

People's 人民中国 China

October 16

THREE YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Po Yi-po

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Chi Chao-ting

PROGRESS IN WORK AMONG NATIONALITIES

Liu Ke-ping

THE I.S.C.'S EXPOSURE OF U.S. GERM WARFARE

Wilfred Burchett

Supplement: *The Peace Conference of the
Asian and Pacific Regions:
Reports and Speeches*

20

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SUPPLEMENT

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Greetings on the 3rd Anniversary of The People's Republic of China

**From Generalissimo J. V. Stalin
To Chairman Mao Tse-tung**

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China:

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Chairman, please accept my heartfelt greetings.

May the Chinese people, the Government of the People's Republic of China and you yourself achieve further new successes in the construction of the powerful People's Democratic State of China!

May the great friendship of the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R., which is the bulwark of peace and security of the Far East and the world, be further strengthened and developed.

J. Stalin

Moscow
September 29, 1952

**From Foreign Minister A. Vyshinsky
To Premier Chou En-lai**

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the Government Administration Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China:

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, please accept, Comrade Premier and Minister, my hearty congratulations and sincere hopes for still further success in the construction of the New Democratic People's China, in the consolidation of the great friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China as well as in the struggle for the maintenance of peace and international security.

A. Vyshinsky

Moscow
September 29, 1952

Peace Will Triumph!

The historic 11-day Conference in Peking attended by over 400 delegates and observers from 37 countries of Asia and the Pacific is a corner-stone in the building of a world of peace and freedom. Its resolutions comprise a common programme, directing the energies of the 1,600 million people of this vast area in the noble struggle to preserve peace.

The delegates at this Conference came from all strata of the people, workers, peasants, intellectuals, industrialists, traders...of many races, of different religions, and of varied political convictions. This was a conference of the broadest democratic scope. As much attention was paid to the view of the delegates from the smallest countries as to those from the largest.

All the resolutions of the Conference were passed unanimously.

How was such unanimity achieved? The deliberations of the Conference showed that this diverse body of men and women were united in their opposition to a common danger—the wars being waged or prepared by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. Delegate after delegate exposed the bestial war being waged against the Korean people by the U.S. invading forces, a war that has already surpassed all other invasions in its ferocious cruelty, a war that has introduced the world to the new U.S. weapons of mass destruction, napalm and germ-warfare that have aroused the detestation of all civilised mankind. This was the example of the lengths to which the Washington rulers are prepared to go to attain their aims of crushing the independence of free peoples.

The Conference called for an immediate ending of this war in accordance with international law and custom and the articles of the armistice agreement already accepted by both sides.

On the Japanese question, fact after fact was cited to show the fate that awaits any country that is forced to submit to the aim of the rulers of the U.S. to turn the rest of the world into their barracks and sources of cannon fodder for aggressive war.

Japan has been turned into a U.S. colony, into the main American war base against Asia.

Its economy is being wrecked; it is being remilitarised and dragged in the wake of the American war-machine along the road to ruin.

The Conference called for a halt to the remilitarisation of Japan and for a genuine, all-in peace treaty in order to build an independent, democratic, free and peaceful Japan.

The Conference brought out vividly how similar processes are taking place in every country into which the U.S. warmongers get their tentacles. Fact after fact showed how the Latin American governments are being pressed and bullied into signing so-called pacts of "Mutual Aid" which are nothing but bills of sale of national sovereignty and independence.

The Conference showed in the most vivid terms that peace is indeed indivisible. No one is today unaffected by the world-wide activities of Washington which seeks by every means to weaken the people's resistance to war, to destroy their independence and sovereignty, to obstruct the normal channels of trade exchange and reduce all countries to appendages of the mortally diseased U.S. economy.

The Conference showed that national independence and peace are inseparable. Peace is threatened if the territory or sovereignty of any country suffers infringement.

It was in opposition to the common danger of U.S. aggression that the representatives of the peoples discussed how to build up the defences of peace and national independence, to bring to mankind the sanity of peaceful coexistence between nations of different social systems, where the channels of trade and cultural exchange are freely used to improve the standards of living of the peoples in a spirit of mutual benefit, where the horrors of germ-war, atomic weapons, napalm, and the fomentation of racial hatred and indiscriminate slaughter are banished forever.

The Conference called to intensify the campaign for a Five Power Peace Pact as a decisive contribution to the task of "lifting from mankind the terrible shadow of a third world war."

The Conference demonstrated that among the peoples there are no questions that cannot

be solved in a reasonable spirit of consultation. Here were the representatives of the real American people who brought their sympathy to the Korean people and embraced them in friendship. Here the Malayan patriots and the British people were brought together in fraternity. Here the representatives of India and Pakistan worked out the common principles for the settlement of differences on a major point—the Kashmir question that is so assiduously used by the imperialists to fan mutually harmful strife. Here together men and women planned for the defence of women's rights and the development of child welfare.

Here in this Conference hall the peoples realised their own immense power once they have willed to achieve their independence, unity and peace. The whole might of the U.S. imperialists and their satellites is impotent against the peoples of Korea, Viet-Nam and Malaya.

Delegate after delegate expressed admiration for the victorious Chinese people who have so recently thrown off the centuries' old yoke of imperialism and are now advancing so gloriously on the path of the basic transformation of their country in friendship with all the peoples of the world. Here was heard the voice of the people of the Mongolian People's Republic, building a new life. Here were

heard the reports of the Soviet Union's great construction works of Communism. Here were exemplified the great achievements of the liberated peoples.

So was the will of the peoples for peace, their aspirations and their abilities contrasted with the ravings and frenzied impotence of the enemies of peace. The delegates will take back to their peoples the message: *Peace will surely triumph!* The Peace Liaison Committee they have established in Peking will co-ordinate their work for peace in this area.

The peoples of Asia and the Pacific go forward with renewed devotion, fresh understanding and still better organised effort to undertake the tasks of peace. The success of this conference is an assurance of the success of the coming Congress of the Peoples for Peace of which it is a prelude.

As the "Appeal to the Peoples of the World" issued by the Conference states: "The peoples of Asia and the Pacific areas are determined to wage a relentless struggle against the forces of war and are convinced that, by co-operation of all persons of goodwill, they will be able to avert the threatening catastrophe, dispelling the dark clouds of war and clearing Man's horizons for the dawn of universal friendship and a lasting peace."

New Developments in Sino-Mongolian Friendship

After amicable talks in Peking between the Chinese Government and the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia, an agreement on economic and cultural co-operation for the further development and consolidation of the friendly relations between the two countries has been signed. This signifies that the friendship and co-operation between China and Mongolia have entered a new historical stage. The Agreement is of profound significance for the promotion of economic and cultural construction in both countries and the strengthening of friendly relations between their peoples.

The full text of the editorial of the *People's Daily*, October 5, 1952.

The relations between the peoples of China and Mongolia have a long history. For several decades past, imperialism and Chinese reactionary rule intrigued to disrupt the friendship between the two peoples. However, even in those days, by their struggles and victories in the fight against the common enemy, our two peoples inspired and supported each other. In 1939, the Mongolian people fought side by side with the great Soviet army and vanquished the adventurist offensive of the Japanese imperialist forces against their Republic in the Halohsin river area. Their victory greatly inspired the Chinese people who were then fighting an arduous and bitter war against Japanese imperialism. Moreover, in August, 1945, the Mongolian People's Republic, acting in co-ordination with the Soviet Union, sent her

armed forces against Japan. This greatly accelerated the final collapse of Japanese imperialism, the common enemy of the peoples of China, Mongolia, the Soviet Union and all other countries in Asia.

The great victory of the Chinese people's revolution has overthrown the rule of the domestic reactionaries and imperialists and established the people's democratic rule of friendship and solidarity with the peoples of all countries. It has thus provided the Mongolian People's Republic with a guarantee against future threats of aggression by imperialism and its lackeys. The birth of the People's Republic of China opened a new era of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of China and Mongolia and laid a firm foundation for the development of friendship between them. In the past three years, intimate relations and solidarity have steadily grown between the two peoples and their governments. They have frequently sent delegations to visit each other, thereby increasing mutual understanding and friendship.

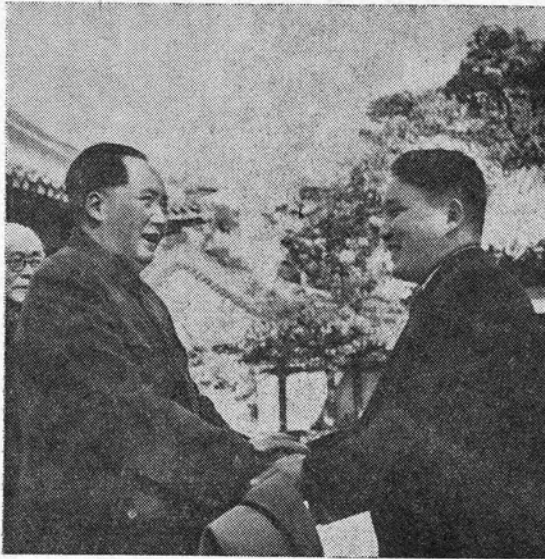
With the aid of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic, once a backward and poverty-stricken pastoral country, has avoided the stage of capitalism and is steadily advancing towards a socialist future. In the three years since their revolutionary victory, the Chinese people have completed the social transformation of their country under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Central People's Government headed by the great Chairman Mao Tse-tung; and in this they have been aided and supported by the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. Industrial and agricultural production have reached or surpassed the prewar levels, and preparations are being made for large-scale economic construction. In these circumstances, mutual co-operation and assistance between China and Mongolia is all the more necessary for developing economic and cultural construction. In view of this, the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia headed by Prime Minister Y. Tsendenbal has come to China's capital and negotiated the agreement on economic and cultural co-operation. "The two Contracting Parties," the Agreement says, "agree to establish, develop and consolidate co-operation in the economic, cultural and educational fields between the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic." Such relations of friendship and co-operation embodied

in the treaty fully conform to the common interests of the peoples of both countries. Moreover, the prosperity and happiness of the two peoples will be further advanced.

The friendly relations between the peoples and governments of China and Mongolia are lasting and invincible. These are two countries which have achieved revolutionary victories under the influence of the great October Revolution and with the selfless aid of the Soviet people. They both won liberation under the guidance of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary truth. The two countries are true friends of the great Soviet Union. The relations between the peoples and governments of the two countries are based on the great principles of internationalism. No one can ever embarrass or undermine these intimate, selfless and friendly relations.

While China and Mongolia and the Soviet Union, the great ally of the two countries, as well as the People's Democracies are engaged in peaceful construction, American imperialism is making every effort to expand its aggressive war in Asia. It is speeding up the revival of the forces of Japanese militarism, the common enemy of the peoples of China, Mongolia and other countries in Asia, and the revival of the forces of German fascism, the common enemy of the peoples of Europe, in a mad attempt to unleash a new world war. The forces of Japanese militarism are taking advantage of this criminal scheme and are vainly trying to rely on the new aggressive war which American imperialism plans to unleash so that they may once more enslave the peoples of China, Mongolia and other Asian countries. In these circumstances, the further strengthening and consolidation of the friendship between China and Mongolia will be an important contribution both to the defence of peace in the Far East and the rest of the world and to the strengthening of the forces and the unity of the world camp of peace and democracy.

We Chinese people heartily endorse the signing of the Sino-Mongolian Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation. We extend our warmest welcome to the Government Delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Prime Minister Tsendenbal. May our two peoples unite more closely around the great Soviet Union, leader of the world camp of peace and democracy, and march forward together towards lasting world peace and the great socialist future.



**Chairman Mao Tse-tung
greet Y. Tsedenbal, Prime
Minister of the Mongolian
People's Republic**

The Sino-Mongolian Communique

On the Signing of an Agreement of Economic and Cultural Co-operation Between the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic

On October 4, after friendly and harmonious negotiations in Peking, Chou En-lai, Premier of the Government Administration Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, and Y. Tsedenbal, Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, concluded the Sino-Mongolian Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation for the purpose of consolidating and developing the long existing, profound, and friendly relations between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples.

The Agreement was signed by Chou En-lai, Premier of the Government Administration Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government, for the Chinese side and by Prime Minister Y. Tsedenbal for the Mongolian side.

Present at the signing ceremony from the Chinese side were: Chairman of the Central

People's Government Mao Tse-tung; Vice-Chairman Li Chi-shen; and Secretary-General Liñ Po-chu; Vice-Premiers of the Government Administration Council Chen Yun, Huang Yen-pei and Teng Hsiao-ping; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Chang Han-fu; Director of the General Office of the Foreign Ministry Wang Ping-nan; and Chief of the Department of Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry Chen Chia-kang.

Present from the Mongolian side were: Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs N. Lhamsurun; Minister of Education B. Shirindib; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China B. Jargalsaihan; Chief Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs D. Purevjal; and Deputy Chief of the Department of Eastern Affairs B. Durbuljen.

Peking, October 4

The Sino-Mongolian Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation

Whereas the establishment of close economic and cultural co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian

People's Republic completely conforms with the interests of the peoples of the two countries;

And whereas such co-operation has great significance for the further development and consolidation of friendly relations between the two countries;

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Presidium of the Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic have decided to conclude this Agreement and have appointed the following as their respective plenipotentiaries:

Chou En-lai, Premier of the Government Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China;

Y. Tsendenbal, Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, appointed by the Presidium of the Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The respective plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their instruments of appointment and acknowledging them to be in order, agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The two Contracting Parties agree to establish, develop and consolidate co-operation in the economic, cultural and educa-

tional fields between the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic.

ARTICLE 2. Concrete agreements will be concluded separately between the departments of economics, trade, culture and education of the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic, on the basis of this agreement and with a view to implementing it.

ARTICLE 3. This Agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall come into effect on the day of ratification. The Agreement shall be in force for a period of ten years. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Ulan Bator.

This Agreement shall be automatically prolonged for another ten years if neither Contracting Party notifies the other of its cancellation one year before its expiration.

Signed in Peking on the fourth day of October, 1952, in two copies each written in both the Chinese and Mongolian languages. The text shall be equally binding in either language.

Signed:

Chou En-lai, Plenipotentiary of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

Y. Tsendenbal, Plenipotentiary of the Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Address by Premier Chou En-lai After the Signing Ceremony

Comrade Prime Minister, Comrades:

Sino-Mongolian friendship has been established and developed on a new basis since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Today, the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic has been signed. This document writes a new page into the history of the relations between our two countries.

Deep and profound friendship has always existed between the peoples of China and Mongolia. Especially since the establishment of the Mongolian People's Republic in 1921, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have always had warm friendship and respect for the Mongolian people, who preceded them in gaining victory in the heroic struggle against imperialism and feudalism. At the same time the Mongolian people and govern-

ment of Mongolia, led by the late Marshal Choibalsan, have always given the utmost sympathy and support to the protracted revolutionary struggle and the victory of the Chinese people.

Now, Comrade Prime Minister, the Sino-Mongolian Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation, signed under your personal guidance, has undoubtedly not only strengthened the profound friendship and lasting co-operation between our two countries, but has also strengthened the common cause of peace of the peoples of the two countries, and the anti-imperialist camp of peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union. This Agreement is, therefore, a major contribution towards the cause of safeguarding peace and democracy.

Long live the friendship and co-operation of China and Mongolia!

Address by Prime Minister Y. Tsendenbal

Respected and beloved Comrade Chairman of the Central People's Government, Comrade Premier of the Government Administration Council, Dear Comrades:

The Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation signed today between the People's Republic of Mongolia and the People's Republic of China writes a new and outstanding page in the history of the friendly relations between the peoples of Mongolia and China.

For hundreds of years, the enemies of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples—the Mongolian feudal forces, the Chinese landlords and warlords, and the foreign imperialists—divided the peoples of our two countries by every possible means, turned them against each other and cruelly suppressed all attempts and desire on their part to fight against their common enemies.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, the concern and assistance of Lenin and Stalin—the wise leaders of the working people throughout the world—and the world historic victory of the great Soviet people created all the prerequisites and favourable conditions necessary for our two nations to establish close ties and truly fraternal, friendly relations, and to develop the struggle of our two nations against our own oppressors and achieve complete victory.

The Mongolian people—thanks to the constant great assistance of the Soviet people and to the constant concern of Comrade Stalin, wise leader of the people all over the world—have won and consolidated their own freedom and independence and have made enormous achievements in developing their homeland. All through the fight against the foreign imperialist aggressors, particularly the brutal Japanese imperialists, to defend and consolidate their own freedom and independence, they have been aware of the fraternal support of the great Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party headed by its great well-trying leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

The world historic victory attained by the great Chinese people and the founding of the Chinese People's Republic opened a new era in the relations between the Mongolian people and the Chinese people—an era of true

fraternal and sincere friendship between the peoples of our two countries, based on the great principles of Lenin and Stalin on the friendship of the peoples throughout the world.

The Agreement which was signed today in accordance with the principle of equality of peoples of the world is imbued with the spirit of peace and friendship between the two peoples and fully conforms to the aspirations and interests of the peoples of the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Agreement clearly illustrates the fraternal, sincere relations mentioned above. These relations are built and developed on the Lenin-Stalin principle of internationalism by people in the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism—headed by the mighty Soviet Union, our sincere, mutual friend—who have emancipated themselves from the imperialist yoke.

The Agreement, which we have signed, will further strengthen the friendship of our two peoples and their fraternal co-operation in the struggle for a new and happy life of the working people, in the just struggle against the imperialist aggressors—headed by the American-British imperialists—so that peace may be maintained and consolidated.

Mongolian-Chinese friendship will be developed further for the happiness of the two peoples and the defence of peace in the Far East.

May I express my heartfelt thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the sincere friend of the Mongolian people, for his interest in the consolidating of brotherly friendship between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples!

May the brotherly friendship and sincere co-operation between the peoples of Mongolia and China last forever and be consolidated!

Glory to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, great leader of the Chinese people!

Glory to Generalissimo Stalin, greatest friend and teacher of our two peoples, wise leader of the working people of the world and great standard-bearer of peace!

Three Years of Historic Achievements

Po Yi-po

Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have succeeded in creating, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and its brilliant leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and through the efforts of the people of the entire country in the past three years, the necessary conditions for planned, large-scale economic and cultural construction, thus enabling us to make further strides towards the industrialisation of our country, and assuring her steady progress towards Socialism through industrialisation.

By waging a resolute struggle against enemies inside and outside our country during the past three years through nation-wide mass movements, we have further consolidated the independence and unity of our country. Thanks to the efforts of the broad masses of the people, we have accomplished a series of democratic reforms, which have fundamentally changed the face of Chinese society and thereby consolidated the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class.

Land reform has been completed in the main throughout the country. Up to August, 1952, about 300 million peasants and their families who formerly possessed little or no land were given a total of 47 million hectares of arable land that had belonged to landlords. The landlord class and the feudal system of land ownership are eliminated from China's countryside; the people's democratic system enjoys the loving care and support of the peasants who constitute the great majority of the Chinese population. A broad path of development has thus been opened for China's industry.

In the past three years, we have liquidated more than two million bandits; counter-revolutionaries and secret agents have also been taken into custody or placed under control.

There are no bandits in China now, and the social order has become stable as never before.

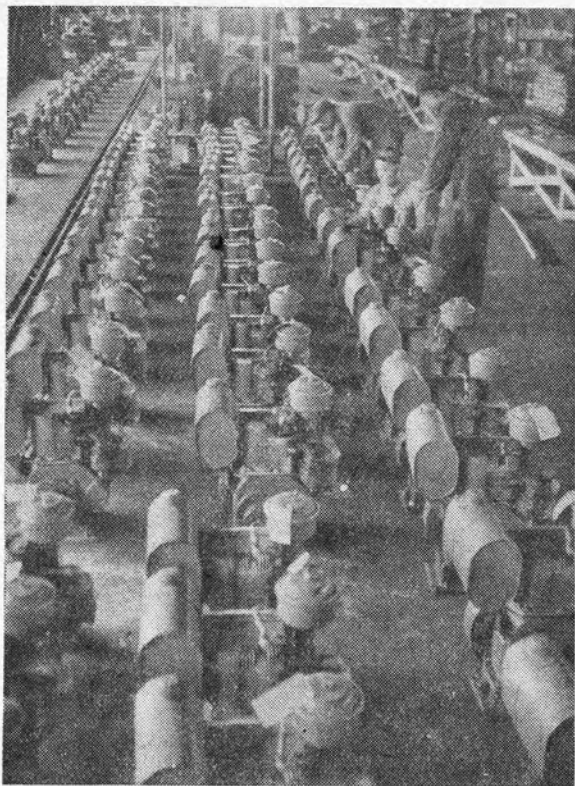
Between the end of 1951 and June, 1952, a *san fan* movement was directed against corruption, waste and bureaucratism among government employees, and a *wu fan* movement was launched among private enterprises and trades against bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing economic information from government sources for private speculation. Of the government employees 4.5 per cent were found guilty in varying degrees of corruption, waste and bureaucratism and dealt with accordingly. The most serious cases were sent to the courts for trial. As a result of these movements, government institutions were greatly purified and closer ties now exist between the People's Government and the working people. Discipline and working efficiency in government organs have been raised, and government expenditure considerably reduced. At the same time, investigations were made through these movements into more than 450,000 private industrial and commercial establishments in nine major cities like Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shengyang (Mukden) and others, of which 76 per cent was found guilty of various illegal transactions. While the most serious offenders were tried in the courts, law-breaking industrialists and merchants were all otherwise dealt with according to the nature of the offence and taught to abide by the law. Illegal acts by the Chinese bourgeoisie have thus been curtailed and their activities brought under the leadership of the working class and the provisions of the Common Programme. The *san fan* and the *wu fan* movements have further consolidated the position of leadership of the working class in the state.

In the course of the last three years we have successfully strengthened our national defences and effectively frustrated the American imperialists in their plot to invade our country. After the outbreak of the Korean war, the Chinese people launched the great movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea. Tens of thousands of workers, peasants and intellectuals volunteered for service to aid Korea, and the people throughout the country played an enthusiastic part in the movement by stepping up production on the agricultural, industrial and other fronts. The people donated 3,700 aeroplanes for the volunteers. This upsurge of patriotism, which resulted from the movement, has become a dynamic factor in the cause of reform and construction now taking place in every aspect of national life.

Connected with all these movements was the ideological remoulding campaign among the intellectuals. The aim of this campaign was to eradicate landlord, bourgeois and imperialist influences in the ideology of the intellectuals and enable them consciously to accept the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint. Through this campaign, great numbers of intellectuals have come closer to the Communist Party, the better to serve our country and the people's cause.

Tremendous achievements have been recorded in bringing about the unity of the various nationalities within our country. China has about 60 national minorities with a total population of around 40 million. Autonomous regions of varying size that have been established for them already number 130, and more are to be established. More than 70,000 cadres of different nationalities have been trained in national minority colleges and training classes. Because of the variety of activities carried on among the national minorities, their economic and cultural life has risen to notable heights, so that an unprecedented national solidarity prevails in China today.

Organisation of the working people of China on a nation-wide scale has been further advanced. There are at present 7,300,000 trade union members; the New Democratic Youth League of China has a membership of 6,300,000; the All-China Students' Federation 2,170,000; participants in the activities of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation total 76,000,000; the marketing and supply co-operatives 106,000,000; the Sino-Soviet Friendship Asso-



Motors, like the 12 h.p. units shown above, are being produced in a steady stream to mechanise irrigation and mills in the countryside

ciation 26,500,000. These are exceedingly broad and strong social supports of the People's Government.

The heightened political consciousness of the Chinese people and their unity in thought and will express themselves tangibly in their enthusiastic participation in the world peace movement. Signatures endorsing a Five-Power Peace Pact and opposing the remilitarisation of Japan totalled in each case about 340,000,000.

* * *

Great victories have also been won on the economic front.

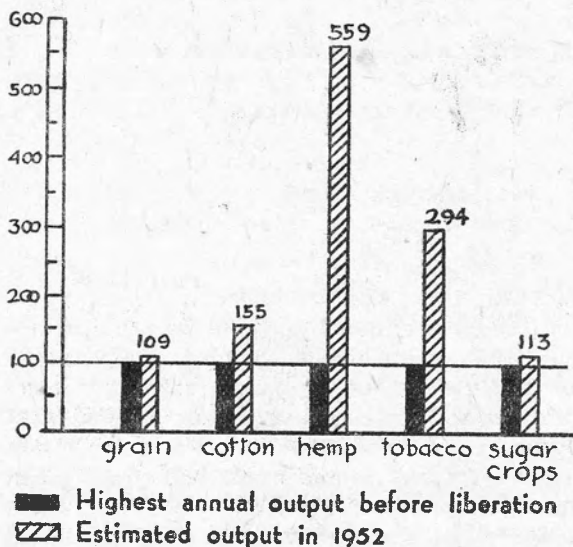
In 1949, when the Chinese People's War of Liberation was won throughout the country, we confronted a national economy in utter ruin—the result of the wreckage wrought by Japanese imperialism, of depredations by tyrannical rule under the Kuomintang, and of spoliation by American imperialism. The countryside was bankrupt; factories and mines had closed down one after another; speculators had their field day, while the market was in complete chaos.

The people were reduced to extreme privation in their daily life.

After the overthrow of America's jackals, the Kuomintang reactionaries, we had to make great efforts to overcome the difficulties arising from the situation in which our crippled economy found itself. By relying upon the working class and the broad masses of the people, we restored agricultural and industrial production step by step. From March, 1950 onwards, we approached a balance of the budget through a series of effective measures. We stopped inflation, and brought commodity prices under control. Within half a year, the market had taken a turn for the better, although its basis was still not firm and the change was not yet a fundamental one.

At the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held in June, 1950, Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out that it would take about three years to bring about a basic turn for the better in the financial and economic situation. Following Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive and through the efforts of people throughout the country, we have succeeded in bringing about such a basic turn for the better in less than three years. Both agricultural and industrial production have now been completely restored, most items even exceeding the highest pre-war levels. National revenue and expenditure are completely balanced, and commodity prices remain stable.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



The restoration and development of China's agricultural production may be indicated by the following figures. If the highest annual output of various agricultural products before liberation is taken as 100, then the output we are certain to attain in 1952 is: grain 109, cotton 155, hemp 559, tobacco 294, sugar crops 113.

On the basis of the agrarian reform, the Party and the People's Government have in the past three years led and aided the peasants in every way possible to develop production; the peasants have also been led into various mutual-aid organisations of labour on the principle of voluntariness. In 1952, peasants who had joined mutual-aid teams exceeded 40 per cent of the total peasantry in the whole country. In the old liberated areas such peasants amounted to 70-80 per cent of the total. Over 4,000 agricultural producers' co-operatives and over ten collective farms as pilot projects have been established which are of a type more advanced than the mutual-aid teams. The mutual-aid and co-operative movement is like a rising tide in agricultural production and is the main direction in which Chinese agricultural production is to develop.

These three years have also seen the construction of several colossal water conservancy projects. The earthwork alone done in these projects totals 1,700,000,000 cubic metres which is equal to the earthwork excavated for ten Panama Canals or 23 Suez Canals. In 1952, the investment of the People's Government in water conservancy projects is 52 times the highest sum spent by the Kuomintang regime in any year. Due to these improvements in water conservancy and to measures combatting other natural calamities, the area of land liable to be stricken by the fury of the elements has been greatly reduced. In 1949, the area affected by natural calamities was 8,000,000 hectares of land; in 1950, it was reduced to 4,600,000 hectares; in 1951, it became 1,400,000 hectares, and in 1952 land so affected will be even less.

Rapid rehabilitation of our agriculture—such is the result of the above-mentioned measures.

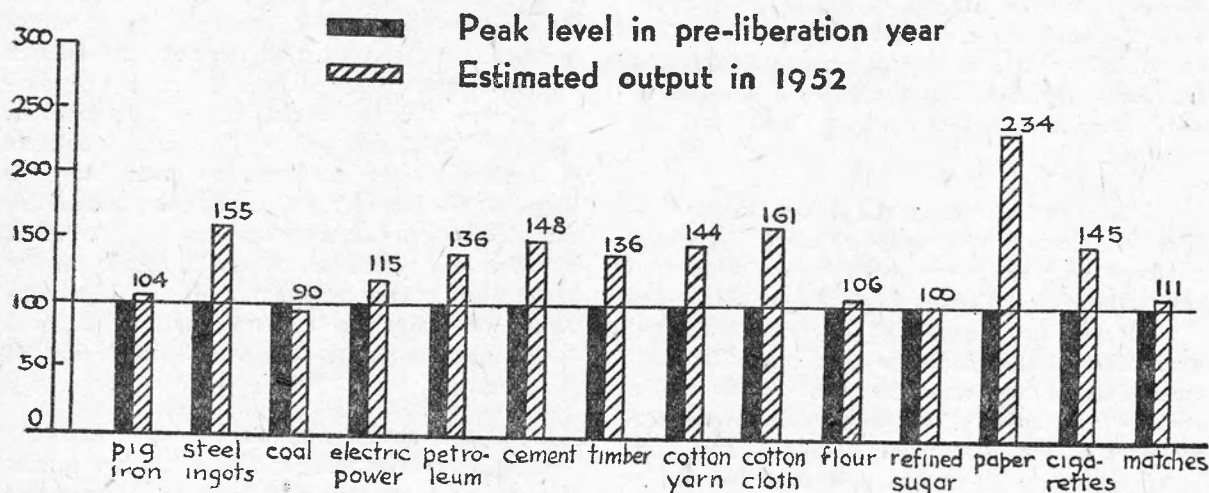
That China's industrial production has likewise been restored and developed in an accelerated tempo is illustrated by the follow-

ing figures. Taking the pre-liberation year in which peak levels were recorded in various categories of industrial and mineral products as 100, the scheduled percentages of output which are sure to be attained in 1952 are: pig iron, 104; steel ingots, 155; coal, 90; electric power, 115; petroleum, 136; cement, 148; and timber, 136. From this it can be seen that, with the exception of coal, output in a variety of basic industries has surpassed the highest

lished in state-owned enterprises.

On the basis of these democratic reforms, emulation drives, campaigns for rationalisation proposals, and the movement to increase production and practise economy have been conducted step by step among the broad masses of workers; a system of cost-accounting has also been introduced. There is a great upsurge in the study of advanced Soviet experience in our industrial enterprises.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



records ever achieved in the history of China. In addition, the scheduled output of many other industrial products, i.e., consumer goods and daily necessities, is expected to reach and exceed in 1952 the highest figures ever recorded in China's whole history. Calculating in the same way as we did above, the production percentage of cotton yarn stands at 144; cotton cloth at 161; flour, 106; refined sugar, 100; paper, 234; cigarettes, 145; matches, 111; etc.

In industrial development, the ratio in the output of capital goods and of consumer goods had undergone a change in these three years. In 1949, the output in capital goods constituted 32.5 per cent of the total value of industrial output, while that of consumer goods was 67.5 per cent. In 1952, however, the output in capital goods will increase to 43.8 per cent of the total, while the output in consumer goods will decrease to 56.2 per cent.

Thorough democratic reforms have been carried out in state-owned factories, mines and other enterprises, a new management system suited to Socialist production relations estab-

The figures for industrial output mentioned above also include the output of privately-owned enterprises. After liberation, relations between labour and capital in privately-owned enterprises have undergone a tremendous change; the system of management in these enterprises has been improved, and the workers are much better off than before.

In the present stage of China's development, privately-owned enterprises are still permitted to exist, but state-owned enterprises keep increasing in proportion. Of the 1949 output of industrial goods, those from privately-owned enterprises constituted 56.2 per cent, while those from state-owned enterprises were only 43.8 per cent. But in 1952, state-owned enterprises have constituted 67.3 per cent, and privately-owned enterprises only 32.7 per cent. This does not imply, however, that in absolute output figures there is no development in privately-owned enterprises. As modern industry occupies only a small proportion of the national economy of China, the development of private enterprises is necessary within certain

limits. State enterprises will, however, be expanded to a greater extent and in proportion they will grow continuously to firmly occupy the leading position.

We have also achieved remarkable results in the field of communications and transport. More than 10,000 kilometres of railways have been restored, and an additional length of 1,255 kilometres of new railways built during the past three years. At present, a total of 23,785 kilometres of highways were repaired and 11,000 kilometres of new routes added since 1949. The total length of highways now in service has reached 107,438 kilometres. The scheduled volume of railway transport in 1952 will be 161 per cent of the highest pre-liberation level; and that of highway transport, 112 per cent.

With regard to domestic trade, the stagnation of urban-rural interflow, created by long years of war and currency inflation under the reactionary Kuomintang regime, has altogether disappeared as a result of our efforts in the promotion of the exchange of commodities between the cities and the countryside on a nation-wide scale. The total volume of domestic trade in 1951 was 130 per cent that of 1950, while the 1952 figure is expected to be 170 per cent that of 1950. With the assistance of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, foreign trade had also increased from year to year.

As in industry, changes have also been registered in the ratio between state and private trade. State and co-operative trading greatly developed during these three years. As a result, the ratio between state and private trade has changed from 44.4 against 55.6 in 1950, to 62.9 against 37.1 in 1952.

In the field of finance, all local finances have been put under the unified control of the Central People's Government. This has greatly contributed to a radical improvement in the financial situation of the state, and enabled it to facilitate developments in the national economy.

The state budget has been increasing every year. Compared with the state's actual revenue and expenditure in 1951, the estimated income and expenditure for 1952 will increase 41.66 per cent and 55.52 per cent respectively. Within the total income of our state, the profits

from state-owned enterprises and returns from depreciation charges are increasing in proportion year by year. Owing to the development of industry and commerce, the proportion of revenue from agricultural sources has been relatively low. To facilitate the recovery of the countryside, to enhance the peasants' initiative for production and lighten their burden, we have from 1952 cut down the rate for agricultural taxes.

As stated before, state income and expenditure approached a balance in 1950. Later, owing to the frantic aggression by American imperialism, we have had to exert great efforts in reinforcing construction for national defence and in resisting American aggression and aiding Korea. Nevertheless, national finances in 1951 and 1952 not only maintained a balance of income and expenditure, but even scored a surplus. We were able thus not only to stabilise completely our currency and commodity prices but also to invest in necessary measures for the restoration of our economy. In 1952, expenditure on economic, cultural, and educational construction amounts to over 50 per cent of the total.

All this shows that our national economy is completely restored, and that we are taking big steps forward on the road to construction and prosperity.

* * *

Our material and cultural life, as well as public health work for the people of our nation all show conspicuous improvements. The achievements in our national economy are very well reflected in the improved living conditions of the people.

In 1952, average wage increases for workers and office employees in various areas of the country ranged from 60 to 120 per cent over 1949. The wage income of workers has, generally, reached or even exceeded the level prior to the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. Throughout the country, factories, mines and other enterprises each employing more than 100 workers and office employees have since 1951 all put into practice the Labour Insurance Regulations.

The people's purchasing power has risen greatly. In 1951 it was about 25 per cent above what it was in 1950.

Sales in the main categories of consumer goods have risen considerably. For example, sales in cotton yarn in 1951 were 32 per cent above 1950; estimated sales of 1952 are expected to have another increase of 30 per cent above 1951, or 59 per cent more than in the peak year under Kuomintang rule. The amount of coal sold in 1951 was 15 per cent above 1950; for 1952, sales are expected to be 22 per cent above the 1951 figure, or 41 per cent above sales in the peak year under Kuomintang rule.

The amount of grain put on the market in 1951 by the state was 70 per cent above the amount in 1950. In 1952 this amount is expected to be 59 per cent higher than that supplied in 1951. Total sales of other items on the market—like piece goods, meat, cigarettes and table salt—all exceed the peak year under Kuomintang rule by a wide margin.

Our educational work has undergone reforms, and developed. Living expenses are paid by the state for all students of institutes of higher learning, technical secondary schools, normal schools, and short-term secondary schools for workers and peasants. Greater numbers of secondary school students are now receiving allowances so that the children of workers and peasants also have the chance to receive higher or secondary education.

The number of students during 1952, compared with the highest figures under the Kuomintang (taking its peak year as 100) may be compared as follows: students in institutes of higher learning, 218,000 or 169.9 per cent; students in middle schools, 3,070,000 or 163.9 per cent; and primary school pupils 49,000,000 or 207 per cent.

In the fields of press and publication, in motion pictures, in broadcasting and other types of mass cultural activities we have also made great progress. A movement is now under way throughout the country to wipe out illiteracy.

Considerable development is shown in public health work, in the gradual extension of medical care and sanitation to industrial and mining areas, as well as the countryside. By the end of 1951, 91.2 per cent of the counties has set up health centres. A patriotic health and sanitation drive was launched during the

movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea by the people throughout the country to combat the bacteriological warfare waged by American imperialism. Within six months great piles of rubbish which had lain neglected for years had been cleared away; innumerable filthy ditches were cleaned up; and flies, mosquitoes and rats eradicated in many cities and villages, thus contributing to better health for the people.

Needless to say, with further development of our economy, the scope of cultural and educational work in our country will be enlarged.

* * *

Achievements on all fronts during the past three years show that the stage of national rehabilitation is over, and large-scale economic construction is soon to begin.

Planned economic construction will begin in 1953 while the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea will be continued and national defence further strengthened.

Our rapid and gigantic achievements in the work of rehabilitation on all fronts are inseparable from the selfless help of our great neighbour, the Soviet Union, and from the fraternal co-operation of the People's Democracies. Such help and co-operation will play an important part also in our future construction work.

For the Communist Party and our people as a whole, large-scale economic construction will be a new task. We realise that, in order to do things well, the most important thing is to learn, especially from the Soviet Union. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung points out in his famous work, *On People's Democratic Dictatorship*: "We must overcome all the difficulties and learn the things we do not understand. . . . The Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. is our very best teacher, and we must learn from it." This is what Chairman Mao Tse-tung taught us three years ago and it shall remain our guide. Generally speaking, we have not yet completely mastered construction techniques. But we firmly believe that if we advance according to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's directive, we shall certainly overcome all difficulties in economic construction, transform China into an industrialised country, collectivise our agriculture on a greatly developed industrial basis, and march steadily forward towards Socialism.

China's Foreign Trade

Chi Chao-ting

General Secretary of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade

China's foreign trade before the liberation was characterised chiefly by its domination by imperialism. This was one aspect of the semi-colonial status to which this great nation had been reduced under the reactionary regimes of the past.

Foreign trade was one of the chief means by which imperialism plundered the Chinese people. This can be clearly seen from the operations of the old Customs system based on unequal treaties. The administrative power of the Customs, including control of personnel and expenditure, was vested in the hands of the "Inspector-General" who, as an imperialist agent, acted according to the instructions of the "diplomatic corps" in total disregard of Chinese law and the interests of the Chinese nation. In his business dealings the "Inspector-General" would freely issue written instructions and circulars in English, thus giving an undue advantage to foreign firms and a very small minority of Chinese firms having close relations with foreign interests. The Customs would often go beyond its proper sphere and interfere with political affairs in favour of foreign interests in China. In a sense, the Customs became a state within the Chinese state. As a result of use of the Customs as an instrument of the imperialists and the imposition of the so-called "conventional tariffs," China lost its freedom in foreign trade.

Trade Before Liberation

Under these conditions it is not surprising that the terms of trade were consistently against China, and, for the past seventy-three years she had an adverse trade balance.

In its later years, the Kuomintang regime's extremely cheap exchange-rate policy pegged the exchange rate at 600 times above the pre-war price level while the actual rate was 3-4,000 times. This resulted in an influx of unessential foreign goods and luxuries. It strangled our export trade and virtually ruined many domestic industries.

In 1946 the unfavourable trade balance rose to a total of U.S.\$472 million. Even with-

out taking into account the huge amount of smuggled goods at that time and the so-called import of surplus goods in the form of UNRRA shipments, the excess of imports over exports was 4 to 1.

The signing of the traitorous Sino-American Bilateral Trade Pact by the Kuomintang reactionary regime in November, 1946 and the participation of the Kuomintang government in the so-called "General Tariff Agreement" of December, 1948 fastened the colonial yoke of the U.S. imperialists still more firmly onto old China, which was forced to yield still more of its sovereign rights over control of its external economic relations.

Even a casual review of the goods that entered into old China's foreign trade reveals its semi-colonial character. Exports, for example, consisted mainly of agricultural products and industrial raw materials whereas its imports conspicuously included many items such as luxuries and certain kinds of consumer goods sold to China not because China needed them, but because the imperialist sellers wanted to get rid of them and reap excess profits. Besides luxuries and other non-essentials, a large proportion of old China's imports consisted of foodstuffs, tobacco and cotton which China, a vast and rich agricultural country, could have produced in abundance but for the state of degradation to which its agriculture had been reduced by the old regime, with its preservation of the feudal land system and its subjection to imperialist exploitation. As a result, machinery needed for industrial use constituted less than 10 per cent of old China's total annual imports. There could be no more eloquent description of the semi-colonial character of old China's foreign trade relations than this bare fact.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people have driven out the imperialists, abrogated all former special privileges enjoyed by them and established real independence in our Customs administration and in the conduct of our foreign trade.

In reference to this historic change in the status of our country which is essential for the realisation of our new foreign trade policy, Vice-Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the Central People's Government once said in an address on May Day, 1950:

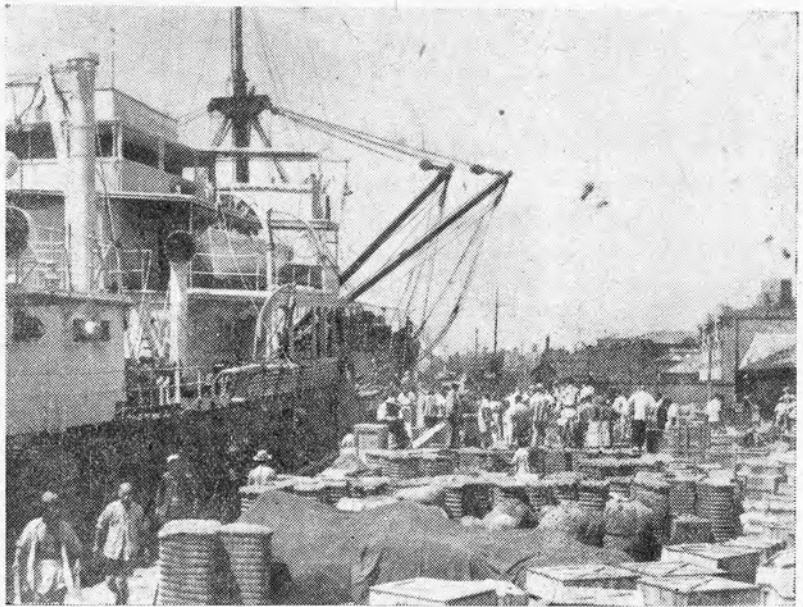
Imperialism has been driven from China and the many prerogatives of the imperialists in China have been abolished. The Customs and foreign trade policy of New China have become an important means of safeguarding the development of the country's industry. That is to say, the key to China's front door is in our own pockets instead of in the pockets of the imperialists and their running dogs, as was formerly the case. China's industry from now on will not suffer from the competition of the cheap commodities of the imperialists. China's raw materials will first of all supply the needs of her own industry. This clears away one of the biggest obstacles that has hindered the development of China's industry for the past hundred years.

Independence in Foreign Trade

We have resumed complete control of our Customs Administration and have abolished all the measures which were intended to give foreign businesses an undue advantage over Chinese businesses in the Chinese market. In accordance with the requirements of our national economy, the new Customs Administration now regulates the tariff rates, controls the import of non-essentials and encourages the import of essentials. Thus regulated, our foreign trade has become an effective instrument for protecting our industries and accelerating the restoration and development of our national economy.

This revolution in our Customs institutions and trade policy drastically altered the old conditions of trading which generally benefited foreign interests at the expense of our national economy. China is now able to trade as a really independent nation and pursue a policy of trading with foreign countries under conditions of equality and for mutual benefit.

As a result of the successful carrying out of the above-mentioned changes, China's foreign



Bales of silk and satin ready for shipment to Europe

trade since 1950 has taken a historic turn. The volume of trade in 1951 has reached the highest level of any year before the liberation. Since the American government imposed the embargo against us, the absolute figure of our volume of trade, far from declining, has recorded even greater gains than before. The total volume of trade in 1951 amounted to twice that of 1950. The century-old phenomenon of an import excess has been reversed and, instead, we have witnessed an export surplus since 1950.

As to the nature of commodities traded in, the import of non-essentials, and especially luxuries, practically ceased. Before the liberation, China was dependent on imports of large quantities of rice, tobacco, hemp and gunny bags. Since the liberation and the successful carrying out of the land reform, our agricultural production has increased to such an extent that we are not only self-sufficient in all these commodities but are in a position to export some of them. In 1951 we supplied India with over 66,000 tons of rice and 450,000 tons of *kaoliang* (Chinese sorghum). The most important commodity in terms of value imported by old China was raw cotton. Now, our cotton production has more than doubled the pre-liberation figure and we have already attained self-sufficiency in this important commodity. On the other hand, standing highest in the list of imports today are essential raw materials, in-

(Continued on Page 33)

The National Day Celebrations in Peking

Professor George Thomson

This is the third anniversary of the liberation of the Chinese people. For thousands of years they have suffered all kinds of oppression. And today they are celebrating their liberation in the presence of their leader, the greatest figure in the whole of their long history, Mao Tse-tung.

We are standing in front of Tien An Men, the Gate of Heavenly Peace. The sun is shining in a cloudless sky and a cool breeze is blowing which makes the thousands of red silk flags ripple like flowing water.

For us, the party from Britain, this is the climax of a long and memorable visit. We have travelled four thousand miles on the reconstructed railways of the new China, and have seen Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Canton, and Hankow as well as Peking. We have visited workers in their factories, peasants in their villages, students and teachers in their universities and schools, alley leaders in their streets, Young Pioneers in their palaces. Through all this we have learnt something of the spirit of the new China, which stirs the hearts of this great people. And it is this spirit which unfolds before us now in this majestic and dignified procession.

Sharp on ten o'clock Chairman Mao and other members of the Central People's Government walk out and take their places on the marble balcony above the Gate. In front of us, across the square, the band strikes up the national anthem. Behind the drums and trumpets we can see, as they stand in massed formation beneath their fluttering banners, rank upon rank of Young Pioneers: on either side of them there are lines of troops which are now reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, General Chu Teh, who then takes his place beside the other leaders and speaks to the assembled people. He recounts the victories and successes of the past year, and reminds the people that American aggression has suffered heavy blows but the United States is still carrying on aggression and planning to extend the war. By hard work, study, and construction, the People's Liberation Army can and will defend world peace.

The military march-past begins: battalions of infantry, cavalry, militia, squadrons from the Navy and

Air Force, flights of bombers, fighters, and jet-propelled fighters, tanks, guns, and motorised infantry.

Now comes the people's procession, a mass of red flags in its van. There follow girl students carrying peace banners—showing a white dove on a green background. Then a contingent of Young Pioneers release in front of the Gate a great flight of doves which fly out over the heads of all of us who are watching. The Pioneers are shouting: "Long Live Chairman Mao!" Two of them, a boy and a girl, make their way up to the balcony where they present their flowers to him.

And now come the industrial workers. Thousands and thousands, seventy abreast. Their slogans include "Long Live the Unity of All Peoples of the World!" More doves are released. Among the building workers our party recognises those who gave us such an overwhelming welcome when we visited the Tsinghua University a few weeks ago.

After the workers, the peasants. Then students from the schools and universities, a delegation of Moslems, Buddhist monks carrying peace doves, shop assistants, sanitation workers, who, as we have seen, have made Peking the cleanest city in the world, and with them there are housewives, government officials, and many others whom we cannot identify.

The whole half mile in sight is now a wide river of humanity that moves beneath a seemingly endless canopy of coloured banners. There is cheering all the time. And countless bunches of flowers are waved by countless arms. Many contingents have their own floats bearing emblems of their work or their achievements, while many others carry portraits of the working-class leaders of all nations.

The masses have now passed, in all about half a million of them. The procession ends with athletes marching in formation, boys and girls dressed in red, blue and yellow and carrying flags of red, blue, green, and pink. Their slogan is: "Develop Sport and Athletics for the People's Health!" They are accompanied by artists, students of dramatic and film schools, operatic singers, ballet dancers, dramatic groups from all parts of the country whose slogan is: "Let Flowers of All Seasons Bloom Together! Improve the Old and Create the New!"

Prof. George Thomson, professor of classics at Birmingham University, came to China on September 4 with a 31-member delegation from Britain.

On the Tien An Men rostrum: (left to right) Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Y. Tsendenbal, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Vice-Chairmen Chu Teh, Soong Ching Ling and Li Chi-shen



National Day in Peking

Units of the People's Liberation Army led a parade of more than 500,000 people through Tien An Men Square on October 1 in celebration of the third anniversary of the People's Republic of China.



Tanks and planes of the P.L.A.

Paraders carry the white dove of peace and banners calling for the preservation of peace

Happy children of New China release thousands of doves in Tien An Men Square



Paraders carry portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Sun Yat-sen, and of the close comrades-in-arms of Chairman Mao—Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai and Chu Teh



Students carry a portrait of Generalissimo Stalin, great teacher of the working people, and a giant model of Mao Tse-tung's Selected Works

The traditional parade in the nation's capital shows these people's love of peace and their achievements in construction. Banners were carried saluting the people's threat of war and defending peace and democracy. Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. Live the Great Unity of the Peoples of the World! Live the Great Unity of the Peoples in Asia and the Pacific again and again.

Workers paraded with models of their factories and symbols of their progress in peaceful construction. They showed their record-breaking harvests which have brought prosperity to the countryside. Housewives and students showed how their lives had improved under the leadership of Chairman Mao of the Communist Party of China. The four-hour procession in other major cities on October 1, was a great demonstration of the growing strength and wealth of New China—the greatest in Asia and the Pacific.

Women athletes





Chairman Mao Tse-tung with the Young Pioneers who presented him with bouquets

pressed the Chin- in national cons- s opposed to the and hailing the Cries of "Long and "Long Live fic!" were heard

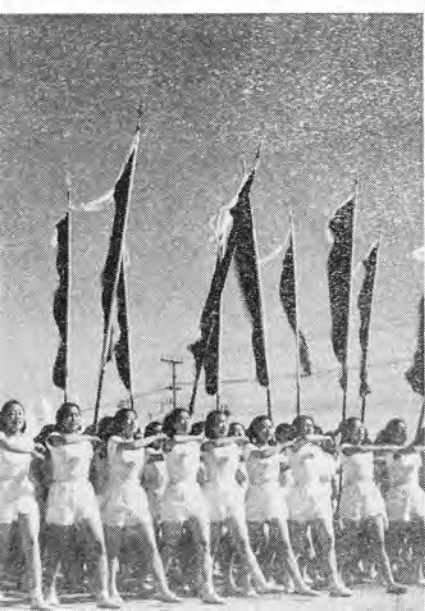
and enterprises, Peasants told of a new prosperity d how their lives o and the Com- in Peking, as in onstration of the ulwark of peace

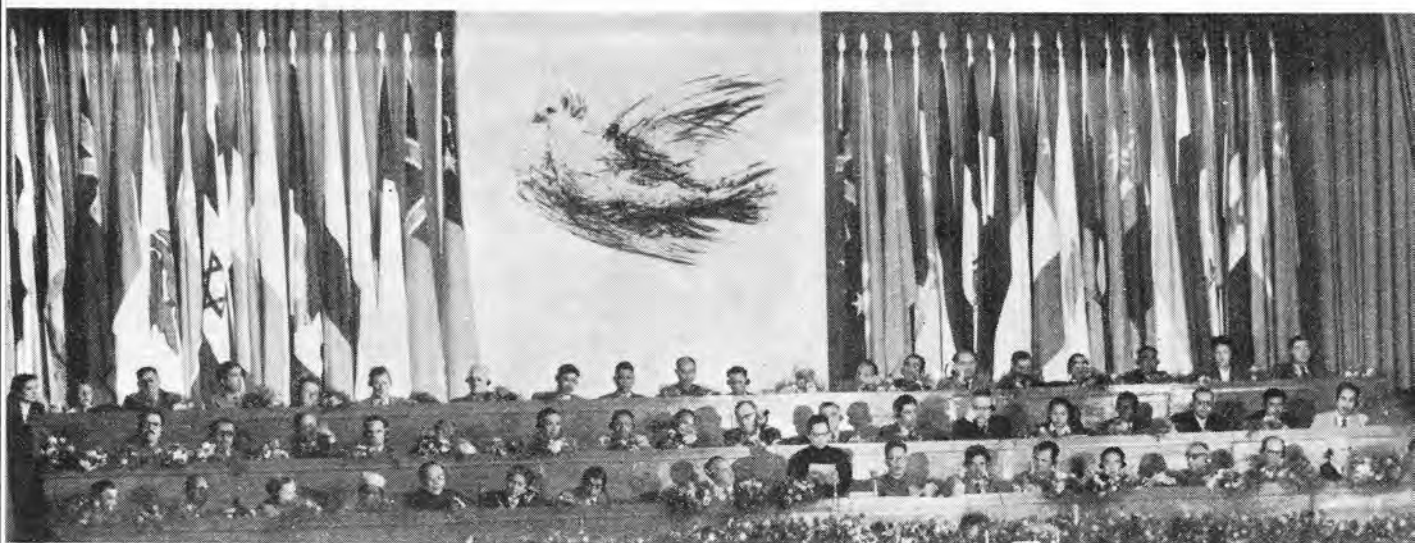


Delegates to the Asian-Pacific Peace Conference were among the guests watching the parade

f liberated China

Workers with posters announcing to Chairman Mao their victories in production





The Presidium of the Conference on the opening day

The Peace Conference of the Asian And Pacific Regions

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions opened in Peking on October 2. Present on the opening day were 378 delegates and observers from 37 countries —Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Korea, Pathet Lao, Lebanon, Malaya, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and Viet-Nam.

The Conference in session



As the last of the procession has moved away, the Young Pioneers massed on the other side of the square break ranks and flood across the wide space towards the Gate, shouting "Long Live Chairman Mao!"

How can we convey to you what all this means? The Chinese people, five hundred million strong, are free. This morning's demonstration of pride and joy is crowning proof of this. They have achieved what the peoples of all countries throughout history have struggled and died to achieve. Perhaps the mood of the day can best be conveyed to English people by

recalling Shelley when he asked what freedom was, and identified it with truth, justice, peace, and said:

*Science, poetry and thought
Are thy lamps—They make the lot
Of the dwellers in a cot
So serene, they curse it not.
Spirit, patience, gentleness,
All that can adorn and bless
Art thou—let deeds not words express
Thine exceeding loveliness.*

Progress in Work Among the Nationalities

Liu Ke-ping

Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Nationalities Affairs

Outstanding results have been attained in the implementation of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's policy towards nationalities. The patriotism of the people of all nationalities has been heightened, and fraternal relations of equality, unity, friendship and co-operation among them further consolidated. For them, now united in the big family of the great Motherland, there have been unprecedentedly outstanding developments in the fields of politics, economy and culture. With each passing day their livelihood has steadily improved.

Autonomous Governments

Equal rights for all nationalities have been established, and the policy of national regional autonomy carried out. On August 9, this year, the Central People's Government promulgated the General Programme for the Implementation of National Regional Autonomy. This law in fact summarises the experiences gained in carrying out this policy during the last three years. Up to the end of June, 1952, 130 such autonomous regions had been established. Some are of a region or county, and others of a district or *hsiang*, level. Even in areas where some rather small national minorities are concentrated, as the Olunchuns in Inner Mongolia and the Paoans in the Northwest, regional autonomy has also been introduced. The policy of regional autonomy has served to

strengthen unity among all nationalities, aroused their patriotic initiative and advanced the work in their respective areas, thus bringing about rapid changes in every aspect of their social life.

In order to protect the right to equality of the minorities in areas where different nationalities live together ("mixed areas"), the Government Administration Council has promulgated the Decision Concerning the Measures for the Establishment of Local National Democratic Coalition Governments. Up to the end of June, 1952, more than 200 of such governments had been established. Under this system all nationalities in mixed areas participate in the exercise of local political power through their own representatives. These measures have satisfied their demand for a share in state power and have further strengthened the unity of nationalities.

There are some national minority people who live dispersed among the Hans (Chinese) or other nationalities. The Decision for Protecting the Right to Equality of All Dispersed National Minority People fully guarantees them enjoyment of all rights of freedom with the Hans or the people of any other nationality who should constitute the majority of the local population. The decision forbids all acts of insult and discrimination against them.

The Central People's Government has so effectively protected the right to political equality for all nationalities that it has enabled the minorities in the country to be intimately united in the big family of the People's Republic of China. It is no wonder then that the minorities have expressed such high enthusiasm and immense strength they have never before displayed in defending and building the Motherland, and in creating a prosperous and happy life.

National Minority Cadres

Cadres of national minority origin from all over the country have been trained in large numbers. As progress is made in nationality work and construction projects among the national minorities develop, the need for cadres of national minority origin becomes increasingly more pressing. To meet this contingency, the Government Administration Council as early as in November, 1950, passed the Tentative Programme for the Training of Cadres of National Minority Origin, and the Tentative Programme for the Establishment of a Central Institute of Nationalities for training these cadres in large numbers. Apart from freely making use of the services of and boldly promoting such cadres, local governments have also generally established various training classes and schools for them. The Central Institute of Nationalities was established in Peking with eight branches in Northwest, Southwest and Central-South China. The students come from all nationalities. More than 60 nationalities are represented among the graduates from the Central Institute and its branches.

National minority students are also given priority of admission into higher educational institutions and middle schools, in which quite a number of them have enrolled during the last three years. In this way, they are encouraged to obtain general education.

While training cadres of national minority origin, the people's governments of all levels also send such cadres of Han nationality as are necessary to work in the national minority regions. On the whole, these cadres have been able to establish relations of close co-operation with the local cadres of national minority origin and the masses, enthusiastically serve the peo-

ple, and contribute greatly to the development of all tasks in those regions.

Development of Trade

Trade has been developed and agricultural production and animal husbandry revived and expanded. The People's Government has established state trading organs and, depending on the conditions, commercial agencies such as retail departments of state trading companies, purchasing stations and agencies to sell the goods produced by the minorities on their behalf. In addition, a large number of mobile trading groups have been organised. These agencies purchase local products in large quantities and supply daily necessities at reasonable prices and sometimes even buy at specially enhanced prices. As a result, the exchange ratios between local products and industrial goods have been drastically changed. For example, in the Miao Autonomous Region in western Hunan, every hundred catties* of gall-nuts only exchanged for 22.8 catties of table-salt before the liberation. Now the same quantity of gall-nuts exchange for 76.8 catties of salt. Take Sinkiang for another example. Before the liberation, 1,794 catties of wheat or 119 catties of wool exchanged for one bolt of Yenta-brand cotton cloth, whereas in the first half of this year, only 237 catties of wheat or 32 catties of wool were required.

The volume of business of the state trading organs in the national minority regions is also daily expanding. According to preliminary statistics compiled by the Northwest Regional Office of the National Animal Products Corporation of China, these trading organs purchased in the four provinces of Chinghai, Ningsia, Kansu and Shensi alone more than 4,860,000 catties of wool during the first half of this year, an increase of 60.37 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. In the process of expanding their operations, the state trading companies also conducted organisational work and provided leadership for the production of local and special products of the regions. They help the people to improve the quality and to adopt common standards for their products, thus enabling local and special products to develop and to gain wider markets. For example, only 75-85 per cent of the processed wool exported from Sinkiang last year was up to international specifications, whereas this year the first shipment of processed wool

* Two catties = one kilogramme

from Mongolia and Kuche more than fulfilled international specifications. Formerly, only 23 kinds of local and special products in Southwest China were exported; the number has now increased to over 150.

In order to meet the demand for trade in the national minority areas, the government organs of trade administration and state trading enterprises in various parts of the country have provided leadership to private merchants and encouraged them to trade with these areas. The minority peoples are also assisted by the holding of regular fairs and the revival of fairs that had been neglected.

Under the leadership and assistance of the state-owned economy, co-operative societies have also been greatly developed in the Inner Mongolian Region.

There is now a voluminous flow of goods between the national minority areas and other parts of the country. From Lhasa in Tibet merchants bring fritillaries, musk and other local products to Likiang in northwest Yunnan and Hsiaho (Labrang) in Kansu. Today aluminium pots and pans from Shanghai, porcelain ware from Kiangsi and ivory carvings from Canton are obtainable in Labrang, while the dried Hami melons and raisins of Sinkiang are on sale in Shanghai and Canton.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

To revive and develop agricultural production, the People's Government assists in the reclamation of wasteland and in the construction and repair of water conservancy works so as to prevent floods and drought and improve the quality of the soil. Intensive and careful cultivation of land is promoted and technical guidance provided to raise the yield per hectare. Loans have been made to help the people in time of natural disasters and to relieve the shortage of capital in production. As a result, great progress has been made. The yield per unit-area has generally been raised by 10 to 100 per cent and in some localities even



The Uighurs in Sinkiang are encouraged to read and write in their own language. Institutions of higher learning have been set up in the province for the first time

as much as three or four times. In some areas, the People's Government has set up state farms which with their advanced farming methods will provide guidance for peasants. The people of the Tibetan Autonomous Region in Sikang have, under the guidance of state farms, planned to increase the output of grain by 2,000 tons this year.

Neither is animal husbandry neglected. The People's Government has sought to ensure rational utilisation of pastures among different nationalities and clans, and provided herdsmen with loans to store up fodder for the winter season. It has mobilised the herdsmen for the repair and building of stables and cattle pens, for the improvement of feeding methods and for the prevention and cure of animal diseases. In the localities short of water and grass, the herdsmen are mobilised to improve grazing grounds and sink wells. Artificial insemination has been introduced, and steps taken to improve stock in some of the key districts. In Northwest China and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, where animal husbandry holds an important place in the economy, cattle herds have been greatly increased. In the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, for example, the number of cattle is almost double that of 1945, the year of liberation.

Handicrafts, afforestation, and subsidiary occupations have also expanded. In some areas, like the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

and Sinkiang, construction of modern industries has begun.

In introducing social reforms, the People's Government has combined a policy of cautious discretion with steady advance. Reforms are made in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people and their leaders who have close connections with the masses, and are carried out mainly by the minority peoples themselves. In accordance with this policy, rent reduction and refund of deposits were carried out in many agricultural areas. In some localities, even land reform has been introduced. In pastoral areas, on account of the capitalistic nature of the enterprises, a policy of benefiting both owners and their hired hands has been adopted. At the same time, steps are being taken to abolish the feudal privileges of the proprietors, and to enhance their production enthusiasm in order to develop animal husbandry.

Public Health

During the last few decades, the population of many national minorities declined rapidly, owing to the very high death rate, chiefly due to disease. Therefore, the prevention and cure of disease was an extremely urgent matter requiring attention.

The Central People's Government, in meeting this pressing need, has actively pushed on with health work in the minority territories. Appropriations made at various times for this purpose amount to more than 109,200 million yuan. As at the beginning of 1952, there were 187 county health centres and clinics, including those put back into service. In addition, many health centres and clinics were also established in the mixed areas.

To strengthen the work of local medical personnel, the Ministry of Health and provincial and other offices of public health have altogether sent out over 50 teams to Northwest, Southwest, and Central-South China, and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, to give free medical treatment to the sick in the minority areas. The medical staff of the People's Liberation Army have also enthusiastically given help. After the peaceful liberation of Tibet, the Ministry of Health immediately despatched a medical unit to the region and appropriated several milliard yuan in anticipation of the work to be done. Mobile health teams and medical units of this kind

overcome all sorts of difficulties, penetrate deep into the grasslands, reach the remotest frontiers, help the sick and save the dying and meet with the enthusiastic welcome of the peoples of those areas. Besides treating diseases, the teams also conduct propaganda for health and sanitation and energetically promote maternity and child-care work.

The People's Government has paid attention to the elimination of contagious diseases in the national minority regions, and has laid special emphasis on the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases. In the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, institutions for the prevention and treatment of plague were extensively established. V. D. prevention and treatment centres were established in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and the Sikang Tibetan National Autonomous Region. The provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow established malaria prevention and treatment stations. The method of prevention and treatment at key points has achieved very great results. For instance, in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, plague which was prevalent in the past has now been virtually wiped out; roughly over 70 per cent of the syphillis cases treated have been cured. According to a survey made in the Chenpaerhu Banner* for the period January-May, 1951, the birth rate of that Banner went up 79 per cent as compared with the corresponding period in 1950.

Culture and Education

Education is already fairly widespread in certain regions. For instance, in the North-east today, 92 per cent of the children of the Korean minority of school age are now in school. The number of schools in some regions has increased rapidly. For instance, the number of primary schools in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region is more than three times the peak figure during the Japanese occupation. Some nationalities such as the Olunchuns which had no schools at all in the past now have their own schools. Some regions, such as Sinkiang and the Yenpien Korean National Autonomous Region, possess not only primary and middle schools, but also institutions of higher education. Some regions, such as the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and Sinkiang, have also introduced the popular winter school movement.

* An administrative unit equivalent to a county.

Great importance is attached to the development of the languages of the national minorities, and for this purpose the Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs has set up the Committee for Research in the Spoken and Written Languages of the National Minorities, responsible for the guidance and organisation of research in that field. The Committee will help to create a written language for those which do not have one, and perfect the languages of those whose languages are still imperfect. The creation of a new written language for the Yi people in Sikang province marks the beginning of work in this field. Further, the People's Government is taking full advantage of the existing favourable conditions to develop energetically publication in the languages of the national minorities.

The Commission of Nationalities Affairs has published over 700,000 volumes of books and magazines in Mongolian, Tibetan and Uighur. Local press and publication work in the minority languages have also shown definite progress. Broad sections of the Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Kazakh and Korean peoples are now reading in their own languages works on Marxism-Leninism and the Thought of Mao Tse-tung, documents of the Central People's Government, materials on science and technology, and literature. In Sinkiang, Uighur and Kazakh translations of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* have appeared.

Broadcasting and cinematography in the languages of the nationalities are being developed. The national minorities are well known for their music and dances. Under the guidance of the principles enunciated by Chairman Mao on literature and art, many artists and writers are now engaged in research, compilation and editing of the best traditions of these arts.

The customs and religious beliefs of the national minorities are fully respected. The Preparatory Conference of the Chinese Islamic Association held in Peking in July this year by Moslems of ten nationalities is a convincing proof of the full freedom of religion enjoyed by the national minorities.

Exchange of Visits

Missions have been sent by the Central People's Government to the national minorities and their representatives have visited Peking and other places.

In order to understand their living conditions, and to strengthen the ties with them, the Central People's Government sent four missions to the national minorities in the Southeast, the Northwest, the Central-South, the Northeast, and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Regional people's governments have paid visits for a similar purpose to the national minorities in areas under their jurisdiction. At the same time, the minorities have organised missions to Peking to pay their respects to Chairman Mao and the Central People's Government and to see for themselves the gigantic works of construction of their Motherland in Peking and elsewhere. This exchange of visits is of great significance for the strengthening of unity among the nationalities and for raising the patriotic consciousness of the minority peoples.

This is a brief outline of the work in the field of national affairs during the past three years.

In Defence of Peace

The national minorities are, like the Han people with whom they are now placed on an equal footing and enjoy similar rights, participating with unprecedented enthusiasm in the different fields of construction. Mention should be made here that in the great movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea, many enthusiastically joined the Chinese people's volunteers and all threw themselves into the work of the patriotic campaign for increased production and donations. Minority peoples have signed the Stockholm Appeal and the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact; they voted against the U.S. rearmament of Japan and protested against the bacteriological warfare waged by the U.S. invaders. In all the campaigns in defence of peace they have demonstrated with great energy and warmth. They have a deep hatred for the aggressive forces headed by American imperialism and cherish a deep friendship for all peace-loving people of the world. All these achievements give unmistakable testimony to the fact that, under the correct leadership of Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government, the patriotic enthusiasm and the political consciousness of the different minorities in China have been greatly raised. Thanks to the solidarity of all nationalities, our country has become strong as it never was before.

The I.S.C.'s Exposure of U.S. Germ Warfare

Wilfred Burchett

Correspondent of "Ce Soir" in Korea

The Report of the International Commission of Scientists investigating American germ warfare in Korea and Northeast China, is in many respects a terrifying document. For those of us who have been in Korea during the past nine months on the receiving end of American germ warfare, there has been no doubt that it was being waged—and on a large scale. But within the 600-odd pages of this Report, lavishly illustrated with more than 100 pages of photographs and photostats of important documents, there are stated the deadly, damning facts of germ warfare in cold scientific language. There is no answer to this document but to admit that the charges are proven. The facts are there. They are presented for laymen and scientists of the whole world to examine. They are irrefutable.

Despite the horrors of what one has seen on the spot of germ warfare, the facts detailed in the Commission's Report and the implications which must be drawn are still more terrifying. One has a picture of western science marching backwards, back to beyond the nineteenth century when the last great cholera outbreaks occurred in Europe, back beyond the fourteenth century when the Black Death—as bubonic plague was then known—took a toll of between one-third and one-half of the population of England alone in two years. Western science is marching backward to recreate these epidemics which scientists for centuries have fought to control and eliminate. Countless numbers of them sacrificed their lives in the fight. But today, as the Commission's Report shows, scientists in the United States are putting forth every effort to drag humanity back to the Dark Ages. They pore over their microscopes and test-tubes to develop new and more virulent types of disease. They try to produce bacteria which will flourish in areas where climatic conditions have hitherto made

epidemics impossible. With acclimatisation and cross-breeding, they make of harmless insects deadly disease-carriers and breed known disease-carriers to withstand climates previously barred to them. Under laboratory conditions, as the Report clearly states, the harmless midge can become a carrier of typhus, the innocuous spring-tail a bearer of typhus.

The appalling degradation of American scientists, described to the Commission by the young American aviator Lt. Floyd O'Neal, himself a scientist, evidence confirmed by other documents cited in the Annex to the Report chills the blood of a person with normal sensibilities. Can one imagine those learned savants returning home to their evening Martini cocktail after a day spent in the laboratories at Aberdeen, Maryland, working on producing a deadlier form of cholera bacillus or a more subtle way of distributing it to the Korean and Chinese peasants, if the television screen suddenly brought them a picture of a Korean child dying in a welter of bloody vomit and the agonies of cholera as the result of their day's work!

The Report repays days and weeks of study. Through it and the photostat documents in the Annex, one can trace a great deal of the development of American germ warfare. Its origins seem to go back to a sinister night conference of sixty Japanese germ warfare experts in October 1936, when the decision was taken to go ahead with large-scale preparations for germ warfare. And the details of this conference quoted in the Annex do not come from some Japanese prisoner of war. The illustrations of Japanese-made porcelain germ bombs—the "Ishii" bombs—are not from the fanciful pen of a Korean or Chinese illustrator. The information and illustrations come from a highly "respectable" Japanese newspaper

Mainichi. Not some secret memorandum published during the war years but brazenly published in the Sunday magazine issue of *Mainichi* on January 27 of this year, 1952. The author not a sensational, imaginative journalist but Sakaki Ryohei who describes himself as ex-commandant of the Prevention Epidemic Corps of Japan's elite Kwantung Army stationed at the period of which the author writes on the borders of Manchuria and the Soviet Union. (The Khabarovsk trial proved that this was the cover-name of the Japanese Bacteriological Warfare Branch and Ryohei confirms this.)

At the "night conference" it was decided as Ryohei describes, that "for a country like Japan, extremely poor in raw materials, germ warfare is the most appropriate arm. With a few square metres of laboratory and some test-tubes, one can easily produce a weapon capable of decimating tens of thousands of people."

Japanese Experiments

It was early decided that bubonic plague was the most effective type of weapon and it was found that by passing the plague through animals first, the virulence of the bacilli could be increased by 30 per cent. According to Ryohei, a commander, Shitanaka, was responsible for the development of plague cultures, and an entomologist, Hatano, was in charge of breeding fleas. Rats were also bred on a large scale and various forms of bombs and other containers were developed to drop bacteria, plague-infected fleas and flea-bearing rats. Some of the containers described by Ryohei and reproduced as illustrations for the article are almost exactly similar to those employed by the Americans—and today reposing in exhibitions in Pyongyang and Peking. (A photostat of the original article with illustrations is included in the Annex to the Report.)

This article was published a few weeks after germ warfare was started in Korea. Western journalists stationed in Japan, deliberately co-operated in the general conspiracy of silence on American waging of germ warfare, by suppressing the news of its publication. It cannot be considered likely that an article of this importance could have been overlooked at a time when the attention of the whole world was focussed on germ warfare. This is in keeping with the conspiracy of silence of the Western press to follow up remarkable clues,

complete with names and addresses of those Americans conducting germ warfare, the locations of the bases from which it was being waged, given by American aviators.

For the next link in the chain of development, the scene is shifted to Chungking in 1941. The Japanese preparations of 1936 had come to fruition and the first tests of dropping plague-ridden fleas from the air was made in Central-South China. The Kuomintang Surgeon-General's Department circulated a report giving details of Japanese germ warfare methods to ten foreign Embassies in Chungking in 1941—including the American Embassy. The Scientific Commission noted that it is not without interest that according to the Merck report on germ warfare—published in the United States in 1946 and later withdrawn—American research into bacteriological warfare started in 1941. Was that the first link between Japanese and American collaboration in germ warfare? These who study the Report can judge for themselves.

One member of the Commission—Dr. Joseph Needham, F.R.S.—in his capacity as Science Attaché at the British Embassy in Chungking at the time, drew up a report for the British government on Japanese employment of germ warfare. I myself attended a press conference in Chungking at which Dr. Tsiang Ting-fu reported to journalists on the use by the Japanese of containers of fleas dropped from airplanes to spread bubonic plague. (Tsiang Ting-fu is now the Kuomintang representative at Lake Success where he made use of his position to block discussion within the Disarmament Commission of evidence of American germ warfare in Korea and Northeast China.) The Annex carries a report from the Chinese scientists deputed by the KMT to investigate Japanese germ warfare.

The next link is the aftermath of the Khabarovsk trial of Japanese germ warfare criminals. (The Soviet representative on the Commission Dr. Zhukov-Verezhnikov was chief expert medical witness at that trial.) The leading Japanese war criminal, the architect and chief of the Bacteriological Warfare Division, General Shiro Ishii, was not at the war crimes trial. He was safe at home in Japan, under the protection of General Douglas MacArthur. When the Soviet government demanded his extradition, General MacArthur not only refused the request but he launched into a defence of Ishii and on behalf of his Japan-

ese military colleagues (by this time) and denied that the Japanese had ever planned or waged germ warfare. The next time Shiro Ishii's name reached the world press was in reports from Tokyo that he had visited South Korea twice late in 1951—just before the Americans launched germ warfare—and again in March 1952.

Numerous other links in the historical chain are provided by literature published in the United States testifying to American researches into germ warfare, statements by American generals as to the cheapness and efficacy of germ warfare with its admirable traits of killing humans but leaving the economy intact—and the Report is liberally sprinkled with appropriate quotes from these documents and statements.

U.S. Pilots Taught Germ War

Eighteen months after MacArthur refused to hand over arch war criminal Shiro Ishii, pilots at Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama were given a lecture on how to wage germ warfare. "Then" as Lieutenant Paul Kniss, one of the pilots who attended, testifies to the Commission, "it was under a different disguise. It wasn't American bacteriological warfare. It was labelled as the bacteriological warfare that other nations were planning." Kniss and the others were given an "informatory" lecture only so they would know what the subject was if it were brought up again. From June 1951, it was a short step to January 1952 when bacterial bombs began to rain down on Korea and to August 1952 when the International Scientific Commission, on Korean soil, examined the autopsy results of victims of American germ warfare, inspected the multifarious containers used to deliver deadly bacterial and disease-infected insects and animals to the innocent citizens of Korea, talked with secret agents sent in by the Americans to evaluate the results of their devilish handiwork and finally talked with a group of American airmen who, freely and in the greatest detail, outlined the methods employed by the American armed forces in waging germ warfare in Korea and Northeast China.

The above is a brief historical sketch of some of the major steps along the road to the American crime of germ warfare from the "night conference" of October 1936 described by Ryohei till the investigation by the International Scientific Commission. This, it must

be emphasised, is a historical survey only and is one provided by the Americans themselves—and the Japanese. Apart from the testimony of the four American airmen—which is reproduced verbatim in the Annex—the facts mentioned in this historical survey are available to anyone who has access to a good library. The Report and Annex fills in the scientific details of this skeleton outline with a wealth of evidence and detail the technicalities of which at times perhaps bewilders the layman but which is convincing to the most sceptical scientist.

It is not surprising that the Commission members mostly approached their task with considerable scepticism—a precious scientific attribute. Dr. Joseph Needham, F.R.S., as famous in England as a Chinese scholar as he is throughout the world as a biochemist, brought with him to China scores of type-script pages containing literally hundreds of scientific objections by his British colleagues to the facts on American germ warfare published up till that time—and many of these objections were well-founded ones. The Commission unravelled facts previously unknown to western scientists, except those themselves involved in this black science. At the end of two months of exhaustive and exhausting work, Needham and his colleagues were satisfied that they had the answers to almost every question raised. (In a few minor points, errors of translation or a non-scientific description by a layman had caused confusion, but the overwhelming majority of the points previously put forward by Korean and Chinese scientists as proof of the American crime were found to be absolutely correct.)

The first part of the Commission's work was to check through the reports previously published based on the work of the Korean and Chinese scientists. They tried to find flaws in this work, they tried to find some other logical explanation for certain sets of facts which they themselves established. But—as Professor Oliviero Olivo expressed it at the press conference following the signing of the Report—"we were constantly driven back by sheer force of logic, by the lack of any other possible explanation to the inescapable conclusion that bacteriological warfare was being carried out in Korea and Northeast China and that it was being carried out by the United States armed forces." No other hypothesis was possible. Commission members at various times took up

Support for I. S. C. Report

A Statement by the Australian and New Zealand Peace Delegates.

We, members of the Australian and New Zealand delegations at present in Peking, have considered the mass of evidence supporting the allegations of bacteriological warfare made against the U.S. military forces. Some of us have talked to the international scientists and to journalists involved in the investigation. We have carefully studied the report of the International Scientific Commission composed of Dr. Joseph Needham and other eminent scientists who investigated the allegations upon the spot and whose conclusion is that the peoples of China and Korea have indeed been the objective of bacteriological weapons. We urge that this report should be given the widest publicity in Australia and New Zealand and that all responsible persons should study it.

For our own part we are convinced that the findings of the International Scientific Commission are correct.

Noel Tasker, Stanley Letica, Douglas Hare, Lillian Rita Smith, Lyell Southon, Nancy Lapwood, Arthur MacGougan, Victor James, William Youren, Margaret Garland, Frank Knipe, Allan Courtney Monteith, Harry Courtney Archer, John Farnham, Kenneth Davidson Gott, Rewi Alley

certain positions but had to abandon them in the light of cast-iron facts which in every case permitted only one conclusion—the one stated above. The Commission members held many scientific discussions with their Korean and Chinese colleagues, they examined hundreds of eyewitnesses, they carried out autopsies themselves and studied the results of autopsies made on germ warfare victims; they travelled to the furthestmost borders of Northeast China and visited Korea at the height of the stepped-up terrorist activities of the U.S. air force. They talked with victims and relatives of victims, with agents sent in by the Americans to check up on the results of their crime, with airmen who actually took part in it. With the wide range of specialisation represented in the Group, they were able to give expert opinion on every aspect of germ warfare. Short of the ideal proof—which as the Commission states in the Report would be the capture in Korea or Northeast China of an American aeroplane intact with germ bombs aboard and crew members willing to tell everything they knew—there are virtually no steps in the American conduct of germ warfare left unproven in the Report.

It is difficult to define shades of blackness in a crime so hideous as that of germ warfare, but perhaps the most diabolical of the cases investigated by the Commission was that of the Dai-Dong cholera incident which illustrates the high-level planning for spreading epidemic diseases. In this case, American planes had on

one night bombed a water purification plant of a reservoir supplying a number of coastal cities with drinking water, but had spared the pumping station without which the reservoir was useless. The following night—fortunately cloudy and windy—they had unsuccessfully tried to drop cholera-infected clams into the reservoir, so that without warning, the entire population of several cities could become cholera-infected. This case was a particular puzzling one for the scientists. Professor Needham assured me that not one bacteriologist in England would have believed that cholera bacilli could thrive in a mollusc like a clam. The autopsy definitely showed that a young couple who had eaten the clams died of cholera. Chinese scientists were able to produce a treatise written by a Japanese expert who had conducted lengthy research into the culture of cholera bacilli and who found that the claim is an almost perfect culture medium for cholera vibrosis bacilli.

Sceptics in the West have objected that if the Americans were really employing germ warfare, they would not have used the “backward” Japanese method but would use the modern method of “aerosol” (bacteria suspended in air and disseminated in artificial mists and clouds by high-flying aircraft, and wiping out the entire population of areas covered). This method has been highly publicised in the United States by the experts of the “push-button” war, who attempt with such stories to

drug the American people into believing that a third world war will be quick and painless—for them.

It was pointed out by specialists on the Commission that the use of aerosol is at the best of times a highly risky business for those employing it and that it is impracticable for most of the types of diseases the Americans have been employing in Korea. For diseases like plague, cholera and typhoid, and others in which bacteria are used, aerosol is useless as the highly sensitive bacteria quickly die when they are exposed to sunlight. For viruses and toxins, it is more practicable, but even then, conditions of temperature, humidity, wind velocity must be just right—and for use in an area like Korea, there is always considerable risk that the toxins may be blown back onto the American lines or even to Japan. For diseases spread by bacteria, American troops can receive perfect immunity by inoculations—but the latter are of no avail against many viruses and toxins. In any case, the latter must settle on their human targets within a matter of minutes or hours to be effective, whereas the types of bacteria introduced on fleas, flies, spiders and beetles can be dropped precisely on the target area and can be effective for weeks, months and even years. The “ptinus fur” beetle, for instance, used by the Americans for spreading anthrax and which lives in homes and food storehouses lives for five years. The “tarentula” spider also employed by the Americans for anthrax can live for two years without food, for several months without water and is cold-resistant. Plague-infected fleas, once they have settled on their human host or on rats, can infect and reinfect for a completely unlimited period. The fowl mite “dermanysus gallinae,” a carrier of encephalitis, can transmit the disease for generations through its eggs.

U.S. Improved on Japanese Methods

Although there is no doubt that the American germ warfare criminals did concentrate on an improved adaptation of the Japanese methods for obviously advantageous reasons, there is no room for complacency about the dangers of aerosol. It is no secret that the Americans have conducted extensive research into this method. American pilots have confirmed that they experimented in low-level spraying of bacteria suspended in jelly. The Commission refers in the Annex to the Report to a suspected case of aerosol spraying of encephalitis over Mukden, but concluded there

was not enough data to constitute proof. The case is still being investigated by Chinese scientists.

The most heartening part of the Report is the section which deals with the magnificent counter-attack launched by the Korean and Chinese people against germ warfare. A highly detailed account of this is given in the Annex. It describes the health measures taken since liberation in both countries, the spring-to-autumn campaigns against flies and mosquitoes, the figure of 45 million rats killed in Northeast China in 1951 and the spring of 1952; the campaign throughout both countries in the press, the radio and with the mobilisation of every publicity medium down to the village wall newspapers with their coloured pictures of types of insects the Americans were dropping and exhortations to carry out sanitation work. The Commission pays the highest tribute to the wholehearted way in which the people carried out the instructions of the authorities, and describes the scene of hundreds and thousands of villagers with improvised masks and gloves, advancing over an area and picking up from the crop and fields with chopstick pincers made from reeds, insects and feathers dropped by American planes. Anyone who counts on these people panicking, the Report states, are making a great mistake. The people stayed where they were and fought back.

One cannot help but feel moved by the account written as it is in the precise language of scientists, of the way in which the humble peasants of Korea and Northeast China, at the risk of their lives and in some cases at the cost of their lives, settled down to fight the most hideous of all war crimes since the beginning of time. One knows that it is only in countries like Korea and China where government and people are one, where there is absolute unity between all sections of the population, that one could mobilise such a truly mass movement—and this is the factor that the Americans overlooked. There is where they have failed in their expectations. They were deceived by their own propaganda into believing these countries were backward and primitive, the people dirty, the scientists unqualified or even not interested in fighting alongside the people—and above all, they had failed to grasp and are incapable of grasping the unshakeable unity of the peoples of Korea and People's China and their burning ardour to defeat imperialist aggression at whatever level and in whatever form it is waged.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE

(Continued from Page 17)

dustrial equipment and fuel oil which together constitute a major part of our total imports.

Our export of such goods as beans, ground-nuts, tea, bristles, wool, egg products, vegetable oils and mineral products greatly surpassed the levels of 1949 both in volume and value. In this connection, it is worth mentioning that under the policy of taking into consideration both the public and the private sector of our economy, the increase was not only noted in the state-managed sector but also in the private-managed sector of trade. Of our total exports, a considerable portion was handled by private business firms which made handsome profits with the help and encouragement of the People's Government.

Thus, it is clear that since the liberation, our foreign trade has gained complete independence. We have strictly adhered to our declared policy to "restore and develop commercial relations with all foreign governments and peoples on a basis of equality and mutual benefit." Since 1950, trade agreements are concluded annually with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic. We have also contracted barter trade agreements with Korea, Mongolia, Rumania and India and established trade relations with Southeast Asian and some West European countries.

During the past three years, our trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies grew rapidly. The goods supplied by them are not only superior in quality but also reasonably priced. The total volume of our import and export trade with Soviet Union and the People's Democracies constituted 26 per cent of the total volume of trade in 1950. In the following year, 1951, the proportion had increased to 61 per cent. This year, the figure will probably be about 70 per cent. Imports from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are in general sufficient to satisfy our needs in economic reconstruction.

The surplus of our agricultural products and by-products including a few items which formerly were not good sellers abroad have also, for the most part, found a good outlet in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Our trade with these friendly powers is based on equality and we have been able to supply

each other with the commodities needed to the mutual satisfaction of both sides.

"Blockades" Futile

These facts mean that those who entertain illusions that "blockades" and "embargoes" can be effectively used against us are completely wrong. The combined economic strength of the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies is so great that no embargo nor blockade can really hurt us. The history of the past few years has proved that such policies act like boomerangs and hit those who foolishly wield them.

By trying to shut itself out from the Chinese market, the United States increased its own difficulties in obtaining certain essential raw materials such as bristles and tung oil from China and deprived her businessmen of the opportunity of trading in the rapidly expanding market of China. But the chief victims of the United States policies are those countries which surrendered their economic independence under the Battle Act. For instance, to her own great detriment, Japan by her own action deprived herself of the abundant supply of coal, salt, soya beans and other essential goods which China can supply at much more reasonable terms than any other country. Great Britain and other European countries also placed artificial barriers in the path of trade with China which, if done under normal conditions, could go a long way in easing their growing economic difficulties. History has already proved the truth of the following famous remark of Premier Chou En-lai:

The stupid and ignorant American imperialists fancied that the "blockade" and "embargo" are bound to deal a heavy blow to our country, but they are entirely mistaken. Actually these very "blockade" and "embargo" were utilised by us to help to eliminate the semi-colonial, dependent character of our economy and to shorten the road for reaching complete independence and autonomy in our economy. Far from hurting us, the blow has rebounded upon the imperialists themselves*.

China, with an industrious population of over 475 million and a land area close to 10 million square kilometres, has always been

* Chou En-lai: Political Report to the 3rd Session of the First National Committee of the P.P.C.C. See *New China Forges Ahead; The Achievements of the Chinese People in 1950-1951*. (Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1952)

known for the abundance of her natural resources. The rapid restoration and development of our economy in the past three years has made it possible to utilise those natural resources much more effectively than under the old regime.

The successful completion of the agrarian reform programme has generated an unprecedented upsurge of enthusiasm for production among the peasants. Total agricultural production in 1951 which was already restored to the highest pre-war level was surpassed this year. For instance, the production of rice which was reduced in 1949 to 75.5 per cent of the highest pre-war record had reached 106.4 per cent in 1951 and is estimated to be as high as 118.7 per cent in 1952. The production of cotton in 1949 declined to 52.4 per cent of the highest pre-war record but will rise to 155.7 per cent in 1952. In the case of tobacco and hemp for gunny bags, they will in 1952 rise to 294.7 per cent and 559.5 per cent respectively of the highest pre-war record. And industrial production in 1952 has shown still further increases.

The rapid growth of production has greatly enhanced China's export potential for agricultural produce, animal products, mineral products and industrial manufactures. We are now producing soya beans, tung oil, vegetable oils, pork, eggs, tea, silk and silk products, bristles, coal, salt and other commodities in large quantities, which are more than sufficient to meet our domestic requirements and can therefore be readily exported.

Our growing capacity to export is well matched by our capacity to import. Under the old regime, China's capacity to import was limited by the deterioration of her economy and the poverty of the masses of the population. This situation was completely changed since the liberation. One of the distinguishing features of New China and a notable expression of the healthy character of her economic system is the rapid growth of the effective purchasing power of the workers and peasants. Taking the case of the Northeast area as an example, wages and salaries in 1951 registered an increase of 260 per cent as compared with March, 1948. Peasant income also increased as a result of the increase of labour productivity since the land reform. Growing purchasing power means an expanding market. It is only under these conditions, created by

the economic measures of New China that the proverbial saying about the inexhaustible potentiality of the Chinese market has become a reality. Perhaps one of the best expressions of the growth of purchasing power are the figures for the sale of cotton piece goods and other mass consumption goods. In 1947, the sale of cotton piece goods in the Northeast area totalled only 800,000 bolts. In 1951, it was 11,000,000 bolts, an increase of fourteenfold.

The purchase of new types of farm tools by peasants throughout the country in 1951 increased 151.3 per cent as compared with 1950, and the figures for 1952 are expected to outstrip that for 1951 by 158.8 per cent. In the North China area, the figures of the first half of 1952 show that peasants purchased 42 per cent more fertiliser, 64 per cent more newly improved ploughs and 28 per cent more water-wheels as compared with the same period in 1951. Many peasants who could hardly maintain a bare existence before the liberation, now buy thermos-flasks, fountain pens and toilet articles. The use of bicycles by peasants in the areas which were liberated earliest has now become a common occurrence.

The above is more than enough to explain why the total value of China's foreign trade in 1951 registered a sizable increase over that of 1928, the record year in the period under Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary rule, and even doubled that of 1950. These plain facts also testify to the words of Nan Han-chen, president of the People's Bank of China and chairman of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade, that:

This development in foreign trade is steady, normal and reliable, and its scope is likely to be gradually keeping pace with the development of China's economic construction.

Efforts to Promote Foreign Trade

Our efforts for the promotion of trade are guided by the basic principle that international trade must be based upon the principle of equality and mutual benefit and that peace between nations is an essential condition for normal trade development. We participated in the International Economic Conference at Moscow which was attended by representatives of 49 nations and fully shared the belief that irrespective of differences in social, economic and political systems, different countries can co-exist peacefully and develop normal trade

relations and that it is to the benefit of all, and especially the people in the capitalist countries, to struggle for the removal of the artificial barriers to trade that have been erected by the United States government.

In conformity with the programme and spirit of the Moscow conference, the Chinese delegation actively facilitated efforts by the various delegations to make trade arrangements with China. As a result, during the period of the conference, we concluded trade arrangements with eleven nations including Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Ceylon, Indonesia, Pakistan and Finland with a total import and export value of U.S.\$224 million. These arrangements demonstrated by action the fact that a great deal of trade can be done between the peoples of various countries who wish to co-exist in peace and trade with each other on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Although the Japanese authorities, obviously under instructions from their U.S. overlords, prevented a Japanese delegation of thirty from going to Moscow, a Japanese delegate who attended the conference and two Japanese businessmen who arrived in Moscow too late for the conference, came to Peking and concluded a trade agreement to the total value of about U.S.\$180 million with the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade. This agreement was worked out in the spirit of the International Economic Conference at Moscow and, both in form and content, it resembled the other agreements concluded at that conference. It was an instrument embodying the wishes and determination of the Japanese people to trade with China in defiance of their foreign masters who imperceptibly try to continue to maintain their stranglehold over Japanese economic and trade policy.

The agreement was greeted by nation-wide enthusiasm in Japan. As one of the Japanese signatories to the agreement described it in a letter to the China Committee:

Never has the Haneda aerodrome witnessed such a big and expectant crowd to welcome us home...The desire to resume friendly relations between China and Japan is spreading like wildfire in the heart of the Japanese people and the expectation that trade relations will be resumed has also lighted the lamp of hope among the

Japanese people as well as in trade and industrial circles.

Thus, the drive to trade with China has assumed the magnitude of a mass movement, struggling to loosen the deadly grip of the United States imperialists at the throat of the Japanese nation.

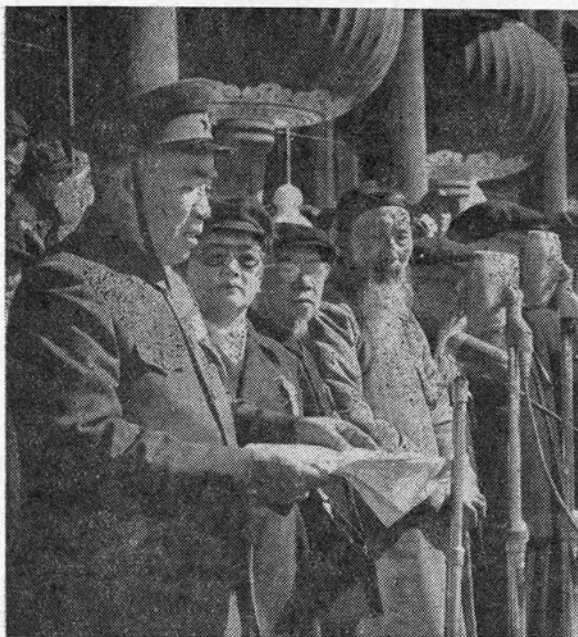
Committee for Promotion of Trade

The Sino-Japanese trade agreement was signed, on the Chinese side, by the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade. This organisation was created on May 4, 1952, by enlarging the China Preparatory Committee for the International Economic Conference and providing it with an adequate staff. The Committee is a non-governmental organisation whose main function is the promotion of international trade. Although its name, form of organisation and concrete tasks were devised to suit the specific conditions and needs in China, the nature of this organisation closely resembles the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.S.R. and the Chambers of Foreign Trade of many People's Democracies in Eastern Europe.

For the present period, in addition to its function of taking part in the negotiation of trade agreements and supervising the implementation of these agreements with countries with which diplomatic relations do not yet exist, or have not yet been normalised, the tasks of the Committee include the organisation of Chinese industrial and trade exhibits abroad, China's participation in foreign fairs and exhibitions, participation in the work of setting up foreign exhibits in China, research and publication in the field of international economics, and organisation and administration of courts of arbitration for trade and marine disputes and all other activities connected with arbitration. It is an organisation of public service, dedicated to the task of assisting public and private enterprises and economic organisations to develop trade relations with foreign countries. The rapid growth of China's foreign trade since the liberation has greatly enhanced the need and importance of such an organisation. At the same time, the manifold trade promotion activities of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade are bound to result in a greater and better utilisation of New China's tremendous potentialities for trading with other nations.

C-in-C Chu Teh's Order of the Day

October 1, 1952



C-in-C Chu Teh reading the Order of the Day. On his left are Vice-Chairmen Soong Ching Ling and Chang Lan

All comrades, commanders and fighters, political workers, rear service workers, engineering and technical personnel of the land, air and naval forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the people's security forces!

Together with the people throughout the country, we warmly celebrate the third anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China!

During the past three years, the Chinese people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have scored tremendous achievements and successes in national construction in all fields. Except Taiwan, all Chinese territory has been liberated, and our national defences are more and more consolidated. Great victories have already been won in the Chinese people's fight to resist American aggression and aid Korea. The Chinese people's volunteers, in

concerted efforts with the Korean People's Army, have dealt powerful blows against the American imperialist aggressors. Nation-wide land reform has been basically completed. A great unprecedented unity among all nationalities in the country has been achieved.

A new upsurge in the drive for increased production and practising economy developed after the *sanfan* and *wufan* movements. A new social atmosphere has been created. The rehabilitation and transformation of the national economy has basically been completed, and there is a fundamental turn for the better in the nation's financial and economic situation. The living standards of the people throughout the country have gradually improved, and very great progress has been made in cultural construction and the ideological remoulding movement.

During this period, important achievements have been made in the building up of the various arms of the P.L.A., in the movement throughout the army to master technique and raise cultural levels. Therefore, I warmly congratulate and heartily thank you and the people throughout the country!

Yet, never for a moment should we forget that the American imperialists have invaded and are still occupying our territory—Taiwan, continuing to drag out and sabotage the Korean armistice negotiations, to wage inhuman bacterial warfare, to slaughter our P.O.W.s, to indiscriminately bomb peaceful Korean civilians, and incessantly carry out military provocations to plot the extension of their aggressive war.

At the same time, the American imperialists are actively fostering the revival of the forces of Japanese and German militarism, using Japan and West Germany as military bases for a new aggressive war, thus creating a serious threat to peace in the Far East and the rest of the world. Therefore, in order that the security of our country and peace in the

Far East and the world may be safeguarded, I order you: to be highly vigilant at all times, to hold your weapons at the ready, to master your profession, continuously to raise your cultural level and military and political knowledge, to improve your physique, to strengthen organisation and discipline, to develop a good style of work—perseverance, endurance, honesty and simplicity, and to strive for the liberation of Taiwan, the consolidation of national defence, and for safeguarding the successful carrying out of national construction.

Long live the Chinese People's Liberation Army!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the great unity of the peoples of the world!

Long live the organiser, the inspirer of the victory of the Chinese people—the Communist Party of China!

Long live the great leader of the Chinese people—Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at the Moscow Airport, September 22, 1952

Dear Comrades,

Today, as the government delegation of the People's Republic of China leaves Moscow, allow me, on behalf of the Chinese people, the government of the People's Republic of China and on behalf of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, to express sincere gratitude to the great Soviet people, the government of the U.S.S.R. and Generalissimo Stalin for the warm reception and great attention accorded us.

During our sojourn in Moscow, negotiations pertaining to important problems of political and economic relations between China and the U.S.S.R. were successfully concluded between the government delegation of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the personal participation of Comrade Stalin. A joint communique on the transfer of the Chinese Changchun railway to the government of the People's Republic of China was published and notes were exchanged on the prolongation of the term of the joint use of the Chinese naval base of Port Arthur. This led to the further consolidation and development of friendship and co-operation between China and the Soviet Union. Thus, we discharged the honourable task set before us by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

During the sojourn in the Soviet Union, our delegation acquainted itself with the industrial construction in Moscow and visited the heroic city of Stalingrad and the Lenin

Volga-Don Canal. This gave us the opportunity to see with our own eyes how the great Soviet people, under the guidance of Comrade Stalin, displaying conscious labour enthusiasm unprecedented in the history of mankind and possessing highly mechanised technique, victoriously entered a new stage of Communist construction. This splendid construction brings with it, not only for the Soviet people but also for the people of China and the working people of the whole world, fresh inspiration on the road towards the radiant future of Communism.

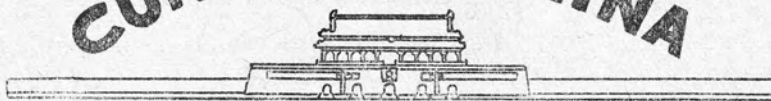
We are profoundly convinced that the great inviolable friendship between China and the Soviet Union will expand not only from day to day but from generation to generation. There is no doubt whatever that any provocation and any attempt to destroy this great friendship will be defeated by the blow of the combined forces of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union.

The powerful, friendly alliance between China and the U.S.S.R. is the surest guarantee of the preservation of peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

Long live the great Soviet people!

Long live the most beloved friend and teacher of the Chinese people, the great leader of the working people of the whole world, Comrade Stalin!

CURRENT CHINA



National Day Celebrations

PEKING: The celebration of the third anniversary of the People's Republic of China in the capital on October 1 was the most impressive and colourful yet seen in Peking.

A new portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung hung over the central archway of Tien An Men—the Gate of Heavenly Peace. The magnificent Gate had been freshly painted and redecorated. In the clear morning sun units of the P.L.A., 20,000 Young Pioneers and a 1,000-piece band awaited the appearance of Chairman Mao and the other leaders of the Central People's Government to appear on the rostrum. At ten o'clock when Chairman Mao accompanied by the Mongolian Prime Minister Tsedenbal appeared, tremendous applause rang across the square, and Mayor Peng Chen announced the opening of the celebrations. With Chairman Mao Tse-tung on the rostrum were Vice-Chairmen of the Central People's Government Chu Teh, Soong Ching Ling, Li Chi-shen and Chang Lan, Secretary-General Lin Po-chu, Premiers Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yun, Kuo Mo-jo, Huang Yen-pei and Teng Hsiao-ping, Acting Chief of the General Staff Nieh Jung-chen, President of the Supreme People's Court Shen Chun-ju, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the PPCC Chen Shu-tung and Mayor of Peking Peng Chen.

In the reviewing stands were 10,000 guests including a number of delegations of the national minorities, oversea-Chinese from Korea, India, Indonesia, Burma and Malaya, representatives of the Chinese people's volunteers, combat heroes, model workers of industry, agriculture and water conservancy work, outstanding artists and professors. The presence of a large number of guests from foreign countries strongly underscored China's ties with the peoples of all lands in the common struggle for peace and human progress. Among these guests were: the various diplomatic missions, the

Mongolian Government Delegation, the Czechoslovak Army Vit Nejedly Song and Dance Ensemble, the Rumanian Song and Dance Ensemble, the Burmese delegation to observe land reform in China, the Ceylon trade delegation, the delegates and specially-invited guests and representatives of various international organisations to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, the British visiting party sponsored by the Britain-China Friendship Association, the Icelandic visiting delegation, the French youth delegation, Soviet experts, and the director and doctors from the Soviet Union Red Cross Hospital of Peking.

The military parade and the procession of 500,000 people through the square demonstrated unmistakably the people's determination to defend their country and world peace. Picasso's dove of peace figured everywhere in the parade. Workers, peasants, students and others had a special cheer for the peace delegates.

In the evening tens of thousands of holiday makers crowded into the great square, some to dance and others to watch the fireworks and searchlight display under the full autumn moon.

The rest of the nation also celebrated the day with equal enthusiasm and energy.

Shanghai: About 850,000 people took part in reviews and parades held simultaneously in 17 different places. White-aproned women textile workers announced a 300 per cent increase in the output of their mills since the liberation. On the Huangpu river 5,000 seamen and riverfolk filled 100 gaily decorated boats which formed a floating procession two and a half kilometres long. In the People's Square, the former British-owned Race Course, celebrations went on throughout the night.

Shenyang: A great demonstration of 500,000 people was preceded by a parade of units of the People's Liberation Army.

Wuhan: In the march past of 320,000 people the first jeep produced in one of the P.L.A. automobile plants was proudly exhibited by the workers of the city. A model of the great sluice dam, the biggest made in China, built for the Chinkiang flood detention basin on the Yangtse river, was also carried in the parade.

Chungking: Among the 150,000 people parading were the workers who had forged the steel rails for the Chengtu-Chungking railway in record time. They pledged to do likewise for the Tienshui-Chengtu line now under construction.

Lhasa: More than 10,000 Tibetans, Hans, Moslems and others met to celebrate National Day. Units of the P.L.A. and local Tibetan troops were reviewed by the representative of the Central People's Government Chang Ching-wu. The Area Commander Chang Kuo-hua called upon all commanders and fighters to further consolidate the unity of all nationalities and national defence, to defend peace in the Far East and the world, to be ready for large-scale economic and cultural construction, and to build a new and prosperous Tibet.

Big celebration parades were also held in Tientsin, Nanking, Canton, Kunming, Sian, Tihua, Lanchow, Kweishui, Ningsia, Kanting and other cities.

Peace Conference

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions opened on October 2 in Peking. There were 378 delegates and observers from 37 countries while more were on their way when the Conference began.

Both press and radio devote most of their news to the Conference. Workers, peasants, office workers, youth, women, and religious and commercial circles have expressed and demonstrated their support for it. "The Conference represents the peoples of Asia and the Pacific united against aggression and in defence of world peace," declared Su Chung-ching, a volunteer in Korea, in a message.

Recalling the fact that millions of oversea-Chinese were enslaved, butchered or rendered homeless by the Japanese invaders in World War II, the Preparatory Committee of the Returned Oversea-Chinese So-

ciety in Canton declared: "We wholeheartedly support the convening of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference and are convinced that the Conference will go a long way to the defence of peace."

The *People's Daily* in its editorial of October 2 wrote: "It is the firm conviction of the Chinese people that peaceful co-existence is possible between states with different political systems. . . . We Chinese people are desirous of uniting as one with the people of the Asian and Pacific regions and the rest of the world and of jointly shouldering the task of striving for and defending peace. We are willing to contribute our strength to this common cause and to struggle to the end for the realisation of these objects."

Successes in Health Work

For the fourth year in succession no case of cholera has been reported in China. Smallpox cases this year are 90 per cent less than in 1950, and bubonic plague has been effectively checked. This is stated in an article by Li Teh-chuan, Minister of Health, written for the third anniversary of New China. Li Teh-chuan revealed that more than 17,800 maternity stations had been set up in the past three years; over 127,000 old-style midwives retrained and modern methods of delivery and baby care widely publicised. As a result, maternal and infant mortality rates have dropped sharply. There are 265 health centres, 24 public hospitals and 48 mobile medical teams serving the national minority regions where medical services are largely free.

Health organisations have been set up in industrial and mining areas throughout the country. Accidents and occupational diseases have greatly declined.

Up to the end of 1951, over 90 per cent of all the counties in China were provided with county health centres. By December this year, the rest will also have set up health centres. There were 275 per cent more public hospitals and 300 per cent more beds.

Record Number of Freshmen

Over 65,000 new students entered universities and colleges this year. This is more than the total number

of freshmen in the past two years and far surpasses the figure for any year before liberation.

More than half of the students will study engineering. Others will take up teaching, medicine, natural sciences, agriculture and forestry. This year, more opportunities were given to students of worker and peasant origin for advanced study in colleges. Special consideration was also given to national minority and oversea-Chinese students.

Chronicle of Events

September 20

A trade delegation from Ceylon, led by R. G. Senanayake, Minister of Commerce and Trade, arrives in Peking.

September 21

A Sino-Soviet-Finnish agreement on the supply of commodities in 1952 and the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Finnish protocols attached to it are signed in Moscow.

September 24

Premier Chou En-lai returns to Peking from Moscow.

A radio photo service is opened between Peking and Moscow.

Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, sends a message of greetings to the New York-Peking Peace Rally.

September 26

Nediyam Raghavan, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to the People's Republic of China, presents his letters of credence to Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

September 27

A Chinese Literary and Art Delegation leaves Peking for the Mongolian People's Republic to attend the 10-Day Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Celebrations.

Tseng Yung-chuan, new Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland, presents his letters of credence to Boleslaw Bierut, President of the Polish People's Republic.

September 28

Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh sends a message of greetings to Mik-hail Farkas, Minister of Defence of Hungary, on Hungarian Army Day which falls on September 29.

An Icelandic visiting delegation headed by J. J. Kotlom arrives in Peking.

September 29

The Tienshui-Lanchow railway opens to traffic.

Hsinhua News Agency reports that in the period September 12-26, American aircraft flew a total of 1,040 sorties over Northeast China.

A French youth delegation, headed by Robert Gerber, National Secretary

of the Union of French Republican Youth, arrives in Peking.

October 1

The third anniversary of the People's Republic of China is widely celebrated throughout the country.

Construction begins on the Lanchow-Sinkiang railway.

The Ceylon-China Friendship Association is inaugurated in Colombo.

A five-member Bulgarian trade delegation arrives in Peking.

An 18-member government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic arrives in Peking.

A six-member Polish cultural delegation arrives in Peking.

October 2

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions opens in Peking.

The Rumanian Army Day is greeted by C-in-C Chu Teh.

October 3

Liu Ning-I, Vice-President of the ACFL, in a message to Di Vittorio, president, and Louis Saillant, general secretary, of the WFTU, greets the 7th anniversary of the WFTU.

October 4

A trade agreement between the Ceylon government and the Chinese People's Government and a contract under which China is to sell to Ceylon 80,000 tons of rice are signed in Peking.

LETTERS

Victory and Success!

GIVOT BRENNER, ISRAEL

We, the working people of Israel, have always followed with interest and sympathy the struggle of the Chinese people for its liberation and independence. Now it is most gratifying to read in your paper about the splendid building up of your country and about the material and cultural progress of its working people. . . . I wish the great Chinese people and its brave volunteers in Korea victory and success!

R. E.

Peace Will Win

U.S.A.

People's China is one of my most cherished magazines. I am sending it as a loan to friends who get only our press reports of world affairs which as you know are very misleading. My head is bowed in shame at the actions of our warmongers and the unbelievable stupidity, cruelty, yes, depravity of our self-styled leaders.

Only the firm belief that peace will win and all the peoples of our world will finally become true brothers keeps me from despair. I rejoice in each new victory in the construction of the Chinese people.

Mrs. C. H. L.



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