TWO YEARS OF HEALTH WORK IN CHINA
Li Teh-chuan

KOJO MO-JO—FIGHTER FOR PEACE
Yang Yu

"LITTLE BUCHENWALD" IS NO MORE
How the Children of the Sacred Heart Home Were Rescued
Hsiao Ch‘ien

MY IMPRESSIONS OF NEW CHINA
Stanli Gogerly

HOW SANTA CAME TO A P.O.W. CAMP
Spr. E. Fawcett
STALIN'S MESSAGE TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

All the peoples of the world, all fighters for peace look to the Soviet Union, led by Stalin, as standard-bearer of the struggle to preserve world peace from the aggressors. Pointing out the way to defend peace and overcome the threat of war, and the way to win freedom and end the slavery of the oppressed nations, Stalin's every word raises their confidence in victory. That is why the New Year message sent by Stalin to the Japanese people is of the utmost importance.

This warm message of solidarity comes from the great helmsman of the constantly growing world-wide camp of peace and democracy which is immeasurably stronger than the camp of imperialism and war. It conveys the sympathy of the Soviet Union, the mighty Socialist bulwark of peace, to the people of Japan occupied by the U.S. imperialists. It expresses the conviction that the people of Japan, despite the great obstacles which face them, "will achieve the regeneration and independence of their homeland like the peoples of the Soviet Union in the past."

In the same measure as it reinforces the gallant struggle of the Japanese people for peace and freedom, Stalin's message has exposed the aggressive plans of the American and British imperialists and their reactionary stooges, the present rulers of Japan, and caused confusion and panic among them. The imperialist governments and press are alarmed and dismayed by the welcome it has received from the broadest groups of Japanese patriots.

The Chinese people warmly support these New Year greetings sent by Stalin. They firmly believe that, standing in unity with the Soviet and Chinese peoples, with the peoples of Asia and fighters for peace in all countries, the Japanese people will win their own freedom and independence and contribute powerfully to securing peace in Asia and the world.

Stalin's statement strengthens the confidence in victory of Japanese workers, peasants, intellectuals and all other patriots who are struggling against the increasing impoverishment, humiliation and enslavement into which the imperialist camp is dragging them. It will strengthen also their consciousness that they are fighting in an invincible united front with all the peace-loving peoples for the triumph of peace and democracy throughout the world.

NEW SOVIET MOVE FOR PEACE

There can be only one explanation for America's sinister opposition to the Soviet proposal for abolishing the unlawful "Collective Measures" Committee of the United Nations General Assembly and the Soviet call for the Security Council to help bring the protracted Korean cease-fire negotiations to a successful conclusion: Wall Street's merchants of death do not want their war preparations upset. Recently, an organ of American Big Business, admits in its issue of December 24, 1951 that "the Administration is now worried about what a Korean truce might do to the rearmament programme . . . ."

The tactics of the American negotiators at Panmunjom reflect this cynical determination to perpetuate international tension for the sake of super profits. All American moves in the two sub-committees on armistice supervision and the exchange of prisoners are designed to obstruct agreement. The bloodshed continues.

In proposing that the Security Council meet immediately in regular session to facilitate a cease-fire in Korea, the U.S.S.R. continues its consistent efforts to bring to a peaceful end one of the most threatening situations in international relations—the invasion of Korea by the American and satellite troops.

The Chinese, Koreans and all who have a sense of justice, including an ever growing number of Americans, demand that the Security Council discharge its duties as prescribed in the U.N. Charter. The U.S. government, on the other hand, insists on the so-called "Collective Measures" Committee in order to by-pass the Security Council and get from the U.N. General Assembly a screen of "legality" behind which it can continue its criminal intervention in Korea. Such trickery cannot save the U.S. aggressors and their vassals from the inevitable results of their murderous adventures. In Korea, and elsewhere in the world, the people will rout the American aggressors just as they routed the Japanese fascists.

January 16, 1952
Chairman Mao Tse-tung’s New Year Greetings To the Nation

I wish victory on every front of work to us all—to the functionaries of the People’s Government, the commanders and fighters of the people’s volunteers and the People’s Army, all the democratic parties, all the people’s organisations, all the national minorities and the people of the whole country! I wish victory to us on the front of the struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea! I wish victory on the front of national defence! I wish victory on the front of land reform! I wish victory on the front of the campaign to suppress the counter-revolutionaries! I wish victory on the economic and financial front! I wish victory on the cultural and educational front! I wish victory on the front of ideological remoulding among various circles of society, and first and foremost among the intellectuals!

Moreover, I wish victory to us on a newly opened-up front—a front at which all the people and functionaries of the country are called upon to rise and launch vigorously and uncompromisingly a large-scale struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucracy, so as to wash away these stains left behind by the old society! Comrades, do all the above-mentioned fronts; we have in the year 1951 scored victories, many of them very great victories. We hope that, by our joint efforts, still greater victories will be won in all these tasks in 1952.

Long live the People’s Republic of China!

Welcome 1952 With Full Confidence

A Condensation of the Editorial of the Peking People’s Daily, January 1, 1952

The year 1952 will be of still greater significance than 1951. We shall this year complete preparations for large-scale economic construction in China.

We shall ensure that the struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea scores greater victories and that the national defence is further strengthened. Also, we shall see the whole nation rid of the remnant elements of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. We shall push ahead with the movement to increase production and practise economy in such a way that production in general is restored to the highest pre-liberation level and even greatly surpasses it in many fields.

Great victories have been achieved in the struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea during the past 14 months. Together with the Korean People’s Army, the Chinese people’s volunteers have in this period wiped out more than 490,000 enemy troops, including over 210,000 Americans. The brave Korean and Chinese people’s forces have driven back the aggressor’s troops to the vicinity of the 38th Parallel. The enemy has thus come to realise the growth in the power of our army and air force, and has had to agree to armistice talks.

In the course of nearly half a year’s negotiations, our enemies have repeatedly used delaying tactics. But this only reveals their own contradictions and confusion instead of their confidence in the outcome of the war. The Korean and Chinese side will continue to strive for a successful conclusion to the talks, which, however, now depends upon the attitude of the government of the United States.

In his opening speech to the third session of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said:

We have long said that the Korean question should be settled by peaceful means. This still holds good. So long as the U.S. government is willing to settle the question on a just and reasonable basis, and stop using every possible means to wreck and delay the progress of the negotiations, as it has done in the past, success in the Korean peace negotiations is possible; otherwise it is impossible.

This is still the case. If the armistice talks end successfully, Korea and China will go further to seek a peaceful solution of the Korean and other Far Eastern questions. If the armistice talks end in failure, Korea and China will inflict even heavier and more disastrous defeats on the enemy.

The great struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea continues. Victory in the struggle should be taken as the general goal of all the efforts of the Chinese people. Facts in the past 14 months prove that this struggle is not only the goal of all our work, but also its motivation. Contrary to enemy expectations, this struggle has not delayed but hastened construction and preparations for it in China. We are, therefore, fully confident that in 1952 we can achieve still greater victories in the struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea (while at the same time striving for the success of a peaceful settlement) and complete the main preparations for large-scale economic construction.

As regards large-scale economic construction, the people of our country have done most of the important groundwork in 1950 and 1951. We have accomplished the unprecedented unification of the country, set up organs of the people’s democratic power at all levels and established friendly relations with the Soviet Union and other countries. We have stabilised our financial and monetary situation, restored our communications and domestic and foreign trade, and entered upon the development of co-operative undertakings. We have set out to restore agricultural and industrial production. We have started to reform the management of state enterprises and have made adjustments in the organisation of both commerce and industry to meet current needs. We have investigated over 1,000 industrial undertakings, and effectively supported the activities of counter-revolutionaries of all kinds. We have completed land reform in the newly liberated areas inhabited by more than 180 million rural inhabitants. We have started cultural and educational work and preliminary development and reform have been carried out. We have advanced unified front work among all strata, parties, groups and nationalities, and developed organisational work among the working masses, youth and others. The Chinese Communist Party has grown and is now embarking on the consolidation of its ranks. All this serves the interests of our economic construction, that is, our industrialisation. However, the preparatory work has not yet been completed. We must complete this work in several of the most important phases during the current year.

In 1952, we must exert our utmost efforts to strengthen national defence. American imperialism in Taiwan and Korea has proved that if we do not possess a modernised and strong national defence, we will be unable to protect ourselves, and all our construction work will be reduced to a shambling under enemy bombardment. We must, therefore, further develop the work of strengthening national defence in which we were engaged last year. We must build up modernised land, air and naval forces. All our construction work must centre round national defence. We must develop the people’s militia in order to create the conditions for enforcement of a draft system.

In 1952, we must further upright the remnant elements of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism; that is, except in some areas where national minorities reside, the land reform must be completed this year throughout the country, while in those areas where land reform was carried out in 1951, it should be completed conditionally. Anti-feudal, democratic reform in public and privately-owned factories, mines and transportation enterprises in the cities must all be completed this year. Thus we can suppress counter-revolutionaries more effectively.

In 1952, we must, on the basis of nationwide land reform in the rural areas and nationwide democratic reform in the factories, mines and transportation enterprises, develop the campaign to increase production and practise economy throughout the country. In the past year, as a result of the efforts of the workers and peasants throughout the country, the output of most of the products—coal, steel, cotton, copper, caustic soda, rubber tyres, paper, cotton yarn and cloth, steel products and cement—and a part of the agricultural products (for instance, hemp, cotton and tobacco) have already exceeded the highest record of any year of our country. But in other fields, the results have not yet been beaten. In 1952, through the
campaign to increase production and practise economy, industrial and agricultural production should be generally restored to the highest pre-liberation level, while many branches should surpass or even greatly surpass this level.

In agriculture, we should organise the peasants more systematically into mutual-aid teams, and production, supply and marketing co-operative organisations, and also spread more systematically the new advanced and modern agricultural techniques and new varieties of seed among the peasants, so as to raise the yield per hectare, and at the same time lead the peasants onto the road of preliminary collectivisation. In order to set an example for the peasants and enable the state to control central and local production, the work of developing state farms in 1952 should be greatly increased, and the aim is to establish and operate effectively state farms in every province, region, county and even district, provided there is sufficient land. In every administrative area, province and region, state farm implement factories or repair shops should be set up to supply new farm tools to rural areas.

In industry, the experience of Northeast China in increasing production and practising economy, which created extra wealth equivalent to 13 million tons of grains should be generally applied. In every area of the country, in every enterprise, factory, mine and workshop, the movement of the working masses to map out production plans and to carry out the campaign to increase production and practising economy should be duly developed among teams and carry out the campaign of increasing production and practising economy so as to utilise further the working potential of existing production facilities, improve techniques, increase output, raise production costs, tighten control of management of capital and production and eliminate waste in whatever form in basic construction.

In 1952, our efforts should not only enable the state to accumulate a considerable amount of capital needed for future development of industry, but also enable the management of enterprises to acquire more experience, without which, the industrialisation of our country would be impossible. Corruption, waste and bureaucracy are the great enemies of the "increase production, practise economy" movement. Therefore, the present struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucracy has a decisive bearing on whether the 1953 plan for increasing production and practising economy can be realised. The people should be fully mobilised to carry out this struggle to the end, to extend it to every institution, factory, street and village.

For our economic construction, cadres must be trained. Therefore, in 1952, the educational system must be reformed, and middle schools and institutions of higher learning expanded so as to begin large-scale training of cadres needed for construction. Ideological remoulding among intellectuals should be developed, so that they can faithfully serve the people's interests.

The work of ideological remoulding is necessary not only for intellectuals but for every person in order to establish the correct political consciousness. We must understand the present and future of our state, their own position in the state and what should or should not, what may or may not be done, so that they may remould anything erroneous in their own ideological conviction which is not beneficial to the people and whose ultimate result will surely not be beneficial to themselves. Development of the ideological remoulding movement will undoubtedly consolidate, as never before, the Chinese People's Democratic United Front.

The great Communist Party of China is the leader of our glorious Motherland. In its more than thirty years' history of struggle and particularly during the past two years, the Communist Party of China has enjoyed a high prestige among the people throughout the country. Nevertheless, the members of the Communist Party of China must also study and remould their own ideology unceasingly. Since the autumn of 1951, the Communist Party of China has been consolidating its basic organisations. This work of remoulding the organisations will unfold on an even wider scale in 1953. The struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucracy will give a still richer content to the work of strengthening the Communist Party of China. Every member of the Communist Party of China must eliminate bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideas and thoroughly study Marxism-Leninism, as well as Mao Tse-tung's teachings, which unite the theories of Marxism-Leninism with the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. By so doing they can give correct leadership to the people of the whole country to fulfil the national tasks.

Let us unite as one under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and advance toward new victories with full confidence and strong determination!
Population-loss from illness was unbelievably great in the national minority areas. In T'hehchao league of Inner Mongolia, which had had 490,000 people in the middle of the 17th century, the population had decreased by 75 per cent at the time of liberation.

Fight Against Disease

Faced with these conditions, the Ministry of Health of the Central People's Government, with its medical and health personnel and the co-operation of the people, has already performed heroic tasks.

Over 208 million people have been vaccinated against smallpox in China since the liberation. By the end of 1952 or early 1953, nearly every man, woman and child in New China will have been vaccinated once. In the major cities like Peking, Canton, Port Arthur and Dairen, etc. no cases of smallpox have been reported since May 1950. Elsewhere in the country, while sporadic cases were noted, there have been no epidemics. Our plan was to wipe out smallpox in three to five years and now fairly certain that three years will be enough.

Successes have also been achieved in plague-control. Plague prevention centres have been set up in the Northeast, Chahar, Inner Mongolia, Chekiang, Fukien and Yunnan. The network of centres, and the formation of a special Plague Prevention Corps will be completed in 1952. From January to June of 1951 the number of plague cases in the entire nation was 80 per cent below that for the same period of 1950.

To prevent cholera and other infectious diseases from entering China, 16 quarantine stations have been set up at coastal ports and frontier points. One of the main factors in preventing cholera is the widespread water sanitation work that has been done. In the past two years over 30 million people in potential cholera areas have been inoculated against the disease. There has been no case of cholera in China in the past three years.

A total of 125 mobile anti-epidemic corps are now operating throughout the country, from the Northeast to Hainan Island and from the coast to Tibet. Six thousand health workers and doctors were sent to provide preventive services for several million workers on the Huai River Control Project, and to areas affected by natural calamities. Diseases such as typhus, relapsing fever and typhoid, which always broke out among large concentrations of workers in the past, were not reported at all in 1951. Only occasional cases of dysentery were noted.

Kala Azar, long a major public health problem, is now on the decline. This year it will lose its place on the roster of health menaces. Nine treatment and prevention centres have already handled more than 110,000 cases of this disease, according to still incomplete data. Effective sand-fly control has been instituted in a limited area and will be widely extended in 1952. A number of new prevention centres will also be set up this year.

In the fight against parasitic diseases, eighteen centres have the special job of preventing malaria, echinostomiasis and hookworm. In addition to themselves carrying out large-scale prophylactic and curative work, they have devised efficient preventive methods for general adoption, especially against malaria.

In the national minority areas, great emphasis has been placed on child and maternal health work. The scourges of malaria and venereal disease have been vigorously attacked. In certain areas in Inner Mongolia the results are already apparent in an increasing birth rate.

Seven biological production institutes now operating in China produce more than ten times the pre-liberation output of sera and vaccines.

Basic Medical Organisation

The basic organisational unit in our public health work is the Health Centre, geared to serve one town (county) in the countryside or one district in cities and industrial and mining areas. At present, 1965 rural health centres serve 85% of the counties in China, which is 526 more than in 1950. Beds in rural hospitals have increased by 152%. Below the county level, 1,400 city health centres have been organised by the people themselves, with the assistance and cooperation of the government.

In three national minority areas, Chinghai, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang, there are now 82 health centres.

In the cities, hospital facilities have increased by 26 per cent over 1950.

Protection of Labour

The Central People's Government promulgated its Industrial Safety and Health Protection Regulations in 1950 and the Labour Insurance Regulations in 1951. By the end of 1950, health and safety commissions had been set up in 10 provinces and 26 cities to inspect safety and health conditions in all public and private factories and mines. Factories and mines also formed their own safety and health committees and medical services. The national average for Chinese industry is now one doctor to every 500 workers. In the Northeast industrial area, there is a health worker for every 113 workers.

As a result of improvements of environmental sanitation in industries and mines, as well as obligatory physical examinations for all workers, the average incidence of disease among industrial workers in the Northeast fell by 9% between 1949 and 1950. Improved safety work reduced the rate of industrial injuries from 6.41% in 1949 to 2.36% in 1950. The corresponding figures for 1951 have not yet been compiled. But material at hand shows that conditions continued to improve greatly.

In the field of child and maternal health, we have scored major successes against infant mortality. Here efforts have been concentrated on retraining old-style midwives in scientific methods of delivery. So far about 100,000 midwives have been re-educated, while graduates from regular midwifery schools have also increased. China now has nearly 1,000 midwifery institutes. New kinds and more than 10,000 maternity stations. According to samples surveys in the Northeast and North China, infant mortality from tetanus of the newborn has dropped considerably.

Medical Education

With the inauguration of the new three level educational system and reorganisation of old methods, original plans for the training of health personnel are being fulfilled. The country possesses 42 medical institutes of higher learning, including medical, pharmaceutical and dental schools or colleges. Their total enrolment is just over 20,000 students.

Middle-grade medical educational institutes, giving a 2-year course for "household doctors" (doctor's assistants) now number 55,592 students are studying in 228 nursing and 101 midwifery and in the doctor's assistants schools. We have set up large numbers of short courses lasting three to six months, which give basic training in control of communicable diseases, sanitation, first aid, etc. Hundreds of thousands of people have already passed through such courses.

Additionally, we have organised 180,000 old-style Chinese doctors and given them a place in our health work. All major cities and administrative areas of China have set up special retraining schools to provide basic scientific medical knowledge and public health education to such doctors. The teachers and professors at these schools are mostly graduates in modern medicine, who thus have the opportunity not only of cementing relations with their doctor-students but also of exchanging valuable experience.

Toward Self-sufficiency in Equipment

After two years of hard work, China has become 48% self-sufficient in the production of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment. Now we are planning to develop the manufacture of medical and equipment. The first goal is to attain complete self-sufficiency.

The health of Chinese children has become the constant care of the Chinese People's Government. These happy children are from the Fen Sea Ting kindergarten in Peking.
Kuo Mo-Jo—Fighter for Peace

Yang Yu

Kuo Mo-Jo is known for his dauntless spirit, his brilliant oratory, his pen cutting like a sword. Now this revolutionary poet and devoted fighter for the cause of peace and democracy has been awarded the 1951 International Stalin Peace Prize. The award has been acclaimed by the whole Chinese people and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Kuo Mo-Jo was born in 1892 in a small town near Omel mountain by the Tatu river in Szechuan. Son of a scholar and merchant family with scholarly connections, he made the most of his opportunities of getting a wide knowledge of the Chinese classics. This laid the foundation for his profound understanding of ancient Chinese culture. At the age of 12, he made his first contacts with modern Western thought.

At twenty he left his native town for study abroad in Japan. His experience of the old society in Szechuan gave him a practical understanding of how feudalism obstructed China's progress and made him the prey of the imperialists. Since he returned to China on that decaying society and threw himself into the revolutionary movement, he has remained an unrelenting opponent of feudal reaction.

Like his great contemporary Lu Hsun, Kuo Mo-Jo studied medicine and graduated from a Japanese medical school, but deafness handicapped him in practising his profession. Influenced by the work of Goethe, Heine, Turgeniev, Whitman and, above all, inspired by the 1919 May 4th Movement which marked the beginning of the New Democracy, Kuo Mo-Jo, with his younger brothers, founded the New Democratic Press in China, he began his new career as a writer. On his return from Japan in 1921, he founded the afterwards famous Creation Society and published the Creation Weekly and many other progressive works. The collection of his poems, The Goddess, his play Three Rebel Women and several novels, romantic in style, displayed a rich fund of love for humanity and dealt telling blows against the old social system.

They inspired many young Chinese to take the road of the revolution.

Kuo Mo-Jo writes in his autobiography: "I believe that I, a Chinese, should love my country. I studied medicine in order to acquire some practical knowledge of service to the people. I worked in the field of literature because I hoped to inspire people to change the world...."

Yet, to begin with, I knew very little of the new society or how it should be built."

Then came the October Socialist Revolution. It's brilliance illuminated the East. It helped the young Kuo Mo-Jo to realize the nature of the new society for which we are striving. Early in 1924, he began the serious study of Marxism and brought about a radical transformation in his thinking and way of life.

He played an active part in the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-27), devoting himself to political and cultural work against the warlords during the Northern Expedition. He joined the historic Nanchang Uprising on August 1, 1927, the rising which gave birth to the Red Army, the forerunner of the People's Liberation Army. In order to expose Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution he wrote his pamphlet, Look at Today's Chiang Kai-shek!

The reactionary Kuomintang government put a price of 30,000 silver dollars on Kuo Mo-Jo's head. He was forced to live in exile.

During the next ten years which he spent in Japan, Kuo Mo-Jo was constantly watched by the Japanese authorities. He continued his researches into ancient Chinese society, making a painstaking study of the hieroglyphs on the ancient bronzes and oracle bones which are rich in historical significance. He translated Marx's Critique of Political Economy and Lenin's Ideology as well as Tolstoy's War and Peace and many other world-famous novels.

When the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression began in 1937, the Kuomintang, despite its insincerity and reluctance, was forced by the pressure of the masses to join in the Anti-Japanese United Front. Kuo Mo-Jo returned immediately to the Tolstoy's War and Peace and many other world-famous novels.

The War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression began in 1937, the Kuomintang, despite its insincerity and reluctance, was forced by the pressure of the masses to join in the Anti-Japanese United Front. Kuo Mo-Jo returned immediately to Tolstoy's War andPeace and many other world-famous novels.

Throughout the Anti-Japanese War, Kuo Mo-Jo fought courageously and steadfastly against the anti-democratic, anti-Communists and anti-revolutionary battle-fronts led by Chiang Kai-shek. As a result, when the extreme reactionaries became dominant in Chungking, the war-time capital, he was held a virtual prisoner there, but he continued to struggle for democracy and the people's war against aggression.

Headed by him on February 27, 1945, over 370 cultural workers in Chungking signed a declaration calling for a democratic coalition of the people. This exerted a tremendous influence among the people then under Kuomintang rule. It roused the fighting spirit of the masses and the reactionaries. A month later, Chiang Kai-shek dissolved the Committee of Cultural Workers which was sponsored by Kuo Mo-Jo, just as it was about to publish the first issue of the great writer and fighter for progress—Romain Rolland.

Kuo Mo-Jo again took up his pen as his main weapon in the struggle against reaction. In an historical play he portrays the anti-Communist tyrannical ways of Chiu Yuan, a patriotic poet of ancient times. This and four other plays infused a new quality into contemporary art and heartened all progressives, particularly writers in the Kuomintang controlled areas.

In June 1945, at the invitation of the Soviet Union, Kuo Mo-Jo attended the 220th anniversary of the birth of Dostoyevsky. He then went to the Northeast liberated areas, and at once joined the political and social activities of New China. In September, 1949 he said at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference: "We must be forever united, acting in concert with the Communist Party which serves the people whole-heartedly. Under the outstanding leadership of Chairman Mao, we must exert every effort to develop the patriotic and progressive internationalism of the New Democracy, we must put forth ever greater efforts to fulfill the task of transforming this entire nation so as to accelerate the liberation of the whole of mankind."

When the People's Republic of China was founded, Kuo Mo-Jo was elected to the following posts: member of the Central People's Government Council, vice-premier of the Government Administration Council, chairman of the Commission for Cultural and Educational Affairs and president of the Academia Sinica. At the same time, he was elected chairman of the People's China...
Warsaw second session of the World Peace Congress held recently in Prague and Paris. Representing the Chinese people, he condemned the criminal warmongers headed by the American imperialists who are plotting for a new war. He told the whole world of the Chinese people's desire and determination to defend world peace. This pledge on behalf of 475,000,000 liberated people gave a mighty upsurge of confidence to the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Kuo Mo-jo was elected one of the vice-chairmen of the permanent committee of the Congress. On his return, he told hundreds of thousands of eager wellcomers in China about the Congress, its aims and achievements. He was elected chairman of the China Peace Committee when it was founded in October 1949. He again headed the Chinese delegation to the second session of the World Peace Congress in Warsaw and was elected one of the vice-chairmen of the Executive Bureau of the World Peace Council.

On June 25, 1950 the American imperialists invaded North Korea. Kuo Mo-jo, in speeches and articles, expressed the bitter indignation of all Chinese at this brutal act of aggression. He headed the Chinese People's Mission to fighting Korea in August to attend the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the liberation of the Korean people from the Japanese yoke. This Mission brought China's sympathy to the armed forces and the people of Korea, fighting heroically against the U.S. invasion. It brought sympathy and aid to victims of the aggressors. Based on his experiences in Korea, Kuo Mo-jo wrote a series of articles under the title, Visit to Korea.

The announcement of the list of laureates of the 1951 International Stalin Peace Prize coincided with the homecoming of Kuo Mo-jo from the session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress in Vienna. The people throughout China are proud of this great international honour given to Kuo Mo-jo, outstanding social and cultural worker and well-tried peasant of peace. Kuo Mo-jo said on learning of the award: “It is a great honour to me but the merit of this honour must go to the people of the whole country.” A special celebration in Peking expressed the congratulations of the entire people. Messages have poured in to him from every stratum of the people, praising their redoubled efforts in defence of peace.

Strong in his trust in the peoples of the world, Kuo Mo-jo has full confidence in the victory of the struggle for peace. As he said at the second session of the World Peace Council:

“The road to peace is the road of the people, the road of fraternity, mutual economic assistance and cultural exchange. This road is open to all upright people who really serve the welfare of mankind.

“We are firmly convinced that peace will surely defeat war.”

My Impressions of New China
Stanli Gogerly
Secretary of the Ceylon Federation of Democratic Youth and Chairman of the Ceylon Youth Delegation to China

Our six weeks' stay in China has been an unforgettable experience for every member of our delegation—the first Ceylon youth delegation to come to this great country. Never before, except in the Soviet Union, have we seen such determined constructive efforts, such bold confidence in the future, and such enthusiastic support for the government from all sections of the people.

We were astounded by the tremendous advances made in the two years of liberation. The American instigators of the economic "blockade" of China may well ponder over the fact that their shameless manoeuvres have only given an added incentive to the Chinese people to produce their own necessities, so that today they have become completely self-sufficient in regard to food and clothing and, to a great extent, produce even machinery, oil and medicines for themselves.

How profoundly true are those historic words of Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "The Chinese people have stood up!" They are conquering all difficulties in their path. In the factories, factories, factories! We learned how the liberalized Chinese working class is brilliantly acquainting itself as the leading class of the country.

We were amazed by the remarkable improvements in workers' conditions, by the great working people's cultural palaces and rest centres that have been set up by the trade unions with the assistance of the People's Government. Little wonder that one worker, whom we met in a power plant, referred to the new Trade Union Law as "equal to two sons" for it ensured much more security that the two earning sons could bring an aged father.

A class that was once bitterly oppressed, living under the most abominable conditions has now, under the leadership of the Communist Party, educated itself both politically and culturally to become the pride of the nation, capable of applying the experiences of the Soviet Union, making valuable new inventions in many spheres, and showing the way forward to the whole nation.

The gigantic project to harness and alter the course of the mighty Huai river, large-scale railway construction which will link up every key part of the land, these are testimonies of the bold initiative of the Chinese workers.

At the village of the Black Pagoda, we were able to see the happy life of the peasants after the reform. Never before did we see the cruel yoke of landlordism. The land they tilled, the product of their labour, now belong to them. No wonder we saw such beaming smiles illuminating the faces of the men and women, young and old, who came to meet us.

We met many formerly illiterate peasants now learning to read and write. In the evening schools which had been set up by the peasants' association with the aid of the People's Government. We also met many couples, for whom marriage, due to their poor economic circumstances, had been out of the question before liberation. The liberation had not only brought them land, but also love. It was a moving experience to meet those newly-wedded "old couples", for whom age was no barrier to a happy married life. One such proud husband was 51-year-old En Tch-tsuan who, significantly, had named his new-born child "Received Land".

We were particularly impressed by the way the land distribution had been carried out to carefully ensure the economic independence of women and children, and also by the new Marriage Law which ensures the rights and equality of women, forever liberating them from the virtual slavery that was marriage under feudalism. Considering the new status acquired by women in New China, it is not surprising to see the way in which they have been drawn into public life, working as hard as the men in the service of the Motherland.

Another aspect that impressed us particularly was in regard to the Chinese national bourgeoisie, who also play an important role in the building of a New Democratic China.

In the shops owned by the middle class, we noted the slogans put up: "We shall not bargain with customers, we shall help each other." We were also deeply
impressed by the slogans showing their support for the movement to resist American aggression and to aid Korea which, once again, proved to us that the whole of the Chinese people, the whole nation, was in the battle for world peace.

We saw the patriotic fervour of the youth of China, their remarkable capacity for organisation and the self-sacrificing yet confident spirit in which they took upon their young shoulders the most varied responsibilities. Wherever we went, we were overwhelmed by their friendliness and sincerity. We knew this was an expression of the keen desire of Chinese youth to unite with all peace-loving youth throughout the world, irrespective of colour, race or creed.

In the schools and universities, we saw the doors of education being ever more widely opened to the masses of the people. Children from the working class and peasantry, who never had the opportunity of seeing the inside of an elementary school before liberation, were now finding their way into the universities. In addition to the ordinary schools, we saw also the workers' and peasants' middle schools created with the set object of repairing the damage of years of illiteracy and educational darkness.

We also saw the special schools for the national minorities, further pointers to the care of the People's Government for the minority peoples who, now with all the other amenities provided for them, such as the edition of books in their own languages, the provision of facilities for developing their culture etc., and the important positions they hold in the Central People's Government itself, live in happy union with the rest of the Chinese people.

I could not help contrasting the happiness of the people of New China with the condition of my own people in Ceylon.

In view of these conditions, it is no surprise that the influence of the Chinese revolution should find its way into our country, widening a tremendous influence over the oppressed masses, particularly the youth. Just as the Great October Socialist Revolution brought added hope and courage to the Chinese people and the toiling millions of the whole world, the victorious Chinese revolution has, in turn, reinforced and invigorated the revolutionary movement all over the world, blazing a trail of liberation for the peoples of Asia in particular.

Seeing the great transformation of China, Ceylonese youth have been awakened to the fact that happiness and peace do not drop from heaven, that they must be striven for with the same heroism with which the Chinese and Korean peoples are battling for peace and preserving their happiness by resisting American aggression in Korea.

The Chinese people who have been through the furnace of war for scores of years fervently love peace. Nowhere did we hear one word, or see one single act, which even slightly savoured of a bellicose character, or indicated a preparation for war. On the contrary, wherever we went, we were struck by the emphasis on peace.

But the Chinese people also know, through their own hard experience, that peace will not wait on them, that it has to be fought for. When only the Yalu river separates China from Korea, when the flames of the Korean war have literally extended onto Chinese territory, when the rash statements of crazy politicians in America about invading China have been complemented by the reckless bombing of Chinese towns like Antung and Chiao, it is obvious to any honest observer that the Chinese people must have a vital interest in the peaceful settlement of the Korean war—that the struggle of the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea has been necessitated, both by the interests of Korean independence and world peace, and by the vital cause of protecting China's own sovereignty.

That is why the Chinese people have sacrificed so much to aid Korea. Never will we forget our conversation with the old Lee Shu-jen, a 80-year-old railway worker, whom we met in a workers' rest house. With a heavy heart, yet with a sparkle in his eyes which lit up his countenance, he told us how his first son had sacrificed his life to the Korean battle, how he had then encouraged his second son to volunteer for Korea, and how he, himself, is now appealing to the authorities for permission to go to aid Korea.

The Chinese people are fortunate indeed to have found a great leader in Mao Tse-tung, a leader so utterly devoted to the cause of the people, whose teachings symbolise that wisdom that the Chinese people have always been famous for, and whose magnificent leadership in bringing China's revolution to victory inspires the peoples in all colonial and dependent countries in Asia and makes him truly the hope of renascent Asia.
The basic principles of hygiene are widely popularised throughout the country. The Mothers' Meeting in Peking pictured here is one way in which mother and child care is brought to the masses.

Medical care is taken to the national minorities. A doctor of the Central People's Government Goodwill Mission to the Central-South areas treats a woman of the Yao tribe of Kwangsi.

Medical science has turned to the countryside. Two hundred million people have been vaccinated since liberation. Such measures have prevented major epidemics.

Peasants on the Huai river project getting anti-cholera inoculations. Old-style midwives from villages are receiving modern instruction in hygiene. One hundred such midwives have already been re-trained throughout the country and infant mortality has been affected.

The packing department of the National Vaccine and Serum Institute. Seventy state plants help produce 48 per cent of all pharmaceutical and medical equipment needed. China advances to self-sufficiency in this field.

Typical of the men who today serve the specialist of the Committee of Health and Scientific Research directs all medical work.
"Little Buchenwald" Is No More

How the Children of the Sacred Heart Home Were Rescued

Hsiao Ch'ien

In the eyes of the Sacred Heart sisters nothing serious had happened. Hadn't 372 of the 697 babies that were entrusted to their care in the two and a half years between January 1948 and June 1950, also died? Chinese babies were always dying. The sisters pointed at the dilated eyes and emaciated body of Baby Liu and said: "There, can't you see that she is smiling? We ought to rejoice, her little soul is now in Heaven, and the Virgin Mary has her under her care."

This was cold comfort to the distraught parents. But it made them realise with a shock that the "Sacred Heart" Home was in reality a vile hell.

In the old days the Lius would have had no redress. But this was 1950 and things were different. Mr. Liu wrote a letter which was printed in the Hsiahsa Daily, Nanking, describing the circumstances which led to the death of his child. After the publication of this letter, an avalanche of correspondence came to the newspaper office. The Sacred Heart Home was revealed to be a smaller-scale Buchenwald, doubly terrible because all the victims were children.

The shocking stories told in the letters aroused the municipal people's government, the local branch of the Democratic Women's Federation, child-welfare workers in Nanking and parents from far and wide. On the afternoon of May 22, more than forty parents of Sacred Heart children met to tell what they knew.

Stavration, Neglect and Cruelty

The picture that emerged was one of starvation, callous neglect and slave labour.

New-born babies were fed half a pint of heated watered milk a day, plus a little bean powder. Toddlers had to subsist on plain rice gruel day in and day out. As for older children, at least a dozen of them had to scramble for each bowl of tasteless soup and each dish of vegetables (most often mushy carrots). Meat and fats were virtually unknown.

There was a complete absence of minimum health requirements. Dozens of children shared the use of one wash-basin and one towel. There was not a single room in which a sick child could be kept isolated from the rest. Tuberculosis, meningitis and other serious illnesses were left to run riot. Death took a heavy toll.

When children first came to the Sacred Heart they were arbitrarily baptised. Any child old enough to understand was terrorised with stories of "original sin" and devils with protruding, tusk-like teeth. As soon as a baby started to walk it had to attend mass three times a day, the first at five in the morning—four and a half hours of kneeling every morning.
day. Then there were prayers before and after each meal, prayers before going to bed, and "releases" which were repeated hundreds of times a day. During those periods, the children were absolutely forbidden to utter a word, notwithstanding the fact that all of them were at that curious age when normally they would ask questions.

Children were said to be doing "no more than their duty" when they slaved for the sisters at tasks far beyond their strength. They were made to ruin their eyes on embroidery, break the ducks for food, the fowls and animals, cut grass, plant vegetables, clean floors, grind beancurd, bake bread for their "parents," wash dishes, sift coal and knead bread balls.

Inhuman punishments, reminiscent of the Middle Ages, awaited any child that failed to carry out its "duty" and get through all the work immediately. The most common form of torture was to be shut up in the "dark room"—a cell. Children were confined in this way for as many as twenty days without as much as a mushy carrot to eat with their gruel.

**Investigation and Trial**

These were the facts revealed at the parents' meeting which stirred up bitter public anger and indignation. The Nanking People's Court was bemeddled with petitions to take up the case of Baby Liu and investigate conditions at the Sacred Heart. The local government and several people's organizations formed an investigation committee, which worked hard on the case for eight days. The truth of the charges against the Home was incontrovertibly established. Many more horrible and shocking facts, including the discovery of new cases, were also brought to light. On February 12, 1931 after the Nanking People's Court had weighed the evidence at several sessions, the court pronounced: deportation from China for two sisters in charge of the Home, Irene Mary Langran (Irish) and Jacqueline Andre (French).

One would have thought that the case of Baby Liu would have caused the nuns to reflect and change their ways. But it was just the reverse: they used the period of investigations to redouble their efforts to poison the minds of the children, whose lives remained unchanged.

During this period shocking conditions in another Nanking nursery, "The Ai Tiang," the Hall of Mercy—were also exposed. "The Ai" had been set up by a Kuomintang bureaucrat, and was handed over to 16 Sisters of assorted nationalities (American, German and Australian) on the eve of Nanking's liberation. After the Sacred Heart investigation started, sobbing mothers with children at TheAi took their stories to the government, demanding that prompt action be taken.

In Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Wuchang, similar institutional establishments were being unmasked. The voice of the people swelled in like a tide: "Rescue our children! Take over the homes!" Group discussions throughout the country, demonstrations, letters to newspapers... all were unanimous on this point.

It was against this background of events that the Sacred Heart Home was taken over by the People's Relief Administration of China on instruction from the chairman of the People's Liberal Army Nanking Military Control Committee at 10 p.m. on April 17, 1931.

They Are Rescued

When the number reached that the Home was to be taken over, Marie Josephine de Barros and Maria Angelica da Silva (Portuguese), the sisters in charge, planned to resist, holding the children as hostages. The head of the office and room refused to turn over the files or give any information concerning the number, age, state of health, names, and addresses of the children. They even tore the labels off the medicine bottles. One of the almoners, who had tuberculosis meningitis and had fallen into a coma, was free, but the sisters paid absolutely no attention to her. She was removed to hospital immediately after the take-over, but died without recovering consciousness.

Father Puch, the branch chairman of the People's Relief Administration of China, was in charge of the take-over, announced to the Chinese staff and teachers that this action had nothing to do with religious convictions. "Our People's Republic upholds religious freedom," he said, "but no one is free to torture and massacre children." He called on all people who care for the children to go to the Sacred Heart and rescue the children in accordance with the task entrusted to them by the people of Nanking. The atmosphere was electric. The protection of the children from possible reprisals by the nuns was a woman cadre slept on the floor of the night nursery.

At first morning the 57 children had their first taste of freedom. The freedom for that day was limited: they had only seen the sisters drink. Then they each had a bath and a haircut. Their nails were filed. They were given new clothes, and the ones taken off and replaced by new ones. They were moved from the cold-in-winter-stuffy-in-summer prefabricated house into large, airy rooms on the south side of the nuns' building. For the first time in its life, each child was given a wash-basin and towel of its own.

Needless to say, the orphans were not a little puzzled. These "Liberation Aunts," so kind and thoughtful, seemed in no way to conform to what Sister Le Barro had told them about the Liberal Army: that they were all fierce devils with red eyebrows and green eyes.

Two doctors and three nurses on the rescue team gave the children fluoroscopic examinations and blood tests. The report was hair-raising. All 57 were afflicted with some kind of disease. There were 21 T.B. cases (out of 10 ever isolated); tuberculosis cases (from the common washroom); lymphadenitis, rickets, conjunctivitis... A number of children had as many as five different diseases.

Of some of the seven-to-eight-year-olds were already hunch-backed. Some were afflicted with cataracts. Their complexion were mostly of a sickly greenish pallor. Their mental state was as changeable as their physical condition. Non-tub, nearly four years old, had cut a full set of teeth, but she could only suck her fingers and was hardly equal to the task of holding a teaspoon. Four-year-old Shen Lai-fang had never seen the national flag nor heard

Hsi-lai at the time of the take-over was on the verge of death

Her day's work began with the soaking of a huge bucket of beans. Then she drove ducks and geese to a pond in the backyard and pulled grass with her bare hands to feed the rabbits. (The sisters even grudged her a knife to cut grass with.) When the clock struck ten, she had to let the cattle out of their pen, and then go about collecting new-laid eggs to be handed over to the sisters, eggs that she never tasted herself. After she had finished grinding beancurd, there was a brief recess for afternoon service. Then to work again—baking bread for the sisters, driving the ducks and geese back to their pens, putting the small girls to bed after supper and again to the chapel for prayers until well after ten o'clock. Only when the sisters came back to their spring-mattress-bedded cells did Chi Yu-juan dare creep to her bed of hay in a barn.

When Chi Yu-juan did not do things exactly as her slave-drivers liked, she was trounced, kicked and shut up in a dark room. Finally, in September, 1930, she was sold to a cattle-dealer outside Taiping Gate as a child bride. For how many pimlics of rice she was sold, she could not quite remember.

Her voice broke when she got around to telling how a man on the farm once forced her into an attic and raped her.

Several workers and staff members also told of the inhuman oppression and exploitation they suffered at the hands of these two. One of them was an electrician. Under questioning it turned out that the "odd-job man" buried children. One of them, Wang Hung-po, had attempted to break the door of his cell at home in Tsinching, but his confession, but half a year at the "Sacred Heart" had made him realize the double-tongued hypocrisy of the nuns. He says he has never gone to church since.

Wang could not remember the exact number of children he had buried. But scarcely a day went by without his having to bury some. The children were generally stripped naked and thrown into a junk-room. Some were still breathing. Burial began immediately after dark. If there were only a few,
A sizeable crowd still milled around the children's remains after the meeting had ended. One octogenarian, looking very wan, said she had come because she heard that the people were a "nuisance." The imperialists, under whatever garb, are all hateful creatures." Then he stroked the hair of a child playing on the floor. "Are you going to protect them in a voice filled with emotion, "Yes, rescued from the tiger's jaws. All right, my child, fron now on you'll have Chairman Mao to look after you!"

Senator Charles McCurdy from the Theological Seminary of Chiling University also took part in the accusation meeting. What a valuable lesson it had been for him to be told from the very beginning of Cheng Yu-kai, chairman of the Students' Association. Pointing at the dead children, he cried, "Is there anything more morally or physically cruel about the imperialists? Never, never again will the Chinese Christians have any more traffic with imperialists who deal in wholesale murder without regarding an innocent life."

The children's remains were buried in a public architecture outside the Chunghua Gate. The students of architecture in Nanking University are designing a tablet which will be erected in their memory.

Seven sisters of foreign nationality were arrested. Sisters le Baro and da Silva were sentenced to ten years imprisonment, as the chief perpetrators of the crimes who showed no sign of repentence. Four others were sentenced to life imprisonment. The foreign (Austrian), M. Blancherie (French), Marcelle Hachet (French) and Juliana Weber (Polish), Sister de Baro and da Silva, are all concerned in the responsibility for the crimes proved to be less, was admonished and asked to leave the country within a specified period.

First Taste of Human Affectation

Sympathy for the orphans flowed from all strata of the population. Particularly moving were the love and friendship shown by the Nanking children. Pioneers from the primary schools took turns to visit and play with the afflicted children. They brought gifts out of their pocket money and came armed with toys, candies, portraits and medals of Chairman Mao.

Both physically and psychologically, the two groups of children constituted a sharp contrast. The Chinese orphans were dressed in pure white, with many pasty faces, husky voices, and pale, rilled, bloodshot, trachomatous eyes. They felt timid and uncomfortable beside the rosy-cheeked Pioneers full of high spirits, dashing about and playing like squirrels.

But gradually they made friends. The Pioneers sang songs, played games, told stories, and taught the orphans games. There were many touching incidents as the orphans tried to respond. They fidgeted, nervously biting their fingers, but they tried their best. Chi Yu-lan was the only one to speak. "We only know Our Lady's Rosary," she said. Not knowing what this was, the Pioneers clapped heartily. Chi Yu-lan felt compelled to sing.

There was a lump in her throat as her eyes swept over the half-circle of bright, expectant faces.

The Rosary! It reminded her of the dark room, the raw born, of having her head knocked against the wall, of that small leaning over her, of that animal. Tears welled up in her eyes, and she turned around and covered her face with her sleeve, her shoulders shaking convulsively. One by one, they sang and sat and sobbed.

In the evening, long after lights were out, Chi Yu-lan sat up in bed and asked the nurse beside her, "Who is that she was so poor to that little girl?"

"Go to sleep!" said the nurse, surprised that she should still be awake. "They are Chairman Mao's children!"

For a long pause, Chi Yu-lan kept turning over in her bed. Finally hearing the nurse approach on up-stairs, she set up again.

"Will Chairman Mao take any more children?"

Since the seventeenth, when I first came and when sister da Silva left for good, you have all become Chang an orphans."

A smile of utter content was on Chi Yu-lan's face as she went back to sleep.

Life Blues Again

But children have wonderful recuperative powers, and with all the loving kindness and care that was showered on them, the orphans quickly began to change. Within a few days of the nurses before, the home now had 23 trained nurses. Milk, fruit juice, liver extract and vegetable soup was fed to the orphans to counteract the several times a day that they longed for security. Expert dieticians worked out menus for three meals and two light snacks for the older children each day. The windows, even the water and gas, are all put in "for the protection of the children," so the orphans were taught to wash and take sunbaths.

Two Years of Health Work in China

(Continued from page 3)

In spite of drugs, anti-malarial drugs, drugs and anesthetics. Next year we will also be able to organise partial self-supply in anti-biotics and insecticides such as DDT, 668 etc. More than 70 pharmaceutical plants now operate under government management.

There are many other aspects of health work that we cannot go into here. In the struggle against malaria, 1,696 medical workers have been trained and over a million BCG vaccinations given. A large-scale anti-venerable disease campaign is now in progress in the national minority areas and major cities. A vast programme of popular health education includes lectures, radio broadcasts, posters, films, etc. (about 20,000 films on health education topics are issued monthly). Research institutes are working on many problems. For example, a team of leading medical experts in Beijing has recently been working on a new vaccine against pneumonia. We are also working on a new vaccine against smallpox, and we now have over 10,000 seasonal nurseries in the countryside. No single article is enough to present a complete picture of these tasks, the Ministry of Health has had a valuable helper in the Chinese Red Cross. In co-ordination with the health departments and civil administration departments of the local governments, the 38 reorganized Red Cross chapters have done a great deal in the field of epidemic prevention, popular health education, first-aid training and school health work. The Red Cross has also assumed a portion of the work in areas affected by natural disasters. The communes and counties, International Medical Service Teams with total of over 600 members who are now serving in Korea. A Red Cross Medical Service Team was carried to Korea recently. Now the Huai River Health Project and in various flood areas.

A New Outlook

The health service throughout the country have worked very hard to achieve these results. They have developed political consciousness and the spirit of serving the masses. In addition, the China Red Cross and International movement sweeping the country, they have set up many "Resist American Aggression, Aid Korea," health committees. These workers have joined the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea.

While we can point to the milestone of two years of the program, we must point out that they represent only a small, a very small amount of what needs to be done. We are still far from meeting the demand for medical and health facilities. With the improvement of the economic and living conditions of the people has come a demand for better health facilities. It is in this demand. Our People's Government has given us this responsibility and helps us to meet it by correct leadership and general work. We are confident that we will make New China healthy.

With the sole exception of Lai-lai, who died in hospital shortly after her birth, the child remained cured in the six months up to October 17, 1951. The 23 skin diseases, 16 lymphadenitis, and the 18 ascariasis cases, have been completely cured. Four of the 21 tuberculous and 29 trachoma cases have recovered.

What is more, the children gradually regained their appetite, faces, flesh and general dignity. The three girls who had been raped are no longer afraid to meet strange men. The fact that they were given back to the original Chinese children's feeling that they "belonged" to their country.

On May 1, 1951 they joined the International Labor Day celebrations. For the first time they had been among so many people. They were caught up in the rejoicing and marched past the review stand happy with "the happy living under the leadership of Chairman Mao!"

On October 1, the children put up a wall-news- paper. One eight-year-old orphand wrote in it: "Today is our National Day, the day our country was born, the day Chairman Mao came! I am going to put on my newest and best clothes!"
How Santa Came to a P.O.W. Camp

Spr. E. Favcett

Bradford, Yorkshire, England, is a P.O.W. in a camp somewhere in Korea. He has written this account for People's China, on behalf of 7 P.O.W.'s, describing how the P.O.W.'s in his camp spent Christmas 1951.

To Christians the world over, Christmas is one of the most important days of the year. for this is the day on which the "Prince of Peace", Jesus Christ, was born on earth. So, in the camp, when the feeling of "Peace on Earth, Goodwill to All Men" predominates in the hearts of all peace-loving people in the Christian world. In consequence, it is a day on which great celebrations are held.

How, you may ask, does this affect a P.O.W.? Surely, such a day would have to pass men in such a position by, unnoticed, except in their hearts. And is it not a prisoner's secret, in his early days of capture, that Communism is opposed to religion? The answers to such questions, however, are far different from what you may expect. You will find that the P.O.W.'s in all the camps throughout North Korea celebrated a Christmas far beyond their wildest dreams. You could do nothing better than pay a visit to one of these camps, and see the truth for yourself. So put on your coat, and come along with me.

As we walk towards the camp which is part of a once beautiful town, nestled in a long valley leading down to a river's edge, we see on all sides the grim evidence of the war. Piles of debris mark the spot where once a house stood. But from these ruins new houses have arisen, despite the daily danger of still more attacks. In the camp, we shall see how the hard work and tireless energy of the Chinese volunteers, the Korean people, and the war prisoners have once more made the location a place of beauty.

On approaching the main camp gate, we see an immense archway of pine boughs, gaily decorated with coloured paper balls, streamers and chains, while across the main arch we read those age-old greetings "Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year to All". We walk through this archway, and we see in the yard a large Christmas tree, and the rooms in the camp are also gaily decorated. Everywhere there is great activity in preparation for the festivities.

Volunteers Respect Our Customs

Thanksgiving Day, a religious festival observed by the people of the U.S.A. at the end of November, had already been celebrated—and what a wonderful day that had proved! We always celebrate national holidays here, and volunteers who are of the same nationalities celebrate that day. The Chinese volunteers respect our customs and encourage us to observe them. We also celebrate their national days, such as Army Day, and October 1, the day commemorating the founding of the People's Republic of China.

It has always been the policy of the Chinese volunteers to allow us to organise all activities, under their guidance and a world in the forthcoming year.

To Christmas, preparation committees were elected, the members of which in turn organised teams to carry out their allotted tasks; and so great was the enthusiasm of all that volunteers came forward in large numbers. The Chinese volunteers worked tirelessly side by side with the P.O.W.'s, never failing to produce any item asked for. With their help the appearance of the camp has undergone an amazing transformation.

Now that preparations are almost complete, let us take a peep into one of the camp theatres. Inside is a scene of orderly pandemonium; directors are shouting instructions to players; conductors are involving certain individuals to keep in tune or time; dancers are repeating intricate steps until they have perfected them. The whole is bordered with platoons of waiters—newspapers from all over the camp, specially written for the occasion, all with but one purpose in view—that their own particular platoon should come out top in the competition.

Perhaps we should also take a glance at the cook-house, for there are delicious cakes waiting on the breeze from that direction. The amount and variety of rations have seemed unlimited, and the cooks are working through two nights in succession, cutting up pigs, preparing chickens, mixing dough and doing the business of one job is this actually a P.O.W. camp. There is a rumour that Santa Claus himself is to pay the camp a visit and be holding a reception in the newly-erected theatre. Perhaps this is true, for, as we enter, the Chinese volunteers' band is already there in full strength and on the stage is the company postcard, the opening piece being by singing several well-known carols, in which the whole assembly joins.

Then the choir leads off into that lovely tune, "Jingle Bells"—but there is a commotion at the door.

People's China

and there is Father Christmas, loaded down with presents! He slowly makes his way to the stage, and shakes hands with the chairman, William Mansy of Dublin, Eire. Thanks to the Chinese people, there is a parcel for every man, and Santa is there to distribute them.

Soon the men are slowly filing past Father Christmas to receive their gifts, while the band is playing the carol "Joy to the World". At that moment everyone present realises surely he is among friends and not forgotten, with this beautiful gesture of world friendship.

Soon, Santa's sack is empty and everyone is back in his seat, marvelling at the contents of his gift. It is a day never to be forgotten.

Sliced Pork and Pork Soup

See what those chaps have in the basins they are fetching from the company office—wine, is it? A gift from the Korean people? It seems nothing but beer is available for supper. Looks good: rice, sliced pork and pork soup!

By the time we finish supper, darkness is fast falling, and across the square comes the sound of carol singers with the Chinese band, starting on their round of a camp. As midnight draws near, we join the small groups of men sauntering towards the new hall again to take part in Midnight Mass. A beautifully made altar is now in the centre of the stage whilst in the background is a magnificent painting of Joseph at the door of the inn, talking to the lodger. Beside him is Mary, seated on an arm, and above, the brightly shining Star of the East. The service is simple but full of meaning. At its close, we wander slowly back to our quarters, passing a white starry lights at the mountains towering into the heavens above, to wonder whether this is going to be a bad night—only the one thing lacking to make the setting perfect.

There is still a light in headquarters, so shall we drop in for a chat? Comrade Lin, the third Company's commander, is seated alone in his room. He tells us he is very deeply moved: he says he was approached first by one prisoner and then another, all wishing to express their profound gratitude to the Chinese people's volunteers for all that had so far come to pass, and for making this Christmas one they will long remember. Before bidding us goodnight, Comrade Lin lets us into a big secret—Santa Claus was none other than Joseph Davison, of Belfast, Northern Ireland....

Dawn breaks. The surrounding hills are fast donning a mantle of dazzling snow, turning our dreams of a white Christmas into reality. No gang to waken us this morning but the merry sound of "Jingle Bells" ringing out over the wintry air. Followed by other beloved Christmas tunes. Some of the prisoners are staying in bed, or are leisurely preparing for breakfast.

But many are wearing their way up the hill to the new hall for morning service. We listen, entranced, to the narrator telling the Christmas story. Heads are bowed as the worshippers join in prayer, expressing their deep-felt desire for peace and return home to their loved ones.

As the congregation moves out into the open air, many are thinking of their buddies in South Korea wondering what they are doing on this Christmas morning, or of their loved ones far away across the sea, knowing that they, too, will be celebrating with the same desire for peace and goodwill throughout the whole world. Can it be?

Breakfast over, everyone is eagerly awaiting the journey to town outside the camp, to take part in...
The highlight of the programme is an admirable performance of Charles Dickens' immortal Christmas Carol, for which Edward Beckerley of Wellingborough, England, wrote the script and also directed.

So spectral and eerie is the ghost scene that the whole audience is held spell-bound. For the main part, the show concentrates on humour. One particular incident stands out in our minds. When White of Frome, England, is performing a very strenuous Russian dance, accompanied by the band.

The story of Troika is told in his American foot-  

frantic appeals to stop, and the poor fellow has to dance till he drops, to the vast amusement of the audience.

Our Chinese comrades are not lacking, either,  

two of them step forward to render a duet. Our Turkish friends send us one of their--ladies--
to contribute to the evening's fun--but whoever saw a bowler-hatted member of the femininity with a feeling moustache?? Our Irish lads are performing a very energetic Irish folk dance, presenting a colourful picture more in keeping with the desire of the seamen. Then the curtain parts on a slender, girlish figure, to the accompaniment of the British singing group, and the American dancer as Harry Copeland of Muncie, Indiana. For his second dance number, he is joined by one of his coloured friends, and between them they gain an even greater round of applause than Harry achieved alone. Here a slightly mistaken tune is introduced by Leroy Caposs of Wisconsin, who also recites his poem "Peaceful Man". One of our Mexican boys and his guitar enthrall us with "Babalà", an adventurously arranged by the aggressive Ed Ireland, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Richards of Bognor, Sussex, England). bring an innovation to the camp entertainment in the form of an 'if you're not-otherwise' quiz, cigarettes being the prizes offered.

When the entertainment ends, we make our way back via the cooks' house where, we find, the cooks have been left with just a few pasties, a fitting end to a truly memorable day.

Deepest Sympathy for the Koreans

The following morning dawns bright and clear, and for breakfast it is decided that the sports will be held. Going through the town, the stark reality of war in Korea at hand, is a grim reminder of the emptiness of the bomb-sites and the crowded houses, for now there are insufficient dwellings for the Korean civilians who, in the past, were used to overcrowding. While we have good food, our hearts are filled with deepest sympathy for these people, and we are reminded of the miseries and hardships which they are suffering as a result of the war.

The first game—American football—ends in a scoreless tie between First and Fourth Companies. Then, two teams of Britishers line up for the kids and for a lively game. It is not difficult to keep their feet on the hard, brittle ground. In the end, the youthful First Company matches the final goal and runs off winner, scarred and battered, but undaunted.

During the interval, we take a walk around the field. Over in one corner, a group of Chinese volunteers and Americans have made a slide on a large field of ice. As we arrive, we witness a tragic accident. A man slides heavily to the ground and falls to rise, his head actually cracking the ice. Two of the Chinese volunteers pick him up and rush him to the nearest building. In a matter of seconds, a doctor joins them, and the unfortunate fellow is carried to the Chinese volunteers' General Hospital.

Thoughtfully, we rejoin the crowd around the ball game. When the final whistle blows, we find Third Company the winners, the crowdGMUSHING for them.

A Cookson of Pasadena, California, played a really grand game for Third Company. The shining star for Fifth Company was W. Wiliams of Columbus, Ohio.

A World of Everlasting Peace

It is now getting dark, and the prisoners in their warmly-padded blue uniforms lend a touch of colour to the whiteness of the snow, as they walk gaily back to their lines, their faces a stolid collection of steerage to the hospital to find out how the G.J. is getting on after the accident. We find him quite comfortable, and that his wounds have been dressed. The band plays and candles on every door, with a giant Christmas tree in the centre of the courtyard, has also been the scene of Christmas festivities by Dr. Liu and Dr. D. Boll of Haganville, Georgia. Everybody seems to have had a marvellous time, too, with Santa Claus dropping in together with one of the camp choirs, not leaving till everyone had received his gift. We learn that tomorrow the prisoners will have yet another celebration, thanks to the Chinese General Hospital.

And now that we have completed our tour of the camp, we part, dear reader. A last warm hand- clasp under the cold, start perfection our own. Certain qualities of the American government are such that we would not like to see them change, but we do hope that the next war will be fought with less aggression and more love. We are glad that we have been able to show you a little of life in an American camp, and we are sure that you will enjoy reading it.

American Camp: Chinese Territory Again

In the 18 days ending January 13 this year, American military aircraft have repeatedly violated Chinese airspace, and Japanese planes have also been seen in the vicinity. In response, Chinese planes have repeatedly violated Japanese airspace, and Japanese planes have also been seen in the vicinity.

These violations of the U.S. air force, which have become more frequent of late, are closely related to its air activities in Korea. On January 14 they wantonly bombarded a F.O.F. camp near the northern border of China and Goodwill, our war with the United Nations over the Korean air war and other prisoners of war and wounded over sixty. Their planes are violating the neutral control area zone. They are planning to violate the North Korean armistice negotiations at a moment when real headway could be made.

In its editorial on January 8 the Peking People's Daily pointed out that these provocations betray completely the contemptible and persistent efforts of the American imperialists to extend their Korean aggression to the whole of North Korea, to bomb and bullet freedom-loving nations, to carry out their aggression.

The "American imperialists," the editorial continued, "refuse to accept any modifications of the Korean question and do not hesitate to resort to the bomb as a substitute for discussion around the table."

The editorial concludes: "Regardless of whether American imperialism resorts to discussion or military threats, they will never reach the goal of their aggression. The Chinese and Korean people's forces have strength in the end to resuscitate and resist the provocations, and they will smash their attacks against them and teach the aggressor a lesson they are not likely to forget."
People's China

For the first time in history Chinese scientists are free to make science serve the needs of the people of the People's Republic that "culture and education shall be New China's foremost task and popular." At their first national congress in Peking, in August 1950, scientists took the lead in turning these words into reality.

Along with other decisions on planning, on new lines of research to aid national construction, the reorganisation of research institutes and colleges to satisfy the new demands, they established the All-China Association for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge. This was the first science association in the history of China that satisfied the need of the country's masses.

Problems were solved. Peace construction and defence, without however losing sight of the long-term interest of scientific research. The work and peasants. People's Liberation Army and the general public are coming more and more to look to science as the helmsman of progress in every sphere of life.

Every member of the Association has within himself ready insight into the propagation of a scientific outlook. Last October when the Association's Workers have used many novel methods of instruction, including lantern-slide talks, exhibitions of scientific fiction stories, and have lived and worked for considerable periods with the peasants in order to thoroughly instil new scientific methods of work. But science has in the long run proved its own best propagandist.

In 1950 the harvest in Chikang was threatened by a certain kind of moth. Local tradition said these were known to devour the rice in every large and many smaller cities. In Peking alone, 219 scientific lecturers have attracted more than 150,000 people in the last 10 months.

The People's Government through Science Popularization Bureau of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, with the collaboration of every possible aid to the work.

Road to Tomorrow

New China's workers know that the popularisation of science proves the way for the industrialisation of the country. Hence the mass assembly and lecture culture, the lecture plan is planned for the year. 10,000 big scientific exhibitions and 250,000 members. It is a shock brigade of knowledge in the battle for peace and People's Democracy.

JULY

1. Nation celebrates the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of China.
2. First meeting of delegations to the Korean cease-fire talks in Peking.
3. Sino-Bulgarian agreement on cultural co-operation signed in Peking.
In round figures, 800,000 tons of foodstuffs and equipment were sent to the industrial project sites by junks during the first stages of the project. During the whole of 1951, about 17,000,000 yuan worth of goods had been mobilised in north Anhui province to ship construction materials to building sites on the waterways.

The China Inland Steam Navigation Corporation operates 86 routes on the Yangtze and its tributaries, and 40 routes with irregular sailing schedules, covering nearly 80% of the total waterways in East China. Many waterways in Shantung, Anhui and southern Chekiang, which were without steamship services before liberation, are now served by steamers and motor-driven junks.

Freight charges by water transport average only one-tenth that of road transport. In East China, the use of inland waterways is 84 times that of existing railway routes and 1.4 times that of highways.

More Houses in Peking

At the beginning of 1951, Peking, mayor of Peking, pledged that 15,000 to 20,000 rooms would be built by the end of the year to help remove the increasing demand for housing. By December 31, 18,000 rooms had been made available.

Of these rooms, 10,000 were built by the government to be rented or sold to individuals, 2,000 were built jointly by the city government and a private construction company for a profit; 7,000 were built by private individuals with land rented from the government and loans from the state commercial banks. Since the beginning of last year, loans amounting to over 1,000,000 yuan have been extended to more than 200 families for this purpose.

Priority in renting the rooms has been given to workers and families of revolutionary martyrs and the families of the Liberation Army. Rents average from one-seventh to one-tenth of the tenant's income.

In addition to newly-built rooms, over 80,000 rooms in private houses were repaired with the aid of loans made to the owners by the city government.

Growth of North China Co-ops

Supply and marketing co-operatives of all kinds have now increased fourfold in the past 16 months, members have published over 2,000,000,000 pieces of propaganda, and all the co-operatives are now experiencing a thriving business, with wholesale marketing 2.5 times over the 1951 level.

The marketing activity of the co-operatives has benefited the central and auxiliary products. Supply and marketing for the first quarter of the year have by contracts for 2,000,000,000 yuan worth of goods. During the whole of 1951, North China supplied peasants with more than 1,000,000 farm tools and 230,000 tons of fertilizers.

Co-operative membership in North China at the end of September, 1951, was over 95% of the figure compared to 1949. Retail trade for the whole of 1951 rose by 26% and marketing by 7%.

In order to aid the peasants raise production, the co-operatives have added to the small storehouses, farm tools and insecticides. They will also add a new service by dealing in livestock.

Loans to Private Enterprises

Loans to private owners, who are beginning to become a large factor in the Chinese economy, are also on the increase. One of China's leading industrial cities, made by the People's Bank of China, has so far approved loans totaling 52,000 yuan.

Credits extended to private commercial banks ran to 8,000,000 yuan, and October, 1951, 25,235, more than during the same period of the previous year. These loans have helped increase production and trade.

Total capital invested in increased textiles, and manufacturing medical apparatus, paper, educational equipment and machinery, woolen textiles and silk fabrics.

The bulk of the credits extended to private merchants have been for machinery and transportation, Armaments, and loans for house-building. Through the recommendation of their gual members, member commercial enterprises small and medium size may obtain loans from the Bank to finance their businesses.

News Briefs

Yut from Changchun pro- vides a first-hand view of the Shanghai markets for the first time. Obtained from the long-haird averaged 10%.

In 1951 inereased in Shanghai and wholesale marketing 2.5 times over the 1951 level.

The marketing activity of the co-operatives has benefited the central and auxiliary products. Supply and marketing for the first quarter of the year have by contracts for 2,000,000,000 yuan worth of goods. During the whole of 1951, North China supplied peasants with more than 1,000,000 farm tools and 230,000 tons of fertilizers.

Co-operative membership in North China at the end of September, 1951, was over 95% of the figure compared to 1949. Retail trade for the whole of 1951 rose by 26% and marketing by 7%.

In order to aid the peasants raise production, the co-operatives have added to the small storehouses, farm tools and insecticides. They will also add a new service by dealing in livestock.

Loans to Private Enterprises

Loans to private owners, who are beginning to become a large factor in the Chinese economy, are also on the increase. One of China's leading industrial cities, made by the People's Bank of China, has so far approved loans totaling 52,000 yuan.

Credits extended to private commercial banks ran to 8,000,000 yuan, and October, 1951, 25,235, more than during the same period of the previous year. These loans have helped increase production and trade.

Total capital invested in increased textiles, and manufacturing medical apparatus, paper, educational equipment and machinery, woolen textiles and silk fabrics.

The bulk of the credits extended to private merchants have been for machinery and transportation, Armaments, and loans for house-building. Through the recommendation of their gual members, member commercial enterprises small and medium size may obtain loans from the Bank to finance their businesses.

News Briefs

Yut from Changchun pro- vides a first-hand view of the Shanghai markets for the first time. Obtained from the long-haird averaged 10%.
Keeping the rail-link to the front open in Korea

Drawing by Jack Chen