposed to be suffering from "over-production" could now hardly satisfy the ever-increasing demand. In October, last year, the amount of cloth sold by the state trading companies was about double that sold in the corresponding period of 1950.

The prices of some industrial commodities were bound to rise slightly therefore, owing to the fact that the purchasing power of the masses and particularly of the peasants has been increasing steadily while the output of industrial goods has not as yet caught up with the people's needs. Such a phenomenon is only natural in the present process of economic reconstruction and rehabilitation after years of reactionary misrule and imperialist exploitation and impoverishment of the country. The 13.8 per cent rise in commodity prices last year is therefore actually a reflection of the rising purchasing power of the people.

### State-Trading Regulates Market Prices

The price stabilisation and adjustments during the past year demonstrate that the state trading organisations, which are Socialist in nature, have strengthened their control over the market throughout the country. The official prices of various commodities fixed by the state-owned trading companies keep the market stabilised at such levels as are most beneficial to production, safeguard the living standards of the toilers and pave the way to Socialism.

There is no need to imagine what the price situation would be in a country such as China if the people's state trading organisations were unable to exercise such control. The years of inflation stand as sufficient example. Their repetition is now excluded by the growing strength of state trade which has shown its ability to regulate prices in 1950 and 1951. This strength springs from the fact that state trading organs hold sufficient stocks of commodities to control the market.

The chief emphasis in this respect is naturally on those commodities which decisively influence the prices of other commodities. On January 4, 1951, for instance, the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Central People's Government imposed controls on

transactions in cotton yarn and cloth. Simultaneously, inspired by the spirit of patriotism, the peasants of the cotton-producing areas responded to the call of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government and voluntarily sold part or all of their stocks of cotton to the state. These stocks were then distributed according to plan to all the cotton mills, both state and privately owned.

In September and October last year, the government bought 70 per cent more cotton than in the corresponding period of 1950. Last November it purchased 146.54 per cent more. Responding to the appeal made by the People's Government and their own trade unions, textile workers all over the country launched a campaign to increase production in the months of November and December last year. As a result, production rose to a point more than sufficient to meet current needs. The surplus provided a reliable reserve to be used in maintaining the stability of commodity prices. The government also kept an abundant reserve of grain in hand, which was accumulated through collection of agricultural taxes in kind and state bulk purchases. Government wheat buying was much greater in 1951 than in 1950. Control of large stocks of these key commodities is of decisive influence in the market.

By making purchases in good time, the state trading organisations were able to maintain prices stable and even reduce some substantially during the New Year festival. This is unprecedented in contemporary Chinese history. In the old days, prices generally rose or even doubled at such festivals. State shops also made large reductions ranging up to 10 per cent.

In her foreign trade, New China has another reliable reserve with which to implement her price policies. Since liberation, trade with the Socialist Soviet Union and the People's Democracies developed rapidly on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. From these fraternal nations, China is able to fill out its needs in industrial equipment, transportation materials and various machine tools. Such imported goods have played an important part in stabilising China's commodity prices and strengthening her over-all economic position. It is notable that in 1950, China achieved a favourable balance of foreign trade for the first time in seventy-three years.

The successes of the price policy of the people's China mirror the brilliant results of

her economic construction plans in various fields. During the past year, the state budget approached a balance. Agricultural and industrial production have increased steadily on the basis of the results of the land reform and the revolutionary zeal of the workers and peasants. Chinese currency has increased in foreign-exchange value. During the past eighteen months of war in Korea, the exchange position of the Chinese currency has improved in relation to the U.S. dollar by more than 40 per cent. This is further evidence of the superiority of China's New Democratic

## Thirty Unforgettable Days

Ileana Raceanu

*Chairman of the Rumanian Cultural Delegation to China\**

I have spent thirty days in your magnificent Chinese People's Republic. I have visited towns and villages, factories and cultural institutions; I have admired the marvellous achievements of the Chinese people in the last two years. I have seen the close links between the Chinese people and its leaders, and—first of all—the close links between the Chinese people and its Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, who has led the working class and the whole people from victory to victory. I have talked with dozens and dozens of people and all of them have expressed the aspirations of the hundreds of millions of people, to wit, to live in peace, to build their new country rapidly, to liquidate as quickly as possible all the signs reminding them that China was a country enslaved by feudalism and imperialism.

In those thirty days I have seen the deep spirit of patriotism and internationalism of the people, that finds its highest expression in the aid given to the Korean people against imperialist aggression. This spirit is shared by young and old, by men and women. They have only one desire: to defend peace. To this end, they are prepared to make any sacrifice. This huge mass movement against imperialist aggression has impressed me deeply. I have admired with all my heart the magnificent Chinese volunteers who defend peace by fighting on the Korean front. There, on the

\* Ileana Raceanu is the Minister of Education of the Rumanian Democratic People's Republic. The delegation which she headed signed the *Sino-Rumanian Cultural Co-operation Agreement* in Peking on December 12, 1951.

economic, social and political system over that of capitalism.

Early in 1950, less than half a year after the founding of New China, a price line was established and held. Since then, full control over prices has been established with all its immense benefits to the people. To many it seemed a miracle. Actually, it was the natural outcome of the system of the New Democracy, the leadership of the working class and the Chinese Communist Party. The enemies of the People's Republic of China will never understand such things. But its friends will both understand and rejoice.

front, not only do they give fraternal aid to the Korean people, not only do they defend their own country, but they are contributing mightily to the defence of world peace. I have seen some of them leaving for the front, the happiness of a duty voluntarily undertaken and confidence in victory lighting up their eyes. Such people are invincible. They know that they are defending the cause of the whole of progressive mankind; they are proud to fight in the vanguard of the camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union and the great Stalin.

During the time we spent in the People's Republic of China, we were surrounded with the greatest and most sincere friendship. I want to avail myself of this opportunity to express not only the thanks of our delegation, but also the fact that our people cherish the same deep and lasting friendship for the Chinese people.

When we return to our country, we will tell of everything we have seen in the great China which is rapidly being transformed by the efforts of the people, led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung along the road pioneered by the glorious Soviet experience. We will use what we have seen in China in order to strengthen still more the friendship between our peoples, who are both fighting for the same cause.

We leave your country with an increased confidence that the forces of peace will defeat the imperialist aggressors, that the peace-loving peoples headed by the great Stalin will build the new and happy life that is desired by all the ordinary, honest people all over the world.

## Another Grave Move Towards War By the U.S. Imperialists

The following is the full text of the statement by Chang Han-fu, vice-minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government issued on January 22, denouncing the U.S.-Yoshida plot to conclude a Japanese "peace treaty" with the remnant reactionary Kuomintang clique in Taiwan.

On January 16, 1952 Tokyo and Washington simultaneously released a letter, dated December 24, 1951 from the prime minister of the reactionary Japanese government, Shigeru Yoshida, to the representative of the imperialist government of the United States, John Foster Dulles.

In the letter, Shigeru Yoshida declared: "My Government is prepared as soon as legally possible to conclude with the National Government of China, if that government so desires, a treaty which will re-establish normal relations between the two governments in conformity with the principles set out in the multilateral treaty of peace. The terms of such a bilateral treaty shall, in respect to the Republic of China, be applicable to all territories which are now, or which may hereafter be, under the control of the National Government of the Republic of China."

We consider this letter to be conclusive evidence of the collusion between the reactionary government of defeated Japan with American imperialism in preparing a new aggressive war against the people and the territory of China. This letter is another provocation of the imperialist government of the United States and the reactionary government of defeated Japan against the People's Republic of China—the most serious and most flagrant provocation since the conclusion of the San Francisco "peace treaty" with Japan in September 1951.

As early as September 18, 1951 Chou En-lai, foreign minister of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, pointed out that "the separate 'peace treaty' with Japan which was concluded under the coercion of the U.S. government and without the participation of the People's Republic of China at the San Francisco conference is not only not an over-all peace treaty but is in no

way a genuine treaty. It is only a treaty for reviving Japanese militarism, a treaty of hostility towards China and the Soviet Union, a menace to Asia and a preparation for a new war of aggression."

It can be seen from this that the letter addressed to the U.S. government by the Yoshida government on December 24, 1951 giving assurances that it was ready to conclude a "peace treaty" with the remnant Chinese Kuomintang reactionary clique in Taiwan is in fact a further development of the San Francisco illegal "peace treaty". No one can fail to understand that the U.S. imperialist government is now trying, through an utterly illegal "peace treaty", to link up the reactionary Japanese government it has fostered with the remnant Chinese Kuomintang reactionary clique in Taiwan, seeking thus to create a military threat to the People's Republic of China, and in this way to prepare for a new war of aggression in the Far East.

Confronted with this aggressive plot of the enemy, the Chinese people will certainly not relax their vigilance. The Chinese people, who defeated the Japanese aggressors and the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang brigands and are now smashing U.S. aggression in Korea, have full confidence that they can crush any aggressive plan on the part of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique.

It should be pointed out that this shameless act of the Yoshida government of Japan is in direct contradiction to the desire of all the peace-loving people of Japan to end the state of war between the People's Republic of China and Japan and to resume peaceful relations between the two countries. It is well-known that the Yoshida government has, over a long period and at a consistently increasing pace, been openly betraying the national

interests of Japan. After signing the San Francisco "peace treaty" and the bilateral U.S.-Japan "security pact" last year, the Yoshida government has now promised to conclude a "peace treaty" with the remnant Chinese Kuomintang reactionary clique in Taiwan and has declared that it will continue to assist in the execution of aggressive measures adopted by American imperialism against Korea and China. In so doing, it has completely turned itself into an instrument of American imperialist aggression in Asia.

Clearly, the Yoshida government is trying its utmost to drag the Japanese people into the bottomless abyss of preparations for another war gamble. The Chinese people are fully aware that Japan today is in fact under American imperialist military occupation, and that the reactionary clique headed by Yoshida can no more represent the Japanese people than can the remnant Chinese Kuomintang reactionary clique headed by Chiang Kai-shek the Chinese people.

While the Yoshida government is giving assurances to the United States government that it will conclude a "peace treaty" with the remnant Chinese Kuomintang reactionary clique, we the Chinese people would like once more to make it clear to the Japanese people that we earnestly hope for independence, democracy, peace and progress for the Japanese people, that the Chinese people fully sympathise with and support the Japanese people's struggle against military occupation by American imperialism, against the traitorous policy of the Japanese reactionary clique, against the San Francisco "peace treaty", against the bilateral "security pact" between the United States and Japan, and against the Yoshida government's plot to conclude with the remnant Kuomintang reactionary clique a "peace treaty" aimed at waging aggressive war. The Chinese people are convinced that American imperialism and the Japanese reactionary clique will inevitably meet with utter defeat and that the Japanese people will inevitably win the final victory.

It should also be pointed out that it was only after the U.S. imperialist government had acquired the support of a number of notorious imperialist countries, especially the support of the British government, that in recent years the U.S. government was able, step by step, to

realise its plot of rearming Japan, reviving Japanese militarism, acting with hostility towards China and the Soviet Union, menacing Asia, carrying out aggressive war in Korea and occupying Taiwan.

Since the conclusion of the Second World War, the British government's policy towards the U.S. government has always been one of betraying the interests of the British people and of abject servility towards the U.S. government. Since the British government participated in the San Francisco "peace conference" and hastened to be among the first to ratify the unilateral "peace treaty" with Japan, it cannot but submit to the U.S. government's policy of forcing the Japanese government to promise to conclude a "peace treaty" with the remnant Chinese Kuomintang reactionary clique, of acting with hostility to the Chinese people and of intensifying the preparations for a new aggressive war in the Far East. There is no doubt that the policy pursued by the British government of servility towards America is not a policy to avert war, but rather one which is, step by step, dragging the British people and the peoples within the orbit of the British Empire into the abyss of war.

Not only Britain, but any country which meekly allows itself to follow a policy of submission to the United States and to be the accomplice of the United States government, will inevitably confront its people with the threat of war.

In order to stop and smash the machinations of American imperialism in reviving Japanese imperialism to launch an aggressive war in Asia, and in order to safeguard peace in Asia and the Far East, the Chinese people have exerted, and will continue to exert their supreme efforts. The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the conclusion and existence of which is a further powerful guarantee for peace and security in the Far East, is now proved to be all the more significant.

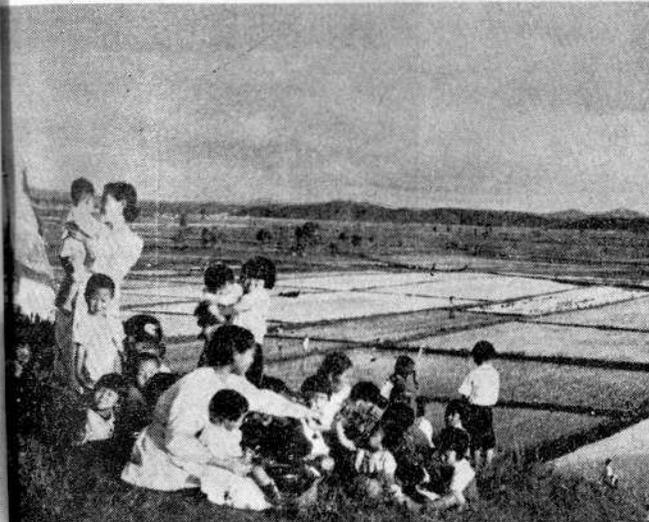
We, the Chinese people, firmly believe that peace will certainly conquer war. The people of Japan, the United States and Britain should unite with the people of the Asian countries in the struggle to crush the plot for a new war by the government of the United States and its Japanese lackeys.

People's China

## "Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea!"

This outstanding documentary from the Peking Film Studios tells the story of the victorious and heroic struggle of the Korean people and the Chinese people's volunteers against the American invaders

Stills From the Film



The children of new Korea look out on a peaceful, blossoming land



Peace is shattered by American bombs



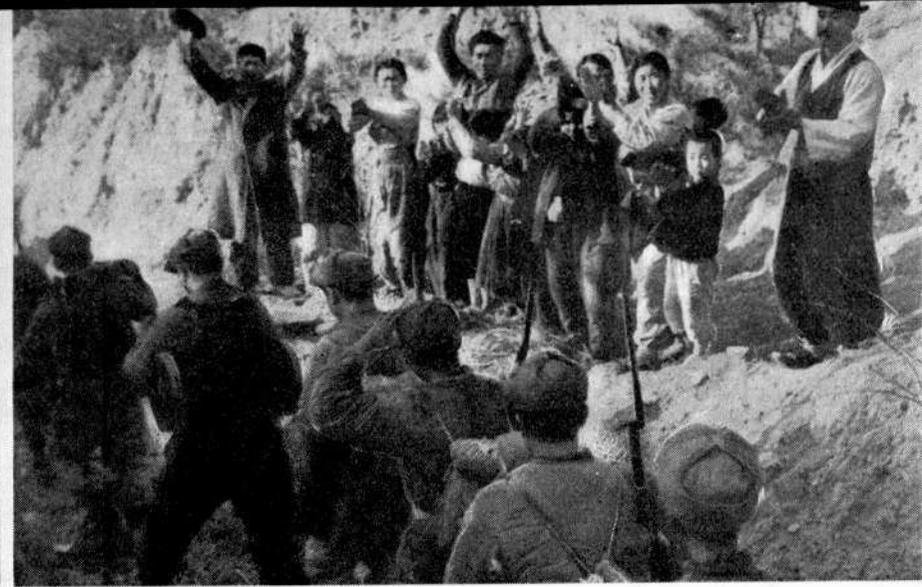
Korea's manhood springs to arms against the aggressor



The U.S. aggressors carry their indiscriminate bombing to the Yalu and beyond into Chinese territory



The Chinese people volunteer thousands to aid Korea and repel the aggressor. Shihchingshankers give a rousing send-off to their comrades who volunteered



Korean villagers greet the advancing volunteers, avengers of their tortured land

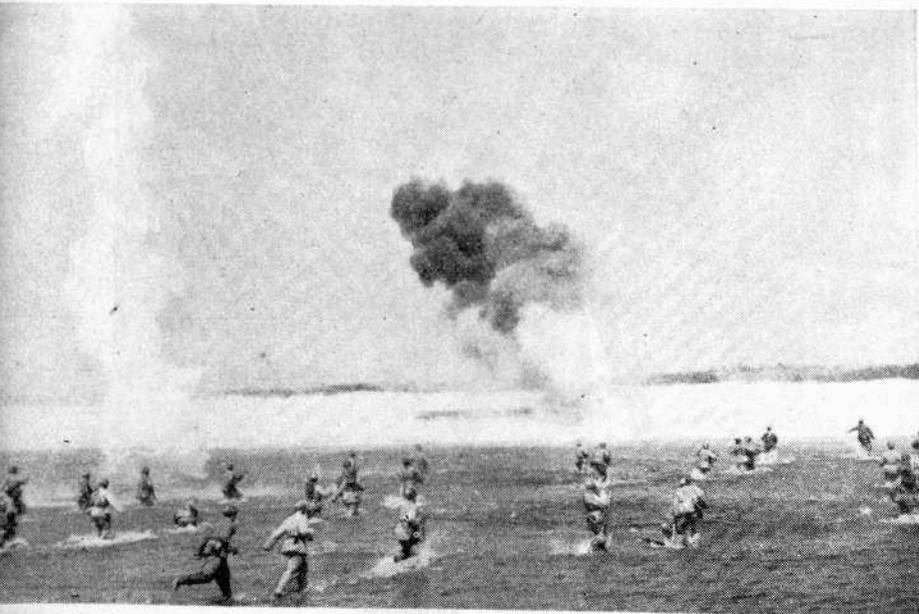


The people's forces go into action in North Korea during their victorious campaign

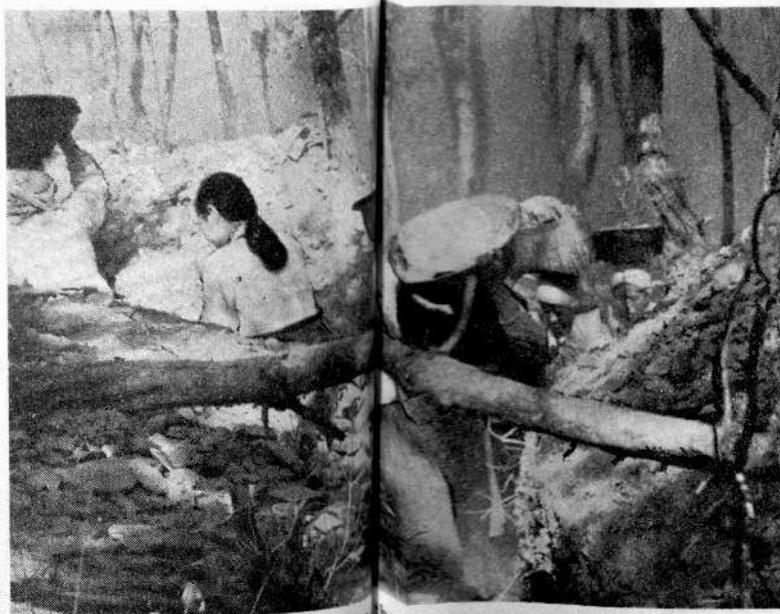
## A Film of People's War

The central theme of "American Aggression and Aid Korea" is the truth that aggressors must learn—the people are invincible and will conquer war

Korean People's Armyman and Chinese people's volunteer stand on guard over liberated Korea



Neither rivers, nor mountains, nor enemy arms can stop the advance



Korean women bring supplies to the fighters in the trenches



The U.S. imperialists are powerless to stop the movement of supplies to the front



An enemy armoured column, wrecked in the Yunshan campaign that threw the invaders back from the Yalu



Long lines of captured invaders are taken to the rear



**"Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea!"**

The people celebrate their victories



On the road to the front in the battle for peace and freedom

**Cultural Front**

**"Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea!"**

**An Outstanding Documentary**

Twelve cinema workers joined the Chinese people's volunteers when they crossed the Yalu river in the autumn of 1950 to go to the aid of the Korean people. They marched with the people's forces, fighting and chasing the enemy half-way across Korea. They took part in the major campaigns. On occasions they themselves took up arms. In the Tatung river battle three cameramen captured three Americans. After a year of work the team brought back the raw material of *Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea*, the most moving documentary seen in China since the Sino-Soviet made *Victory of the Chinese People*.

This new documentary is worthy of the simple and courageous people who are its heroes and heroines. It is an epic of our time, an unforgettable record of the heroism of the Korean and the Chinese people and the unbelievable bestiality of the American invaders. It was made at the cost of the life of one of its creators. Determined like all his colleagues to record the truth in its most vivid appearances, young photographer Yang She-chung sacrificed his life in action.

This film is a mature work of art that fully reflects the rich experience built up by New China's film industry in the past two years. The team was led by Hsu Hsiaping, Stalin prize-winner and one of the cameramen of the memorable *Victory of the Chinese People*. Ho Shih-teh, who arranged the musical score for this two-hour film from the Peking Film Studio, also collaborated on that masterpiece. Wang Chen, the woman editor, began film work only after the liberation. Ai Ching, poet and vice-editor-in-chief of *People's Literature*, wrote the eloquent commentary.

As the first film to be shown in 1952, *Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea* was screened in 265 cinemas in forty-four cities of China. In Shanghai alone, one day before its premiere, six hundred

and forty thousand people had already made advance bookings. *Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea* has a theme that grips the imagination of the masses of the world today. It shows how the people, aroused and resolutely devoted to the great cause of peace and freedom, can defeat the strongest imperialist power.

The film opens with scenes of the peaceful life of the Korean people. Then we see that arch warmonger John Foster Dulles leading discussion over a strategic map on the 38th Parallel. These shots are from a captured American newsreel. Only four days after the events they portrayed, the American-engineered invasion of North Korea began. We see Korea's towns turned into raging infernos by U.S. napalm bombs, and the Korean people springing to arms to protect their homes and Motherland.

**The People's War**

Then come the American raids across the Yalu, the killing of Chinese civilians. A Chinese mother speaks: "Now we must defend our Motherland!" Thousands of patriotic youths leave factories, farms and colleges to volunteer for the Korean front. They carry south with them the burning determination of 475 million people to smash the aggressor.

The camera takes us into Korea with the volunteers and the Korean People's Army. We see the crimes of the invaders, scenes of indiscriminate bombing and murder. We share the wrath of the fighters when they go into action against the criminals in the Yunshan battle, at the Changchin reservoir campaign and the liberation of Pyongyang. We see the faces of the heroes who brought victory to the people's arms: Kim Il Sung, leader of the Korean people, Peng Teh-huai, commander of the volunteers.

Then come shots which bring home the nature of a people's war: the mother with her baby at

her back helping to repair a road to the front; peasants organising stretcher-bearer teams; workers launching emulation drives to aid the volunteers; lamas of Chinghai province leading the flow of gifts from Buddhists to buy a plane. In far Sinkiang, the people dance as they deliver their gifts of grain. Peace-loving people all over the world support the just struggle. Wagon loads of gifts are transported to the Korean people and their brothers-in-arms from the fraternal democracies.

Peng Chen, vice-chairman of the China Peace Committee, commends this popular film as "an honest historical record of a high ideological level... militant... inspiring...". It is an outstanding achievement both politically and artistically. Many sequences impress themselves with particular force. The shots of volunteers and peasant auxiliaries moving up to a new position suggest with extraordinary skill the living contact between the men and the soil they defend. Camouflaged, the people's fighters seem to merge into and emerge from the landscape. The very trees seem to bend to shelter them from enemy planes. As they sit in their new dugouts the enemy strafes them. There is a specially huge explosion. The earth is fountained into the air, then comes an apt shot of a volunteer quietly smoking and just flicking a piece of fallen earth from his cap in a gesture of supreme contempt for the enemy—a "paper-tiger". This contempt is transformed into power. We go with the volunteers into an attack that leaves an enemy armoured column a mass of twisted wreckage and sends more of the arrogant invaders into captivity.

It is an outstanding characteristic feature of this film that the camera is not merely a recorder but a participant in the action. Optimism and revolutionary heroism are interwoven throughout. It mirrors the spirit of people who have no doubts about the justice of their cause or its final victory.

# The Crime of the Medical Missions

## Case History: The American Drum Tower Hospital at Nanking

Hsiao Ch'ien

The medical work long carried out in Asia by various religious missions was always presented by them as an example of disinterested humanitarianism. In fact, both objectively and in the eyes of its own missionary organisers, such activity has always been a means of imperialist penetration. It also covered the economic exploitation of Chinese medical workers and patients alike.

As early as 1838, the notorious Peter Parker, who began as a "missionary doctor" but later emerged as chief U.S. diplomatic representative in China and a fire-eating interventionist, wrote exultingly:

Exclusive as that country (China) is, she cannot exclude disease, nor shut her people from the desire for relief. . . . At any rate this door seems open; let us enter it.\*

The same idea was developed by a contemporary British mission leader, W. H. Medhurst, who saw missionary medicine as a means of evading the Chinese laws of that time. Medhurst wrote:

Though the law which excludes the preacher operates equally against the practitioner, yet the incipient departure from the letter of the enactment may be more likely to take place in the case of the dispenser of health than the reformer of morals; simply because the Chinese feel their need in the one case and not in the other.†

The reverse of the coin of "health" and "moral" work in China at that time was the growing opium trade, in which British and American interests profited equally from the mass poisoning of the Chinese people. Medhurst's words were penned only two years before the First Opium War, which forcibly "opened the door" to both the drug and the missionaries, and by establishing extraterritoriality exempted both from Chinese control.

Seventy years later even franker words were spoken about the role of missionary medicine as an auxiliary to political penetration. At the Centenary Missionary Conference in Shanghai in 1907, the British missionary Dugald Christie of Mukden spoke as follows:

. . . the wall on which the force of arms and the influence of western civilization could make no impression would best be broken down by those acts of kindness. . . . They (the medi-

cal missions—Ed.) should only exist where there is . . . hostility, proud aloofness or dead indifference. Once these are overcome . . . the medical missionary might reasonably withdraw and press forward once more to virgin soil.‡

Here again a historical note is necessary. The "western civilisation" to which Christie found the Chinese people so unresponsive had only very recently expressed itself in 1900 in the orgy of murder and looting in Peking and elsewhere by the invading troops of eight imperialist powers.

The hopes of Parker, Medhurst, Christie & Co. were not fulfilled. On the contrary, the Chinese people became more vigilant so that after the First Revolutionary Civil War in China (1924-27), the imperialists themselves began to worry about the boomerang effects of their old weapon. Thus, the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, organised in America in 1930 to make on-the-spot surveys of mission work in China, Japan, India and Burma, was compelled to call attention to the observation of Gandhi that "the use of medical or other professional service as a direct means of making converts . . . in wards and dispensaries from which patients cannot escape is subtly coercive and improper."\* As a substitute for such crude tactics, the report of the inquiry, entitled *Rethinking Missions* called for due regard for the sensibilities of rising national movements in Asia and even a show of sympathy towards them, so they could be kept from "dangerous" paths and influenced as far as possible, in favour of American imperialism.

Despite this "sage" advice, medical missions in China continued along their old course until some time after the liberation of the Chinese mainland. To illustrate this specifically, we will now turn to our case history, the American Drum Tower Hospital in Nanking. Neither the "best" nor the worst of the 126 so-called U.S. subsidised missionary hospitals and clinics in China, but typical of the average, the Drum Tower Hospital is particularly suitable for examination.

### Drum Tower Hospital and Religion

The Drum Tower Hospital in Nanking, founded in 1892, never ceased to follow Dugald Christie's "system". Until the summer of 1951 when it was taken over by the Chinese people, it was dominated, like most other missionary medical institutions, by its "Department of Religion". R. Glazier, head of this department, occupied an office next to that of its

president, J. Horton. In employing doctors and nurses, religion, not professional competence, was invariably decisive, so much so that some non-Christians who were hired confessed afterwards that they had faked church membership for a job. The religious department questioned applicants and staff as to whether they attended services regularly, had been educated in mission schools, had been recommended by Christians or "infidels".

Many excellent doctors were barred from practice at Drum Tower for religious reasons. On the other hand, one physician who had won Glazier's favour because of his piety was put in the department of surgery, a field in which he was untrained, just because there happened to be no vacancy in his own line.

After the take-over, Nurse Sun Yi-han told of how throughout her training, which ended in 1948, she had to devote three evenings each week to Bible classes. Chief Physician Cheng Hsi-yü recalled how Glazier would greet anyone who had skipped Sunday service with a mock-hearty "Hello, stranger!" Too many "Hello, strangers", of course, could mean no renewal of contract.

But it was the patients who felt the pressure of the department of religion most acutely. Emergency cases were refused admission to meet the ironclad principle that certain beds must be kept at all times for believers. Bibles handled by patients with infectious diseases in the isolation wards were put beside the pillows of non-infectious patients. Nurse Huang Chueh told of how Glazier would burst into the rooms of surgical patients, weak and groggy from post-operation shock and the lingering effects of anaesthetic, and preach to them to the accompaniment of loud hymn singing.

Every patient leaving the hospital would find Bible texts below the "directions for use" on the labels of all medicine he took home.

### The "Master Race"

When it came to administration and staff matters, the American missionaries forgot all their propaganda about "serving the Chinese" and set themselves up as the "master race", ruling all things with a rod of iron. From 1892 to 1925, no Chinese ever sat on the board of directors of the Drum Tower Hospital. In all its sixty years of history, no Chinese ever headed the hospital, even nominally, except for a brief period in 1927, when the Northern Expedition armies of the First Revolutionary Civil War approached Nanking, and Dr. Chang Yi-feng was hastily planted as "president" to give the institution a "national" face. All real power rested with the so-called Board of Founders in New York.

Despite preaching of equality in the eyes of God, Chinese and foreign staff members were treated quite differently. Prior to liberation, Dr. E. C. Schroeder, who was concurrently an "adviser" to the Kuomintang military, received a salary equivalent to that of thirteen Chinese doctors or forty other Chinese hospital workers.

Foreigners enjoyed certainty of tenure, fully-paid home leave with expense to and from America every four years, the best medical treatment and pensions on retirement. Chinese staff members, even with many years' service, were discharged with no provisions made when their health wavered. Male nurse Chang You-ti, who contracted tuberculosis, was sent away by Horton without so much as a word of sympathy. Worker Yeh Tai-hsi was driven out in 1948 on "suspicion" of the same ailment.

Foreigners were accommodated in three sumptuous buildings on the hospital lawn, while Chinese doctors and their families were left to find what housing they could. Once, at a time of extreme housing shortage, President Horton was approached for the temporary use of one foreign staff building whose regular occupants were away in the U.S. He refused flatly, saying that the house belonged to the church and was for foreigners only.

Even marriage was made impossible for Chinese students and certain members of the staff. To make sure the hospital could exploit them for the full term, student-nurses had to sign a written pledge not to marry during their entire period of study. Young pharmacist Chou Chung-kuang, discovered in a romance with a girl student, was falsely certified "insane" by American doctor Clifford F. Trimmer, although he really had malaria. All attachments between Chinese men and women were denounced as "sinful". As a result, the hospital staff today has seventeen spinsters. One of them, Lo Mei-teh, the librarian, bitterly upbraided the mission for giving her an altogether false idea of matrimony.

### "Charity"—at Chinese Expense

True to the imperialist tradition, the Drum Tower Hospital never missed a chance to advertise its own predatory government, even when American weapons were killing hundreds of thousands of Chinese in the War of Liberation. All prescriptions issued during this period bore the following words, printed in bright red:

We would like to call the patient's attention to the fact that this medicine has been donated by the Economic Cooperation Administration of the United States of America.

Actually, the hospital was not what it purported to be—an organisation that helped the Chinese people out of funds donated by American individuals or the U.S. government. Such donations as did come were a trickle, not sufficient to keep the American staff in their fine houses. This is proved by the hospital's own account books.

In the six years from 1945-50, "professional income", i.e., money collected from Chinese patients to pay for the services of an overwhelmingly Chinese medical and auxiliary staff, amounted to 89.76 per cent or more of all the hospital's expenditures.

### Medical Abuses

Medical ethics did not exist in this hospital. It carried on a trade in U.S.-made medicines which it

\*W. H. Medhurst: London Missionary Society, *China: Its State and Prospects*, 1838, Boston.

† Ibid.

‡ Centenary Missionary Conference, 1907, Shanghai.

\* Re-thinking Mission, 1932, Harper and Brothers.

misrepresented, or whose period of usefulness was over. From 1947 to 1949, it sold two hundred pounds of ordinary cod-liver oil to Chinese patients under the label of "concentrated extract" which should have contained ten times as much vitamin value as the ordinary kind in fact contained. Actually worth about 30 million yuan, the cod-liver oil was thus sold for 560 million yuan.

According to pharmacist Tan Chu-chuan, the hospital mixed ordinary sodium bicarbonate with sulfadiazine which it sold as "S.D. Compound" at extortionate prices.

In 1949, Nurse Huang Chueh's one-month-old baby girl was injected with time-expired penicillin by Dr. Trimmer and died a few days later. Patients with filaria were regularly treated with time-expired drugs which produced no result other than income for the hospital.

"Free" patients were used as guinea pigs. Liu Chuan-shan, a dyke worker, was kept in hospital for a long time and not allowed to leave, even though he wanted to, because American doctors were testing a drug called Hetrazine on him. The records of this test were sent to America.

Notorious bunglers, if American, were allowed to go on operating on patients. Chief Bursar Liu Chun-ho of the hospital lost his wife when Dr. R. E. Brady, whose clumsiness and irresponsibility were known, anaesthetised her despite the fact that she suffered from heart disease. The thirteen-year-old nephew of hospital worker Chao Feng-hsin, who broke his leg while gathering mulberry leaves, also died needlessly on Brady's operating table. Brady once caused peritonitis in a patient by puncturing his intestines with a mishandled sigmoidoscope. This patient was saved only by a timely operation by a Chinese surgeon. When worker Fu You-shou's nine-year-old grandson developed swollen feet, Brady wanted to amputate right away and called the child's family "ignorant fools" when they refused. The child was subsequently attended by another doctor and recovered completely, but Brady only sneered, "Just you wait, he'll get sick again and die." The boy grew up healthy and is now a worker in the Nanking Power Plant.

#### After Liberation

The Chinese staff of the hospital was only able to rise against these abuses after the liberation of Nanking in April of 1949. They joined the Nanking Medical Workers' Union and participated enthusiastically in all the nation-wide mass movements, and in demonstrations against the American rearmament of Japan. When Warren Austin, U.S. representative in the United Nations, made his infamous speech pretending that the American imperialists had always been "friendly" to the Chinese people, they spoke out indignantly against him from their own experiences.

After the U.S. aggressors under General MacArthur approached the Chinese border from Korea,

fifty-two members of the Drum Tower Hospital staff applied for medical service with the Chinese people's volunteers. Twenty-four who were accepted left for the front in February 1951 and returned, covered with honour, in October of the same year. In the meantime, all doctors and nurses in the hospital, numbering 106 in all, had also applied. They were bitterly disappointed when only seventeen were accepted for service in a second group.

American personnel of the Drum Tower Hospital, the last of whom had left in 1950, showed hostility to the People's Government until the very end.

In his "religious" programme, Glazier preached opposition to the People's Government: "We must be as live fish swimming against the current, not dead fish floating with the stream," he said. After all workers took up political and scientific studies and began to participate in parades, Glazier mocked them: "You'd better watch out. A few more harvest dances in the streets will turn you back into the kind of monkeys they teach you we are descended from."

The Americans did not limit themselves to words. As long as they had administrative power, they used it to harass progressive elements and harbour reactionaries. Dr. Li Shih-cheng, a surgeon active in the patriotic movement, was hounded into resignation by being transferred to the pediatric department, out of his own specialty. Wang You, a former Kuomintang secret agent, was protected by President Horton even after staff members demanded an accounting of hospital property he had stolen. "I know whom to trust," Horton declared.

#### From Slavery to Democracy

Sixty years of U.S. oppression came to an end on June 12, 1951, when the institution cut off all foreign connections and became the Nanking People's Drum Tower Hospital. A democratic administration was at once set up, under an Administrative Committee, composed of doctors, nurses, assistants, workers and representatives of the nursing students and the trade union. A welfare committee took charge of dormitories, living conditions and vacations. Pay scales were debated and unfair discrepancies remedied. Reactionaries and criminals were exposed and chased out. Dr. Chen Tsu-yin, a famous chest surgeon who had led the medical corps to Korea, was elected president. In August, as masters of their own hospital, the staff drew up their first annual work plan for service to the people.

Under the Americans, the hospital's registration system had mirrored the fact that its first concern was to serve the rich and influential, among whom the Americans were particularly anxious to make "friends". Now "priority registrations" and "specified registrations" have been eliminated and the order of precedence is the same for all except emergency cases. Hospital fees have been cut 20 per cent; operation fees 40 per cent. Medicine prices, previously exorbitant, have been drastically scaled down. A special information desk helps worker

and peasant patients. Tea is served in all waiting rooms. Visiting times have been adjusted so that relatives may see patients after they finish their own work.

The Nanking People's Drum Tower Hospital now enjoys financial assistance from the government. It is building a new kitchen and a new outpatient department that will offer treatment to a thousand patients a day. New wards for children and for ear, nose and throat patients are planned. In September 1951, the hospital established its own blood bank, putting an end to the old, anarchic system of hunting donors when needed—under which patients had no protection and middlemen profited. Now there are seventy-six regular blood donors who receive a standard allowance of fifty eggs and thirteen pounds of pork each time they give 100 c.c. of blood.

In the days of the Americans, the hospital library was scornfully dubbed "the museum", because it was full of such "reference works" as the 1884 edition of the *International Encyclopaedia of Surgery*. The budget now includes three and a half million yuan each month for new books, and the Municipal Health Bureau has allotted two million yuan a month for the same purpose.

#### Serving the People

Perhaps the greatest change in the hospital is the new attitude of the staff to the patients. In the past, the poorer patients, especially in the third-class wards, were starved of attention. Doctors frequently made a point of always being late, to demonstrate their own importance. Now doctors voluntarily increase their hours if needed and nurses collect criticisms and suggestions from the patients in an effort to improve their work. Before the blood bank was established, Nurse Hsu Chiao-hsing and Attendant Li Chien-hai voluntarily donated blood to dangerously-ill patients.

Before the take-over, the hospital had an average of one hundred patients a day. Now the figure is up to from three hundred to five hundred daily and the hospital constantly receives letters of appreciation for its services and those of individual doctors and nurses.

Everyone in the hospital is participating enthusiastically in its patriotic anti-waste movement. Laboratory technicians have cut down their use of certain materials by half without any curtailment of service. Maintenance workers try to avoid needless waste of coal and other materials. The kitchen staff is raising pigs. The savings have been donated to the campaign to buy equipment for the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea.

#### Roots of Change

The main driving force in the transformation of the Drum Tower Hospital has been the realisation of everyone working there that the hospital today belongs to the Chinese people, is run by the Chinese people and serves the Chinese people. This has

been achieved by the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government.

At the same time, the staff, with its memories of American control, is acutely aware that the aggressive U.S. army is still in neighboring Korea and the U.S. Seventh Fleet prowls piratically between Taiwan and the coast. This heightens their patriotic determination to defend the gains that have been made.

Dr. Chen Tsu-yin, the president of the hospital, is well qualified to describe both the cruelties of American imperialism in Korea and the heroism of our volunteers and the Korean People's Army. He often tells the story of a volunteer, whose left arm had been amputated, helping a wounded comrade to eat with his remaining hand. He will never forget another of his frontline patients, a Korean People's Armyman who had fought in the Anti-Japanese War and helped the People's Liberation Army in North-east China against the Kuomintang. Summing up the true spirit of revolutionary internationalism, this fighter said simply to Dr. Chen: "The fight against the Japanese, against Chiang Kai-shek and now against American imperialism is all part of the same war."

The thinking of the younger staff members, educated in a colonial spirit by the Americans, has also changed entirely. Representative is the case of twenty-three-year-old nurse Chang Chen-hsien, who had been made to believe from childhood, as she told me herself, that "everything in China was poor and rotten and everything in America rich and fine, so that I was ashamed to be a Chinese."

The change in Nurse Chang began when she joined the anti-schistosomiasis team in Chihsing. Complaining at first about the hardships, she gradually awoke to the true nobility of the people and, on her return, entered the New Democratic Youth League. In the following year, she volunteered for the medical unit that went to Korea. Describing her service later, she wrote: "From the train, I saw the inexhaustible wealth of our Motherland. When I came into contact with our brave volunteers, these heroic young men who repelled the armoured legions of the Americans yet retained their quiet modesty and thought only of the people, not themselves, I became proud of belonging to such a country."

Returning to the Drum Tower Hospital, Nurse Chang applied at once for regular health service in the People's Liberation Army. Coming from an old-fashioned family, she first hesitated to break the news to her mother, then decided she could conceal her decision no longer.

When she told her mother, she found that not only the Drum Tower Hospital had been completely transformed. Old Mrs. Chang did not fret at all, but smiled and said to her daughter: "Good girl. The People's Liberation Army defends our life and welfare. If you work for them, you will be looking after those who look after us. Go, by all means. . . ."

# TIBETAN SKETCHES

*Our Special Correspondent*

After the *Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet*, concluded on May 23, 1951, People's Liberation Army units entered the area. With this action, the entire Chinese mainland was finally freed from imperialist and reactionary control.

Marching into Tibet, the P.L.A. crossed some of the highest mountains and most turbulent rivers in the world as well as vast tracts of virgin forest and treacherous swamp. As it moved, it built motor roads and bridges where none had ever existed before.

Although friendly Tibetans invited the P.L.A. men to take shelter in their homes against the extreme climate, the soldiers remained true to the P.L.A. tradition of never burdening the people and camped out in the open. They brought their own food supplies with them. When convoys were delayed by snowstorms, they subsisted on field rats and wild plants. This revolutionary spirit and strict discipline so impressed the Tibetans that they dubbed the soldiers "living Buddhas".

Here are three sketches of events on the march that I witnessed.

## *Bridging the Yalung*

The Yalung river flows as swiftly as ever, filling the air with the roar of its waters. But it is no longer the impassable terror it once was. A new bridge, capable of carrying heavy trucks and yak-drawn carts has been built across it by the People's Liberation Army.

Like so many other rivers on the Sikang-Tibetan plateau, the Yalung flows southwards, cutting across the Szechuan-Sikang highway, the first lap on the road to Lhasa. The few chain-bridges once used by the Tibetans to cross the river were put up hundreds of years ago and have fallen into disrepair. The task of constructing a bridge over the Yalung was assigned to the L Sapper Company. Army engineers surveyed the river at one of its crossings and decided that 751 tons of timber and 250 bridge piles were needed. But there were no suitable trees either in the valley or for miles around.

The soldiers consulted the Tibetan people and were told there was good timber in a mountain forest thirty miles away. But, said the Tibetans, there was no way of bringing heavy logs down through the intervening rough country.

Nevertheless, the men of L Company started out across the snow towards the mountains, shivering in the bitter cold and gasping for air in the high altitude. They climbed up and up, pushing their way through the undergrowth. When they came to the forest, they set up their tents.

For two weeks they worked with axes, felling the strong, tall trees from morning till night, stopping only for the midday meal and returning to their camp only when night fell. For several days, the snow fell, making work doubly burdensome. When they had finished, they brought the tree trunks down the mountain, dragging and pushing the logs through the knee-deep snow, bruising their legs and bodies against the treacherous, hidden rocks.

Finally the timber was piled up on the construction site and work on the bridge began. But now another difficulty arose. The Yalung river rolled past with such force that it washed the piles away before they could be driven deep down into the river-bed.

At last, one of the sappers took off his cotton-padded uniform, jumped into the icy torrent and supported a pile against the rushing torrent with his shivering body. Others inspired by his example joined him in the water. In this way the piles were made fast.

At last the day came for the ceremonial opening of the bridge. As the first truck crossed the river the Tibetans and the sappers cheered till they were hoarse. The Tibetans cheered because it was the first time a bridge had been built across their wild river. As for the sappers, they were proud of the work they had done for the country.

Soon, it was L Company's turn to leave. They headed across the bridge in trucks, waving goodbye to the Tibetan people of the Yalung valley, the people who would never forget them.

## *The Truck Drivers*

There was an unceasing flow of traffic along the newly-constructed Sikang-Tibet highway. Day after day, in fair weather or foul, braving the cold at night and driving in the burning heat of the day, P.L.A. trucks crawled up and down the zigzagging mountain road—an iron stream of supplies for the troops marching towards Lhasa.

The army truck drivers displayed a revolutionary heroism that acknowledged no difficulties. Their eyes bloodshot from long hours at the wheel, they manoeuvred their vehicles skillfully on the narrow mountain road, where one slip could send a truck crashing down thousands of feet into the abyss below. At night, the bright headlights of the trucks swept the dark breasts of the mountains.

Some drivers spent as many as eighteen hours a day, winding up and down the many hairpin bends of the highway.

An example of difficulties overcome was the way the drivers conquered "Rubber Top" mountain. This mountain got its name from the fact that, near its peak, its surface had a uniquely "elastic" quality.

Suddenly, without warning, a truck would sink into sticky mud up to the axle, and there was nothing to be done but to unload and dig. Finally, "Rubber Top" was beaten by a new system. Now it is not unusual to see several trucks hitched together, going forward like a new kind of train.... Thus the supplies moved on.

## *A Girl Propagandist*

With three hundred P.L.A. men I sat on the ground cross-legged, watching a team of cultural workers in a programme of dance and songs. A makeshift stage, with curtains flapping noisily in the mountain breeze, had been built on a level patch of ground. Now and then, a gust of wind would send powdery snow flying through the air, giving the stage a dazzling appearance.

My neighbour, a sapper, nudged me and said: "See that girl on the extreme left? That's Chang Yi-ju, the best woman propagandist in our battalion." Struck by his enthusiasm, I asked him to tell me about her.

"The day Chang Yi-ju joined us," he said, "she became one of us. She never lagged behind, whether

we crossed mountains or rivers. She always made herself busy. Rain, snow, hunger—nothing could deter her.

"When we were marching or working, she would run from team to team with a megaphone to tell us how the others were getting along. She also entertained us with songs at rest periods. In the evenings, we sat round the campfire and listened to her many stories. Our favourite was the grand tale of the Red Army's Long March through this region twenty years ago.

"Chang Yi-ju was always looking out for our welfare. To make up for the lack of fresh vegetables, she sometimes walked miles into the mountains to find wild gourds for the cooks. Well, one can't finish telling about what she's done for us—I don't know how many of the comrades she nursed when they fell ill."

The wind blew harder, finally tearing the curtain off in a furious gust. But Chang Yi-ju and her comrades danced on, oblivious of what had happened, their faces alight with the serenity and joy that are so typical of the P.L.A. fighters—and of all those who serve the people.

# War Prisoners Tell of Good Life

*Despite the extremely difficult conditions in North Korea caused by the bestial American destruction, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers have done everything in their power to accommodate American, British and other war prisoners as comfortably as possible. Facilities have been accorded them to write to their relatives and friends at home, and in thousands of letters and messages they have gone out of their way to describe the generous treatment accorded them and their thankfulness for it. In almost every case, the prisoners, after telling of their good living conditions, have expressed their deep conviction they were sent to Korea to fight in an unjust war. They beg their families and relatives to take an active part in the peace movement and demand peace in Korea. We print below extracts from a few of the messages which describe the treatment the prisoners have received in the camps.*

## **Clarence Adams (Skippy), R.A. 14267602**

**To Mrs. Gladys Peoples, 593 East St., Memphis, Tenn., U.S.A.**

I guess you are wondering what my daily life is like, so I must tell you. Our living conditions are most excellent. The buildings in which we live are well prepared; our diet is balanced. Many games are available such as basketball, volleyball, ping-pong, cards, checkers and many others. Yes, mother, we also receive books, papers and magazines from home, which we read in our library. I never dreamed that life was this good in a P.O.W. camp. We eat, drink and play with the Chinese volunteers, who in no way have a hostile attitude toward any of the prisoners.

## **Marine Cecil McKee, R.M. 7147 of 41st Independent Commando, Royal Marines**

**To his mother and brothers at Cottages Church Road, Dundonald, Belfast, North Ireland.**

...As you know the food out here is a lot different from that at home but the Chinese are doing

their utmost to get us as near to our own food as possible. We are getting enough to eat: we get pork, potatoes, all kinds of vegetables and we make our own bread. We have been getting fruit and a regular sugar ration and of course we get a good tobacco issue.

At all the Chinese celebration times we have celebrated along with them. What they eat, we get to eat. This is hard to believe, but you can take my word for it. They treat us more like friends than prisoners and it makes it hard to believe that not so long ago we were fighting each other....

## **Sergeant Alan B. Robertson, E.R. 18044168, E. Company, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division**

**To his wife and children 1020 G. Street Apt. 555, Phoenix, Ariz., U.S.A.**

...I spent three months in the hospital. I had a severe case of pneumonia. The medical treatment which I received was of the best. Our hospital is situated on a little hill, where the sun shines daily

upon the six white buildings. . . . The hospital will accommodate easily 120 patients. We have on daily duty doctors and a host of Chinese and Korean nurses who tend to our every want and needs 24 hours a day.

**Sergeant Billy Holberton, 19042666**

To his wife Mrs. Juanita Holberton, 9 Clive Grove, Holgate, York, England.

. . . With a party of 300 prisoners it was difficult for the Chinese to give us regular meals, but I can truthfully say during all our march (from the front to the P.O.W. camp—Ed.), we didn't miss a single meal.

. . . We are not forced to work, except for the benefit of ourselves. Also, we have never been promised anything yet, that has not been fulfilled.

. . . You must not have the impression that our camp is all barbed wire up. In fact, one can't see a fence enclosing us at all, we haven't the feeling of being penned in.

. . . Now in the camp hospital, I'm jogging along O.K. and being well looked after by the hospital staff with the utmost respect, leniency and friendliness.

**Marine A. Condon, CH/x4710**

To the editor of his home town paper, the West Lothian Courier, Whitburn Road, Bathgate, West Lothian, Scotland.

I came here to fight Communism and prevent it from spreading all over the world—although I, like many of you, did not know what Communism was nor what it stood for—and I did wonder then just why I had to come several thousand miles to fight it when we had Communists in our own country.

Anyway I came to fight it and did so until the night of Nov. 30, 1950, when I was captured in the icy-cold mountains of North Korea. Upon being captured I expected to be tortured or shot and so it was a big surprise to me to see the Chinese soldiers shake us by the hand and slap our backs treating us as long-lost friends—not as enemies.

. . . We eat exactly the same food as our captors, have the same living quarters, get plenty of cigarettes and tobacco and in general we lead a very happy life.

Many people I suppose will claim that this is just propaganda or that I am being forced to write this—if there are any such people, then all I can say is that I'm sorry for them. If any such people wish to write me personally, I will be very pleased to clear up any doubts in their minds.

**Private Orden D. Shaffer, R.A., 13342781**

To the editor Gazette and Daily, York, Penn., U.S.A.

I was captured the morning of November 30, 1950. Since my capture, I've never heard of anyone mistreated by the Chinese volunteers. In fact, I've heard of cases of men who were wounded and could

not walk, but they were taken care of by the volunteers. They put them on ox carts and trucks. When they wanted to go to the latrine, the guard would lay down his rifle and carry them to the latrine.

I myself was treated very well as a prisoner. I was given warm clothes and a warm room to sleep in. They also gave us toilet articles such as towels, soap, tooth brushes and paste. They give us all we want to eat and let us celebrate all holidays, theirs as well as our own, even if they don't recognise them. We are not made to do any work for them. All we do is to chop our own wood and carry our own food.

We have recreation of all kinds. Each squad has a deck of cards. They hooked up a loud-speaker in each company. They also gave us a guitar and an accordion. They get the men to play songs over the loud-speaker. We also have basketball and soccer teams. They give prizes for the best team.

The medical treatment is very good. They have sick call every day, and a hospital if you are very sick, or they put you on a special diet if you need one. If you have a bad wound that requires an operation, they will operate immediately.

The Chinese are very friendly and talk to us if they can speak English. They ask us about the States so that they can make our life similar to that at home. The food they give us is the best available. They give us soya bean milk which takes the place of cow's milk. They give us sugar to sweeten our milk and they give us flour to make bread and other good things to eat.

I'm speaking to let the parents know how their sons that have been captured by the Chinese are being treated. . . . I'm sure that if they know how their sons are being treated they won't worry nearly so much.

**Manson M. Johnson (Buster), 32357211**

To his mother and dad care of Johnson's Food Center, 967 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

. . . When I was captured, I was wounded in both hands and I was very much afraid, but to my great surprise I was taken to a warm house and my wounds dressed, and then the Chinese volunteers had to feed me and button up my clothes for me. And they helped me all they could until I recovered. This summer we played many games with plenty of good spirit. We have the best basketball team in the camp. For food we get the best such as pork, beef, chicken, rice, potatoes, onions, beans and plenty of other foods and we appoint our own cooks and food committee to prepare our menus for us. For the summer we were issued new uniforms and shoes and they have built new buildings for us and a large movie hall and it will also be used for indoor recreation.

. . . Dad, I want you to tell of my radio announcement to the people of your church and tell them to support the peace movements so that we will be able to come back home sooner and join our loved ones. . . .

## A Letter to the Editor

# A First Class Service for the People

I was very interested to learn that Han Ching-wen, a conductor in charge of the passenger service on the Shanghai-Canton express had been made a labour hero. I am among those who have enjoyed the marvellous service that labour hero Han provides for those lucky enough to travel on his line. Of course at the time I made the trip I did not know who was responsible for making it so pleasant, but perhaps the kindly middle-aged man with the quizzical smile and patient manner whom I saw in the train was Han Ching-wen himself.

The trip was an eye opener to me. I had just come from Sumatra (Indonesia) where they fuel the trains with logs from rubber trees. All who have lived in areas where colonial conditions exist are used to conditions of filth and abject poverty. So it was a big surprise to me to see the spick and span Canton station and the powerful engine breathing heavily and throwing up thick, black clouds of real coal smoke.

Before I could say a word a smiling conductor took my bag out of my hand and led me to my compartment. Dead on time we left: the guards and porters on the platform standing at attention, proud and erect, saluting goodbye as our train glided out of the station. All those on the platform seemed to be saying: "See how proud we are of our railway! It's been running for almost two years now but all the same we feel as if we only rebuilt the line yesterday."

With the goodbyes said, I had time to look around. There were more surprises. Not a speck of dirt anywhere. No chance of bugs here, I thought to myself. And indeed there were none. Even the window panes had no tell-tale smears; they too were spotlessly clean and fresh.

I had just finished my inspection of the compartment and set my fears at rest when the conductors came. It is hard to put it in words, but it is sufficient to say that their bearing showed that we were unmistakably in New China—for where else could we have received such courteous treatment and such solicitous care? When I say "courteous", I do not mean they were subservient. There was none of that bowing and scraping that we get in the commercial world of the colonies. If I say that it was as if a very good friend had invited me to a weekend and his people were just making me feel at home, you will understand what I mean.

Along the journey there were many magazines to read from the train's library. Tea was constantly served. For those like myself who preferred a cooler drink there was chrysanthemum tea. When we approached a station a girl with a charming voice

would tell us over the loudspeaker system the name of the place we were approaching and ask passengers getting off the train to get ready to leave. As we drew into the station she would bid them goodbye and goodhealth.

At the same time she would warn passengers of the danger of standing between the coaches when the train was stopping. Those who were leaving the train could not but feel most grateful to her, and even stubborn people who insisted on standing between the carriages could not but obey her gentle urging.

We did not have to worry about not knowing the news. Our announcer read us the latest reports every day, as well as current commentaries. But what was most interesting to us was the invitation to passengers to take part in the evening entertainment. This not only made the trip a friendly one, but provided us with a lot of amusement as well. We could not but burst out laughing when an overbold passenger, thinking he had a good voice, would roar over the microphone and break down when he failed to hit a high note. We could not help clapping sympathetically when a woman trying a Peking opera aria in a tremulous voice had to give up when she forgot the words. But some of our amateurs were very good.

On our trip we were lucky in having some music school students get on the train. They gave everyone a good time with their violins, accordions, harmonicas and jolly songs, both old and new. If it hadn't been for labour hero Han and his excellent team of conductors, we would have missed all this lively music.

Han and his conductors were truly "house proud". At every station they got out and wiped the windows, cleaned the door handles and so on. In fact I wondered whether there was anything they did not clean.

I shall never forget the Canton-Shanghai express. The porters at Canton gave us a friendly welcome to People's China but the Canton-Shanghai express made us feel at home. I have often wondered what it is that has changed these people into proud citizens of their country, that has turned an ordinary conductor like Han Ching-wen, the forty-four-year-old father of two daughters, into a labour hero. I think the answer is this: It is Mao Tse-tung, whose life slogan has always been: "Serve the People".

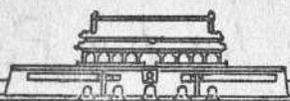
Yes, I have seen genuine and first class service for the people.

Djakarta,  
Indonesia.

C. H. TAN

February 1, 1952

# CURRENT CHINA



## National Minorities Progress

Delegates from 39 of China's national minority groups met in Peking last December to report on two years of work, pass draft regulations governing the practice of national autonomy, and work out a programme for extended public health. The national minorities constitute 10% of the nation's population.

Addressing the meeting, Liu Ke-pin, vice-director of the Commission for National Minorities Affairs, said that 113 local national autonomous governments and 165 democratic local coalition governments had been established in national minority areas during the past two years. He reported the following new activities in these areas:

**Public Health:** 266 hospitals and clinics; 56 medical and anti-epidemic units.

**Education:** One university with 480 students; 130 middle schools with over 35,600 students and 9,100 primary schools with 866,000 students.

In addition many short-term training classes have been organised, and 63,000 cadres of various nationalities have been trained for government work.

The December conference was the second of its kind. Among those attending were Tibetans, Mongols, Moslems, Manchus, Yis, Tartars, Miaos, Uighurs, Uzbeks, Kazakhs and Lis. Speeches as well as documents were translated into four languages—Chinese (Han), Tibetan, Mongolian and Uighur.

## 35½ Million Peasants Study

More than 35½ million peasants throughout the country are now attending winter schools. This represents a 40% increase over the attendance last winter and 500,000 more than the target set by the Ministry of Education at the beginning of 1951.

A break-down of the national figure shows that 15,000,000 are attending school in East China; 3,800,000 in the Northeast; 6,650,000

in Central-South China; and 2,910,000 in Northwest China.

The school-term runs from mid-November last year to mid-March this year, with a minimum of 280 hours for the entire period.

A large number of teachers were specially trained for this work. In Shantung province, for instance, 33,000 teachers were trained. In Fukien province, over 40,000 intellectuals were mobilised and given special training to enable them to assist.

In many villages peasants have set up temporary nurseries to free mothers for school. There is no dull routine in these winter schools, where in addition to reading and writing, the peasants discuss current events and study improved farm methods, including seed selection and irrigation. They also learn facts on maternity and child care as well as other subjects which directly concern their daily lives. The winter schools are also used for recreational activities for the people.

## New Records in Industry

A new national record of 91 successive steel smeltings in 24 hours has been set by workers at a state-owned Bessemer steel plant in Central-South China.

Smeltings were increased from 25 a day to the present record through continuous improvements in labour methods.

In December last, the Huainan colliery, in South Anhwei province, raised the national record for coal cut per man shift from the previous figure of 11,851 tons to 18,194 tons. Teams of 36 men using improved coal-cutting methods, excavated an average of 655 tons of coal a day.

The Huainan colliery, a large state-operated enterprise, completed its 1951 production plan 36 days ahead of schedule.

Spinners at the state-owned No. 1 Cotton Mill in Shanghai have created a national record by producing 1,446 pounds of 18 count yarn per spindle per day. The new

record was achieved by workers who shortened the diameter of the belt pulley on the machines from 13 to 12.5 inches, thus obtaining a quicker revolution of the rollers. Through the introduction of this same method, the daily output of 21 count yarn has been raised to 1,278 pounds per spindle.

To increase output further and cut production costs, the workers are now preparing to introduce the 1951 standard weaving method which incorporates rationalisation proposals worked out by the nationally famous Tsingtao model worker, Ho Chien-hsiu. It also includes improved methods of work gained from the experience of many other workers and technicians.

## Sinkiang Products Exhibited

The first exhibition of Sinkiang products has been held in Tihua, the provincial capital. Main sections were devoted to mining, industry, farm products, animal products, handicrafts, trade and transportation.

The mining section had exhibits of 20 items showing the province's rich mineral resources, including gold, iron, coal, petroleum (in which the province is especially rich), sulphur and gypsum. Over 200 different kinds of animal products were shown.

In the farm section, among other things, there were models illustrating how crops can be protected from wind and drought by forest belts. There was also a display of modern farm implements, together with much educational material on their use. In the handicraft section, rich carpets, jade work and silk embroideries were among the many exhibits.

Over 110,000 people of many nationalities, including Uighurs, Uzbeks, Mongols, Hans, Tadzhiks, Kazakhs, Moslems and Tartars, visited the exhibition and transacted 6,000 million yuan worth of business.

During the exhibition a provincial conference was held on the problems and promotion of internal trade. Sinkiang's production, which at present stands at 1,200,000 million yuan for 240 products, will be raised to a new level by the extension of the transportation network and setting up of a general transportation corporation in Tihua, with 4 major branch offices.

## Chairman Mao and Premier Chou Greet India's National Day

On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of India which fell on January 26, Chairman Mao Tse-tung sent a message of greetings to President Rajendra Prasad:

"On behalf of the government and people of the People's Republic of China, I send warm greetings to you and the government and people of India on the occasion of the National Day of your country and wish the Indian people ever more prosperity and happiness with each passing day."

Premier Chou En-lai's message to Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru read:

"Please accept my warm greetings to you and the government and people of India on the occasion of the National Day of your country. May the friendly relations between China and India be further developed."

## News Briefs

Commodity prices have been dropping steadily in Northeast China. During November, 1951 the general price index dropped 0.2% below that of October. In December, the price index continued to fall from 0.2% to 3.1% for each ten-day period.

\* \* \*

Successful experiments for the manufacture of nodular cast iron have been completed in Northeast China. The method will now be introduced throughout the area. Nodular cast iron is superior to ordinary wrought iron and is produced at a much lower cost than steel.

\* \* \*

Orange production in Fukien province during 1951 was over 10,000 tons, a 50% increase over 1950.

\* \* \*

Sugar cane output in the To river area in southern Szechuan province in 1951 registered a 20% increase over 1950.

## Chronicle of Events

January 13

Sixteen American planes violate China's border and fly over the suburbs of Mukden at 12:27 hours as well as over Penki, Fushun, Tsingyuan and Sinpin (Liaotung province).

Chinese cultural delegation returns home after a four-month tour in India and Burma.

Four delegates of the Republic of Poland arrive in Peking to attend the first meeting of the Joint Committee for Sino-Polish Cultural Co-operation and to map out the 1952 plans for cultural co-operation between the two countries.

January 17

Cinema workers and representatives of the All-China Federation of Literary and Arts Circles protest against the unjust deportation of eight Chinese cinema workers by the British government in Hongkong.

January 18

Premier Chou En-lai and other government leaders attend a reception given by the Charge d'Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam in Peking to celebrate the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

January 19

Premier Chou En-lai sends a message to the South African Indian Congress expressing support for the non-white people in South Africa (including Indians and other Asians) in their struggle against racial discrimination and national oppression.

A mass rally is held in Peking to welcome the arrival of delegations of the Korean people and the Chinese people's volunteers.

At 7 p.m. one American plane drops seven bombs over Mahsienkou, Liaotung province, destroying three houses and injuring three oxen and one horse.

January 20

One American plane penetrates 10 kilometres into Chinese territory.

January 21

Nineteen American planes fly over Sze pingkai, Liaotung province, Northeast China.

An exhibition of the life of Chinese volunteers in Korea opens in the Workers' Palace of Culture, Peking.

January 22

Chang Han-fu, vice-minister for Foreign Affairs condemns the U.S.-Yoshida government's plot to conclude a "peace treaty" with the reactionary Kuomintang remnants in Taiwan.

January 24

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai send greetings to President Rajendra Prasad and Premier Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of India (January 26).

## PROTEST TO BRITAIN

A strong protest against hostile acts against China and the Chinese people by the British authorities in Hongkong was made to the government of the United Kingdom on January 25 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government. The protest demanded that all such activities be stopped at once.

According to the protest, eight Chinese cinema workers were arrested in Hongkong on January 10 by a large group of British police and plain-clothes men, who drove up in armoured cars, surrounded and entered their homes, carrying tommy-guns and other weapons. After their arrests, these eight were deported from Hongkong.

Following these first raids, the statement continued, the British also seized and deported Pai Chen and Chiang Wei, Chinese cinema workers, and Li Wen-hsing and Chang Sheng, both connected with a committee organised to provide relief for 16,000 people who were rendered homeless by a fire which swept Tungtou village in Kowloon last November. Feng Chin, who was working as the treasurer of the fire victim's relief committee, was kidnapped by plain-clothes men on January 16 and has not been heard of since. Yao Chien, secretary of the Kowloon branch of the Hongkong-Kowloon Textile and Dyeing Workers' Union, has also been deported.

The Kwangtung Provincial People's Government states that the British authorities sent small groups of bandits led by Hsiao Tien-lai and other Chiang Kai-shek remnants to sneak across the Chinese border to rob the people, plant explosives and distribute reactionary leaflets.

The Chinese people in Hongkong and Kowloon and throughout the country have expressed great indignation against this series of persecutions and provocations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs states in its protest that it does not regard these events as local incidents but as a new development in the hostile policy of the United Kingdom towards the People's Republic of China.



P.O.W.'s at a prisoner-of-war camp in Korea while away leisure hours with a game of chequers

*You can hear them speak*

## **P.O.W. BROADCASTS FROM KOREA** *on Radio Peking*

Transmissions at:

- |     |                 |                           |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------------|
| (1) | 22.00—22.30 GMT | (06.00—06.30 Peking Time) |
| (2) | 09.00— 9.25 GMT | (17.00—17.25 Peking Time) |
| (3) | 13.30—14.00 GMT | (21.30—22.00 Peking Time) |

**Wave Lengths and Frequencies:**

*Transmissions (1) & (2):*

468.70 metres;	640 kilocycles
428.57 metres;	700 kilocycles
416.60 metres;	720 kilocycles
49.10 metres;	6100 kilocycles
29.24 metres;	10260 kilocycles
25.66 metres;	11690 kilocycles

19.92 metres;	15060 kilocycles
19.77 metres;	15170 kilocycles

*Transmission (3):*

428.57 metres;	700 kilocycles
25.66 metres;	11690 kilocycles
19.92 metres;	15060 kilocycles