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TIBETAN SKETCHES
Our Special Correspondent
People's China

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Editorial

Conspiracy of the Doomed

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is too late for such plots!

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

Liu Shao-chi

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

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

As men of different classes in society have different interests, demands, ideas and customs, so they have different ways of looking at, and different policies in dealing with, everything in society and history—such as politics, economic, culture, etc. The ruling classes enact laws and systems in accordance with their interests, demands and viewpoints. As a result, all political, economic and cultural systems in a society become tools of the ruling classes and all are permeated with a class character.

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

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

The method of machine production in modern industry is the basis of capitalist society. In such production the bourgeoisie own the means of production and all the products with which to exploit the surplus labour of the proletariat. Their livelihood is dependent upon the surplus value created by the workers. Such being the case, they want free buying and selling of commodities and of labour power, and free competition. They use economic means to destroy their competitors and to create for themselves an economic and political monopoly. They claim the inviolability of their private property and demand that the workers give their surplus labour in greater quantity (longer working hours and speed-up) and in better quality (better and more experienced skill) for less pay. They also want the workers to recognise as justified their right to become rich and to monopolise the wealth of society, thus giving rise to their competition, monopoly, extravagance and the centralisation and organisation.

Thus, the ruling classes and the exploiters gain a prospective character. Such are the characteristics of the bourgeoisie.

Take the case of the peasants. The peasants have for a long time been living in a form that is scattered, independent, simple, self-sufficing and with little mutual co-operation. They are peasants and individualists and they bear the burden of land rent and unpaid services, etc. Thus, the ground is prepared for their lax ways, conservatism, narrow-mindedness, backwardness, outlook as of private owners, revolt against the feudal and multi-class character of the society, etc. Such are the characteristics of the peasantry.

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

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

A feature common to all exploiters is that they build their happiness upon the sufferings of other people. Sacrificing the happiness of all mankind or the great majority of the people, subjecting them to hunger, cold and humiliation in order to provide special privileges and special enjoyment for an individual or for a small number of people—such is the foundation of the "noble character", "greatness" and "respectability" and moral basis of all exploiters.

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

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

Party spirit is the highest crystallisation of such class characteristics of men. Therefore men possess party spirit of various kinds: the party spirit of the feudal class, the bourgeoisie, the profeetarist, etc. The Party spirit of a Communist is the highest crystallisation of the class character, the substance and the interests of the proletariat. The steeling and cultivation of a Communist in the Party spirit is the remoulding of his substance.

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

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

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*Hanuzt: Danish socialist historian.

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

However, in the history of the world only
the Communists and Marxists recognise their own
Party spirit and class character as well as
those of all other people and of all historical
and social matters. This is also due to the
fact that the special class status of the prole-
tariat enables the Communists to openly
recognise and declare this truth. The declaration
of this truth does no harm to the proletariat
but deals a serious blow to the exploiting
classes, for their treachery is exposed and they
will be placed in a more difficult position to
uphold the interests of a small number of
people. None of the other parties or classes
admit their party spirit and class character
and they try to describe themselves as if they
were “super-party” or “super-class.” As a
matter of fact, behind this nonsense about
“super-party” and “super-class” are hidden as
many vested interests as there are exploiting
classes. Before the exploited, they dare not
admit their party spirit and class character.
Because of their illusions and ignorance, the
petty-bourgeoisie accept this fallacy of “super-
party”, “super-class.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

In his reply Premier Chou En-lai said:

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

### Some Facts on Prices in China

Chen Ch'un

When the great Latin-American poet, Pablo Neruda of Chile, visited the People’s
Republic of China last October, he said in

| February 1, 1952 |
|------------------|------------------|
| People’s China   | Some Facts on Prices in China |

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

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

**Improved Livelihood**

Liberation found the country in the grip of malignant inflation which had lasted through the last twelve years of reactionary Kuomin-
tang rule and was characterised, at its peak, by annual price-rises of a thousandfold and more. In these circumstances, it was a great achievement that prices rose only 92.2 per cent from 1949 to 1950 at a time when the civil war on the mainland was still not over and the economic policies of the People’s Government were only just launched. Between December 1950 and December 1951 under con-
ditions where a great national effort was being put forth to support the Chinese people’s volun-
tees in Korea, to furnish the liberation of Tibet and carry out large-scale plans of rehabilitation and reconstruction, prices rose only 13.8 per cent.

This price-rise, however, differed funda-
mentally from those in capitalist countries where even temporary successes in stabilising prices pro-
duces a decline in the living standards of the masses. It was a planned adjustment, taking

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

The rise in purchasing power was most
notable among the peasants. For the first time, the land plow, which until then was the only agricultural product, could be produced and spread. In the past, peasants were forced to sell any grain they had in order to pay their rent or taxes. But now, they had the freedom to keep their grain and consume it. This was a great change for the peasants, who had been forced to live on a diet of rice and vegetables.

The price-rise also benefited the workers, who saw their wages increase by 50 per cent. This was a significant increase, as it gave the workers the ability to purchase more food and other necessities. The price-rise also benefitted the rich, who saw their wealth increase by 100 per cent. This was a sign that the Chinese government was working to increase the wealth of the country as a whole.

The price-rise was a result of the Chinese government’s efforts to improve the living standards of the people. The government was working to increase the production of food and clothing, and to improve the quality of goods. The government was also working to improve the education and health of the people.

The price-rise was a success for the Chinese government, as it was able to improve the living standards of the people. The government was working to increase the wealth of the country, and to make sure that everyone had the opportunity to benefit.

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

**Planned Price Adjustments**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Rising Purchasing Power**

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

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<th>Wholesale Price Index of Some Products in Six Main Cities in December 1951*</th>
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<td><strong>Agricultural Commodities</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Industrial Commodities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Index</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
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<td>Industrial equipment</td>
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</table>

*These six main cities are: Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankou, Canton, Chungking and Sian.*

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

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

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

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

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

**State-Trading Regulates Market Prices**

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

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

The chief emphasis in this respect is naturally on those commodities which decisively influence the prices of other commodities. On January 4, 1951, for instance, the Committee of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Central People's Government imposed controls on transactions in cotton yarn and cloth. Simultaneously, inspired by the spirit of patriotism, the peasants of the cotton-producing areas responded to the call of the Chinese Communist Party and People's Government voluntarily sold part or all of their stocks of cotton to the state. These stocks were then distributed according to plan to all the cotton mills, both state and privately owned.

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

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

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

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

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

Thirty Unforgettable Days

Ileana Racanu
Chairman of the Romanian Cultural Delegation to China

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

In those thirty days I have seen the deep spirit of patriotism and internationalism of the people, that finds its highest expression in the aid given to the Korean people against imperialist aggression. This spirit is shared by young and old, by men and women. They have only one desire: to defend peace. To this end, they are prepared to make any sacrifice. This huge mass movement against imperialism has impressed me deeply. I have admired with all my heart the magnificent Chinese volunteers who defend peace by fighting on the Korean front. There, on the front, not only do they give fraternal aid to the Korean people, not only do they defend their own country, but they are contributing mightily to the defence of world peace. I have seen some of them leaving for the front, the happiness of a duty voluntarily undertaken and confident in victory lighting up their eyes. Such people are invincible. They know that they are defending the cause of the whole of progressive mankind; they are proud to fight in the vanguard of the camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union and the great Stalin.

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

As early as September 18, 1951 Chou En-lai, foreign minister of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, pointed out that "the separate 'peace treaty' with Japan which was concluded under the coercion of the U.S. government and without the participation of the People's Republic of China at the San Francisco conference is not only not an over-all peace treaty but is in no way a genuine treaty. It is only a treaty for reviving Japanese militarism, a treaty of hostility towards China and the Soviet Union, a menace to Asia and a preparation for a new war of aggression.”

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

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

It should be pointed out that this shameless act of the Yoshida government of Japan is in direct contradiction to the desire of all the peace-loving people of Japan to end the state of war between the People's Republic of China and Japan and to resume peaceful relations between the two countries. It is well-known that the Yoshida government has, over a long period and at a consistently increasing pace, been openly betraying the national
interests of Japan. After signing the San Francisco "peace treaty" and the bilateral U.S.-Japan "security pact" last year, the Yoshida government has now promised to conclude a "peace treaty" with the remnant Chinese Kuomintang reactionary clique in Taiwan and has declared that it will continue to assist in the execution of aggressive measures adopted by American imperialism against Korea and China. In so doing, it has completely turned itself into an instrument of American imperialist aggression in Asia.

Clearly, the Yoshida government is trying its utmost to drag the Japanese people into the bottomless abyss of preparations for another war gamble. The Chinese people are fully aware that Japan today is in fact under American imperialist military occupation, and that the reactionary clique headed by Yoshida cannot any longer represent the Japanese people than can the remnant Chinese Kuomintang reactionary clique headed by Chiang Kai-shek the Chinese people.

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

It should also be pointed out that it was only after the U.S. imperialist government had acquired the support of a number of notorious imperialist countries, especially the support of the British government, that in recent years the U.S. government was able, step by step, to realize its plot of rearming Japan, reviving Japanese militarism, acting with hostility towards China and the Soviet Union, menacing Asia, carrying out aggressive war in Korea and occupying Taiwan.

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

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

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

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

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

A Film of people's War

The central theme of "United Assistance and Aid to Korea" is the truth the aggressors must learn—the people are invincible, they will conquer war.

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

Korean People's Army men and Chinese people's volunteer stand on guard over liberated Korea.

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

Korean women become fighters in the trenches.

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

"Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea!"

An Outstanding Documentary

Twelve cinema workers joined the Chinese people's volunteers who crossed the Yalu river in the autumn of 1959 to go to the aid of the Korean people. They were armed with the people's forms of fighting and chasing the enemy halfway across Korea. They took part in the major campaigns and on occasions they themselves took up arms. In the Tafung river battle three American men captured three Americans. After a year of work the team brought back the raw material of Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea, the most moving documentary seen in China since the Sino-Soviet made Victory of the Chinese People.

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

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

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

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

Peng Chen, vice-chairman of the China Peace Committee, commends this popular film as "an honest historical record of a high ideological level... militant... inspiring...". It is an outstanding achievement, both politically and artistically.

The People's War

Then come the American raids across the Yalu, the killing of Chinese civilians. A Chinese mother speaks: "Now we must defend our Motherland!" Thousands of patriotic youths leave factories, farms and colleges to volunteer for the Korean front. They carry south with them the burning determination of 470 million people to smash the aggressor.

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

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

Case History: The American Drum Tower Hospital at Nanking

Hsiiao Ch'ien

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

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

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

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

"Though the law which excludes the preacher operates equally against the practitioner, yet the innocent departure from the letter of the enactment may be more likely to take place in the case of health, than in that of morals; simply because the Chinese feel their need in the one case and not in the other. The reverse of the coin of "health" and "morals" work in China at that time was the growing opium trade, which the British and American had promoted equally from the mass poisoning of the Chinese people. Medhurst's words were penned only two years before the First Opium War, which forcibly "opened the door" to missionaries and the missionaries, and by establishing extraterritoriality exempted both from Chinese control.

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

"... the wall on which the force of arms and the influence of western civilization could make no impression would best be broken down by those acts of kindness.... They (the medical missions—Ed.) should only exist where there is ... hostility, pride apparent and dead indifference. Once these are overcome ... the medical missions should only withdraw and press forward once more to Virginia!" Here again a historical note is necessary. The "western civilisation" to which Christie found the Chinese people so unresponsive had only very recently (1893) been involved in the orgy of murder and looting in Peking and elsewhere by the invading troops of imperialist powers.

The hopes of Parker, Medhurst, Christie & Co. were not fulfilled. On the contrary, the Chinese people became more vigilant and so that after the First Revolutionary Civil War in China (1924-27), the imperialists themselves began to worry about the baleful effects of their old weapon. Thus, the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, organized in America in 1920 to make on-the-spot surveys of China, Japan, India and Burma, was compelled to call attention to the observation of Gandhi that "the use of medical or other professional service as a direct means of making converts ... in wards and dispensaries from which patients cannot escape is subtly coercive and improper." As a substitute for such crude tactics, the report of the inquiry, entitled "Health, Culture and Biblical Ethics," called for due regard for the sensibilities of rising national movements in Asia and even a show of sympathy towards them, so they could be kept from "dangerous" paths and influenced as far as possible, in favour of American imperialism.

Despite this "sage" advice, medical missions in China continued along their old course until some time after the liberation of the Chinese mainland. To illustrate this specifically, we will now turn to our case history, the American Drum Tower Hospital in Nanking. Of all the "best" or the worst of the 126 so-called U.S. subsidised missionary hospitals and clinics in China, but typical of the average, the Drum Tower Hospital is particularly suitable for examination.

Drum Tower Hospital and Religion

The Drum Tower Hospital in Nanking, founded in 1892, never ceased to follow Dugal Christie's "system." Until 1911, when the hospital began to be taken over by the Chinese people, it was dominated like most other missionary medical institutions by its "Department of Religion." R. Glazier, secretary of the department, occupied an office next to that of President, J. Horton. In employing doctors and nurses, religion, not professional competence, was invariably decisive, so much so that some non-Christian patients who heard that they had faked church membership for a job. The religious department questioned applicants and staff as to their religious credulity, to the extent that they attended sermons regularly, had been educated in mission schools, had been recommended by Christians or "indibles." Many excellent doctors were barred from practice at Drum Tower for religious reasons. On the other hand, the famous Dr. Leon Glazier, who had managed to get in the organ of murder and looting in Peking and elsewhere by the invading troops of imperialist powers.

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† Ibid.
‡ Re-thinking Mission, 1932, Harper and Row.

1Centenary Missionary Conference, 1907, Shanghai.

Peopless China

February 1, 1952

Foreigners enjoyed certain privileges, partly for tax purposes. To the Chinese, their doctors and their families were left to find what housing they could. Once, at a time of extremely high typhus fever in the French concession, the official response for the temporary use of one foreign staff building whose regular occupants were away in the U.S. He refused flatly, saying that the house belonged to the church and was for use only.

Even marriage was made impossible for Chinese students and certain members of the staff. To make sure the hospital could exploit them for the full term, student-nurses had to sign a written pledge not to marry during their entire period of study.

Young pharmacist Chou Chung-kung, discovered in a romance with a girl student, was falsely certified "ueser" by his American colleagues, Dr. F. A. Olmstead and Dr. W. S. Trimmer, although he really had malaria. All attachments between Chinese men and women were denounced as contrary to the moral code of the ancient seventeen spinners. One of them, Lo Mei-lic, the librarian, bitterly upbraided the mission for giving her an altogether false idea of morality.

"Charity"—at Chinese Expense

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

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

Actually, the hospital was not what it purported to be—an organization that helped the Chinese fight in the War of Liberation. All prescriptions issued during this period bore the following words, printed in bright red:

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

Medical Abuses

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

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Medical Abuses

Medical ethics did not exist in this hospital. It carried on a trade in U.S.-made medicines which it
misrepresented, or whose period of usefulness was over. From 1947 to 1949, it sold two hundred pounds of ordinary cod-liver oil to Chinese patients under the label of "concentrated extract" which should have contained ten times as much vitamin A value as the ordinary kind patients received. Actually worth about 30 million yuan, the cod-liver oil was thus sold for 500 million yuan.

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

In 1949, Nurse Huang Chueh's one-month-old baby girl fell terminally ill with time-expired penicillin by Dr. Trimner and died within an hour. Because patients with filaria were regularly treated with time-expired drugs which produced no result other than income for the hospital.

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

Notorious bunglers, if American, were allowed to go on operating on patients. Chief Surgeon Liu Chan-ho of the hospital lost his wife when Dr. R. E. Chadwick, who had cut off her time-expired head, died. An American was found, anesthetized despite her fact that she suffered from heart disease. The thirteen-year-old nephew of a Chinese worker Chao Pang-hsun, who broke his leg while gathering mulberry leaves, also died needlessly on Brady's operating table. Brady used the patient's intestines with a surgical sign to suture the wound. This patient was saved only by a timely operation by a Chinese surgeon. When worker Fu Yoo-shou's nine-year-old grandson developed swollen feet, Brady wanted to amputate right away and called the child's family "ignorant fools" when they refused. The child was operated on by another doctor and recovered completely, but Brady only sneered, "Just you wait, he'll get sick again and die." The boy grew up healthy and is now a worker in the Nanking Power Plant.

After Liberation

The Chinese staff of the hospital was only able to rise against these abuses after the liberation of Nanking. A group of twenty-two former employed by another doctor and recovered completely, but Brady only sneered, "Just you wait, he'll get sick again and die." The boy grew up healthy and is now a worker in the Nanking Power Plant. The Chinese staff of the hospital was only able to rise against these abuses after the liberation of Nanking. A group of twenty-two former employees had always been friendly to the Chinese patients and spoke up indignantly against them from their own experiences.

After the U.S. aggressors under General MacArthur approached the Chinese border from Korea, fifty-two members of the Drum Tower Hospital staff applied for medical service with the Chinese people's volunteers. Twenty-four who were accepted left for the front in February 1951 and returned covering with honour, in October of the same year. In the meantime, all doctors and nurses in the hospital, numbering 100, were applied. They were bitterly disappointed when only seventeen were accepted for service in a second group.

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

In his "religious" programme, Glazer preached opposition to the People's Government: "We must be as live fish swimming against the tide, dead fish floating with the stream," he said. After all workers took up political and scientific studies and began to study the socialist revolution, Glazer said to them: "You'd better watch out. A few more hari-kis dances in the streets will turn you back into the kind of monkeys they teach you we are descended from."

The Americans did not limit themselves to words. As long as they had administrative power, they used it to harrass progressive elements and harbour reactionaries. Dr. Li Chien-hai, who was in the patriotic movement, was hunted down in disgrace by being transferred to the pediatrics department, out of the way. War Wai You, a former Kuomintang secret agent, was put on the staff of the hospital. When Dr. Horton even after staff members demanded an accounting of hospital property he had stolen, "I know whom to trust," Horton declared.

From Slavery to Democracy

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

Under the Americans, the hospital's registration system had mirrored the fact that its first concern was to protect the interests of the hospital, and the patient was second. After liberation, the order of precedence is the same for all except emergency cases. Hospital fees have been cut 20 per cent; operating and surgical fees previously exorbitant, have been drastically scaled down. A special information desk helps workers and peasant patients. Tea is served in all waiting rooms. Visiting times have been adjusted so that relatives may see patients after they finish their own work.

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

In the days of the Americans, the hospital library was scornfully dubbed "the museum", because it was filled with old, out-of-date volumes. Last year the government gave it a new edition of the International Encyclopedia of Surgery. The budget now includes three and a half million yuan each month for new books, and the Municipal Health Bureau has allotted two million yuan a month for the same purpose.

Serving the People

Perhaps the greatest change in the hospital is the new attitude of the staff to the patients. In the past, the poorer patients, especially in the third-class ward, were often neglected. Doctors frequently made a point of always being late, to demonstrate their own importance. Now doctors voluntarily increase their hours if needed and nurses cancel one visit to the patient in an effort to improve their work. Before the blood bank was established, Nurse Hsi Chiao-hsing and Attendant Li Chien-hai voluntarily donated blood to dangerously ill patients.

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

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

Rools of Change

The main driving force in the transformation of the hospital, the enthusiasm of everyone working there, the fact that the hospital today belongs to the Chinese people, is run by the Chinese people and serves the Chinese people. This has been achieved by the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government.

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

Dr. Chen Tsu-yin, the president of the hospital, is well qualified to describe both the cruelties of American imperialism in Korea and the heroism of our volunteers and the Korean People's Army. He offers the following description of the case of a twenty-three-year-old nurse Chien Chen-hsien, who had been made to believe from childhood, as she told the interviewer, that "American men were pure and rotten and everything in America rich and fine, so that I was ashamed to be a Chinese."

The change in Nurse Chang began when she joined the anti-chischism society team in Chihliang, a hospital at Chiangkai-shek, and in her turn, entered the New Democratic Youth League. In the following year, she volunteered for the medical unit that went to Korea. Describing her service later, she wrote: "From the train, I saw the inexhaustible wealth of our Motherland. When I came back, I felt that America was full of heroic young men who repelled the armoured legions of the Americans yet retained their quiet modesty and thought that the people themselves, I became proud of belonging to such a country."

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

When she told her mother, she found that not only did the family have no objection, but that they were proud of her. "Good girl," The People's Liberation Army defends and nourishes. If you work for them, you will be looking after those who look after us. Go, by all means..."
TIBETAN SKETCHES

Our Special Correspondent

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

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

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

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

Bridging the Yalung

The Yalung river flows as swiftly as ever, filling the valley of the same name. For as long as there has been a Yalung, there has been a Yalung bridge. This time, the bridge had not been there for forty years. The fleeing Tibetans had burned it.

A new bridge, capable of carrying heavy trucks and yaks, was built across it by the People's Liberation Army.

Like so many other rivers on the Sikang-Tibetan plateau, the Yalung flows southward, cutting across the Szechuan-Sikang highway, the first lap on the road to Tibet. The river is so wide that the Tibetans used to cross the river by boat. It was not until the Yalung was assigned to the L Sapper Company. Army engineers surveyed the river at one of its crossings and decided that 751 feet of timber and 250 bridge pilings were needed. But there were no suitable trees either in the valley or for miles around.

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

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

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

Finally the timber was piled up on the con struction site. Now the problem was how to get it to the bridge. The troops were tired. Another difficulty arose. The Yalung river rolled past with such force that it washed the piles away before they could be driven deep down into the river bed.

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

At last the day came for the ceremonial opening of the bridge. As the first truck crossed the river the Tibetans and the sappers cheered till they were hoarse. The Tibetans cheered because it was the first time a bridge had been built across their wild river. For as the sappers, they were proud of the work. Ten months after the order for the bridge was given, the Tibetans, driven on by their hatred of the Chinese, had expressed their deep conviction that they were sent to Korea to fight in an unjust war. They beg their families and relatives to take an active part in the peace movement and demand peace in Korea. We print below extracts from a few of the messages which describe the treatment the prisoners have received in the camps.

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

A Girl Propagandist

With three hundred P.L.A. men I sat on the ground cross-legged, watching a team of cultural workers in a programme of discussions and songs. And now another disadvantage arose. The mountain breeze, had been built on a level patch of ground. Now then, a gust of wind would send powder-snow flying through the air, giving the stage a dazzling appearance.

My neighbour, a sapper, nudged me and said: "See that girl on the extreme left? That's Chiang Yi-ju." I nodded. The girl introduced herself to our battalion. Struck by his enthusiasm, I asked him to tell me about her.

"The day Chiang Yi-ju joined us," he said, "she became one of us. She never lagged behind, whether we crossed mountains or rivers. She always made herself busy. Rain, snow, hunger—nothing could deter her."

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

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

The wind blew harder, finally tearing the curtain of activity that swayed around our battalion. Our comrades danced on, oblivious of what had happened, their faces alight with the serenity and joy that are so typical of the P.L.A. fighters—and all of those who serve the people.

War Prisoners Tell of Good Life

Despite the extremely difficult conditions in North Korea caused by the bestial American destruction, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers have done everything in their power to bring about a just and immediate American withdrawal and set up a peaceful government in Korea. They have done this with the greatest efficiency and in the most sympathetic manner. The officials, who have been instructed in good faith to treat the prisoners, have expressed their deep conviction that they were sent to Korea to fight in an unjust war. They beg their families and relatives to take an active part in the peace movement and demand peace in Korea. We print below extracts from a few of the messages which describe the treatment the prisoners have received in the camps.

Clarence Adams (Skippy), R.A. 14267602
To Mrs. Gladys Peoples, 593 East St., Memphis, Tenn., U.S.A.

I guess you are wondering what my daily life is like, so I must tell you. Our living conditions are not so bad. The buildings in which we live are well prepared; our diet is balanced. Many games are available such as basketball, volleyball, ping-pong, cards, checkers and many others. Yes, mother, we also receive books, papers and magazines from home, which we read in our library. I never dreamed that life was this good in a P.O.W. camp. We eat, drink and play with the Chinese volunteers, who in no way have a hostile attitude toward any of the prisoners.

Marine Cecil McKee, R.M. 7147 of 41st Independent Commando, Royal Marines
To his mother and brothers at Cotages Church Road, Dundonald, Belfast, North Ireland.

...As you know the food out here is a lot different from that at home but the Chinese are doing their utmost to get us as near to our own food as possible. We are getting enough to eat; we get pork, potatoes, all kinds of vegetables and we bake our own bread. We have been getting fruit and a regular sugar ration and of course we get a good tobacco issue.

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

Sergeant Alan B. Robertson, E.R. 18041416, E. Company, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division
To his wife and children 1820 G. Street Apt. 555, Phoenix, Ariz., U.S.A.

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

A First Class Service for the People

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

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

Before I could say a word a smiling conductor took my bag out of my hand and led me to my compartment. Don’t worry on time we left the guards and porters at attention, proud and erect, saluting goodbye as our train glided out of the station. All the people on the platform seemed to join in echoing the farewell and I am of the opinion it has been running for almost two years now but all the same we feel as if we only rebuilt the line yesterday.

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

I had just finished my inspection of the compartment and set my fears at rest when the conductor came. It was hard to put it in words, but it is sufficient to say that their bearing showed that we were unmistakably in New-China—for where else could we have received such courteous treatment and such solicitous care? When I say “courteous”, I do not mean they were subservient. There was none of that bowing and scraping that we get in the commercial world of old Canton—no, it was as if a very good friend had invited me to a weekend and his people were just making me feel at home, you will understand what I mean.

Along the journey there were many magazines to read from the train’s library. Tea was constantly served. For those like myself who preferred a cooler drink there was chrysanthemum. When I approached a station a girl with a charming voice would tell us over the loudspeaker system the name of the place we were approaching and ask passengers getting off the train to get ready to leave. As we drew into the station they would bid them goodbye and goodhealth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Djakarta, Indonesia.

C. H. TAN

February 1, 1952
National Minorities Progress

Delegates from 39 of China's national minorities group in Peking last December to report on two years of work, pass draft regulations governing the practice of national minorities, and launch an extended programme for extended public health. The national minorities constitute 11% of the nation's population.

Addressing the meeting, Liu Ke- pin, vice-director of the Commission for National Minorities, said that 113 local autonomous governments and 361 local coalition governments had been established in national minority areas during the past two years. He reported the following new activities in these areas:

Public Health: 260 hospitals and clinics; 56 medical and anti-epidemic units.

Education: One university with 490 students; 130 middle schools with over 60,000 students; 16,000 primary schools with 660,000 students.

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

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

3½ Million Peasants Study

More than 3½ million peasants throughout the country are now attending winter schools. This presents a 40% increase over the attendance last winter and 2,000,000 more than the target set by the Ministry of Education at the beginning of 1951.

A breakdown of the national figures shows that 15,000,000 are attending elementary schools, 3,800,000 in the Northeast; 6,650,000 in Central-South China; and 2,910,000 in the North China.

The school-term runs from mid-November last year to mid-March this year, with a minimum of 260 for the entire period.

A large number of teachers were specially trained for this work. In Inner Mongolia, for instance, 33,000 teachers were trained. In Fupin province, over 40,000 instructors were mobilized and given special training to enable them to assist.

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

New Records in Industry

A new national record of 91,449 tons of steel sappings was set in 24 hours by workers at a state-owned Bessemer steel plant in Central China.

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

In December last, the Hsiunian colliery, in South Anhwei province, raised the national record for coal cut per miner from the previous figure of 11.851 tons to 18.194 tons. This was made using improved coal-cutting methods, excavated an average of 655 tons of coal a day. The colliery, a large state-operated enterprise, completed its 1951 production plan 26 days ahead of schedule.

Spinners at the state-owned No. 1 Cotton Mill in Shanghai have created a national record by producing 1,449 pounds of 10 count yarn per spindle per day. The new record was achieved by workers who shortened the diameter of the belt pulley on the machines from 10 to 7.5 inches, thus obtaining a quicker revolution of the roll.

Through the introduction of this same method, the daily output of the 126,000-Chinese steel mills was raised to 1,278 pounds per spindle.

To increase output further six new steel mills are now preparing to introduce the 1951 standard weaving method, which incorporates rationalization proposals worked out by the nationally famous Tsingtao model worker, Ho Chien-hiau. It is expected that the increased work force gained from the experience of many other workers and technicians.

Sinkiang Products Exhibited

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

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

In the farm section, among other things, there were models illustrating how crops can be protected against plant diseases and pests. There was also a display of modern farm implements, together with much educational material on the use of fertilizers and irrigation, rich carpets, jade work and silk embroideries were among the many exhibits.

Over 110,000 people of many nationalities, including Uighurs, Uzbekis, Mongols, Hui, Kazakhs, Mongols and Tatars visited the exhibition and transacted 6,000 million yuan worth of business.

During the exhibition a provincial conference was held on the problems and promotion of the double peaceful revolution, which at present stands at 1,200,000 million yuan for 240 products produced by the extension of the transportation network and setting up of 10 general transportation corporations in Sinkiang with 4 major branch offices.

Chairman Mao and Premier Chou send greetings to President Rajendra Prasad

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

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

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

New Lights

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

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

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

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

February 1, 1952

PROTEST TO BRITAIN

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

According to the report, eight Chinese cinema workers were arrested in Hongkong on January 19 upon their return to the British Colony and plain-clothes men, who drove up in armoured cars, surrounded the building, with drawn tommy-guns and other weapons. After their arrests, those eight were deported from Hongkong.

Following these first raids, the statement continued, the British also seized and deported Pai Chien and Chiang Wei, Chinese cinema workers, and Li Wen-hsing and Huang Mu-ting, members of a committee organised to provide relief for 16,000 people who were rendered homeless by the fire that swept Tungtou village in Kowloon last November. Chien, who was murdered by the firemen, was one of the fire victim's relief committee, was kidnapped by plain-clothes men and has not been heard of since. Yao Chien, secretary of the Kowloon branch of the Hongkong-Kowloon Textile and Dyeing Workers' Union, has also been deported.

The Kwangtung Provincial People's Government states that the British authorities sent small groups of hooligan agents to the Harbour of Hongkong and other Chiang Kai-shek remnants to sneak across the Chinese border to rob the people, plant explosives and distribute reactionary leaflets.

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

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs states in its protest that it does not regard these events as local incidents but as efforts on the part of the British authorities in Hongkong to further their own imperialistic aims in the hostile policy of the United Kingdom towards the People's Republic of China.
P.O.W.'s at a prisoner-of-war camp in Korea while away leisure hours with a game of chequers

You can hear them speak

P.O.W. BROADCASTS FROM KOREA

on Radio Peking

Transmissions at:

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

Wave Lengths and Frequencies:

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