June 1, 1950

Mankind Demands Peace
— Kuo Mo-jo

Northeast China’s Economic Victories
— Ke Chia-lung

Child Care In New China
— Kang Ke-ching

Archive: Statement on Sino-British Negotiations
LET THE WARMONGERS BEWARE!

Throughout the world, from Moscow, the heart of the peace camp, to Washington, the warmongers' headquarters, millions of men and women of good will, regardless of nationality, are adding their names to the appeal demanding the "unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon" and branding "as guilty of war crimes the government that is the first to use the atomic weapon against any country."

This campaign has brought into being an organized, world-wide peace movement that is unprecedented in scope. The expressness with which the peoples participate in it demonstrates their consciousness of the truth that the struggle for peace is a cardinal task. They are determined to have the decisive voice on this vital question. They are confident that they have the power to enforce their will for peace.

In China, the peace signature campaign was formally launched on May 14 by the Chinese National Committee of the World Peace Congress. It is making swift headway throughout the country. Mao meetings are being held in cities and villages to promote the campaign. Workers, peasants, students, government cadres and soldiers of the victorious PLA have made the collection of signatures for peace one of their primary tasks. Many major cities have already set their targets. Over 400,000 signatures were put to the appeal within a few days of a target of 1,000,000 being set in Shanghai. In the short space of eight days, one Peking newspaper alone received lists of more than 100,000 signatures from factories, schools, army units and hospitals.

The Chinese people know that their contribution to this campaign for peace must be practically linked with the task of consolidating their own revolutionary victory, and thus strengthening to the utmost the bastion of peace that is China. They are underscoring their signatures to the peace appeal with new achievements in every sphere. It is in this context that the peace-loving people of the world regard and applaud such successes of the new China as the industrial progress of Manchuria or the latest defeats inflicted on the reactionaries and their imperialist backers on Hainan and Chusan Islands.

But the imperialists are loath to admit defeat. With each setback their desperation increases and they sink to yet more sordid and evil methods in the attempt to gain their criminal ends. Truman's order to build the H-Bomb is complemented by such acts as MacArthur's revival of the fascist forces in Japan and his release of war criminals responsible for the most bestial atrocities. The great peace signature campaign will counter those new frantic acts of the warmongers. It will deal them yet another telling blow.

This campaign is a review of the peace forces of the world led by the Soviet Union. The greater its success, the greater will be the already evident isolation of the imperialist warmongers and the greater will be the assurance of a lasting world peace.

HAIL THE PEOPLE OF VIET-NAM!

President Ho Chi-minh's 60th Birthday on May 19 was an occasion for the Chinese people to demonstrate their whole-hearted admiration and firm support for the anti-imperialist struggle of the Viet-Nam Republic. Telegrams of greeting were dispatched from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party, other democratic parties and popular organizations. All the leading newspapers of the nation paid tribute to this revered leader of the courageous Viet-Nam people's struggle for liberation.

The Chinese people were elated to learn of the militant way in which the people of this fraternal Republic celebrated the day. Factories throughout Viet-Nam launched production drives; the Commander-in-Chief of the Viet-Nam Liberation Army, General Vo Nguyen Giap, called on the Army and the partisans to complete their preparations for a general counter-offensive. The people of Saigon, defying the brutal French imperialists, staged demonstrations and strikes. Inspired by the undaunted spirit of President, the people of Viet-Nam are redoubling their efforts in the battle against imperialism.
The cause of the people of Viet-Nam occupies a special place in the hearts of the Chinese masses. They are close neighbors. They fight in a common cause of freedom with China and the democratic peoples of the world, led by the Soviet Union. Having just thrown off the yoke of imperialism themselves, the Chinese people know all too well the bitterness of the struggle in which the Viet-Nam people are engaged. They know too the certainty of its victory.

Despite all their American arms and loans, the French imperialists and their pet lackey Bao Dai are daily sinking closer to their doom. Bao Dai and his fellow traitors are haunted by the wretched fate of Chiang Kai-shek. Just as surely, the French imperialists must ponder gloomily on the lesson of the ignominious defeat of the Japanese and American imperialists in China.

The brilliant successes achieved by the Viet-Nam people have, on the contrary, more than reassured their Viet-Nam comrades-in-arms that victory in the armed struggle against imperialism is certain, so long as it is waged consistently by a united democratic front under the leadership of the Communist Party.

We salute Comrade Ho Chi-minh! 
Hail the heroic people of Viet-Nam!

**REALISM AND DUALITY**

Early this year the British Government expressed its intention to cultivate diplomatic relations with the new China. At the same time Britain's then Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Christopher Mayhew, stated bluntly that this move was "an acknowledgment of fact and not a mark of approval." This remark implied an attitude of hostility, but at least it also contained an element of realism, or so it seemed at least.

On sending its representative, Mr. John C. Hutchison, to Peking in January, the British Government officially notified China that it had severed relations with the remnants of the reactionary KMT clique. It also agreed that diplomatic relations between the two countries should be established on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territory and sovereignty.

The events of the past few months, however, have shown that the British Government's "acknowledgment of fact" is confined to words alone. Its deeds distort and contradict its words. It indulges in duplicity.

While acknowledging the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole lawful government of China, the British Government, following the dictates of Washington, has persistently abstained from voting in the pro-positions to erect the KMT puppet Government in the United Nations. By so doing it has not only hampered the Chinese people from being duly represented in this world body, but has also seriously undermined this central structure of international co-operation.

Furthermore, during these months while the negotiations between Peking and London were actually in progress, the British Government has repeatedly infringed Chinese rights. It has hindered Chinese students from returning home by refusing to grant them visas for transit through Hongkong. In Malaya, where the murder and mass imprisonment of Chinese continues, the British authorities have handed 150 Chinese books and have taken repressive measures against Chinese journalists.

In April, the British Government further demonstrated its hostility to the Chinese people when it announced that thenceforth all Chinese nationals entering or leaving Hongkong would be treated as foreign immigrants and subjected to the same controls.

It is significant that when China was under the reactionary Manchu, warlord or KMT regimes in the past, no such preposterous restrictions were imposed, but they are suddenly introduced when the people of China establish their own government.

To crown these deliberate and unfriendly acts against the new China, the British Government, on May 9, ordered the Hongkong Court to detain the 70 planes of the CNAC and CATC of the Civil Aeronautics Bureau of the Central People's Government of China. Having previously prevented these planes from flying back to China, the British authorities allowed seven of them to be wrecked while on the British "guarded" airfield.

In its eagerness to serve its capitalist masters in the City and their American colleagues on Wall Street, the British Government has, in order to betray the genuine friendship cherished by the new China by the British people.

The gentlemen in Whitehall would do well to realize that the Chinese people have had sufficient experience to see through their attempts as double-dealing under whatever pretext or guise, and that it is the firm determination of the entire Chinese nation to maintain inviolate every right and property to which they are in justice entitled.

Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Committee of the Chinese Congress of the Defenders of World Peace, is concurrently Vice-President of the Congress of the World Peace Congress. This is a condensed text of his broadcast speech made at the beginning of the post-war 5-Year Plan.
"People of Asia! Unite and oppose imperialist aggression! Work for national independence and democratic freedoms! The scheme for an imperialist alliance in the Pacific!"

These resounding, powerful, and timely slogans should be fully supported by the Chinese people, widely publicized and translated into action as our responsibility.

What a striking similarity to when we compare the Soviet Union with the U.S.A.? On the one hand, there is an ever increasing prosperity, and, on the other, an ever greater decline.

What a striking similarity to the position of the present day, the increasing prosperity of the People's Democracy, and particularly the great victory won by the Chinese people, then you will understand the squall of the imperialists today. They cannot but tremble when brought face to face with the stupendous force of the world's peace camp.

It is true for all living things that, as they reach the end of their existence, the process of dying tends to accelerate. This holds true for imperialism too, and especially for American imperialism which, by its actions today, shows that it feels its days. The nearer imperialism reaches its doom, the greater will be its fear; and the greater its fear, the more determined will it be to cling to its dying system. The imperialists' insane preparations for war, explained by the economic and military motivations of their desperation today. The colossal armament figures of the U.S. imperialists illustrate this clearly.

The U.S. government budget for the fiscal year ending 1950 is reported to be more than three thousand million dollars. This expenditure amounts to twice the total estimated expenditure of U.S.$43,300 million. This figure is 14 times greater than the total amount the U.S. government spent for military purposes during 1918-1929 on the eve of World War I. When we add to this expenditure the manufacture of atomic weapons and supplementary allowances to the U.S. armed forces, the total cost becomes U.S.$52,900 million, which is 51 per cent of the total estimated budgetary expenditure of the United States government. It is reported that the U.S. Congress, now discussing the budget for the year 1950, will authorize further increases in military expenditures.

What do these facts show? While they expose the American imperialists' fear and desperation, they also serve as a warning to us that they are preparing a new war not only to defend their interests but also to economically and directly threaten peace. There is a saying that "a cornered dog is apt to jump the wall." We must not ignore the madness of the imperialists because they are cornered. We must also not become complacent just because the peace camp is going from strength to strength.

We must remind ourselves of the May Day slogans issued by the Communist Party of China: "Patriotism and struggle! Unity and fight!" for lasting peace and the people's democracy! Oppose the instigators of a new war!"
These government commodities are now retailed through 372 state stores and 9,000 co-operatives, which last handle the bulk of Manchuria's total volume of retail trade. This year the number of state stores will be increased to 1,500 and these shops alone will handle 50 per cent of the area's retail business. Such developments place the government in a strong position for dictating market conditions and adjusting price levels as desired.

The state's control over the market is further reinforced by the fact that the peasants sell a large proportion of their surplus grains and other produce through state trading companies or co-operatives. This year these two marketing channels plan to buy 44 per cent more grain than in 1949. At this rate of increased state purchases, it will not be too long before state and co-operative enterprises can between them squeeze parasitic middlemen and speculators out of the market entirely. Once more sources of market instability will then have been dug out by the roots.

The Northeast People's Government also strengthened its financial position by adopting a centralized and unified system of administering its vast network of assorted enterprises. Immediately after the liberation of Mukden on November 2, 1948, a state industrial enterprise was placed under the unified control of nine government administrative agencies, covering mining, textiles, machine-tools, etc. Local-operated industrial plants in the region, either provincial or municipal, were put under the jurisdiction of the Department of Industry.

These leading organizations then drew up coordinated plans governing the total volume of capital and raw materials, production quotas and marketing methods. Thus supply was tailored to fit demand, the prices of various goods were realigned to ensure a properly balanced relationship; and centrally-directed, standardized business methods were introduced which boosted production efficiency tremendously — all contributing factors for achieving price stability in the market, etc.

In January this year, the government took a further step in instructing all state enterprises to avoid making cash payments whenever possible. Such concerns were required to open accounts in state banks and deposit their funds at the close of each day. All large business transactions must now be settled through the banks, and state enterprises may only retain enough cash on hand to cover a few day's operational expenditure where absolutely necessary.

A large portion of these measures, March bank deposits in Manchuria were 2.5 times their December figure and 2.5 times the total volume of currency in circulation.

That is one of the main reasons why the government has not needed to issue a single additional bank-note since the first of the year. And this, of course, is another factor of immense significance in stabilizing market conditions.

It was against this background that late in March, the Northeast People's Government was able to announce a first balanced budget. Furthermore, treasury returns for the first quarter have already indicated that the revenue estimates set forth in the 1950 budget were sound. According to this budget, government revenues this year would exceed the 1949 figure by 30 per cent and the 1948 figure by 120 per cent. Revenue from state enterprises, making up 48.7 per cent of the government's total income, flowed into the treasury during the first three months of the year according to plan. Urban tax collections, however, were only 4 per cent above their full year's receipts, while the grain in the grain tax was a 97 per cent and government bond sales were 55 per cent above expectations. It is already quite evident, in fact, that Manchuria has begun the year with a fiscal surplus if the area were not transferring 2,000,000 tons of grain to the Central People's Government for use south of the Great Wall.

As a result of the pace at which these war-damaged factories and mines have been restored, the industrial sector of Manchuria's economy is expanding rapidly. In 1950, industry will account for 43 per cent of the region's total output, compared to 35 per cent last year. By the end of 1952, Manchuria's industries are expected to surpass their peak 1948 output and to be turning out 56 per cent more in that total production.

Such rapid restoration could only occur with the help of very heavy government investments. In 1950, 41 per cent of the government's expenditures are being channeled into the development of Industry, and 85 per cent of these funds have been earmarked for heavy industry. In this one year alone, the value of industrial output is expected to leap 100 per cent above last year's figures. Heavy industry will register enormous increases, as shown by a few sample statistics:

- steel production: 363 per cent above 1949 level
- iron ore: 369
- electricity: 22

The success of the 1950 production plan has been virtually guaranteed by the results of the first quarter. During this period, state industrial enterprises produced over 92 per cent of the budget. The most spectacular achievements was that of the Mukden Smelting Plant, which fulfilled the first half of its plan's year on April 10. Not long afterwards, on April 26, the Dairen Yuantien Glass Works became the second large enterprise to establish its six-month production target.

Agriculture is not lagging far behind in the all-out campaign for increased production. The 1950 plan calls for a harvest 37 per cent greater than last year's. Manchurian farmers are expected to wrest 18,500,000 tons of grain this year, which is 93 per cent of the peak figure reached under Japanese occupation in 1943. To achieve this goal, an additional 27 million man (1,800,000 hectares) will be brought under cultivation this year.

Northeast China completed its land reform programme this March. More than 50 million farm laborers, numbering some 5 million land-hungry and 27 million landowners, who have transferred to state and state and landholders. This is by far the greatest single factor in ensuring the success of this year's agricultural production plan.

In addition, however, the government is helping the peasants raise their crop yields by allocating 500,000 tons of grain for loans to peasants and for irrigation projects. The government is also making every effort to improve farm tools and seeds into the hands of the peasants.

Now that the government has gained firm control over the market, its position to regulate the relationship between agricultural and industrial prices along more rational lines. As a result of the government policy of narrowing the price gap between these two types of commodities, the peasants' purchasing power has already been substantially increased — providing industry with the stimulus of an expanding market while also raising the peasants' production enthusiasm.

At the same time, the workers' purchasing power is also being steadily raised. In 1949, real wages of industrial workers and salary per cent of their total wage costs was a further increase of 7 or 8 per cent is anticipated this year. This steady improvement in workers' living conditions, which encourages them to put forth still greater productive efforts, is one more factor ensuring victory on the production front.

All of these multiple factors interweave themselves into the healthy pattern of an expanding economy which rests upon a stable financial foundation. Today it is the pattern for Manchuria, but tomorrow it will be the pattern for the whole of China.
THE U.S. RELIEF CONSPIRACY

C. C. Fang

China is now featured in the U.S. bourgeois press and on the radio as a famine-stricken country that is doomed unless the capitalist countries help her. The Chinese people are described as threatened by “the worst famine in living memory.” Millions are reported to be starving. Uncle Sam, it is contended, must come to the rescue. A host of politicians from Dean Acheson to the jingo Senator from California, William Knowland, are advocating the immediate dispatch of relief supplies on “humanitarian grounds.” And as if this were not sufficient justification, they advance the old plea of the U.S.A.’s “traditional friendship for China.”

It all sounds extremely marvellous and this ardently professed concern for the Chinese people would indeed be touching if only one could forget for a moment the whole ignominious history of this so-called “traditional friendship,” or ignore the monstrous fact that American assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek brigands has already led to the slaughter of millions of Chinese and is at this very moment causing tens of thousands of deaths and suffering, through bombings by U.S.-made KMT airplanes.

The history of capitalism America’s interest in China is a long record of infiltration under many disguises. Old China was an easy victim for American political and economic chicanery in which “relief” played a big part. But the victory of the Chinese people’s War of Liberation has now completely exposed the whole hypocritical network of Yankee imperialist expansion in Asia.

The imperialists, however, like to learn the hard way. Ever since Jackal Chiang Kai-shek was thrown off China’s mainland, the American expansionists have been impatiently seeking a pretext to poke their noses again into Chinese affairs. The first report that certain areas in China had been badly hit by crop failures and floods—due mainly to that same reactionary KMT regime which they are still trying to prop up — was enough to make these callous politicians whoop for a “come-back” to China. What they want is not so much to help other people in misfortune? Washington, with the ruins of its “China policy” still cluttering the State Department, evidently still thinks this the best pretext available at the moment to justify opening a new chapter of American interference in China.

At the meeting of the All-China Representative Conference of Relief Workers recently held in Peking, Vice-Premier Tung Pi-fu exploded the myth of imperialist America’s concern for China. Explaining the whole thing, he declared it was no new thing, he ridiculed them for thinking that by this means they could make the situation in China a splendid opportunity to win back the Chinese people, strike a telling blow against the Soviet Union and drive a wedge between China and the Soviet Union.

Such an American “relief” scheme, coupling intensive penetration of the working class, is no new thing. The U.S. indeed has built up an unprivalled reputation for using “relief” as a weapon in international politics. Its technique was perfected in the post World War I period by Herbert Hoover’s notorious American Relief Administration.

Hoover made the ARA into a deadly weapon for suppressing the popular movements that rose out of the havoc of war in Europe. He withheld food and supplies from starving people in Germany, Poland, Hungary, Russia and other areas, and gave their allocations to the White Russian armies and the Anglo-American interventionists attacking the new born U.S.S.R. and to the storm troops of the reactionary regimes fighting the upsurge of democracy in Europe. The whole of American policy in Europe was, Hoover admitted in 1931, was to prevent Europe from “going Bolshevik.” Such was the reality of American “relief” after World War I. The plight of the European peoples for whom the relief was intended meant nothing to the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. relief racket could claim some successes in helping to stifle social revolution in Germany, and in imposing reactionary regimes in other countries, but it failed abjectly in its main aim of undermining the revolution in the Soviet Union.

This was by no means the last American relief conspiracy on an international scale.

The story of the U.S. manipulation of UNRRA supplies after World War II repeats the discreditable record of the ARA under Hoover. They used it as an instrument to promote the imperialist aims of the U.S.A.

In Europe it was notorious that the despacht of UNRRA supplies was made conditional upon acceptance of American political demands. Caudry and blackmail were brought into play while countless people in war-devastated countries were being half-starved. The People’s Democracies in Eastern Europe repulsed American blandishments and blackmail, but set a few European countries, notably Italy and Greece, succumbed to American pressure.

In China, UNRRA’s record will stand forever condemned. UNRRA undertook “that at no time shall relief and rehabilitation supplies be used as political weapons.” But UNRRA supplies in China, despite repeated warnings from the China Liberated Areas Relief Association, were manipulated to assist the KMT wage the civil war.

The Liberated Areas which, according to the UNRRA Charter, were entitled to about 60 per cent of all UNRRA supplies to China, did not get more than 2 per cent. Even then, the supplies that actually reached the Liberated Areas was often consisted of unsuitable goods, such as badly made, spoiled, perishable meat, toilet paper, and so on. The State Department and other senior officers of UNRRA’s mission in China. They saw to it that the Communist-led Liberated Areas got as little as possible from UNRRA. Large numbers of other UNRRA staff were ex-U.S. Army personnel and on coming back from their operations went straight back to the Army, the Office of Strategic Services or the State Department.

The record shows that the UNRRA mission in China was from start to finish, a typical racket of the State Department designed to achieve political ends under the guise of relief work.

UNRRA taught the Chinese people the full meaning of the America’s “philanthropy” — and the main American relief conspiracy in the Far East, like its counterpart in Europe after World War I, failed utterly of its purpose.

Now the Chinese people see the American imperialists playing the relief gambit again. They are particularly intrigued to find Senator Knowland and his like shedding crocodile tears over “famine conditions” in China. For they know Senator Knowland as the man who steered the Bill through the Senate which provided financial aid to Chiang Kai-shek in fighting the Chinese people, and who advocated a naval blockade of the Chinese coast. Now the same Knowland proposes a “relief mission similar to the one headed by Herbert Hoover after World War I!” He wants to send a Trojan Horse to China.

Reports from the United States show that country facing faces many discomforts. What could look like good luck by 1951 may cost U.S. $26,000,000,000. The London Economist writes of mountains of potatoes bought at high prices by the U.S. Government being sold back to the farmers for fertilizer at less than the cost of the sacks containing them. Surplus wheat now held by the Commodity Credit Corporation is estimated at U.S.$10,000,000,000. It is not surprising that American senators, such as Knowland, Flanders and others, who have never had any love for the Chinese people, should want to despacht the farm surpluses “to relieve famine conditions in China.” How nice to be able to dump these surpluses in China and at the same time get further opportunities of undermining her New Democratic state!

The Chinese people are therefore not surprised that the band-leaders of American propaganda are concentrating on the tune of “famine conditions” in China. The American imperialists attempt to make the situation look as alarming as possible in order to justify their “relief scheme.” China’s reply to this hypocrisy is to throw the provocateurs back into their teeth.

American propaganda must be seen for what it is. While the State Department is trying to make political capital out of the “relief” campaign for China, it is paying increasing attention to other countries in Asia, which, in the eyes of the American imperialists, are “under-developed areas” and, therefore, need their “help.” It is not “famine conditions,” then it is “backwardness.” A pretext can always be found. But the grim face of imperialism cannot be hidden by the sophistry of Truman’s Point Four policy “for the development of backward areas.” This sugar-coated programme, which the State Department is trying so hard to sell to Southeast Asia, aims at nothing less than dollar domination of the recipient countries. There is no lack of evidence to show that any country which opens itself to the U.S. imperialists’ “relief” is opening its gates to U.S. imperialism in all its rapacity and greed. The past experiences of the Chinese people should serve as a warning and a lesson to all the Asian nations.
CHILD CARE IN NEW CHINA

Kang Ke-ching

In old China under the rule of the KMT reactionary clique, children were deprived of the protection of the State. No adequate attention was paid to their health, educational or recreational needs. The vast mass of the children of the labouring people suffered like their parents from a many-sided oppression and grinding poverty. Most of them were undernourished and underdeveloped. Child diseases were rampant. The infant mortality rate was appalling.

The new people's China protects the interests of the children and places them high in public esteem. Article 48 of the Common Programme of the Chinese People's FCC stipulates that "National physical culture shall be promoted. Public health and medical work shall be expanded, and attention shall be paid to the protection of the health of mothers, infants and children." The Marriage Law of the Chinese People's Republic, promulgated on May 1, 1950, also lays special emphasis on the protection of women and children.

These fundamental principles have been upheld from the early days of the revolutionary movement. The people's government in the old Liberated Areas did its utmost to care for the children in every way despite all the difficulties of a serious war situation, the backward conditions of the villages, the enemy blockade, and shortages of medical and other supplies.

With the motto which they took of "All for the Children!" the child welfare workers of the old Liberated Areas gave a wonderful example of steadfastness and initiative in the strenuous revolutionary struggle. Today in the people's China, this tradition is being developed under constantly improving conditions. The children have been given the protection of the state in the fundamental laws of the New Democracy. Their interests are under constant consideration in the current political programme and laws. In the various localities, the government and popular organizations under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party are taking advantage of every opportunity to promote child welfare work with great vigour and initiative.

In all the big cities, factory nurseries, wherever they existed, have resumed their work and are being improved. New nurseries are being established. This work is undertaken jointly by the local people's governments, the departments of women workers in the local trade unions, the child welfare departments of the women's federations and the respective factories. But much of this work has to be prepared "from the ground up."

Tientsin and Shanghai are typical examples. At the time of liberation in January, 1949, there were only six factory nurseries in Tientsin for an industrial population of 360,000.

Shanghai, before its liberation in May 1949, had 36 factory nurseries for an industrial population of just over a million. These have since been expanded and increased to 66 and the number of children being cared for increased from 1,658 to 5,600.

In old China, many of these factory nurseries served merely as window-dressing for the régime and were never seriously intended to solve the problems of the women workers. Mothers did not want to send their children to them because they were badly managed and their personnel was irresponsible. No such window-dressing is permitted in the people's China.

Though it has not been long since the liberation, all the real help given to the women working mothers by the new nurseries has already given considerable results. It has not only paid the cost of the nurseries and increased their labour enthusiasm and their efficiency in production. These tangible benefits have broken down their old prejudices against nurseries and will make it easier now to get the mothers' cooperation in starting new ones on a bigger scale.

Before the liberation, Wang Kuei-ch'en, a woman cotton weaver in the No. 12 Plant of the China Textile Corporation in Shanghai used to produce 20 yards of cotton a day. Now, with her child in the new factory nursery, her output has increased to 30 yards a day. When Hau Feng-ying, a woman worker in the Dairen Fish-net Factory, used to work with her child at her side in the old days, she could only produce 30 nets a day. Later, after sending her child to the nursery, her daily output rose to 80 nets. Now it has reached 100 nets a day and she has been elected a Model Worker. According to the production figures of this same factory, in May 1949, the productive efficiency of the 56 mothers employed there increased by 64 per cent since they were able to send their children to the new factory nursery.

The number of general nurseries in China has increased since the liberation. These, too, are mainly for the children of working mothers in the factories or other professions. According to incomplete statistics, in Shanghai, before the liberation there were 42 nurseries, now there are 112. Before the liberation there were only 9 nurseries in Peking, now there are 53. Tientsin formerly had only 9, now there are 26. But by the time these figures are in print, these numbers will have increased.

(Continued on page 27)
Soong Ching Ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen) signs the appeal for world peace. With her are (l. to r.): Emi Siao, Li Tch'chuan; Minister of Public Health; Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Kuo Mo-yo

People throughout the country are signing the Stockholm peace appeal

Representative Pai Yu-shan pledges the peasants' support for world peace

Members of the Pioneers parading in Peking on Youth Day, May 4th

Delegates at a recent conference of Pioneers casting their votes

Pioneers meet Soviet youth delegates at a Peking party
They used to roam the streets

Morning break for fruit

In the playground of a Manchurian nursery. New nurseries are being established all over the country as fast as funds permit

A future engineer at play

Fit and happy children of New China

TOMORROW'S CHINA

People's China

CHINA'S YOUNG PIONEERS

Chen Lien

At the celebration of China's Youth Day on May 4, columns of youngsters in blue trousers, white shirts and red ties marched at the head of the youth demonstration on Tien An Men Square. A special burlap of encouragement was reserved for them. They were members of the Chinese Pioneers at their first big public youth parade.

As they passed the rostrum over the great red gate, these bright-eyed youngsters greeted their own people's government leaders in the complete confidence that the future belonged to them. Every step they take carries them further from the old reactionary China where only a fraction of the children had educational opportunities and most were undernourished and bitterly exploited. The Pioneers of New China know that with the victory of the people's revolution children now have an honoured place and due protection in society.

China's new Pioneers comes fourth in a succession of revolutionary children's organizations formed under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. During the time of the Great Revolution of 1925-27, the first progressive children's corps was founded in the Shanghai Labour Unions. When that revolution was betrayed by Chiang K'ai-shek, and the revolutionary forces withdrew from the cities to the countryside, the children were led by two organizations—the Young Vanguards and the Children's Corps. The Young Vanguards was a semi-military organization of children which cooperated with the Red Army in its campaigns. Each member wore a red tie and carried a three-foot scout pole. They acted as sentinels, patrolled the outskirts of villages, or messengers for the People's Army in its mortal struggle with the KMT. In the war, they helped the families of soldiers and played their part in hunting down traitors, reforming loafers, and stopping gambling. Progressives all over the world heard of these "Little Red Devils."

The Children's Corps engaged only in rear service work, helping production, acting as Little Teachers, writing letters for the peasants to their relatives at the front.

During the Anti-Japanese War, these revolutionary children's organizations became the Anti-Japanese Young Vanguards and Children's Corps and they showed an equal bravery and resource in fighting the Japanese invaders. Many became adepts at laying mines and collecting intelligence. Their exploits have gone into the history books. In Shensi Province, people still tell the tale of how the Corps leader Li Hsiao-hu, the "Small Tiger," outwitted the Japanese sentries, who searched him to his skin, by carrying an important message to the Eighth Route Army concealed in the stem of an Indian corn.

Children's New Joys

With the mainland virtually cleared of enemy troops and the people engaged in the great work of rehabilitation and construction, the children of New China are no longer required to serve as sentinels and patrols. Now they only play at soldiers. Life today offers them the joys of childhood and the task of fitting themselves for the great work of building a New Democratic China.

At the first National Congress of the New Democratic Youth League, held in Peking in April 1949, it was decided that one of the League's important tasks was to give leadership in the training of the children. The Communist Party emphasized that the best cadres should be mobilized for this work, and in October 1949 the League's Central Committee announced the establishment of the Pioneers.

The membership of this organization, unlike its predecessors, is not restricted to the more politically conscious children but is open to all boys and girls aged 9 to 15. They undertake to cultivate the Five Loves—love of the Motherland, of people, of labour, of science and of public property. In the Pioneers, they also strive to develop the Four Virtues of unity, democracy, courage and good humour.

Pioneer branches are organized on the basis of the schools, institutions, streets and villages. Eight to 15 members make up a platoon; 3-5 platoons make up a company; 3-5 companies, a detachment. When the Pioneer branches are set up by the various Youth League branches, League members and young school teachers are selected as instructors.

In five provinces and 20 leading cities, up to March this year, the Pioneers had already a membership of 478,488.

It has a gaily printed fortnightly of its own, Chinese Pioneers, with a circulation of 40,000. Now in its 14th issue, it contains articles on current topics, scientific stories, reports of school life, games, puzzles, and many lively pictures and cartoons.

The Harbin branch of the Pioneers organizes outside reading groups for school children and runs a "Star Meeting" at which astronomy is studied in interesting ways, replacing the children's superstitious ideas about the universe with scientific knowledge.

Branches in the various cities also organize hiking, sports and picnics during the holidays and play a big part in building up a sound physique in the younger generation.

The Pioneers also inculcates the spirit of internationalism and love and respect for labour by participating in the great international festivals such as May Day, learning about the revolutionary move-
Jenchiueng Conquers Flood and Famine

Wen Chao

China's liberated peasants have learned to overcome adversity in a new way. Whenever famine swept the countryside in former times, the peasants faced it with the future with passive stoicism. Each got along as best he could, believing that he would survive or not according to his foreordained fate. But the politically awakened peasant of today knows that the future is something he can mould with his own hands. And that the new joint efforts of men are stronger than all the forces of nature.

Jenchiueng village, about 60 kilometres northeast of Tientsin, is typical of the thousands of small communities throughout China which have learned to conquer hardship through collective struggle. Last winter's fight against famine was often very strenuous and bitter, but today the peasants can look across their fields and know that their gains will be full again after a few weeks.

"We'll be alright now," Jen-Tien told me. "Thanks to our government's help and our own round-the-clock efforts, we managed to get the upper hand over food and famine this time.”

When the River Rose

As the river rose, the most dangerous and distressing period seemed to come to an end. The country was feeling its strength. The fields were full of food, and the country was feeling its strength.

But next to the river, behind the river, and inside the river, there was a new round of activity. The Chinese were feeling their strength.

Our children are eager in the pursuit of truth and knowledge.
and sold them for several catties of grain. Thereafter he adopted the routine of cutting the morning and cutting wild grass and scrub every afternoon. Other members of the family spent the day gathering shellfish on the coast, and the grandmother husked and cooled together with other grain. In this way, the Jen family covered its food requirements and even managed to add a bit to its grain stores.

By the end of August, the wild millet had all been collected and even the grasses were becoming scarce. An air of depression again settled over the village.

The Party secretary called another meeting to discuss the situation. According to his report, the coastal population was extracting marketable chemicals from sea water; the inhabitants of mountainous areas were digging medicinal herbs to sell to pharmaceutical firms; in other regions, the villagers were catching fish in their flooded fields.

Jen interrupted the report at this point to remark that he had seen a few fish swimming through his flooded fields. A few days later, he began to get some ideas, but how at such a time could Jenchienn village afford to buy the necessary equipment? The village leader pointed out that, as a last resort, they could ask the government for a loan. However, he advocated trying to get by on their own resources if possible, "so that the government can save its money for those who are worse off than we are."

Co-operative Formed

When the general plan was worked out, the village leaders called a mass meeting at which a fishing co-operative was formed. There were 100 families, each of whom contributed four catties of kauling; plus eight hours of labour per day. Jen became a full member, and his son took out a half share. A week later the fishing grounds had been laid out and work began. In March and April, the catch averaged 1,500 catties per day. The co-operative set up a marketing section to exchange part of the catch for grain and to distribute the remaining catch on a daily basis. The co-operative machines were driven by the water wheels of the stream. The drummers were also hired to tend the co-operative during the busy winter period.

By mid-February, virtually every family in Jenchienn had been organized into this kind of small agricultural producer. Each small group now had a water wheel, machines in operation as well as production units for spinning cotton yarn by hand. Several transport teams had been formed, and these were kept busy on government contracts. Though life might be hard, the villagers no longer feared the threat of starvation.

Mutual Aid

Spring ploughing presented the next problem. How was it to be carried out without interrupting the fishing season? Was there a solution to the mutual aid problem? There was only one solution, further co-operation.

The Jens formed a mutual-aid team to help each other with the ploughing. Jens's son and his neighbour's 20-year-old boy handled all the ploughing for both families. They had the small members of both families were thus left free to earn their current living expenses.

But who’s going to buy our food? This is the question,“ Jen asked skeptically.

"The government trading company will buy all we make and pay in hard cash," the village leader replied.

Mutual-aid teams were set up to handle this work. Both Jen and his wife joined a weaving group, and after a time the son helped his father. In the month of January, the family had turned out 180 bags. This brought in 460 catties of kauling, enough to feed the Jen family during the critical winter period.

An Institute of Child Care and Education

Sun Pao-su

When four-year-old child Chao Pao first arrived, last autumn, at Peking Institute of Child Care and Education, she was a frightened, emaciated, and neglected child. She refused to talk and would not even eat. Everyone knew from her mother who brought her there that immediately anyone tried to approach and fondle her she would become a good-looking child—she would break their limbs. Since she was too shy to eat with the other children, the matron brought her meal on a tray all to herself, thinking that this might soften her feeling of resistance. But to her surprise, the little girl pushed the dishes away with a violent gesture.

Not unfamiliar with this phenomenon, the matron consulted her mother. It was soon clear that little Chao Pao had suffered a deep shock from the dreadful experiences she had gone through. Shortly before Chiang Kai-shek had been able to bring the Nationalists to power, these children were still too wisty for use. Later, the hoeing and weeding were also handled by co-operatives. Now that the KMT had not halted its handicraft production for a single day during the spring season.

The wheat on Jen's land was now almost ripe. The local farmers, who had been encouraged by the fact that the government would loan the village ten machines for weaving straw sacks.

"But who's going to buy our straw?" was the question they asked.

"The government trading company will buy all we make and pay in hard cash," the village leader replied.

Mutual-aid teams were set up to handle this work. Both Jen and his wife joined a weaving group, and after a time the son helped his father. In the month of January, the family had turned out 180 bags. This brought in 460 catties of kauling, enough to feed the Jen family during the critical winter period.

With the defeat of the KMT they were freed by the People's Liberation Army, only to learn that Chao Pao's father had already been butchered with hundreds of others.

It was by no means the first time that a child like Chao Pao's background had been received and rehired at the Institute, for it has a revolutionary history. With the utmost care, the careful attention Chao Pao received there has transformed her normal childhood kale and trust in human beings.

The Institute of Child Care and Education in Los Angeles, Nursery, is the oldest and for a time was the only nursery in the old Liberated Areas of China. Since its foundation in 1940 in Yanan its history has been closely linked with that of China's Liberation Army. It was a place where many enemies belonging to the Japanese and KMT; it broke through many a siege; it crossed the Yellow River and in winter time, with the KMT troops in close pursuit, climbed the Eighteen Ladder Mountain that is noted for its bleakness and cold.

In all these trials the Institute appears to have given an impressive demonstration of self-sacrifice and sense of responsibility. Their slogan is, "Everything for the children!

On the day of March 1947, in an emergency evacuation from a Shensi village which was already within range of enemy gunfire, the children were never lacking for any essential need. The staff, however, often carried on with little food and deep under nerved wrecking conditions.

Precious Charges

One night, in Hupao county, on the border between the Hopei and Shansi Provinces, as they were racing for the Yellow River crossing, a raging storm came on. It was so strong that the carts were driven into the river and the children were left to face the elements. The nurses who had to struggle alongside the wheels, constantly feeling with their hands to see if the children were safe. One nurse, with her hand in her mouth of a wheel, but once again they saved their precious charges.

Wherever the nursery might be, everyone joined in: "The People's Army did all they could for the children of their revolutionaries."

It was thanks to this care from the people that the children were spared. An army of heroic flight and long periods of village life under difficult conditions, the nursery suffered not a single casualty or serious illness, and in March 1948, children and nurses arrived safely in Peking from Pingshan county where they had spent a long time.

The Institute is now housed on the western outskirts of the city in the Wan Shou Shou, a former Buddhist temple with a cheery history. It was used as a barracks during the Japanese occupation, and later became a KMT concentration camp. Here and there, one still can detect some barred wire over a wall, or a reactionary slogan not quite erased. This site of medieval gloom has now been transformed into a modern nursery. The main hall where the enormous gift Buddha used to be, is now used to make weaving wires and is used to torture their victims, has been redecorated and made into a sunny indoor playground for forty children. It holds a precious inscription from Chairman Mao: "To the Sun! To Liberty!" In place of apparatus of torture there are little white and pastel-colored houses and swings. The old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in excitement in the old altar at which pilgrims burst in exci...
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"Her sincere love for the Chinese people will live forever in their hearts," says the statement of the Chinese Communist Women's Association headed by Soong Ching Ling (Mamu Sun Yat-sen). "Her dedication to the Chinese revolution set an example for others to follow.

Similar sentiments were voiced by the All-China Democratic Women's Federation and the All-China Federation of Writers and Artists.

A message of condolences sent to the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy in New York by the Editorial Board of this journal also expressed its profound sorrow at the death of the talented and well-loved writer.

Enui Shao and personal friend of Agnes Smedley, in his article published in the Peking People's Daily, denounced the fascist U.S. ruling class for persecuting her and warned them that such attacks on progressives, "the American people will remain committed to arms until the United States emerges victorious in the common struggle against the use of atomic weapons."

Newspapers in all parts of China have published articles on Agnes Smedley's life in black-bordered boxes and illustrated her as an example of freedom for which she fought in the last. Agnes Smedley in her will requested that ashes together with her personal belongings be sent to Peking and placed at the disposal of General Chue Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In her last act, Agnes Smedley, thus identified her country with which she had spent twelve of the most productive and militant years of her life.

The people of China, however, will remember her as one of the most significant figures in the history of the revolution. Her life was dedicated to the struggle for justice and equality, and her writings continue to inspire generations of activists.

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Chouanshan Liberated
Chouanshan Archipelago, composed of some 300 islands lying near the mouth of the Yangtze River, was completely liberated by May 18 following three-day landing operations. On May 17, Gen. Chen Yi's 3rd Field Army and the Chinese Nationalists' 3rd Field Army freed Chouanshan Island, the largest of the group and the main KMT base for air and sea attacks against China's mainland. Before dawn on May 19, KMT troops engaged in an orgy of murder, rape and robbery. Many thousands of local inhabitants were rounded up and shipped to Taiwan for forced labour.

The liberation of these strategic islands has broken the back of the joint U.S.-KMT blockade of Shanghai and adjacent coastal ports. Shipping between Shanghai and Tientsin is scheduled to be resumed in a few days. This victory has also created favourable conditions for the impending liberation of Taiwan, clearing the way for the final attack against the sole remnant of Chiang's forces.

PLA Captures Tungshan
PLA forces liberated Tungshan Island, some 100 kilometres southwest of Amoy, on May 12 following a night-long bombardment by the KMT. Tungshan now only retains one island, Kinmen Island, along the entire Faichin coast.

Hainan Restoration
Public order was swiftly restored on Hainan Island after its liberation on April 30. The inhabitants have regained a peaceful life for the first time in over a decade. Regular shipping and telecommunication services again link the island with the mainland.

During the two-week Hainan campaign, more than 30,000 KMT troops were put out of action, of whom 23,859 were taken prisoner.

MacArthur's Illegal Act
Foreign Minister Chen En-lai formally accused Gen. MacArthur on May 15 of serious violation of international law and of taking unilateral and arbitrary action to release alleged war criminals. Pointing out that the Chinese people had every right to demand just punishment for these war criminals, the Foreign Minister called for the immediate repatriation of MacArthur's Directive No. 5 on the advance release of war criminals. The Foreign Minister also said that he hopes the U.S. Government will recognize the illegal aspects of MacArthur's illegal acts.

Stocktaking Results
The nation-wide stocktaking drive to uncover hidden "lost" KMT assets in its confiscated warehouses has led to recovery of U.S.$14,000,000 worth of goods in East China alone. The China Textile Corporation, for instance, discovered 1,800,000 unlisted machine parts in its possession. By May 10, more than 3,000 tons of air-plain parts had been located in Kunming. Enough tele-communications equipment was unearthed in Kweilin to meet the army's needs for five years. Goods worth $16 billion people's currency have been tracked down in Honan Province, including 4,000 sets of gold and silver.

Flood Control HQ
A National Anti-Flood Headquarters is being set up with field posts throughout the country to direct the battle against floods this year. This spring's water conservation projects, involving 300 million cubic metres of earthwork, are being completed on schedule with the help of 5,000,000 peasants.

Timber Production
The 1950 task of afforesting some 1,772,000 dun (planning 50 million square) will be completed this year. The proceeds from the sale of the newly planted timber will be used to aid economic development.

Price Stabilization
Reflecting recent price stability, railway passenger fares have gone down 15 per cent since May 1, while postal rates were cut 20 per cent on May 11. During April, banks reduced deposit interest rates from 85 to 70 per cent, while loan interest rates declined from 70 to 55 per cent. By the end of April, deposits in state banks were three times the February level. During this period, the exchange ratio between people's currency and U.S. dollar was narrowed by 11 per cent.

International
Britain: In a sharply-worded statement from the Foreign Ministry issued May 22, the Central People's Government asked the British Government for clarification on the insufficient implementation of its friendly declarations and hostile actions toward Peking (full text on p. 25).

India: K. M. Panikkar, Indian Ambassador to China, presented his credentials to Chairman Mao Tse-tung on May 20.

Vietsam: On the 50th birthday of Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, was widely celebrated in China. U.N.: Chinese delegate Su Yu arrived in Switzerland on May 24 to attend a meeting of the Universal Postal Union, the first U.N. agency to seat a representation of the Chinese People's Republic.

Wang Chia-hsiang, Chinese Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., conferred with U.S.S.R. Foreign Minister Nikolae Titov on May 16 in Moscow upon the latter's request.

Here and There
Children's Day: June 1, International Children's Day, has been officially proclaimed a holiday for children by the Central People's Government.

Bridge Repaired: The 317-metre Lunghai Railway Bridge west of Chengchow, in Honan Province, has been restored by the PLA in the record time of 2½ months. This bridge, destroyed by the KMT in 1946, had remained derelict for ten years.

Miller, the world-famous general, is leading the U.S. troops into Korea.

In the peace negotiations, the U.S. is demanding a total withdrawal of Chinese forces from Korea, while China is insisting on a two-sphere settlement.
CHILD CARE IN NEW CHINA

(Continued from page 26)

still more. True, the number of nurseries is still inadequate, but in comparison with the past they show a considerable progress—and the rate of increase is mounting.

Conditions in the nurseries are also improving from day to day. Accommodation, medical and sanitary arrangements are all receiving practical attention. Particular care is now given to the children's food. In the old days, the children "tasted for" in the nursery. Today, 7 Rubbery Factory in Mukden were all undernourished. Now their diet has been completely changed and they even get fruit dishes, an unheard-of thing in the past. These changes have made the children visibly taller and stronger. The effect on the children, and the mothers express great satisfaction.

Wang Hua-lan, a worker in the apotropism section of the No. 1 Plant of the China Textile Corporation in Tientsin, expressed it frankly: "Formerly my child was fed on milk at home and he was as thin as a small red shrimp. Now he has grown fat and looks much better than when I took care of him."

In the public nurseries today, the children eat eggs and fruit every day. In Northeast China, where economic construction is developing more rapidly, the children in the state-run nurseries have had milk added to their diet and those with delicate constitutions are given cod-oil and the necessary vitamin pills. In both public and private nurseries, the children are systematically inoculated and vaccinated.

New personnel are being trained to keep step with this programme of expansion of nursery facilities. The efficiency of their training is also improving. The All-China Democratic Women's Federation and the various local federations of the various provinces have set up short-term classes to train nursery attendants at Tientsin and Shanghai. Over a thousand new workers have graduated from these classes, which have been successful in developing the political as well as the technical abilities of the nursery workers.

This has heightened their spirit of initiative. On entering the nurseries, these trainees have improved on old educational methods, devising many new ways of solving nursery problems, and generally making more effective use of available resources to give the children a happier life.

Work is also being pushed ahead to include the villages. The child welfare work is giving the small-scale experiment with nurseries in village area has been set up in many villages. In the Chunchja area near Shanghai, four nurseries have been organized under the direction of the China Textile Corporation.

In other areas, the district and village administrations have co-operated with the women's federations and peasants' associations and assisted the local workers in organizing groups to take care of the children. In this way, women, who were previously unable to go out to work can now take an increasingly active share in agricultural production. In the West Pass district of Tinling, Hopei Province, the old women in such a mutual-old group look after the nursery in the fieldwork for the older women.

The new approach of the People's Government in dealing with these problems of child welfare has passed a particularly severe test in the areas which have suffered most from the war. Here, the joint efforts of the government and the people themselves have fulfilled the task of bringing relief to the children. At the present time, in order to prevent and minimize the effects of war especially accentuated by such calamities, the People's Government has already organized medical and sanitary corps and dispatched them to the stricken areas. The People's Government is also promoting efforts to meet the needs of those with the government in overcoming the shortage in medical supplies.

Women in childbirth and newborn infants are also the subject of special protection. The People's Government has prescribed a vacation of 45 days for pregnant women before and after childbirth and great efforts are being made to improve the care given to women during their confinement. Women are given to local authorities in the training of personnel and in the organization of mobile medical and sanitary corps for midwifery services in the villages. Health work is the re-training of old-fashioned midwives. According to reports from 19 countries in the six Provinces of Liaotung, Liaosh, Heilungkiang, Jehol, Kirin and Sungari, old-fashioned 2,779 old-fashioned midwives were retrained in modern methods in the 52 training courses held there between July and December, 1949. This change has been significant, for China and this will have an appreciable effect in improving the care given to mothers and babies in the villages which previously lagged so far behind in the matter of proper care.

China has already enjoyed a nation-wide victory but there are quite problems and difficulties to be solved. Nowhere is this truer than in child welfare work. Already, however, this aspect of social service work in New China bears a head new counted when compared with the old days of child neglect by the warlord and KMT governments.

The establishment of creches, public nurseries and village nurseries in the various parts of the country is a welcome innovation. Most work for child welfare is serving not only to relieve the women of China and the burdensome and distressing worries of family life, but enabling their children to enjoy basic health facilities and participate in the political life of the country. They are sweeping away the cause of much bitter distress suffered in the past by China's children and laying the foundation for the next generation to grow up in the people's China.
DEFEND WORLD PEACE!

"WE DEMAND THE UNCONDITIONAL PROHIBITION OF THE ATOMIC WEAPON, AS A WEAPON OF AGGRESSION AND MASS EXTERMINATION OF HUMAN BEINGS, AND THE INSTITUTION OF STRICT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL TO ENFORCE THIS.

WE SHALL REGARD AS GUILTY OF WAR CRIMES THE GOVERNMENT THAT IS THE FIRST TO USE THE ATOMIC WEAPON AGAINST ANY COUNTRY."

Resolution of the Third Session of the World Peace Congress Permanent Committee
Stockholm, March 15, 1950

ALL PEOPLE OF GOODWILL SUPPORT THIS APPEAL!

"This appeal is a clarion call to all defenders of peace and a warning to the war-mongers. It does not beg for peace from war-mongers, but is to compel the imperialists to stop their aggression."

Kuo Mo-Jo, Chairman of the Committee of the Chinese Congress of the Defenders of World Peace
Peking, May 15, 1950