

# People's 人民中国 China

December 1

## THE PEOPLE'S RAILWAYS

Teng Tai-yuan

## CHINA'S WOMEN ADVANCE

Teng Ying-chao

## NEW LIFE FOR INNER MONGOLIA

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## THE DAMNING EVIDENCE OF U.S. GERM WAR

Yeh Chou

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# People's China

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## Editorial

# *From Peking to Vienna*

The attention of the whole of mankind is focussed on the Congress of the Peoples for Peace which is scheduled to meet in Vienna on December 12. Like all other peoples in the Asian and Pacific regions, the Chinese people are full of confidence as they send their delegates to this historic gathering.

The Congress comes at a time when the people in all lands have realised how urgent it is for them to redouble their efforts to prevent another war and safeguard peace.

The U.S. imperialists are stalling the Korean armistice negotiations and persistently preparing to expand the Korean war. The remilitarisation of Western Germany and of Japan is being speeded up. U.S. armed forces are making wide use of bacteriological and other weapons of mass destruction in Korea and Northeast China. The countries of the aggressive Atlantic bloc are engaged in an armaments drive and war preparations directed by the Pentagon and each of these countries is in danger of losing its national independence as a result of U.S. interference. These are the happenings which have shocked right-thinking people all over the world and aroused their deepest indignation.

People throughout the world are coming to understand more and more how closely the struggle for peace and against the menace of war is linked with the preservation of the right of the nation and the individual to a peaceful existence. That is why the World Peace Council decided in its extraordinary session at Berlin in July to convoke a Congress of the Peoples for Peace in order to mobilise people throughout the world on a still wider basis for the joint prevention of war and defence of peace.

The World Peace Council has pointed out the importance of vigorously preparing for the Congress of the Peoples for Peace. An import-

ant part of such preparation was the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, held in Peking from October 2 to 12.

The success of this Conference was evidence of the unprecedented development of the peace movement in these regions. It showed that more and more people in Asia and the Pacific have come to understand the source of the most serious threat to the peace, security and freedom of the peoples that exists at the present time and the urgent necessity of rallying to remove this threat by joint effort.

The armaments drive and war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and their satellites puts the national independence of the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions and their very right to live in serious jeopardy. It lowers the living standards of the broad masses of the people in America itself, cruelly increases taxation and threatens to turn both them and other peoples into cannon fodder. The blockades and embargoes imposed by the American monopolists in their drive for super profits have resulted in the shrinking of the markets both at home and in the dependent countries, in the curtailing of production and the bankrupting of America's own civilian industry. The loss of national independence resulting from violent foreign intervention arouses the irrepressible indignation of patriots in the victimised countries. The peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions are particularly alarmed by the revival of Japanese militarism and the conversion of Japan into a huge military base of the U.S. aggressors. The people of every country are being forced by these facts to realise that peace is their most immediate concern.

The instigators of a new war did all they could to sabotage the Conference of the Asian and Pacific regions. But their attempts met

with ignominious failure. The Conference was a great triumph and the delegates have carried back to their peoples the programme for action in the struggle for peace which it adopted. It was a powerful demonstration of the determined will for peace of all the freedom-loving peoples.

The extraordinary session of the World Peace Council called on the peoples of all countries to replace the vain attempt at settlement by force by settlement through peaceful consultation. In this respect, the Asian-Pacific peace conference set a splendid example. The delegates came from different countries and from the most varied social strata. They met in an atmosphere of goodwill and harmony, for though they held differing political views and religious beliefs, peace was their common desire and there was no difference of view which could not be solved by means of democratic consultation. After thorough discussion and consultation, the 367 delegates from 37 countries adopted unanimously two declarations and nine resolutions, including a Resolution in Support of the Convocation of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace.

The achievement of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference which merits warmest acclaim is that it united two-thirds of the population of the world on all major questions concerning peace and security and determined on positive actions to advance the cause of peace. It brought home to the peoples of the world the fact that close contact and consultation between the peoples can dispel all the lies, misunderstandings and suspicions sown by the U.S. monopoly capitalists and warmongers in order to cover up their aggressive war aims. Each people will win the support of all humanity if it is struggling for its own genuine interests, because this struggle is part and parcel of the struggle in defence of world peace.

The people look forward to the Vienna Congress as a powerful means of mobilising all available forces for the solution of the most urgent of present questions—the defence of peace and prevention of a new war. The manifestations of support for the Congress in various countries have already further advanced the common cause of peace and the peoples' struggle against a new war unleashed by U.S. imperialism.

Internal contradictions and conflicts within the imperialist camp are broadening daily. In their drive for ever greater profits, the imperialist nations vie fiercely with one another for monopoly control of raw materials. Intensification of the armaments drive and war preparations, and more and more blatant interference by the United States in the affairs of its satellite countries, now arouse the dissatisfaction even of the ruling circles of these countries. Western Europe is clamouring about the "crisis in Atlantic policy." Under the banner of defence against Communism, the United States is in fact eliminating British influence from vast areas of the Pacific. The struggle between the United States and Britain is sharpening daily.

The Congress of the Peoples for Peace will meet at a time when the forces of peace and democracy are solidly and powerfully united as never before, while the forces of war and aggression are hopelessly enmeshed in unprecedented mutual contradictions and are internationally isolated.

The mission of the Congress is to convince new millions of people who have grave apprehensions about the tense international situation of the necessity of effective unity in order to save world peace.

The Chinese people are convinced that the Vienna Congress will mobilise all those who are opposed to war, create unprecedented unity under the banner of safeguarding peace and work out a programme to defeat the instigators of war and to defend the security, independence and freedom of the nations.

The Chinese people are engaged in resolute struggle in the vanguard of the battle for peace. Their great successes in the liberation war and the construction of their Motherland have inspired millions of people in the East and throughout the world in their struggle for peace and national independence. The Chinese people are preparing for large-scale economic construction in order to increase the power of their Motherland which, in effect, means strengthening the camp of peace and democracy.

The Chinese people wholeheartedly support the forthcoming Congress of the Peoples for Peace and wish it success in accomplishing its lofty mission.

# The People's Railways

Teng Tai-yuan

*Minister of Railways*

During the past three years, the people's railways have overcome a host of difficulties, and basically completed the work of restoration and reform. At the same time, the People's Government has built and is continuing to build new lines.

The development of the people's railways is closely connected with the great victories of the war of liberation. While the war was still going on, our main task was to strive for its complete victory. The office employees and workers of the people's railways as well as the officers and fighters of the Railway Engineering Corps of the People's Liberation Army responded to the call of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, "Wherever the army goes, the trains must also go!" Disregarding extremes of heat or cold, risking bombings by enemy planes, and the dangers threatening from bandits and secret agents, these dauntless men began the tremendous job of emergency repairs.

## Restoration and Development

In 1949 alone, they completed emergency repairs on more than 8,000 kilometres of railway lines and on 2,715 bridges totalling 90,000 metres in length. In this way, they counteracted the serious damage done to the railways by the Kuomintang reactionaries, ensured the passage of army transports and military supplies and effectively aided the victorious advance of the troops.

With the liberation and the war victoriously completed, the Chinese people entered upon a new period—a period of consolidation of their victory, and restoration and development of their national economy. A country with such an extensive territory as ours cannot develop economically without a highly efficient railway

transportation system to link the industrial districts and the vast agricultural areas into an integrated economic whole. For this reason, the Government allocated large sums for the development and improvement of existing lines. We have now successfully completed these tasks.

Trains are running faster than before. Mention should particularly be made of the work done to reinforce and improve the Yellow River Bridge on the Peking-Hankow line. Before liberation, this 5-kilometre long bridge could support the weight of no more than twenty cars at a time, and it took a train three hours to cross it. After its reinforcement, trains of more than twenty cars were able to cross it in safety and moreover the crossing took only twenty-two minutes. Further improvements were recently made so that a train can now pass over the bridge in only five minutes, that is, thirty-six times faster than before.

## Efficiency Improved

We have entirely eliminated the system of independent, isolated administrations which was common under the reactionary Kuomintang rule, and set up in its place a highly unified system of administration. A system of direct responsibility was adopted in the transportation, locomotive, engineering and electrical departments. A centralised and planned system of transportation was adopted to co-ordinate with the Government's plan for unified economic construction. Thus, we have ended the eighty-year-old chaos wherein different lines were run by different authorities. As the following table shows, this reorganisation has increased the efficiency of railway transportation in China.

**TABLE I**

	1949	1950	1951	1952 (Jan.-June)	Records in old China
Average turnround rate* of rolling stock .....	—	3.34 days	3.22 days	2.90 days	—
Average daily distance run by freight car .....	—	185.4 Km.	223.4 Km.	237.3 Km.	132 Km. (Highest in NE China, 1938)
Average speed† of freight cars per hour .....	—	20.9 Km.	22.8 Km.	25.2 Km.	13.4 Km. (1946)
Average distance run by freight locomotives per day	278 Km.	336.7 Km.	374.6 Km.	416.6 Km.	254 Km. (1940) (Highest in NE China, 1940) (1946)
Average tonnage hauled by a freight locomotive ..	—	1,016 tons	1,103.1 tons	1,213.5 tons	742.23 tons

\* Average length of time taken by a freight car between first and second loading.

† Average speed at which a freight car travels between one station and another, including time for stops, coupling and uncoupling.

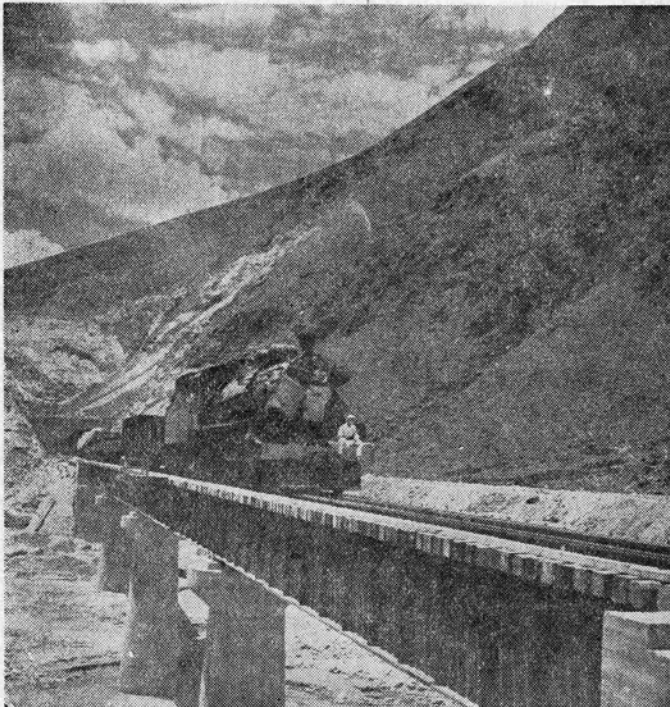
All these figures give powerful proof of the fact that the people's railways have successfully overcome the sloth and backwardness caused in China's railway system by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, and are rapidly reaching higher standards.

In 1950, the people's railways made a special effort to speed up the transport of goods.

The Government's annual plan for the transportation of important materials—such as grain, cotton, salt, coal, iron, steel, timber and ores—was overfulfilled much ahead of time, thus helping a great deal in the stabilisation of prices. In 1951, although transportation tasks were 10 per cent heavier than in 1950, the whole year's plan was again exceeded well ahead of schedule. The achievements of the people's railways have been closely related with the current needs of industrial production, water conservancy work and agricultural development. Our railways, now running smoothly without a hitch, are actively helping to promote the interflow of goods between cities and countryside. They are a spur to our economic development. Their operation brings tremendous improvements to the lives of all our people, and particularly of the peasants.

### Freight Rates Lowered

The people's railways have established low freight rates in line with the Government's general policy to develop production and bring prosperity to our economy. For daily necessities, industrial equipment, agricultural implements and capital goods (for example, grain, timber, coal, ores, cement, machinery, iron and steel), freight rates are low, but the freight rates are comparatively high in the case of a limited number of luxur-



**A locomotive crossing a bridge of the newly-completed 346-kilometre-long Tienshui-Lanchow Railway**

ies. To facilitate over-all development of the national economy, and since coal is the moving force in developing industry, freight rates for coal have been reduced to below actual transportation costs. Consignors of local products and exporters enjoy special freight rates which have been framed according to the country's needs and the change of seasons.

### Passenger Transport Streamlined

The people's railways have once and for all abolished the abuses in passenger transport which prevailed under Kuomintang rule. Old, dilapidated coaches have either been completely renovated or replaced by new ones. Trains are no longer dirty and overcrowded. Dining cars no longer serve first and second class only, but are open to all passengers. Besides, tickets are far more reasonably priced; they are only 33.5 per cent of the fares charged before the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. Special compartments are provided on many trains for women and children and for non-smokers. In the larger stations, waiting rooms have been especially set up for women and children, and clinics established; there are even self-service bookstalls where the buyer may put his money into a box after he has made his choice. Train crews and attendants are kind and helpful to the passengers, and the best have been elected model workers for the fine example they have set.

Passenger trains are now running faster as the table below shows:

**TABLE II**

Express Trains	Duration of Journey Reduced by		Year of Comparison
	Hours	Minutes	
Peking-Manchouli . . . .	11	32	1951
Peking-Shanghai . . . . .	3	12	1951
Peking-Shanghai . . . . .	4	15	1937 (under Kuomin- tang regime)
Peking-Hankow . . . . .	6	30	1951
Shanghai-Canton . . . .	4	30	1951

The bureaucratic attitude formerly displayed by railway personnel towards consignors

of goods has changed to one of friendly service and modest consideration of the latter's opinions. This co-operation between the railways and consignors results in benefits for both.

Under Kuomintang rule, the railways were run with an annual deficit. Now they have adopted the principles of socialist industrial management and initiated modern methods of budgeting and accounting in the main departments. As a result, they are now able to accumulate enormous wealth for the country.

### New Lines Built

In order to develop the people's economy and exploit the natural resources of China's vast hinterland, the Central People's Government has, from the second half of 1950 on, invested large sums in the construction of new lines. Hundreds of thousands of the people actively support and participate in these tasks. Advanced Soviet experience has been assimilated and employed with great success. Up to August, 1952, a total of 1,267 kilometres of new railway lines had been constructed. These lines are of particularly great importance for the economic prosperity of Southwest and Northwest China. Construction on such a large scale could never have been realised in old China. Taking the Chengtu-Chungking Railway as an example, we see that during the past forty years and more, from the Manchu Dynasty to the period just before the liberation of Southwest China, the people of Szechuan Province contributed enormous sums of money and shed their blood in waging heroic and uncompromising struggles for the construction of this 505-kilometre line. Despite this, not a single rail was laid by the reactionaries. But on June 15, 1950, less than half a year after the liberation of the Southwest, we started building this line, and with our own materials. After only two years, the entire line was opened to traffic on July 1, 1952.

The labouring people of China have given expression to their creative power and high labour enthusiasm in the repair of railway lines throughout the country. They invented or improved many tools and greatly raised the rate of production. In the construction of the Chengtu-Chungking line, the workers reached

the record speed of laying 5 kilometres of rail per day; and in the construction of a 2-kilometre tunnel on the Tienshui-Lanchow Railway, they achieved the record of boring 8.5 metres per day. With the aid of Soviet experts, we have quickly mastered the technique of building railways through mountainous areas, thereby laying a good foundation for the construction of railway lines in the future. Whenever a line has been completed and opened to traffic, the people come from near and far, greeting the trains with utmost joy. They call the railway "the road to a happy life," and manifest infinite love and gratitude to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Communist Party and the People's Government for these lines.

The basic reason for all these achievements is that we have resolutely carried out the general principle of "relying on the working class, learning from the advanced experience of the Soviet Union and running the people's railways well." In the past three years, we have completed many democratic reforms, eliminated the counter-revolutionaries who had concealed themselves in the ranks of the railway workers, abolished old oppressive systems and replaced them with democratic systems of management. We have, moreover, promoted a large number of the ablest workers to leading positions. As a result of all this, the creative and labour enthusiasm of the working class has been greatly enhanced. With the whole-hearted help of Soviet experts, we have overcome all the obstacles and difficulties met with in our work.

### Many Model Workers

A large number of model workers has emerged during the emulation campaigns. Li Yung, the former driver of the locomotive named after Chairman Mao Tse-tung; Kuo Shu-teh, the present driver of the same locomotive; Tien Kuei-ying, the first woman locomotive driver in China; and Wang Ching-ping, the heroic woman telephone operator of the Antung Railway who stayed at her post during an intensive bombing raid by U.S. aeroplanes, are all famous model workers known to everyone in the country. In addition to these, we have Cheng Hsi-kun, who initiated the movement for hauling bigger loads on an average run of 500 kilometres a day; Li Hsi-kuei, who introduced im-

provements in train shunting; Yang Mou-lin, the innovator of better stowing and loading; and Kuo Chun-lin, creator of a new method of railway line maintenance. These advanced methods are now being popularised throughout the land.

With the inspiration and guidance of these labour heroes, railway workers in every part of our country have put forward many rationalisation proposals. Of these proposals, 4,972 were adopted and put into practice in 1950. In 1951, of the 42,749 rationalisation proposals put forward, 29,249 were adopted and widely popularised. In addition, 3,842 innovations have been made; 7,243 different tools improved; and 6,156 methods of work bettered. The latent potentialities of the people's railways have thus been unfolded; their efficiency has been greatly enhanced, and a large amount of wealth saved for the state.

At present, the movement for full loads, bigger haulages and a daily run of 500 kilometres is in full swing. Many other types of emulation are also going on on all lines. All this has not only given great impetus to the production enthusiasm of the masses, but has also dealt a telling blow to conservatism, thus paving the way for more vigorous and better-planned management and creating favourable conditions for the universal adoption of modern budgeting and accounting in our railway administration.

China's railways can look over the past three years with pride in the achievements made. However, the level of our present attainments cannot meet the needs of the large-scale economic construction which will start in the near future. From now on, we must manage the people's railways in a still better way, and we are confronted with the still more important task of appropriating greater resources to build new lines at a still greater speed. However, the achievements of the workers and office employees of the railways give us full confidence that we will overcome any difficulty that may lie ahead of us, further develop the people's economy and consolidate the national defences for the defence of world peace.



# China's Women Advance

Teng Ying-chao

*Vice-Chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation*

China's women have been freed from the slavery and oppression of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal system of the past. With the enthusiasm born of this great emancipation, they are exerting the right they have gained to take part in all the great measures of social reform and construction that are being carried out in the new China. In every sphere of life, they now enjoy equal rights with men. Their position is firmly guaranteed by extensive legislation concerning their rights and the protection of their children and by the principle contained in Article 6 of the first chapter of the Common Programme—the basic law of the country, which stipulates that:

The People's Republic of China shall abolish the feudal system which holds women in bondage. Women shall enjoy equal rights with men in political, economic, cultural, educational and social life. Freedom of marriage for men and women shall be put into effect.

## Women in Construction

During the past three years, the women of our country have taken an active share in the campaign to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea; they have taken part in the land reform and the movement to put a final end to the activities of the remnants of the counter-revolutionaries and in all other aspects of the work of social transformation. In these great social tasks, they have developed their latent talents and potentialities. Many outstanding women have emerged. The old ideas and attitudes of contempt for women have been overthrown. A new attitude to women has developed throughout society.

China's women have advanced to take a very active part in the political life of the country and are sharing more fully in the work of administration. In 1950, women comprised about 10 per cent of the delegates to the people's representative conferences at county level. This year, they already number

some 15 per cent. Their advance is even faster in the cities. In Peking for example, they comprised 12 per cent of the people's representatives in 1950, while this year they number 18 per cent. In the local street community committees, the proportion of women has increased from 22 per cent in 1950 to 48 per cent now.

Many women occupy important posts in the people's governments at all levels, from the Central People's Government down to the primary governmental units. In the Central People's Government, 60 women hold such posts as vice-chairman, member of the Central People's Government Council, minister and vice-minister, director of a bureau, president of a people's court, department head, etc. In the basic governmental units, the proportion of women is even greater.

## Women in Industry

Women are today working with enthusiasm and success in every branch of the national economy. They have appeared in many fields where formerly they were unknown. Women workers and office employees in industry are increasing in number every year. This year, they number 990,000, a 74 per cent increase over 1950. They have participated with unparalleled enthusiasm in all the great emulation campaigns. Not a few have created outstanding new working methods. Figures for last year show that there were more than 86,500 model workers and office employees in the country, and women constituted 8.6 per cent of this total. The methods of Ho Chien-hsiu, the renowned woman spinner of the No. 6 State Cotton Mill in Tsingtao who reduced the rate of cotton wastage 86.5 per cent below the national average, are being introduced to textile mills throughout the country. A great many "Ho Chien-hsiu spinners" have emerged, and an enormous saving has resulted for the coun-

try while textile production has increased its output. Women model workers like Ho Chien-hsiu are appearing in every branch of production.

Many women workers of outstanding ability have been promoted to leading positions in state-owned enterprises and made exceptional contributions to production. In Northeast and East China alone, over 6,400 women have been promoted to be workshop managers, section chiefs, factory managers, etc.

Women in industry have the full support of the state and their trade unions in gaining their rightful status. In state-owned enterprises, the system of equal pay for equal work is in general practice. Wages are being increased every year. This year there was an increase of from 60-120 per cent in wages over 1949. Women workers along with men are enjoying the improved living conditions of workers in new housing, and the hospitals and sanatoria established under the Labour Insurance Regulations which since 1951 have been applied to enterprises employing one hundred or more workers and office staff. Special attention has been paid to the needs of women workers.

### In the Countryside

The women of the countryside have participated actively in the great land reform. The more than 40 million women who joined the peasant associations were an important force in carrying out the reform. The land reform since liberation has been completed in an area with a rural population of over 300 million, and if the older liberated areas are included, the total rural population involved would be over 420 million. The feudal and semi-feudal system of exploitation that oppressed the people for over two thousand years has been finally abolished. Over 700 million *mou* of good farmland has been confiscated from the landlords and distributed among more than 300 million men and women who have thus become the masters of their own farms. As a result of this great success of the land reform, the peasants' enthusiasm for production is unprecedented. Millions upon millions of peasant women are working wholeheartedly to create record harvests for the country and improve their livelihood. In most villages, more than 60 per cent of the women

folk take part in agricultural labour, and in some advanced districts the percentage is as high as 90 per cent and more. Between 40 to 60 per cent of the total number of women engaged in agricultural work have joined the mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' co-operatives. The important contribution that women are making to agricultural production and the gaining of record crops is shown by the fact that the work-days credited to women in the mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' co-operatives amount to a third of the total credited to members.

In the advanced mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' co-operatives, the principle of "equal pay for equal work" is practised. To facilitate the work of women, seasonal nurseries and creches have been organised on a wide scale; new methods of midwifery and child care have been introduced. There are literacy classes and newspaper reading groups for women to raise their cultural level and prepare them for more fruitful and responsible work. There are many women group leaders and co-operative directors. In the 118 agricultural producers' co-operatives of the Special District of Changchih, Shansi Province, 95 co-operative directors and assistant directors are women. Women are learning the use of new agricultural implements and scientific methods of farming. There are already many women tractor drivers and farm directors.

Women have taken a noteworthy share in the great construction projects of the past three years. In 1951 and 1952, to take but two examples, over 300,000 women took part in the Huai River project and the Chinking Flood Control Project on the central reaches of the Yangtse River. Working shoulder to shoulder with their menfolk, they brought enthusiasm and creative skill to the job that played no small a part in the successful conclusion of the tasks. Many of them have become labour models. A characteristic development on these jobs was the development of "Mother and Son Model Workers" and "Husband and Wife Model Workers." But even more widespread were the cases where women urged their menfolk to take part in the flood control work while they themselves undertook to take their places in farm work and social work. Many of these women have earned the title of model family members of workers. In this way, the women's every-day work of the farm has been linked

up still more closely and consciously with the great national tasks of the people.

There is now a wider conscious striving among the women to participate in the work of national construction. There is, therefore, a new keenness among them to take up cultural and technical studies. There is a considerable number of girl students in all institutions of learning. Starting from the second half of this year, all the students in universities, colleges, secondary technical schools, normal schools and short-term middle schools for workers and peasants throughout the country have been granted state subsidies. This means that the state provides them with tuition, board and lodging. The number of scholarships for ordinary secondary schools has also been increased over last year. All these measures have given women and girls a greater opportunity of getting a complete education, and they are seizing this opportunity with both hands. Besides this, millions of women are attending schools for adults, literacy and evening classes of various kinds. According to 1951 figures, of the 42 million peasants of both sexes attending winter schools, about half were women; over 14 million peasants were attending ordinary spare-time schools and about half of these were women. According to 1952 figures, 3,020,000 men and women working in office and factory were attending workers' spare-time schools.

According to 1952 figures for the Peking municipality, 78 per cent of the students in the peasant spare-time schools in the suburbs were women while 65 per cent of the adult evening class students were women. Such figures show the earnest striving of our women of today for knowledge. Throughout the country, a large-scale movement is being promoted for the wiping out of illiteracy, using the new quick method of learning Chinese characters. The majority of women are still illiterate. This is, therefore, of particularly great significance to them, and they are taking the keenest interest in this campaign.

By the promulgation of the Marriage Law on May 1, 1950, women are guaranteed the right by law to freedom of marriage. Many wrongs have been righted on the strength of this law, and a great deal of work has been undertaken to make its provisions known so that women can claim their full rights under

it. The Government Administration Council has issued directives for a thorough investigation into the way the provisions of the Law have been carried out. People's governments of all levels, various people's organisations, including the women's associations, have undertaken a great deal of educational and propaganda work to see that its provisions are widely and properly understood and applied. Wherever this work has been well carried out, the old type of unhappy marriages motivated by mercenary considerations or the arbitrary choice of parents have been righted, and the number of harmonious and democratic households founded on love, mutual interest and respect have increased. Now that women have gained freedom of marriage and divorce, they have set a new standard of choosing a life's companion: he must be "industrious in production and advanced in ideology." The young people of today have shown themselves well able to settle their marriage problems and build up happy families. Such harmonious family relations have brought new enthusiasm and animation to all aspects of political, cultural and economic life.

### Care for Mothers and Children

The People's Government has brought new respect and care for mothers and children. "Attention must be paid to the protection of the health of mothers, infants and children," reads Article 48 of the Common Programme. The Labour Insurance Regulations give practical application to this instruction. They guarantee working mothers 56 days' maternity leave with full pay. Women workers and workers' wives are entitled to maternity benefits. Steady progress has also been made in the fields of mother-and-infant hygiene and that of child welfare. A network of child-welfare centres, creches and nurseries in government organisations, state-owned enterprises, agricultural mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' co-operatives is rapidly developing. Statistics from 32 provinces, one autonomous region, two administrative districts and thirteen cities show a total of 65,000 nurseries, including nursing rooms, kindergartens and seasonal nurseries, caring for some 457,200 children. We still have a long way to go to provide an adequate number of these services, but development is rapid. The number of nurseries for children of factory, mine and government organisation workers and office employees as well as the

working people in the cities has increased 15 times since liberation. There are five times as many seasonal nurseries in the rural areas this year as last year. There are now more than 21,000 organisations throughout the country for the protection of the health of mothers and children, and over 173,000 health workers and midwives have been trained for that purpose. The Soviet method of painless delivery is now being successfully promoted in several cities. Such measures have brought about a gradual decrease in infant mortality and a steady improvement in the health of mothers and children. This in turn has enabled our women to devote themselves still more wholeheartedly to creative activities in production and cultural and political work.

While they participate in these national tasks, the broad masses of the women are organising their own special organisations so as to consolidate the work of emancipation and draw more and more of their sex into the broad stream of a fuller social life. They are rallying in ever greater numbers around the women's representative conferences of all levels, which form the mass basis of the Democratic Women's Federation. With the exception of a few counties, branches of the D.W.F. have been established in all parts of the country. Some 40,000 cadres are engaged in the development of work specially among women throughout the country, and an even greater number of women representatives are participating in the active development of women's work in factories, villages and residential areas. This army of activists forms the sure link between the Federation and the masses of the women. By this means, the W.D.F. maintains active contact with about 76 million women throughout the land.

### Recipes for Success

These few facts make it clear that the old life of the women in China, the life of oppression by a reactionary regime, has gone forever. In the New China of the People's Democracy, women have been freed from slavery and oppression; they have realised equality with men, attained their emancipation and are participating as fully equal partners with men in the building of a happy new life.

How was this achieved? Three main points must be mentioned: firstly, the women's movement was closely linked with the movement for national liberation. Isolated, it could naturally make no real progress. The women of

China actively took part in the people's heroic, steadfast thirty years' struggle against the oppression of imperialism and feudalism which was finally crowned with victory with the establishment of the people's China. Under the People's Democracy, women and children enjoy the solicitude and protection of their government and are guaranteed their full rights.

Secondly, a great unity among the women of all walks of life of our land has been forged through these years of common effort and struggle. This unity is being steadily broadened and strengthened. Unity is strength. Only by being firmly united can we carry on successfully the struggle we are forced to continue against the aggressive war launched against us by the war makers and defeat all their provocations and plots to divide and weaken us. Only by such firm unity can we win and defend peace.

Thirdly, we realise how precious peace is. Only under peaceful conditions can we fully develop our national construction, build a happy and prosperous life, protect and rear our children to enjoy the splendid life we plan for them. For this reason, China's women closely connect up their work of building their new happy life and their Motherland with the cause of world peace. This they regard as their first and foremost task.

The shadows of war still threaten mankind.

We cannot stand by and be complacent about what we have achieved. This is only a beginning. To make that happier tomorrow a reality in a world of peace, we must exert ourselves still more and be unceasingly vigilant against those who seek to provoke new wars.

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions has done much to promote the unity of women in these parts. We have done much to defend peace, to defend the rights of women and children. We must apply the strength which comes from our unity to put a stop to the plots of the warmakers, to stop war, and to take positive action for the full realisation of the decisions of the Conference and especially those which protect the rights of women and children. We are confident that if only the peace-loving people of the whole world, men and women, young and old, are united in the struggle against aggressive war and resolutely defend the cause of peace to the end, the forces of peace will surely triumph over war.

# New Life for Inner Mongolia

Monica Felton

The landscape was bare and treeless. Beyond the low roofs of the city, the distant hills curved around the plain, their rounded lines humped against the sky like a train of camels. Above, the morning sky was brilliant, a glittering backcloth to the huge crowd of men, women and children who were squatting together on the ground facing an open-air stage.

The excitement was already intense. The Goodwill Commission of the Central People's Government of China had just completed a tour of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and had arrived in Ulanhot, the capital, the day before. Now they were coming to bring the greetings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese people to crowds who had travelled

from all over East Inner Mongolia to meet them.

As I watched, I began to piece together all that I had read and heard about the history and lives of the Inner Mongolian people: the ancient past, with its tales of Ghenghis Khan and the Mongolian armies who had conquered half the world; centuries of obscurity, of which I still knew little; then recent history, with the bitter years of Japanese occupation when it seemed that the population, diseased, starved, ragged, must be doomed to ultimate extinction; and, finally, the struggle of the people's liberation forces, which completed the liberation of the whole vast territory early in 1947 and then the establishment of the Inner Mongolian People's Autonomous Government in May. When the Central People's Government of China was established in 1949 the autonomous status of Inner Mongolia was again confirmed, and the country—with an area of nearly a quarter of a million square miles but with a population of less than two and a half million—had since become an outstanding example of the attitude of New China towards its minority peoples.

Now I saw these peoples before me. There were Mongolian peasants, erect and broad-shouldered, the men in long robes of deep blue cotton, bordered at the neck and wrists with a brightly checked pattern of red and white and bound tightly around their waists with wide sashes of coloured silk—yellow, pink, red, green, orange—and wearing hats whose velvety-black brims and sharply upturned lines emphasised wide cheekbones and alert, smiling eyes. Beyond them I could recognise nomads who had come to Ulanhot from the cattle-breeding areas, many of them—both men and women—dressed in magnificent robes of brocade or heavily embroidered silk, but the men so often wearing



A young woman of Inner Mongolia with her first-prize winner at a local livestock show

Monica Felton, the well-known British peace fighter and recipient of an International Stalin Peace Prize, attended the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions as a specially invited guest.

with their gorgeous robes a shabby cloth cap or felt hat of European style. Among them were people of Han nationality—the majority nationality of China—and white-capped Moslems, lamas in flowing garments of orange and coppery red, sturdy-looking Koreans in their national costume, and others whom I could not identify.

The band struck up, the crowd rose and started to cheer as the fifty-odd members of the Commission—all of them men and women whose work had a direct bearing on the problems of national minorities—filed on to the stage. They had not come to investigate some particular problem, but rather to acquaint themselves more closely with the outlook, needs and wishes of the population, and this spectacular meeting was the climax to a whole series of discussions that had taken place with representative groups and individuals in every sphere of life and at every level.

The Chairman of the People's Government of East Inner Mongolia made a speech of welcome which—like all the speeches that followed—was quite unlike any political speech I had ever heard. It was simple, factual, homely, without any of the pompous phrases of the professional cheer-jerker. But the people cheered just the same as he described how illiteracy was being abolished and more and more schools being built so that today—in a country where a few years ago only a handful of people could read and write—between 80 and 90 per cent of the children were going to school.

At the cheers, he lifted his hand. "Please don't cheer and shout slogans—let's get on with the meeting!"

The noise subsided, though not for long. There was another outburst of cheering as the chairman of the Commission described what he and his colleagues had seen of the rising standard of living among the people: the good clothes that everybody wore—and which I had seen for myself wherever I had been; the increasing birth-rate and the improved standard of health in both adults and children; the development of mutual aid and of producers' and consumers' co-operatives in areas of arable farming; the huge increase in livestock that was taking place in cattle-breeding districts; developments in industry, where the rich natural resources of the country were at last being developed; progress

in government, where more and more people were learning to take an active and critical part in the control of public affairs; the concern that was being shown for the minorities within this minority area, not only Koreans and Moslems, but peoples whose nationality still meant little to the outside world—Olunchuns, Yakhutas, Solems, Tungus, races whose customs and traditions covered a long period in the known history of the world but who were few in number and little known. . . .

A Korean girl, young and ardent, mounted the platform and, in a short speech that was beautifully controlled and beautifully worded, described the peaceful life of her fellow-countrymen whose forefathers migrated to the area, and the eagerness that she and all her generation felt to see peace established not only in Korea but throughout the world. (Later I met her and learned of the disappointment she had felt when she was dissuaded from joining the Chinese people's volunteers; and she told me, too, of how she had come to recognise that her own constructive work as a teacher was as important to the future of her people as any victory in the field of battle.) She was followed by a Moslem citizen of Ulanhot who spoke of how his co-religionists had been persecuted in the past, and then told of how since liberation Moslems had been given complete religious freedom: "We eat beef as we like. We have our own members on the People's Representative Council. Our peasants have received land and houses, and here in Ulanhot we have Moslem factories. We can trade freely everywhere. In the past our lives were shadowed by hunger and unemployment, but today we have work, food and clothing in plenty. . . ."

It was fantastic. But it was also true. This was no organised political demonstration designed to impress the outside world. Not only was I the only foreigner present—and one of the very few to have visited the country since its liberation—but the chairman's constant and not very successful attempts, as the morning wore on, to restrain the enthusiasm of the audience were an indication of the fact that the spirit of the people of Inner Mongolia was derived chiefly from their own personal experiences.

Later, as I travelled and met people from different areas and from various sections of



Chairman Mao Tse-tung and leading members of the Central People's Government and officials of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association with leaders and members of the Soviet cultural delegation, visiting art groups and the Soviet Army Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble at the reception on November 6 in Peking

The scene outside Peking Station where nearly 5,000 people gathered to greet the arrival of their Soviet friends on November 2

## To Strengthen Sino-Soviet Friendship

At the invitation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, a distinguished Soviet cultural delegation, groups of art and cinema workers and the Soviet Army Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble totalling 299 persons arrived in China to join in the nation-wide celebrations of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month. The Month's activities began on November 7, the 35th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution





Women riders of various nationalities wait their turn at the races held as part of a livestock show in North Chahar, Inner Mongolia



A parade of colts bred from pedigree animals, showing the keen interest of the well-informed

## Livestock Show on the Free Grasslands of Inner Mongolia

Through loans, breeding stations and other measures following the emancipation of the peasants and nomads, the People's Government has helped the stockmen of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region to improve their herds. Many livestock shows are held to publicise methods of scientific stock-raising

Exchanging friendly racing tips

Owners and animals await the judges







Local breeds arouses public at the show



Horseman's delight!  
Racing over the open  
steppe is a feature  
of the North Chahar  
Livestock Show

A blue rosette goes to the winner



He's surely a winner too!





Over 40,000 People's Liberation Army men and Peking youth applaud the superb performance of the Soviet Army Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble in the Peking People's Stadium

## Memorable Moments of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month in Peking

Workers of the Shihchingshan Power Plant welcome the visiting Soviet artists



The huge audience thoroughly enjoys the rare humour of the Soviet dancers



Soviet dancer Tamara A. Khanum (left) and singer Khalima Nasyrova chat with Mei Lan-fang, China's most noted exponent of classical Peking opera



Soviet and Chinese dancers, musicians and theatrical workers exchange creative experiences at this meeting in Peking's International Club



the community, I came to understand what liberation meant and why this meeting had such tremendous importance—and not simply in the terms of popular political jargon, but in the sharp realities of individual lives.

For example, there was Aletana, whom I came to know well, and whose story was typical of many thousands of Mongolian women. She was small, slim, neatly made, with the wide-eyed beauty and contained yet eager air that characterise many of the women from the nomadic areas. As a girl, she had been forced into a conventional and loveless marriage, to a man much older than herself. Her husband had died, and after a time she had married again. Her second husband was syphilitic—for syphilis was a disease that had been ravaging the Mongolian people for many centuries—and she, too, was inevitably infected. “I had a son,” she told me, “and he also died of the disease. My husband and I went to the lamas to ask them to cure us, but nothing helped, and soon we had spent all the money we had, so that we had nothing left to live on but four sheep and one cow. Then after liberation we learned that the government had established treatment centres—but I didn’t want to go for treatment because I found out that I would have to take off my clothes in front of the doctors. . . . I kept on making excuses. I’d had a miscarriage, and I said I’d go as soon as I felt better—but this was really only an excuse. . . . Then everybody else went, so in the end I gave in. . . .” She was cured. She persuaded her husband to go for treatment . . . and now their baby, their first living child, was already a year old, handsome, healthy and without a trace of shyness.

Then there was Tugoos, the most diffident and yet in many ways the most striking personality I met among the nomad people: tall, lean, weather-beaten, dressed in a rich gown of peacock-green brocade, and with a plait of hair hanging from the back of his tightly-bound white head-cloth. At our first meeting, his pride of bearing was so marked that I thought that we should never get to know each other, but after a time, I learned to understand the modesty that was protected by his magnificent appearance. Like Aletana, he had suffered from syphilis and had been cured since liberation. Since then, he had been elected as a model sheep-rearer in his area, and, too, as a member of the People’s Representative Council of his district. Because he was illiterate

he had been reluctant to accept so much public responsibility, and had not been easily persuaded. But though he was modest, he was no rubber stamp, and as we talked he described to me the criticisms he had made at council meetings—some of them dealing with technical problems, others with defects in local administration. “And,” he added soberly, “the way in which all these criticisms were accepted made me realise that we ordinary people really have become the masters in our own country. . . .”

He, too, was typical.

Wherever I went during my stay in Inner Mongolia, I saw not only striking examples of a rising standard of living, but, no less important, the flowering of democracy at every level of government. Both the Mongolian people themselves and the minorities of other nationalities showed an immense pride in the independence which regional autonomy gave them. They were not only materially prosperous—I never, even when driving through remote villages, saw anyone who was not comfortably and suitably dressed—but their national culture was undergoing a remarkable renaissance, which I saw expressed in painting, music and dancing, as well as in the lively audiences who came to hear me speak about life in western countries, and whose questions showed them to be surprisingly well-informed.

At the same time everyone I talked to was eager to point out that the achievements of the past few years were no more than a beginning. Nobody could forget the nightmares of the past: hunger, cold, sickness and the appalling oppression they had suffered at the hands of the Japanese. In the villages, many families had a solid roof over their heads for the first time in their lives, and the nomads described how in the past they had never been able to afford the thick felting needed to keep their *yurtas* weather-proof in the winter. Yet they measured their success not only in terms of warm living, decent food and clothing, but in terms, too, of social responsibility, responsibility not only for the future of Inner Mongolia and of New China, but for the world beyond. They talked of peace as well as of bread, and their sense of friendship for the people of other countries was very real and moving in its simplicity. “Since I have known you,” said Hoohundra, a nomad from the north,

"I feel that I have added to my duties—for now, as well as fighting for a better life for the Mongolian and Chinese people, I feel that I must fight for a better life for the British people, too."

He took my hand, and we said good-bye. And then I remembered a phrase that I had heard from the vice-chairman of the Goodwill Commission, who was himself a Mongolian, "There are no miracles here. We've made tremendous advances, but we've done nothing that other peoples in the world couldn't achieve

if they had the will and the determination to devote their lives to constructive purposes...."

No, there are no miracles in Inner Mongolia, but there is already a fine sense of achievement and an exhilarating self-confidence among ordinary people. There are no dreams of world conquest in Inner Mongolia today, but, instead, a determination to continue the conquest of nature and to develop, on an increasingly prosperous material basis, a civilisation which will carry all that is best of the past into a rich and happy future.

## The Damning Evidence of U.S. Germ War

Yeh Chou

On January 27, 1952—soon after the American armed forces began their bacteriological warfare in Korea—the U.S. army paper *Stars and Stripes* carried a story on its front page headlined "Germs, Gas Seen Cheapest War Weapons." A photostat copy of this paper is now one of the five hundred documents, photographs and specimens shown in the Peking Exhibition on Bacteriological War Crimes Committed by the Government of the United States of America.

The exhibition is sponsored by the China Peace Committee. The exhibits captioned in Chinese, Russian, English and French tell the story of the long preparations for bacterial warfare made by the U.S. Government and of its actual use against the Korean and Chinese peoples. The results of investigations by Chinese scientists; the damning conclusions reached by foreign commissions and individuals after investigations on the spot; specimens of insects and animals and bombs used by the American criminals are on display.

From an examination of the documents, books, journals and newspapers displayed in the exhibition, a clear outline of the long-range deliberate plans of the American Government to undertake this major war crime emerges.

One of the documents dates back to 1946. On January 4 of that year, George W. Merck, former chairman of the Biological Warfare Committee of the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Service, submitted a report on American bac-

teriological warfare research to the then Secretary of War Patterson. The report was withdrawn shortly after its release, because it shocked decent public opinion. *Keesing's Contemporary Archives* of February 2-9, 1946, writes the following:

Mr. Merck's report stated that systematic study of germ warfare started in the U.S.A. towards the end of 1941, the committee being set up by the National Academy of Sciences on the direction of the Secretary of War. Two months after Pearl Harbour, the committee reported that biological warfare was feasible....

*Keesing's* goes on to report the following as the operational stage which the Americans had reached:

....Installations, necessitating the design and construction, of special equipment, were established as follows: (1) a parent research and pilot plant in Maryland (Apr. 1943); (2) field testing facilities in Mississippi (summer 1943); (3) a plant for investigating larger-scale production in Indiana (early 1944); (4) field testing facilities in Utah (summer 1944).

Discussing research work begun in April, 1943, on the direction of Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, U.S. Navy Surgeon-General, *Keesing's* continued:

The Navy Dept. stated that the results of these researches "demonstrate that a man-made epidemic as an instrument of war is a likely possibility"....

In January, 1948, Thomas K. Finletter, (now U.S. Secretary of the Air Force,) Chairman of the President's Air Policy Commission,

advocated putting biological weapons in a position of first-rate importance:

Atomic weapons will not long remain our monopoly. And there are other weapons of comparable destructiveness. Mankind has not indulged in biological warfare on a large scale so far; but the biological sciences are evolving so rapidly that it is impossible to predict the future....The preplacement of atomic and biological weapons may soon become a major military problem" (quoted in *The Military and Political Consequences of Atomic Warfare*, by P. M. S. Blackett, pages 64 to 65, 1950, London).

The reasons why the American generals prefer germ warfare was cold-bloodedly explained by a United Press despatch from Washington which *Stars and Stripes* headlined "Germs, Gas Seen Cheapest War Weapons." The story read:

Germs, gas and radioactive materials may prove the cheapest weapons for subduing an enemy, a top army expert said yesterday.

Brig. Gen. William M. Creasy, Chief of the Army Chemical Corps Research Cmd, said the U.S. now has "under development" weapons which may make it possible to "reduce an enemy's ability to resist" at a smaller "logistical cost" than any other type of warfare.

Creasy elaborated on the "economy" of using such weapons of mass destruction:

Creasy explained that weapons carrying disease germs, poison gas or radioactive materials could make it possible to defeat any enemy "without destruction of his economy."

Nor did American boasts about their "cheap" weapon cease with the beginning of

the dissemination of germ carriers in Korea and Northeast China.

"Spend More on War Research, U.S. Told" is the way the London *Daily Herald* of March 31, 1952 captioned its coverage of a statement by the chief of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps, Major General E. T. Bullene. The story starts:

Research men of the American Army have asked Congress to spend £17,700,000 to continue experiments in atomic, biological and chemical warfare.

Major General E. T. Bullene, chief of the chemical corps, said increased funds for biological warfare were needed because people were taking it seriously.

Costs were rising, he added. But the development of bacteriological and chemical warfare was "very urgent."

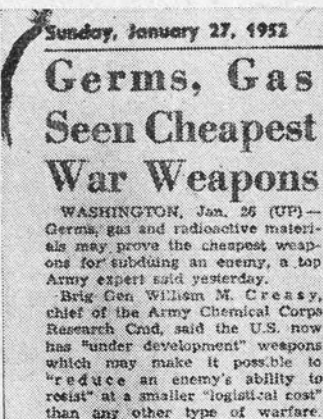
He added: "We have been doing research for ten years and we think it is time to catch up with some hardware—including new laboratories."

That the American generals were fully ready to use the germ weapon is shown by an article, entitled "War III—Germs vs. Germs?" in the *U.S. News and World Report* of March 21, 1952, which asks:

Is it possible to start an epidemic of, say, bubonic plague by artificial means? The answer is yes. There is no practical reason why it cannot be done just as the Communists have charged the United States with doing it—by dropping diseased animals and insects from planes over wide areas.

Other documents and photographs at the exhibition reveal the close collaboration between the U.S. army and former Hitlerite germ experts and the Japanese germ war criminals Ishii, Wakamatsu and Kitano. (The names of Ishii, the leading Japanese ideologist of bacterial warfare, and Wakamatsu figured prominently in the trial of Japanese germ war criminals for using germ weapons on Soviet and Chinese citizens by a Soviet military court in 1949. Ishii was then hiding in Japan under the protection of MacArthur.) A Reuter despatch of December 9, 1951 revealed that Ridgway had sent Ishii, Wakamatsu and Kitano to Korea. The date of the arrival of these sinister figures is significant, because it was shortly afterwards that germ war was launched by the United States in Korea.

Specimens of cardboard containers, air-dropped by miniature parachutes, which had been crammed with germ-carrying insects, four-chambered leaflet-type and other bombs, occupy one section of the exhibition hall. All these lethal weapons carry clear, stencilled



Brigadier General William M. Creasy, Chief of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps Research Command, said in Washington on January 25, 1952, that "germs, poison gas or radioactive materials" might prove to be the cheapest weapons for conquering an enemy

notations in English giving the lot numbers and all bear the U.S. insignia. The bombs are deceptively labelled "Empty," "Leaflet." Enlarged photographs in the hall show such bombs at the time they were discovered, the insects clustered around them and crawling out of the receptacles.

When some of those photographs were first published in China, the Pentagon tried to deny the crime by asserting that leaflet bombs were unsuitable for germ warfare. One of the documents at this exhibition is the Associated Press report from Washington of a statement by the House Appropriations Sub-committee which had held secret sessions on the bacterial warfare budget and heard testimony from Major-General E. T. Bullene. Representative Robert L. F. Sikes, reporting on his testimony, was precise on the matter of weapons.

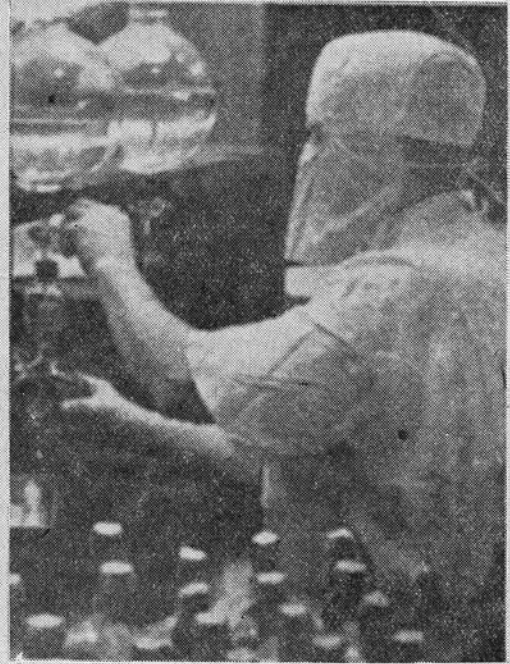
"Actually," reported the A.P., "he (i.e., Sikes—Y. C.) said retaliatory bacterial warfare 'does not involve some complicated super-weapon.' The means of delivering germs to enemy territory are simple and involve equipment of the type with which the services now are 'already well-stocked . . . such as the containers used currently for dropping propaganda leaflets.'" (Quoted in Leon Edel's column "Inside the U.N.," *Daily Compass*, April 9, 1952.)

Besides, damning admission that the U.S. Air Force used these four-foot long bombs has been made by four captured American flyers, John Quinn, Kenneth L. Enoch, Floyd B. O'Neal and Paul R. Kniss, whose original depositions and recorded statements may be seen and heard at the exhibition. All of them refer to top-secret lectures which they attended in the United States, Japan and Korea given by bacteriological warfare experts on the methods of employing germ warfare, particularly by air.

Floyd B. O'Neal states that he attended a secret lecture at Luke A.F.B. (Phoenix, Arizona) on bacteriological warfare on December 1, 1951, and that it was given "in the base theatre to all of the gunnery school students." Again, on January 22, 1952, he was part of a group attending a lecture on bacteriological warfare at K-46 Korea. O'Neal comments: "After the lecture was over, we left the room and returned to our tent, no one saying anything. Each of us was thinking about what we had just been told. I was wondering why we were using this terrible weapon when the

certainty of whether it was caused naturally or by enemy action.

**Is there any international agreement against the use of BW, as there is against the use of poison gas? Apparently not.**



—Nat'l Institutes of Health

**MASKED SCIENTIST**

... 'BW' is being thoroughly explored

It is not mentioned in the Geneva Convention. Formal agreement seems to be lacking.

**The "U.S. News and World Report," March 21, 1952, brazenly claimed that there is no international agreement banning bacteriological warfare**

peace talks were going on and the war was at a stalemate." He goes on to describe a germ mission which he flew over Sibyon-ni, Korea, on February 15, 1952. "Judging by their actions at our base," O'Neal writes, "I am sure that every pilot in the 18th Group had carried out germ warfare missions."

Bottled specimens of the germ carriers are on display, as well as the reports of laboratory experiments on the carriers. Scores of microscopes with specimen slides are available for visitors' inspection in the exhibition.

In sharp contrast to the cold-blooded preparations and execution of germ war, the ex-

hibition shows photographs of the painstaking, meticulous work of the leading Chinese and Korean scientists to isolate and identify the germs, and the effective prophylactic measures undertaken to safeguard the life of people in the affected areas.

The photographs and explanations at the exhibition show that three factors have been of paramount importance in the successful anti-epidemic war: mobilisation by the Government and mass organisations of the people to undertake prophylactic measures; whole-hearted co-operation by every man, woman and child in the areas affected to wipe out the pests; active participation by the leading scientists and health workers of Korea and China.

But despite excellent health work in North Korea and Northeast China, a few persons have fallen victims to the American germ war activities. At the exhibition is presented the case history of a young married couple who both died of cholera by eating infected clams dropped by an American plane. This is what happened:

On the night of May 16, 1952, American planes circled low for a long while over Cha Ri, Kopyong Myen, Daedong Goon, Pyongan Nam do, North Korea. Early the next morning, the wife of Cho Man Pok, a merchant in Chi Ri, found on a nearby hill some clams in a straw package. She brought some home and ate them raw with her husband. They both fell ill that evening with symptoms of vomiting and diarrhoea and died on May 18. Postmortem pathological and bacteriological examinations established the cause of death in both cases to be cholera. *Vibrio cholerae* were also found in an uneaten clam left in their kitchen.

On May 19, the local militia found on the same hill four more straw packages containing clams, some of which were already broken. Bacteriological examination of two unbroken clams again revealed the presence of *Vibrio cholerae*.

These clams were identified as *Meretrix meretrix* Linn., a marine species. The clams were found some four hundred metres from a pumping station at the top of the hill. At the bottom of this hill are six ponds fed by springs. Each of these ponds is about sixty metres square. A pipe-line runs from these ponds over the hill and down towards the coastal towns. The distance between the ponds and pumping station is about one kilometre. The day before the clams were dropped, the Amer-

icans, using small bombs, had bombed the hill-top station in such a way as to destroy the purification plant while leaving the pumps intact. This showed that the American aggressors had the direct purpose of contaminating the source of water supply of the district, in order to kill the peaceful inhabitants. The scheme failed in its main purpose because of weather conditions; the planes did not succeed in dropping their deadly germs in the water sources.

This exhibit with its reports from medical men tells the facts in all their details with strict scientific objectivity; but no one can remain unmoved at the hideous manner in which the innocent Koreans have been done to death by the laboratory scoundrels of the U.S. Government.

He would be a stubborn person indeed who refuses to believe the overwhelming evidence of U.S. germ warfare presented by the sponsors of the exhibition—evidence which has been collected by the patient Korean and Chinese scientists, and tested, checked and found to be correct by such international bodies as the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the International Scientific Commission, and such eminent persons as the Dean of Canterbury, or Dr. James G. Endicott of Canada.

No one can fail to come to the same conclusion as did the six eminent scientists from Sweden, France, Great Britain, Italy, Brazil and the U.S.S.R., who composed the International Scientific Commission:

The peoples of Korea and China have indeed been the objectives of bacteriological weapons. These have been employed by units of the U.S.A. armed forces, using a great variety of different methods for the purpose, some of which seem to be developments of those applied by the Japanese army during the second world war.

The International Scientific Commission concluded:

It is now for all people to redouble their efforts to preserve the world from war and prevent the discoveries of science being used for the destruction of humanity.

The irrefutable evidence shown at the Peking exhibition will prove an invaluable weapon in the hands of the peace partisans throughout the world who are mobilising in their millions to defeat the American aggressors and free mankind of the threat of bacterial warfare for all time.

# Cheng Hsi-kun—The Birth and Growth of A Labour Hero

Hsiao Ch'ien

On the morning of August 18, 1949, a line of freight cars pulled by Locomotive MK 105 moved south from Kirin on the Chinese Changchun Railway. At noon, it pulled up at Chingyuan, 146 kilometres from Shenyang (Mukden). Cheng Hsi-kun, the driver, jumped to the ground from the footplate, followed by his two mates, assistant driver Li Peng-tung and stoker Li Chen-hsi, all three of them sturdy young fellows in their middle twenties.

They gave their engine its regular check-over. Young Li Chen-hsi, with the bit of cotton waste he carried in his pocket, gave an extra polish to its shiny new brass plate that announced: "Youth Crew." Only four months ago, this engine had been taken, a heap of scrap iron in the railway yard, a bare skeleton of eight rusty wheels and a fire-box, and repaired by the workers at the engineering shops in their spare time in commemoration of the first May Day after the liberation of Northeast China. On July 1 of the same year—the 28th anniversary of the Communist Party of China—Cheng Hsi-kun and his three-shift crew of eight other youths—six among them Youth League members—took it out on its first official run. They treasured it as they treasure their honour. Its brass shone like gold. It had never once run late or had an accident.

The inspection over, the three sat down in its shade and discussed the run and the engine's performance. As they talked, a middle-aged man hurried towards them across the tracks. He had learned that Locomotive MK 105 was going to Shenyang. Pointing to four wagons covered with strawmats, he said that the two in front carried melons, and the other two carried his own goods—green beans. They were loaded yesterday morning for Shenyang, but were left behind, and he was afraid that if they didn't get off pretty soon, the melons and beans might rot. . . . He was wondering whether Locomotive MK 105 could take them along.

Cheng Hsi-kun explained that the trains were formed up by the despatcher, and that the engine driver couldn't decide these things. But at the same time, he thought to himself that the Youth League had always taught him the people's railway should serve the people. If these cars of produce really got spoilt, wouldn't that be a loss to the people? He talked things over with his two mates and they went to look for the station master. Just then, a telephone call came from the despatcher, notifying Locomotive MK 105 to take along the two cars of melons. The beans were not mentioned. After getting the station master's consent, Cheng Hsi-kun picked up the phone and asked if he could take the beans as well. But the despatcher was doubtful: "Your engine's hauling all it can already. Those wagons weigh at least sixty tons! You couldn't haul all that extra. Yesterday, one engine was given only eight tons over capacity. It had to leave one wagon behind!"

Cheng Hsi-kun said: "There's lots of things that we couldn't do before that we can do now!" He pointed out that the rated load of each wagon included a sizeable safety margin, so that an engine can quite safely haul a bigger load than the total rated load of its wagons. There was also extra power in the engine that could be exploited. He added: "We three Youth League members just can't shut our eyes to the fact that two wagon loads of beans may rot here on this station. I pledge my nine years in the service we won't be a minute late!" His mates backed him up and the despatcher somewhat hesitantly agreed.

It was a challenge to all the traditions of Chinese railways.

Locomotive MK 105 whistled shrilly towards the opaque sky and started moving south, trailing a cloud of deep-black smoke. In the cab, the three mobilised their energies as for



a battle. Cheng Hsi-kun took the controls, planned how to attack steep gradients with his extra load, how to brake the unaccustomed impetus of the heavy wagons behind him when he came to stops. The stoker fed fuel to the hungry furnace; assistant driver Li Peng-tung saw to the oil, helped wherever needed.

The boundless fields of the Northeast plains stretched on either side. *Kaoliang* crops nodded with the rush of their passage.

At 16:00 hours—three minutes ahead of scheduled time—the train pulled by Locomotive MK 105 reached Shenyang. Its achievement was doubly important: it had hauled a bigger load than its rated capacity, and it had beaten the scheduled time. It had broken the conservative traditions which had for many years shackled the productivity of China's railway workers. It had started the nationwide movement for capacity loads and bigger haulage.\*

Ever since he was seven, Cheng Hsi-kun had worked in the fields, a little slave of the landlords. In winter, when there was no field work, his father kept the family alive by making and selling straw mats. Small as Cheng Hsi-kun was then, he had to carry mats weighing 20 or 25 kilogrammes on his shoulders, plodding behind his aged father from village to village, in knee-deep snow. When he was sixteen, he went to work on the railways. He found himself, like the other workers, treated worse than a slave. It was the time of puppet "Manchukuo" rule. In punishment for "disobedience," the Japanese militarists drove him to the barren Black River area of north Manchuria to build a railway.

After V-J Day, he joined the Locomotive Section of Suchiatun Station. But under Kuomintang control, the life of the worker was still a round of bitterness. His main food was still bean-cakes and acorn powder. Railway time-tables meant nothing to Kuomintang soldiers. To get a lift, they often held his train up at gun-point.

Then came the liberation. The railway workers became the masters of their lives. Under the leadership of the All-China Federation of Railway Workers, a democratic management committee was established by the workers

\*See *New Records for the Railways* by Chow Hsueh-sheng, *People's China*, No. 16, 1952.



**Cheng Hsi-kun, the young engine driver who initiated the movement for bigger haulages on China's railways**

and staff members on the line. Safety measures were introduced, and the labour insurance system was set up. Cheng Hsi-kun was elected to the democratic management committee. Many of his suggestions concerning finance, personnel and technique were adopted.

During the land reform, his family at Great Stone Bridge received over 10 *mou* of land, and his old father, who had suffered life-long poverty, became an activist in his village. Cheng Hsi-kun's wages were more than trebled, and what with the bonuses he got from economies in coal and extra haulage, he was soon able to be re-united with his wife in his own home. In the past, they had lived from hand to mouth, but today, he is ordering his month's supply of flour and rice by the bagful from the co-operative, and his wife attends night school.

In the old days when he reached the end of his run on a night shift, he would just throw himself exhausted on a lice-laden *kang* of the hovel that served as a hostel. Today, hostels for train crews along the line are as comfortable as first-rate rest homes. There are clean sheets on spring beds, and a pair of white pyjamas lies folded on the pillow. Hot and cold running water is available in the bathrooms twenty-four hours a day. The canteen with hot meals is open day and night.

In the neighbourhood of Cheng Hsi-kun's own home, the Railway Administration Bureau has built for the workers' families a public

bathhouse, a primary school, a nursery and a club with a hall seating five hundred. It was in that hall that Cheng, for the first time in his life, spoke before a big meeting on his experience in breaking the haulage record. After working hours, he liked best to rest for a space in the club. He played chess, read newspapers there. In his little front garden, he and his wife grew flowers and vegetables.

Before the liberation, a question had often troubled him. Why in this world were there the rich and powerful and the poor who suffered starvation? Was it fate? he had wondered then. But since July, 1949, when he entered the New Democratic Youth League, he had found the true answer to that question. He studied the structure and history of society.

The education secretary of the section explained how "labour created the world," and showed him the greatness of the power of the working class and the new world of justice it would build. "The value of a man," he said, "is judged not by how much he is getting, but by how much he is giving to humanity."

In the past, Cheng Hsi-kun felt, he was like a locomotive without fuel on a muddy, rail-less road. The Party had laid the rails for him and shown him the direction. It had started a vital fire in his heart—the revolutionary outlook on life.

### **Fighting on the Production Front**

Cheng Hsi-kun had fought conservatism more than once after liberation. But the most serious battle came when he first proposed bigger haulages.

After he had successfully brought the two carloads of beans to Shenyang, the grateful consignor wrote to the *Shenyang Workers' Daily* to thank the crew of the MK 105 whose public spirit had saved him from serious loss and assured a supply of fresh beans to the people of Shenyang. This clipping from the press and a laudatory note from the Youth League branch was posted on the station blackboard. But some old railroad workers were not convinced that his example was worth following. "To haul an extra sixty tons above the capacity haulage is impossible, or we have been crazy all the time!" they said. An old engineer said to Cheng with a pat on his shoulder: "Young Cheng, don't go too far! When I was driving an engine, you weren't born yet. Listen to me, the engine won't stand the strain of bigger loads!"

Such "advice" was like a sudden touch of ice-cold water. He might have faltered. But the Party and the Youth League gave him timely and powerful support. "Study hard, consolidate and develop your achievements on a scientific basis," said the Secretary of the Party branch.

In December, 1950, he was admitted into the Communist Party. He tackled difficulties with renewed confidence. He learned from the Party how to rely on the masses and achieved outstanding new results. By November, 1951, Cheng Hsi-kun had made one hundred and seventy-one 500-km.-a-day runs, overhauling more than 85,600 tons. In April, 1952, his crew again made a 1,216-km.-a-day record run. A locomotive pulled at most thirty-five cars in the past. Today, as a result of the work of Cheng and others, two hundred cars can be hauled at increased speed, without accidents or damage to parts. The sceptics were overwhelmed by these facts.

All these achievements were inseparable from the assistance rendered by the Soviet experts. In the workshops, they drew rough diagrams of the curves of slopes or engine parts and passed on all the wealth of experience they had accumulated in their socialist land. In snow and wind, they stood together with their Chinese comrades on the footplate fighting the slippery rails.

Cheng Hsi-kun learnt to pay the keenest attention to every detail of his work. He learnt the value of forestalling the need for repairs. He studied the lie of the rails and gradients so that he could adjust his speeds properly to take the hills and stop accurately at stations. He learnt all the little professional "tricks" that help one get the best out of one's engine.

With the conservatives routed, production on the railway soared to promote the movement for new records. The maintenance department studied hard how to improve the railway lines and reduce the "slow" portions; the repair and inspection department offered to teach the crews the basic techniques of repairing; the engine drivers were determined to master repair and inspection work to the level of a fourth grade technical worker. With this collective effort, the whole body of railway workers and staff developed the movement with a swing.

In the autumn of 1950, when MacArthur led the U.S. aggressive forces towards the

Yalu River, Cheng Hsi-kun and the eight comrades of the crew all volunteered, like millions of youth throughout the nation, to go to the Korean front. In November of the same year, though not accepted for service with the volunteers in Korea, they were despatched to Antung for work. They saw the debris in that city on the Chinese-Korean border after the outrages of U.S. bombing. They heard the roar of guns across the river. They again asked to be allowed to cross the river and aid Korea. The Party secretary called the young men to him and said: "To resist American aggression and aid Korea does not mean that everyone must go to the front. The 475 million Chinese are today at their different posts all resisting American aggression and aiding Korea. The movement to run faster and haul more is itself an important battle in the campaign."

Since then, they called their engine their "tank." They didn't say, "We created a new record today," but "We have won a victory."

### Honoured by the People

In April, 1950, Cheng Hsi-kun and other model workers in the Northeast arrived in Harbin for a conference to exchange experience.

He attended several such conferences in Northeast China. He passed on all he knew to his comrades. In all his reports, he stressed the point that the individual's ability is limited; success in achieving new records is the concrete collective expression of the patriotic productive enthusiasm of the entire body of railway workers, a concrete expression of the strength of the Party in the building of the people's railways.

In early September, 1951, while studying at a training course in Tsitsihar, he received a notice from the Harbin Railway Administration Bureau: he had been chosen a representative to the coming All-China Railway Workers' Conference to be held in Peking, where he would report on the campaign for bigger hauls, and afterwards, he was to attend the National Committee meeting of the People's Political Consultative Conference as a specially-invited delegate.

October 1, under the azure sky of the capital, Cheng Hsi-kun, stood among the model workers on the review stands before the Tien An Men Gate, and viewed the grand march past of 400,000 people of Peking. It was an unforgettable day.

After the national celebration, Cheng Hsi-kun was making ready to go back to his engine when he received a note that Lu Chen-tao, Vice-Minister of Railways of the Central People's Government, wanted to have a talk with him. Vice-Minister Lu said: "The Central People's Government has decided to introduce your working methods throughout the country in 1952 and carry through the wide-scale movement for capacity loadings, bigger hauls and a 500-kilometre run per day. Railways throughout the country will send their best drivers to Suchiatun Station to learn from you and from the Soviet experts in preparation for the coming nation-wide movement for large-scale economic construction." Cheng Hsi-kun was pleasantly startled, but he was worried because he felt he was not equipped to explain problems in a theoretical way. But Vice-Minister Lu reassured him: "Don't bother about bookish language. Explain things in your own words."

Cheng Hsi-kun went away filled with what he had heard. The coming industrialisation of the country demanded the swift raising of technical levels. The utmost had to be got out of every machine.

Eighty drivers came from various railways and took part in the training course.

The next month, it was Cheng Hsi-kun's turn to go to study again. With over 1,500 of the best sons and daughters of New China at the Experimental Middle School in a suburb of Shenyang specially established for combat heroes, wounded soldiers, old revolutionary cadres and model workers, he studied the Chinese language, arithmetic, history, geography, physics and chemistry. Now at last he had a chance of getting that general cultural knowledge of which he had been deprived by the old society.

The classes divided up into mutual-aid teams. They challenged each other, drew up emulation contracts and patriotic pacts. They literally helped each other beat each other.

"We started the movement for bigger hauls not for show, not for fame, but to better serve the people. The purpose of our cultural emulation now is not to get higher marks, but to better equip ourselves to fulfil the increasing demands of the Motherland and the people," wrote Cheng Hsi-kun in an essay.

Study or work, one principle alone guides the thoughts of China's revolutionary working class—service to the people.

# How I Became A Technician

Li Feng-en

*Member of the Chinese Delegation to the Congress of the Peoples for Peace*

I come from a worker's family. Under the old regime, my father worked as a carrier in a steel works. He lived very modestly, denied himself everything he could do without, saved up a little money and sent me to elementary school. By that time, I was already fourteen. But after a year and seven months in school, I was expelled because I couldn't buy the boy scout uniform. After that, I began to work with my father as a labourer in the factory. When I was eighteen years old, I became a tender at the furnace.

After the liberation of the Northeast, the factory was taken over by the People's Government. Life became better for us. We worked enthusiastically and day by day we increased the output of the works. Soon I joined the Communist Party.

One day in December, 1950, the secretary of the Party branch in the works, Hsin Jui-ting, called me to his office.

"Comrade Li," he said, "you've often complained that you can't even write your own name. Well, now we want to send you to a workers' school. When you've learnt to read and write and finished school, you're to study to be a technician!"

I very much wanted to study and gladly agreed. However, the first week in school I only got the lowest marks for arithmetic. This was a big disappointment to me, and my spirits fell. But the other comrades in the class encouraged me. They decided to give me systematic help. They told me to ask them anything that I didn't understand—and I did. Sometimes, however, the teacher had to explain things to me three or four times before I took it in. But by the end of the second week, I already got a second grade mark, and at the end of the third week, I got a third grade mark. So my marks went up, and finally at examination time, I got a five. Having finished the workers' school successfully, I came back to the factory with the other comrades. The head of the cadres department divided us up for work, and when my turn came, he said:

"Comrade Li Feng-en, you will work on the No. 2 blast furnace and learn to be a technician.

Comrade Chou Chuan-tien will help you to be a metallurgical technician. These days, workers must combine physical labour with technique and become real masters of our business. You'll be one of the first to take this course, and I hope that you will be an example to the others."

This was very unexpected. I had studied at the workers' school for only six months. Was that enough to become a technician? In the old days, if you wanted to become a technician, you would have to work as a signalman for seven or eight years after graduating from middle school, and then as a brigade leader for nearly ten more. But I went along to No. 2 blast furnace.

Just as I was entering the office, a young man in eye-glasses came up to me.

"Do you know where technician Chou is?" I asked.

"I'm him!" he replied.

I gave him the letter. He read it, shook me warmly by the hand as if he were an old acquaintance and led me into his room.

From that day, Chou studied with me regularly, giving me lessons in elementary theoretical knowledge about the processes that went on in the furnace. But the more I listened to him, the more confused I became, despite the fact that he explained things very simply and sometimes several times over.

All this was very new to me and strange. Then I tried the old method which I had used in school of asking for a detailed explanation of every single thing I didn't understand. Comrade Chou was tireless in answering my questions. But still it was very difficult for me to find my way about in the complex production processes.

One day, Chou called on me and said:

"Comrade Li! The other day, the Party secretary asked me about how you were getting on. We



**Li Feng-en at the control post of the blast furnace shop**

discussed things, and I had to admit that my method of teaching was incorrect. I shouldn't have burdened you with so much theory. You have rich practical experience. This is the most favourable condition for your development. But I didn't take this into consideration in the past. From today on, we'll change our method of study, and you'll find it easier to master the production progress."

True enough, from then on, he began to use another method of teaching. When he explained one or the other problem, he cited many practical examples from my own experience, and I began to make some progress. I got new confidence, and I promised myself that nothing would stop me from overcoming my difficulties. After two months of intensive study, I finished the first stage of the course and went on to study measuring instruments and the condition of the metal during the process of smelting. But here I came up against fresh difficulties. How difficult it was to learn so much at once! And again I felt down-hearted. I was already thirty-four, and in another twenty years, I'd be fifty-four! By the time I become a technician, I thought, I'll have a grey beard. I told my doubts to Comrade Chou.

"That's no way to talk!" he replied: "Who ever talks like that is already ten years behind the times. Don't you see what tremendous changes have taken place in our factory in the last two years? We've already done things which the Japanese imperialists in their time couldn't even dream of."

He was right. After that, we drew up a friendly contract. If I studied badly, he would criticise me, and if he taught me badly, I would criticise him without hesitation. My confidence increased, and, soon after this, I began the study of the blast furnace itself. This was the most difficult part of the course.

During work times, Chou explained to me the processes of work in the blast furnace, and when I went home, he gave me problems to solve ready for the next day.

I live about four or five kilometres from the works. Before, I would go to work and return home together with my comrades, but now I walked alone and went over in my mind the things that I learnt during the day. Sometimes I read until late at night or got up for study at five in the morning. Every day Chou gave me new material and checked over what we had already done.

In the fourth month of my study, Comrade Chou allowed me to work on the blast furnace as an apprentice. Before I did any operation, I always explained to him what I was going to do. If he said "Correct!" then I went ahead. If I made a mistake, he corrected me then and there. By the fifth month, almost all the technical work was put on my shoulders. The workers treated me with the utmost sympathy. Even the usually silent old Li said to me:

"Just think of it. Now we workers are becoming technicians!"

At the end of the sixth month, I was posted to replace a technician who had been transferred to another post. This had me worried! I immediately went to see the works director and told him:

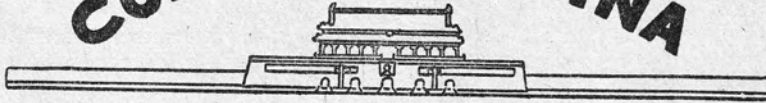
"How can you do that, Comrade Director? How do you think I can really carry out this whole job by myself?"

"Everybody says you can. Go ahead and try," he replied with a smile.

On the first of March, I started my work as a full-fledged technician. I was cautious. If I were doubtful about anything, I asked my comrades, remembering that the more you ask the less chance there is that you make a mistake. I got support from every side. The other technicians and engineers gave me great assistance. Now our factory is in the middle of a big patriotic production emulation drive. The group of workers of our blast furnaces have put out the slogan: "Study the experience of the Soviet Union!" "Fight for a high rate of metal production!" "Make an end of waste!" And we're trying hard to win the Red Banner of Honour.

That's the story of how in six months from being a simple worker I became a technician. In the old days, how could one even dream of such a thing? I have no words to express my happiness. How can I thank our Communist Party and People's Government enough? My knowledge is still limited in mathematics, chemistry and physics and metallurgy. I still have a lot of studying to do, and I'll do it. Smelting iron is now my beloved profession, and I dedicate my life to this work, work for the benefit of the people.

# CURRENT CHINA



## Friendship Month in Full Swing

Each of China's major cities is busy with activities in celebration of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month.

Since November 7, first day of the Month, many meetings, discussions and informal gatherings are being held by workers, peasants and intellectuals and other groups to study various aspects of Soviet life.

There is a big demand to hear people who have been to the Soviet Union report on what they saw and learnt there. Tremendous interest has been aroused by the performances of the Soviet artists in Peking. In discussions following reports and speeches by N. S. Tikhonov, M. K. Byeloshapko, I. E. Glushchenko, G. V. Yefimov, M. I. Chulaki, B. A. Alexandrov and A. Fiodorov and other members of the visiting scientists and artistic workers, great appreciation has been expressed for the wealth of experience which these Soviet guests are making available to China.

At the farewell performance given by the group of Soviet artists headed by M. I. Chulaki on November 13 in Peking, the audience gave repeated curtain calls to Galina Ulanova, the world-renowned ballerina, her partner, U. G. Kondratov, and Maxim Mikhailov, baritone and twice Stalin Prize winner, for their magnificent performances. On behalf of China's dancers, singers and actors, Mei Lan-fang, dean of the Chinese Opera Research Institute, presented a banner to the Soviet artists. The banner reads, "Your art inspires the people to strive for peace, a happy life and the realisation of mankind's bright future."

Thousands of people in Shenyang (Mukden), Tientsin, Changsha, Wuhan, Lanchow and Sian gathered to welcome the Soviet guests who are touring these places.

Photo exhibitions on the Soviet Union are being held in all major cities of China during the Month. Soviet industrial and agricultural

achievements, such as the Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal, have aroused special interest among the people. Students of the Southwest Water Conservancy Institute in Chungking wrote in the visitors' book at an exhibition on this work: "We will struggle for the success of the water conservancy projects of our Motherland and make our Yangtse and Yellow Rivers the Volga and Don of China."

## Industrial Successes

Workers of the state-operated Central-China Steel Company fulfilled their 1952 quota 70 days ahead of time on October 19. Their total output exceeded last year's by 154%. Now they are producing additional rolled steel which will be equivalent to more than 26% of the whole year's target.

\* \* \*

Eight state factories in Shenyang have already fulfilled their 1952 production targets for creating extra wealth through increasing production and practising economy. The workers are now out to reach, before the end of the year, additional targets of extra production, equivalent in only one of these factories to some 13,000 tons of grain.

\* \* \*

A young lathe-turner in Shenyang, Chang Ke-ching of the No. 2 Machine Tool Factory, has been honoured with the title of "Standard Bearer of High-Speed Metal-Cutting." He has raised the efficiency of his machine nearly thirtyfold so that he can now cut 1,507 metres of metal per minute. High-speed metal-cutting was first introduced into China in October, 1950 by a team of Soviet machine tool experts. In the past two years, they have trained over 300 Chinese lathe-turners to master the new technique. These Chinese workers have in turn popularised the process, and the new technique is being applied on an ever-increasing scale throughout China.

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Using a Soviet smelting process, workers of a blast furnace in An-

shan, famous Northeast iron and steel centre, created a new national record in pig iron output on October 29. Their output that day reached 90.6% over the average daily output of 1950, before the Soviet process was adopted.

## Biggest Harvest

China's Northeast has just gathered its biggest harvest in history.

There are two outstanding features of this year's harvest. One is that high yields have been won throughout the area, from the milder south to the remote north where there are as little as 120 frost-free days a year. The other is that they include every major crop from soya beans to wheat. This year's successes clearly establish the possibility that farm output in the Northeast may be doubled within the next five or six years.

Heilungkiang Province, the "granary of the Northeast," has achieved record yields in its soya bean and cereal crops, averaging on an area of 40,000 hectares more than double the usual yields in this province. Less important crops in this province have also shown good results. The Tungpei Farm has harvested 50 tons of potatoes per hectare and one mutual-aid team in Hailun County cropped more than 4 tons of flax per hectare, the highest record so far for the province.

In Liaohsi Province, the largest cotton-growing region in the Northeast, this crop has yielded four times more than its highest yield in the past. Not only state farms and mutual-aid teams, but whole villages and individual families have exceeded the yields of cotton fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture as being eligible for state prizes.

This year's results open a new stage in the development of agriculture in the Northeast. Many model peasants have come to the fore, and there is a wave of enthusiasm for greater expansion of mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' co-operatives. Starting next year, 170,000 sets of Soviet-type horse-drawn farm implements are to be introduced into Northeast China within five years. The peasants are eagerly looking forward to these and other new farm machines as the assurance of still greater successes next year.

## More Fish

Fish catches in East China this year will top the highest previous level by 12.3%. In the first half of this year, the haul was 50% above the same period last year. More than 86,000 hectares have been added to the fishing grounds for both sea fish and fresh water fish. Some 3,400,000 people are now engaged in fishing.

Twenty-four typhoon alarm stations have been set up by the Government to serve the important fishing grounds of East China. Fishing insurance is wide-spread.

Kwangtung Province this year will, it is estimated, get a rich haul of 300,000 tons of fish. The production of fry this year is already 25% higher than the pre-war level.

Before the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the annual fish haul in Kwangtung Province was almost one-fourth the whole nation's catch. But in 1949, on the eve of Kwangtung's liberation, the catch in this province was only 55% of its pre-war level.

A series of measures were adopted by the People's Government to help the fishermen to revive their business. More than 53,000 million yuan have been allocated in the past three years to help them repair or buy more nets and boats, and markets for marine products were established at key centres.

Over 100,000 fishermen have already joined fishing producer teams or co-operatives, and still more are now organising themselves to further develop Kwangtung's fishing industry.

## Plentiful Oranges

The output of oranges, an important product of Szechuan Province, has reached the top pre-war level this year, thus ensuring ample supplies for other parts of the country. In the chief producing areas of Kiangtsing and Kintang countries, output registered an increase of 127% and 250% respectively over that of last year.

The famous oranges of Kiangsi Province are already on the market. This year, the output of oranges in the producing areas, Nanfung, Sanhu and Suichuan, reached 7,000 tons, an increase of 150% over that of last year. Co-operatives and state-trading com-

panies are now doing a brisk business in them.

Huangyen, Chekiang Province, is another famous orange-producing centre of China which this year produced a record crop. The total output will be more than 25,000 tons, surpassing the pre-war peak by more than 45%. Experts and scientists have helped the peasants in fighting pests and have introduced advanced Soviet methods in cultivating the orchards. Soviet methods are also being used to gather in the crop.

## Chronicle of Events

November 6

A 7-member Soviet cinema workers' group headed by A. Fiodorov arrives in Peking.

An agreement is signed on the exchange of mail between China and Viet-Nam by Chu Hsueh-fan, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, and Hoang Van Hoan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to China.

November 8

An exhibition of Soviet paintings and photography is formally opened at the Peking Working People's Palace of Culture.

November 10

On the occasion of World Youth Day and International Students' Week (Nov. 10-17), the All-China Students' Federation and All-China Federation of Democratic Youth send greetings to the International Union of Students, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Youth, and Japanese youth and students through the Japan Youth Fatherland Front and the National Federation of the Students' Self-Government Association of Japan.

An exhibition of woodcuts, sculptures and other works of art and handicrafts of Latin America is held in Peking's Cultural Club.

November 12

The 86th anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birth is commemorated in meetings held in Peking, Nanking, Shanghai and other cities.

The national conference of the customs administration which began on November 1 ends its work.

November 13

Leading Chinese clerical and lay Buddhists who met recently in Peking, issue draft proposals for founding a Chinese Buddhist Association.

November 14

In the presence of Premier Chou En-lai, the National Festival of Classical and Folk Drama holds its closing ceremony in Huaijen Hall, Peking.

November 15

The 19th session of the Central People's Government Council adopts the decision to add new organs to the Central People's Government. The organs are: the State Planning Commission, the Commission for Physical Culture and Athletics, the Ministry of Higher Education, and the Working Commission for Eliminating Illiteracy.

November 19

Hsinhua reports that from Oct. 28-Nov. 11, U.S. aircraft intruded into China's territorial air making 250 sorties in 44 groups.

The All-China Athletic Federation issues a statement concerning the British government's refusal to grant visas for entry into Singapore of the Chinese table tennis delegation to the first Asian table tennis championships scheduled to take place Nov. 22-29.

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# LETTERS

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## A New World Ahead

OHIO, U.S.A.

Words fail me as I try to commend all of you for the wonders that are being daily accomplished in New China, the improvements made in only three short years, and when I try to envision the magnificent possibilities there that are just ahead for the truly great Chinese people. Please accept my most heart-felt congratulations and earnest hope that the little, insane, stupid and hysterical Minority Party, the Republican-Democrat Party, the U.S.A. war-party, whose mad leaders are still in the saddle and seemingly determined to shove this nation and all the world into one more war, will NOT be able to or be permitted to work their wicked way upon the peoples of the earth.

If they fail, then truly a really new world is ahead, a truly new day has already dawned, for all of us.

R. S. K.

## Masses Awakening

AICHI PREFECTURE, JAPAN

A photo exhibition on the atom bomb and an exhibition of the Chinese film, *The White-Haired Girl*, recently held here were highly commended by the broad masses of the people. The street was crowded as never before. A book on the atom bomb which was displayed in the exhibition was soon sold out. This made the officer in charge of the meeting place issue an order prohibiting us from holding the photo exhibition on Japanese-Soviet friendship which we had intended to do soon. But we will not give up; we will find another place for it.

A. K.

*See China Through The Camera's Eye*

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