AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE
Statements and Protests

ELIMINATING CORRUPTION, WASTE
AND BUREAUCRATISM
Liu Tsun-chi

CHINA'S GIANT SHELTER-BELT
Kao Kang

THE CHENGTU-CHUNGKING RAILWAY
Our Correspondent

"CRY KOREA"
Book Review by
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Against U.S. Bacteriological War

A Statement by the P.P.C.C. and Democratic Parties of China Issued on March 8, 1952

American imperialism, whose brutality is unprecedented in history, has suffered disastrous blows in its aggressive war in Korea, which is today nearly two years old. Over eight months have passed since it was first compelled to negotiate for an armistice. It has, however, not only no intention today of ending this war, but is using every underground means to obstruct the armistice talks. It unscrupulously violates international conventions and becomes the enemy of human justice by committing the monstrous crime of waging large-scale bacteriological warfare.

Since January 28 this year, military aircraft of the American invaders have repeatedly scattered large quantities of germ-carrying insects over the frontline positions and rear of the Korean People’s Army and the Chinese people’s volunteers. This has aroused the boundless wrath of the Chinese and Korean peoples and the peace-loving people throughout the world. The governments of China and Korea have issued statements in solemn protest. A continuous series of protests have been made by the Chinese and Korean peoples, and people in other parts of the world.

The U.S. government, however, is doing its utmost to escape, deny and evade its responsibility. In a shameless statement on March 5, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson said that “United Nations forces have not used, and are not using, any sort of bacteriological warfare.” The truth is that the American invaders not only continue to scatter germs in Korea, but have further extended, from February 29 to March 5, the area of bacteriological warfare to our territory. The American invaders used on different occasions during this allday period 68 formations of planes making 448 sorties to invade the territorial air of Northeast China and dropped large quantities of germ-carrying insects over Fushun, Shenyin, Anung, Kwanten, Linking and other places. In addition, they bombed and strafed areas of Liaoning and Chungsitshowe. These solid facts are an exposure of American imperialism, proving that it is as barbarous and inhuman that it will not stop at any ruthless methods to kill the Chinese and Korean peoples and prolong and extend the Korean war.

The American imperialists made preparations for bacteriological warfare long before the Second World War. As far back as 1925, the United States and Japan were the only countries among the then great powers which refused to ratify the Geneva Protocol against bacteriological warfare. At the end of the Second World War, the American aggressors took under their wing the largest group of Japanese bacteriological war criminals, including Shiro Ishii, Jiro Wakamatsu, Masajio Kitano, to secretly manufacture, conduct research in, and experiment with bacteriological weapons. Recently, they used captured personnel of the Korean People’s Army and the Chinese people’s volunteers to test bacteriological weapons. These are well-known facts.

The democratic parties of China and the people throughout the country fully endorse the two solemn statements issued by Chou En-lai, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People’s Government, on February 24 and March 8, regarding these inhuman and monstrous atrocities committed by the American imperialists. To safeguard our own security and that of mankind, we must wage a resolute struggle against the American imperialists and bacteriological weapons. We will not rest till our aim is achieved.

The democratic parties of China issue this solemn call particularly to all the people throughout the more miserable American imperialism becomes, the more isolated and hopeless it is. We the Chinese people must unite among ourselves and with the Asian peoples and people in other parts of the world, resolutely to answer the frenzied provocation of the American aggressors. We must continue to strengthen our just actions in resisting American aggression and aiding Korea, and further intensify our efforts to increase production and practise economy in support of the Chinese people’s struggle for the Korean People’s Army to deal mortal blows to the bacteriological war criminals.
After launching large-scale bacteriological warfare in Korea on January 28, 1952, the American aggressors, between February 29 and March 5, sent 68 formations of military aircraft making a total of 448 sorties to invade China's territorial air in the Northeast and other areas bordering the Korean border. The details of these incidents are as follows:

1. On February 29, American aircraft, in 14 formations, flew a total of 148 sorties over Antung, Fushun, Fengcheng and other areas bordering the Korean border. An investigation on the spot showed that insects of a black colour were found within an area of 15-20 kilometres in Fushun county, heavily covering Takow, Lijen, and Fangdiao villages and Lien-tao-wan.

2. On March 1, American aircraft, in 14 formations, flew a total of 66 sorties to intrude over Fushun and other places in Fushun county. One of these planes strafed a point 5 kilometres northwest of Changtienhokow.

3. On March 2, American aircraft, in 12 formations, flew a total of 72 sorties over Fushun, Antung, Changtienhokow, Kiu-lien-cheng, Chian, Kwangtung, and Changchow.

They dropped large quantities of flies, mosquitoes, fleas and other types of insects over Takow and other parts of Fushun county and areas bordering the Korean border. An investigation on the spot showed that insects of a black colour were found within an area of 15-20 kilometres in Fushun county, heavily covering Takow, Lijen, and Fangdiao villages and Lien-tao-wan.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China solemnly declares:

This monstrous crime of the American Imperialists is the most heinous of its kind in the long history of mankind. It is a monstrous and monstrous crime against the free people of China and humanity. It is also a monstrous and monstrous crime against the United Nations and all peace-loving mankind, a criminal act calculated to make the world a more wicked, more cruel, and more dangerous place.

This monstrous crime is in violation of all international conventions, agreements, and law and all manners of humanity, and is a monstrous and monstrous crime against the international conventions, agreements, and law and all manners of humanity, and is a monstrous and monstrous crime against the peaceful people of China, and the Korean and Chinese peoples in Korea, and is even extending such crimes against the peace-loving population in Northeast China by employing these unlawful bacteriological weapons in a brutal provocation.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China hereby makes it known that members of the American air force who invade China's territorial air and use bacteriological weapons will be dealt with as war criminals on capture.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China at the same time declares that the United States government must bear the full responsibility for all the consequences arising from air intrusions over China's territory, the use of bacteriological weapons and the murder of the Chinese people by indiscriminate bombing and strafing.
China's Great Constructions

The constructive achievements of the Chinese people were once the wonder of the ancient world, but they pale in the light of those we are witnessing today. Peaceful building on a colossal scale goes on in every part of the land. The rehabilitation of many branches of industry has reached the point where the highest levels of the past have been overtaken and surpassed. New factories are beginning to rise and mines rapidly opened up for exploitation. Mastering modern technique, Chinese workers are producing their first automobiles and tractors, coal cutters and machine tools. The Chengtu-Chungking railway in Szechuan, the Tsienlan-Lanchow line in the Northwest and the Laipin-Chennankuan line in Kwangtung are splendid examples of the creative energy of the liberated people.

Modern scientific methods are being introduced to agriculture to raise yield per hectare and to consolidate the self-sufficiency in food which China has enjoyed since 1950. Cotton production will top the all-time peaks by 33 per cent. A state farm is being established in every county, and every province will have its own farm machine and implement factory. These measures, and the still wider development of co-operatives and mutual-aid teams prepare the way for a still more prosperous life for China's hundreds of millions of peasants.

Floods and droughts are being ended in the valleys of the Yellow river, the Yungting and Hual rivers. Two of the first great lake reservoirs are being constructed on the Yungting and Pi rivers; when completed, they will end floods, improve irrigation and bring hydro-electric power to the people in those areas.

A magnificent start is being made to increase the forest area of the country from the present 5 per cent of its total area to 25 per cent. The great forest belt being swept in the Northeast will transform its climate and make available for cultivation an area equal to one-third of the total arable land in England.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, there have indeed "stood up". The New Democracy has liberated vast resources of natural wealth and the human energy of 475 million people to contribute to the good of mankind. They are determined to take the road to Socialism pioneered by our great ally, the Soviet Union.

It is to protect and consolidate such constructive achievements that are a source of joy to peace-loving peoples everywhere that the Chinese people's volunteers are fighting alongside their comrades of the Korean People's Army against the U.S. aggressors. It is to protect and advance their peaceful construction that the Chinese people have launched their movements to increase production and practise economy, to accumulate capital, to eliminate corruption and bureaucracy, and to wipe away the evils inherited from the past and fostered by the enemies of the people at the present time.

The successes achieved by these great movements lay the groundwork for the major steps in the industrialisation of China, preparations for which will be completed in the very near future.

The Historic Movement to Eliminate Corruption, Waste and Bureaucratism

Liu Tsun-chi

Since December, 1951, a great mass movement has been launched throughout China. This is a campaign to wipe out corruption, waste and bureaucratism among workers in government organs and public enterprises.

This is a movement of historic significance. Never in any period of China's long past has there been such a movement; nor was a movement of this kind possible. Only the democratic rule of the people under the leadership of the Communist Party could dare to initiate such a mass movement to uproot, once and for all, the rotten legacy of centuries of reactionary rule. Only a people's democracy can stand the rigorous test of such a movement, and thereby further consolidate and strengthen itself.

It is widely known that corruption has a history almost as long as the old Chinese society itself. After China had been turned into a semi-colony, corruption and bribery received such encouragement from foreign capitalists and the comprador class at home that they virtually became a political feature of the government. The imperialists, on one occasion, for example, granted a favoured warlord a sum which enabled him to bribe practically every member of the so-called "Parliament" in the days of the Chinese Republic to elect him president. The Four Big Families of the overthrown Kuomintang presented the nation's resources and strategic bases as gifts to Wall Street in return for huge bribes.

Indeed, in the past, experts in the ways of corruption, bribery, extravagance and waste were admired by the imperialists at the ruling class.

After the liberation of China's mainland, the People's Government, as a matter of principle, employed all the public functionaries left by the Kuomintang regime. Many among them succeeded in reforming themselves in the course of their work. But a result of political study during the past three years. They were converted into honest and conscientious cadres.

Yet, unavoidably, there were quite a number of them who still retained various bad traits of selfishness which they brought along with them from the old society. Some of them abused the confidence the People's Government placed in them, and conspired with law-breaking merchants to indulge in criminal acts of corruption, bribery and infringement upon the property of the people.

Besides this, a small number of formerly unassailable revolutionary cadres, as a result of their various contacts with the bourgeois class, and lured on by the black sheep among them, were also stained by the corrupting habits of the old society and themselves became corrupt.

The Communist Party and the Central People's Government have adopted an uncompromising policy against the phenomena of corruption and waste that violate the interests of the people. Chairman Mao Tse-tung in his 1952 New Year greetings to the nation stated:

Moreover, I wish us victory on a newly opened-up front—a front at which all the people and functionaries of the country are called upon to raise and launch vigorously and uncompromisingly a large-scale struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucratism so as to wash away these stains left behind by the old society!

A Mass Movement

The launching of this campaign in today's China is very opportune. On the one hand, the people are determined to give full support to the Chinese people and volunteers, in order to continue to help the Korean people in resisting the American aggressors and to safeguard peace in the Far East and the world. On the other hand, they are determined to increase production and practising economy in order to accumulate capital and speed up the realisation of the plan of transforming China from an agricultural country into an industrial one.

Corruption, waste and their breeding ground—bureaucratism—are serious obstacles in the way to increasing production and practising economy. Only by resolutely and completely eliminating them can the wealth produced by the people of China be fully used for the great constructive enterprises of the country.

It was not surprising, therefore, that from the very beginning, this movement was enthusiastically supported by the broad masses of workers, peasants, shop-employees, intellectuals and the overwhelming majority of
government workers. Within a very brief period, this movement has achieved remarkable successes. One after another the corrupt-ed elements have been unmasked in the government departments of all levels and in public enterprises. Merchants and others favoured by them have been brought to a realisation of the banality of their own behaviour and these voluntarily make their admissions to their superiors or to the comrades of their own offices. They told how, after the founding of New China, they had abused their official positions, how they were bribed by unscrupulous merchants and how they stole public funds. They handed over the money or property they had stolen and expressed their determination to rectify their mistakes and start their lives afresh. The People's Government has acted on the whole in a way that would inspire confidence in those who had not violated the public: furthermore, those who had violated the public enterprises. It is from all elements have been unmasked in the public enterprises.

A New Type of Government

Taking place in the movement, the broad masses of the people have been able to see for themselves how different the People's Government is from all past governments and from foreign or domestic capitalist governments. They have never before seen or heard of a government in China that insists on being honest and on wiping out corruption. When the press and radio make public the cases of corruption, the people, bitterly angered against those who had violated the law, calculated losses involved to the state. They were more than ever concerned with the care of public property and the country's interest, policy of considerable leniency. To take an example, the state does not insist on those who are convicted to discontinue their misdeeds and make up the sum of taxes which they have evaded for the past year, they are not punished. Those law-breakers who have been brought before the courts by material evidence but who refuse to confess their guilt, and whose crimes are so serious that they merit the keenest censure by the people, can be pardoned only when they are shown to have been to the People's Court for trial and punishment.

But the New Democratic economy is the pre-requisite stage for the march of Socialism. Private capitalism must not be allowed to develop without restraint and in a blind way, lest it cause damaging effects to the national economy and to the people. The Chinese... may act in the national, social and economic life in some respects, but may not act in other respects; they may be allowed to develop in some respects, but are prohibited from developing in other respects. Those economic enterprises which are beneficial to the national economy and the people's livelihood may be allowed to develop. Those private enterprises which are not sympathetic to the nation's liberation struggle at various times and to a certain degree. After the liberation, the national bourgeoisie have participated in the state power of the People's Democratic Dictatorship under the leadership of the working class, and private capitalist economy has become one of the five sectors of our national economy. Their political and economic position based on the Common Programme is protected by the state. During the past two years, the government, adopting a policy of developing and encouraging private enterprises and commerce in every respect, has helped them overcome post-war difficulties and to recover and develop their businesses. Since imperialist influence had been driven from China's mainland, and since the broad masses of the peasants secured land through land reform, and that socially beneficial economic activities are not only not to be disallowed or to be strenuously prohibited. They are, on the contrary, to be protected and to be encouraged. Those who have been found to have committed criminal acts in which the bourgeoisie have been found to have indulged to the detriment of the nation's economy and people's livelihood. To this end, the government today has enacted a number of laws and regulations to prevent private capitalistic enterprises from indulging in corruption, waste and bureaucratic malpractices, which are opposed to the Common Programme, and are incompatible with the cause of the Chinese people, and are incompatible with the cause of the Chinese people, and must be sternly prohibited. These people are hastening the victories already won on this front. They have united as one and with full confidence to carry this movement to a successful conclusion, because they deeply realise that the People's Government at all levels will, after this movement, become more and more capable. They know that the morale and spirit of Chinese social life will be refreshed, and that still greater achievements will be possible on the national-wide production front. The facts have borne out this truth. The Communist Party and the People's Government today enjoy even greater prestige among the masses of the people. Corruption and waste are regarded more widely than before as socially shameful while industriousness and frugality are honoured; commodity prices have become more stable. The productive enter-

No Change in Common Programme

The present movement does not aim to eliminate China's national bourgeoisie as a class. There is no change in the policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government. That the national bourgeoisie is to aid in the national tasks, a policy laid down in the Common

March 16, 1952
A Giant Shelter-Belt for Northeast China

Kao Kang

This is an abridged version of the speech made by Kao Kang, Chairman of the Northeast People's Government, on December 24, 1951, at the conference on the shelterbelt afforestation project for the western section of Northeast China. The giant shelterbelt, announced by Kao Kang is one of the greatest construction projects of peace to be undertaken by the people of New China. At the end of fifteen years, Northeast China will be protected by a forest 1,600 kilometers long and an area, equal to one-third of the arable in England, will be made available for crops.

We will be discussing something that has never before happened in the history of our country, a matter of vital concern to the people.

Since liberation, the labour enthusiasm of the peasants has been greatly raised, and rural economics has progressed rapidly. But there are obstacles in the path of further development of agricultural production—obstacles such as floods (the Liao river flood in 1950 was quite serious), shifting sand (in the western section of Northeast China and in the eastern part of Inner Mongolia, fertile land is turned into deserts year after year) and droughts.

Man-Made Catastrophes

One of the major causes of these catastrophes is the wanton destruction of forests, a factor which was inseparable from the evils of past reactionary regimes. Almost without exception, the reactionary rulers felled timber recklessly, either to sell for profit, or to build palaces and mansions. No thought was ever given to forest preservation. The only "afforestation" carried out was the planting of trees around palaces and pleasure grounds to improve the "scenery". No real afforestation was ever undertaken to eliminate floods and sandstorms to serve agricultural and industrial needs or to lessen the sufferings of workers and peasants caused by these calamities.

Not only were very few trees planted during the warlord rule and the Japanese occupation of the Northeast, but predatory felling of trees cut greatly into the timber resources. As Karl Marx has pointed out, before the advent of a Socialist society, forests are always destroyed, and preservation and tree-planting is negligible in comparison with the losses resulting from this destruction.

The reason why the reactionary ruling class is unwilling to build up the forests is, according to Marx, that afforestation requires such long periods for capital turnover that it does not represent a profitable investment for the capitalist.

In defending their masters, bourgeois scientists have always maintained that forests come before mankind, and that it is mankind that brings about deserts. This is a distortion of fact; actually it is the reactionary ruling class that makes deserts, that causes floods, that brings disasters to mankind.

Nature Being Changed

But now the government of China belongs to the people. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung the People's Government takes into account the interests, both immediate and long range, of the people. We must stop the wanton felling of trees; we must begin a large-scale afforestation programme for the benefit of the people, to eliminate the causes of further catastrophes.

In the early stage of liberation, with fighting and land reform still going on, the launching of such a programme was not possible. But in 1949, the Northeast People's Government decided on a shelter-belt afforestation project for the western section of Northeast China, in view of the constant dangers of sandstorms, floods and droughts in that area.

The present extended project, the first of its kind in our country, plans a forest-belt running south from Kannan and Fuyu in Heilungkang province to Shanhaikwan in People's China.

A fight to conquer sand and eliminate flood; a fight to wrest more arable land from nature; a fight for bigger harvests; a fight for safer living and better health conditions for the peasants. It is also a fight for more timber which will be needed hereafter in industry, transportation and other construction work.

If we do not complete this project, it will be impossible to fulfill our hopes for increased yield per hectare and for extension of farming area, regardless of how much other work may be done in the western section of Northeast China and in the Liao river valley. On the contrary, the arable land and agricultural output will decrease year by year and the peasants will face more calamities. Therefore this project has an importance so great that it cannot be ignored in the slightest degree.

All Will Help Everywhere

All members of the Party and Youth League, model workers and members of mutual-aid teams in the area must set an example in working together with the people to conquer all difficulties and complete the great task ahead of us.

In addition to the shelter-belt plan, attention should also be given to the preservation and growing of forests in the Changpai mountain area, where the enemy's ironclad falling in the long past destroyed much of the timber reserve. Without the timely and planned creation of new forests, the Sungari river valley will be seriously threatened by floods, and the dykes along the river will be endangered.

The department of forestry of the Northeast People's Government and the bureaux of forestry of Liaotung and Kirin provinces should start a survey at once and map out their own plans; they should educate the peasants; they must get the seedlings ready—so that the masses can be organized for tree-planting in the spring of 1952.

In the meantime, a specified area in the upper reaches of the Sungari river should be set apart where cultivation of land will be prohibited. In other forest areas where there has been felling, we must nurse the young trees and protect older ones.

In addition to all this, a programme should be launched for afforestation of the sources and...
the past, buyers for American imperialist firms purchased the crude product from the peasants at such low prices that they lived in semi-starvation, according to the United States where it was refined, and then transported the finished product back to China for sale. Now that Kangho tarpseline has found a wide domestic market, things are different. Last year, 2,500 out of 5,100 poor peasant families there attained the middle-peasant status. New houses and more cattle are to be seen in the village. Many peasants have noted, however, that the following partial changes took place: when the peasants have not only won back their soil through land reform but also because they can make their subsidiary production pay.

Increased urban-rural trade has contributed greatly to the growth of industry and commerce in the cities. Many factories have been opened, but considerably surpassed their best previous production. In Shanghai alone, 1,596 new industrial enterprises began work in 1951. In the same period, 3,278 new commercial enterprises opened for business. Beijing had 3,543 more shops and factories in April, 1951 than at the beginning of the year. Sales of cloth, in Peking increased by 250 per cent and sales of flour by 59 per cent during the same period.

State Trade Organs Lead

How is the expansion of urban-rural trade protected by its leading role in this regard is played by the state trading organizations, which operate not only in the big cities, but also in villages and hamlets and the remotest areas. Inhabited by national minorities, separate state trading organizations exist to handle grain, cotton yarn and cloth, producers' equipment, building materials, subsidiary farm products, such as salt, minerals, tea and miscellaneous consumer goods. Though their lines of business are different, they all serve one purpose, to promote state control and increase the circulation of goods between city and countryside. Together, they buy up the larger part of China's agricultural products, keep an even flow of raw materials to industry and make sure that the rural people are adequately supplied with city-made goods.

The rapid growth of business by state trading organisations in 1950-51 is graphically shown by the following partial table for the Central-South China region.

**Turnover of State Trading Companies in Central-South China**

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Northern</th>
<th>Southern</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>12,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>14,000</td>
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The state trading network is extending into the most far-off places. Last year, almost 200 branches and over 100 agencies were set up in national minority areas in Southeast China and nearly 300 among national minorities in the Northwest. By contrast, with the past, when the minorities were constantly being cheated out of their produce by unscrupulous merchants as plundered directly by reactionary officials, trade is now conducted on fair terms and is a powerful factor in proving their well-being.

Importance of Co-operation

One of the chief means of trading with the many-millioned peasantry is through the co-operatives, which are much more numerous than the state trading companies and work with them to develop domestic trade. The co-operatives gather raw materials in the countryside for the needs of urban industry and bring manufactured goods back to the villages from the cities. In this way, the co-operatives have taken advantage of the fact that the peasants own the means of production and can assist them to cultivate this soil. They thus have contributed to the increase in agricultural production and stimulated the growth of home industries, which have become an expanding aspect of the economy. The co-operatives are making headway, as is shown by the statistics.

Economically, these exhibitions accelerated trade and commerce, thus consolidated the alliance of workers and peasants by convincing them of their inter-dependence and making clear to the hundreds of thousands of peasants who attended them that they must lead in the alliance. Culturally, they made millions realize the vastness and wealth of their country, giving them confidence that all economic losses by the imperialists and capitalists can be beaten off and that the building of China must inevitably succeed.

The exhibition for Central-South China, for example, is reported to have brought a profit of only 1,000 yuan, but upon everyone the fact that this region alone has three times the area of Japan and a population equal to that of the United States. China has the world's largest reserves of tungsten and antimony, as well as large deposits of zinc, lead and thirteen other ores. Its mineral wealth includes millions of tons of iron ore and oil. Among the products manufactured include the world's best Kiangsi porcelain.

The North China exhibition made clear the wealth of that great area. In coal, Shansi

During the same period, retail sales of goods by the North China co-operatives amounted to 62 per cent and their purchases 106 per cent.

Article 37 of the Common Programme, the basic law of the People's Republic of China, states that "State-owned trading organisations shall assume the responsibility of adjusting the supply and demand, stabilizing commodity prices and assisting the people's co-operatives." It is clear from the fact that this provision has been transformed into reality. Together with the state trading organisations, the co-operatives form the main bridge over which the interchange of trade and industry takes place.

In the meantime, private trade has also increased and is protected. Private firms are organizing specially for, and are contributing to, the urban-rural exchange.

Exhibitions Promote Trade

Among the methods by which internal commerce is promoted, special exhibitions occupy a prominent place. In the course of 1951, no less than 31 of them were held in metropolitan, regional and provincial centres. Statistics for 21 of the exhibitions show a combined attendance of 10,700,000 people. The value of business done at 25 was 3,220,000 yuan. Transactions included three kinds: cash and carry, and contracts written and oral.

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The North China exhibition made clear the wealth of that great area. In coal, Shansi...
The Chengtu-Chungking Railway

Our Correspondent

On December 7, 1951, just two years after the last remnants of the corrupt Kuomintang had been driven from Szechuan province, the first train drew out of Chungking to Nelkiang on the first 284-kilometre stretch of the new Chengtu-Chungking railway. This first section, begun in June, 1950 was completed twenty-six days ahead of schedule. The whole 530-kilometre run linking Chengtu, the provincial capital, with Chungking, its port on the Yangtse river, will be completed before New China celebrates its third National Day on October 1st this year.

The plan for this railroad in the southwestern province of Szechuan dates back to the first decade of our century. The Manchus, the Northern warlords and then the Kuomintang all talked about building this important line. They flitch huge sums from the people, enough to build at least three such railways. Yet up to the day of liberation at the end of 1949 not a single rail had been laid.

But under the People’s Government, even before there had been time to restore order completely or stabilise over-all financial and economic conditions, preparations were begun to make the forty-year-old dream of the people come true.

In the days when railroads were built in China by foreign engineers with foreign loans, materials right down to screws and nails were imported too. Only labour power, which was cheap and therefore added to the foreign investors’ profit, was native to China. The new China takes pride in the fact that all the materials for the Chengtu-Chungking railway were procured either locally or from other parts of the country.

The tempo of actual construction has also set new records. Despite the difficulties presented by mountainous terrain, the railroad builders completed the part already open for traffic at twice the speed with which, for instance, the Shanghai-Hankow railway was built on perfectly flat ground. And while the terrain required seven times the amount of work per kilometre that the Peking-Hankow line necessitated, the average expenditure for the new railway is only five times what each kilometre cost on the Peking-Hankow line.

Construction of this railroad has restored a number of industries which had been strangled completely or reduced to part-time work by Kuomintang misrule. As a result of the railway’s large orders for pig-iron, machines, cement, iron clay, sulphur, bricks, tiles and metallurgical, electrical and chemical products, these local industries were put back on their feet both in state-owned and privately-owned plants in north, east and south Szechuan. Many thousands of workers who had been laid off before liberation have found new employment. Over 2,000 tons of fish-tail plates, screws and rivets have been supplied by 430 large and small private engineering and

China’s newest railroad will span the 530 kilometres from Chengtu, provincial capital of Szechuan, to Chungking, its port on the Yangtse river. It was first planned forty years ago, but the funds were stolen or wasted by reactionary governments and officials, and not a single rail was ever laid. Begun by the People’s Government in June, 1950, the first section of the 284 kilometres from Chungking to Nelkiang was completed ahead of schedule on December 7, 1951.

One of the obstacles met, and overcome, in building the line

Chengtu—Chungking Railway

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Technicians from the Shanghai and the Northwestern railway bureaux who are assisting the construction discuss plans for the Nelkiang Railway Bridge.
Raising pylons for the Shouchi river bridge

A mass meeting greets the first train at Yungehman Station.

Building The Chengtu-Chungking Railway
Linking the rich hinterland of Szechuan with the great Yangtse waterway, the new railway is built entirely of Chinese materials.

Fall steam ahead to the future! Pioneers bring bouquets and a banner for the railway builders.
The building of this railway has been a truly national effort led by the People's Government and the Chinese Communist Party. The supply of sleepers, for instance, was a big problem. The usual supply centres are several hundred miles away in the extreme southwest or northeast. This key problem, however, was solved in a typically democratic way. The Southwest Commission for Financial and Economic Affairs called a conference to discuss the question. It was decided to mobilise local resources. Government cadres took inspections back to their localities, and the peasants enthusiastically responded, cutting, grading and bringing in the necessary timber from hundreds of timber-stores, and even back-gardens, to the appointed place. Hokiang county contracted to supply 20,000 sleepers. It turned in 42,000 as a result of its counter-plan. Jung-chang county undertook to deliver 28,000 in forty-five days. It completed its task in twenty.

Working on the Railroad—Now

Construction workers and engineering technicians came to Szechuan from all the great railway centres of China. Soviet railway experts are helping too. Thanks to their pioneering experience, more efficient methods of road-bed construction are being used. The smaller bridges are being built of stone, thus saving steel that is so much needed for the work of national construction.

The Soviet experts on this project, as elsewhere, have made a point of encouraging the development of local resources and training cadres locally in sharp contrast to the English and American engineers in the past who always stressed the need for foreign imports and studying abroad. Thus a steel mill has been renovated with the aid of Soviet technicians, and, for the first time, New China is able to produce her own heavy-duty rails. On-the-job training classes for road-bed maintenance men have already produced several hundred graduates.

Over a hundred thousand workers have been engaged on this railroad construction job. But what a difference in working on public work projects today compared with pre-liberation days! Formerly, the unskilled workers for such tasks were forcibly drafted from among the peasants. No provisions were made for public health education, or entertain-
and technical, who brought them literacy and machines, and the vision of a modern world stretching beyond the horizon of their peasant farms.

New Economic Life

Even with only half the life completed, Szechuan province and its people already feel the difference it makes in their lives. Take for instance Yungchuan, a small town in eastern Szechuan that has undergone a great change since it was linked with the Chungking-Hankow rail. New buildings and roads are going up all around the railway station. Many new industrial and commercial enterprises have started operations to meet the demands of the expanding market. Nearby localities send their products—mostly rice and coal—by truck or pony cart to Yungchuan. Each train load brings a new highway is being built to connect Yungchuan with Lushan, the central commerce of eastern Szechuan.

The Chuntung plains is one of China's great rice granaries and a tobacco producer. The province grows sugar cane, rapeseed, barley, and tung oil trees. Palm trees yield a tough, brown material, many items of daily use. There are salt wells at Tungping (the name means "self-flowing wells"). Development towns are well-known for their pottery kilns. Szechuan pickles are the largest, and fastest, and their bristles used to be one of China's main exports. The climate also encourages the growth of mulberry trees, whose leaves feed the modern world's scientific ways and dangers of various insects and worms—and Szechuan silk is famous about as well as in China. Hemp, grown widely in Szechuan, is locally made into linen in cool, summer clothing and fine, cross-stitch embroidery. Szechuan is also famous in fragrant, mellow rice wine.

We could go on endlessly, citing the products of this rich, beautiful area. What we once accepted as a hardship, today will now be easily available all over the country, thanks to the new railroad. Rural-urban interconnection of goods and produce is already expanding. Suga cane can now be brought by rail from the centre of the industry at Nanking to Chungking (where the Yangtze river offers cheap water transportation all the 3,000 kilometers to Shanghai) at one-seventh the former cost of transportation; salt from Tientsin is carried to Chungking at about one-twentieth of what it used to cost by truck when there was no railroad. Grain will be carried by the railroad at one-fourth of what it cost to carry on humps back and forth for hundreds of miles.

The Chungtu-Chungking railway is one of the first, but it won't be the last railway in China whose building spreads benefits for all, and not profits for a few foreign investors only and their Chinese hirelings.

Mother and Child Care in New China

Children are precious, they are the treasure of our nation, we are told. Everywhere, are the guide for the treatment of children in the new China.

Dirty, supernumerous midwives attending women in childbirth, the death of countless infants from famines; child wives of the rich; boys or girls slaving all day under an ever-increasing work load, and treasuring tasks as apprentices to cruel masters in direct or indirect slave-labor; these are things belong to the past when feudalism, imperialism and landlordism held our country in their clutches.

Today it is considered the birthright of all children to be loved and cared for, fed and taught. They are privileged little citizens everywhere, a great, new democracy. The whole status of children is based on a happy home life with their parents.

Pre-natal Care

Pre-natal care is given by more than 10,000 health clinics. Complications in childbirth can thus be minimized and modern medical instruments are used to treat old-time modern diseases means the health of mother and child. In Pingshan province, for instance, pre-natal care has been extended to the Port Arthur-Dairen area and other big towns. This means that modern and healthy child care is in the rural province.

In Liaoshui province, the Chinese government department co-operated with the Democratic Women's Federation

Working Mother's Problems Solved

In the old China, how many women feared motherhood? It might mean the loss of their job or at least a reduction in their wages. Now the Labor Insurance Law provides for the guarantee working mothers eight weeks paid maternity leave. The cost of child birth and all the expenses of the mother and baby are paid for by the employer. The mother is also paid the cost of the baby's clothing, washing and looking after older children while the woman of the house is having another baby.

Besides this, since the war more than 8,000 creches and nurseries of various types have been established throughout the country, freeing the mothers of 570,000 children wholly or in part from their duty of supervising these children and freeing them for active participation in national construction. Experience shows that, where the problem of caring for the children of working mothers is solved completely and the cost of caring for the working mothers is in no way increased, employment of the mothers is immensely increased.

For instance, working mothers whose children were properly taken care of at the creche and creches attached to No. 3 Textile Mill in Tientsin were so successful in the six months' movement of May, 1937, that twenty-five "mother groups" were won the coveted title of group model workers, and four mothers individually were selected model mothers. During the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea, forty-three of the leaders for outstanding industrial production records.

Creches attached to the primary schools of Shanghai, Chinkiang, and some of children of women school teachers nursing their babies.

In Shanghai, twenty-nine creches have been established by women of various groups, among them some contributing money, others offering their services—a very successful experiment. The city, the creche being organized according to the street or lane the working mother lives in.

In the villages, the creches are also child care during the busy season is solved by means of seasonal creches and nurseries. Thus, 78 creches and 5,582 "nursing-sitters" were organized in Hupeh province. They enabled 27,000 mothers to participate in the national construction. The child care provisions raised the women's productive efficiency by one-third on the average, and in many cases, doubled it.

The creches and nursery have been made, so how have regulations been made, so how have regulations been made, so how are these regulations for child care in China? Quickly. The answer is, under the People's Government, the people themselves, the broad masses in rural and urban areas, have to solve their personal difficulties collectively, by mutual-aid teams, by taking turns in doing certain jobs, by initiating a thousand and one new methods of solving old problems in a new, democratic manner.

Some years ago, the government of Peking, the capital of the new China, set up a Government Life Insurance Fund, the proceeds of which are to be used to help widows and children of those who died in the war. The money is paid into the fund, and the fund is invested to produce interest which is paid to the contributors. The fund is administered by a board of directors, appointed by the government, and the proceeds are used to help those who are in need. The fund is a tribute to the memory of those who gave their lives for the country, and it is a demonstration of the government's determination to care for the families of those who died in the war. The fund is a symbol of the government's commitment to the welfare of the people, and it is an example of the government's ability to provide for the needs of the people. The fund is a source of hope and comfort to the families of those who died in the war, and it is a source of inspiration to the people of China. The fund is a testament to the government's dedication to the welfare of the people, and it is a monument to the memory of those who gave their lives for the country.
Cry Korea
An Exposure of U.S. Aggression

By Dr. James G. Endicott
Chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress, now visiting China

March 16, 1952

The book Cry Korea, by Reginald Thompson, correspondent of the conservative London Daily Telegraph, is intended as a weapon to incite the least resistance among the Asiatic peoples to the united pressure of the American people and the imperialistic forces of the United States and the Nationalist Kuomintang (KMT) of China. The book aims to attract the attention of the American people to the fact that the United States is waging a relentless and brutal war of aggression against China, and to encourage them to take action to prevent this aggression.

Regarding the real aims of the U.S. military from the beginning of the Korean war, the author suggests that the U.S. government does not want to provoke a war with China. He argues that the U.S. government is deeply involved in MacArthur's visit to Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan, and that Thompson wrote this book to make people aware of this fact.

It was common knowledge that MacArthur wanted to establish himself as the Sisyphean of the Far East before he died. On the evening of the 26th Parallel by the forces of the U.S. banner, Mr. Thompson had this to say:

It was absurd to expect the new China to tolerate the United States or the United Nations on her frontiers if she could prevent it. Not because the United States government in Communist China became great nations in the recorded history of the world do not permit those things if they can help it. Why then should China, strongly suspecting the goodwill and motives of the U.S. sat family by.

In another place he writes of the American standards:

Plans were known to be developing to create subversive activities inside China, and to do all possible to undermine the government. This no doubt explains the bowls of rage in the U.S. press when the Chinese government requested the U.S. to pull back up Chiang Kai-shek's U.S.-directed criminal elements:

"This Army Will Disintegrate"

After spending much time with the highly mechanized and well-trained U.S. forces, Mr. Thompson warned his paper even before the 26th Parallel was crossed

If China is provoked across the border, this army will disintegrate, leaving its vast equipment behind it.

And, that, in fact, was exactly what happened, because no amount of intimidation based on falsehoods could give the deceived American soldiers any feeling that it was right to believe what had been said.

Mr. Thompson's exposure of the lies the west world public was told at the time of the Korean war is poignant and merciless. He ridicules the face-saving MacArthur communication that the Chinese volunteers "represented two out of the five fields of their art. Hsin Feng-hsia, for the first time, learned the truth about the old society, why it was dominated by the exploiters, and how it could be changed into one that was wholly organized in the service of the people. She came to understand what a important her own art of the theatre was in bringing about this transformation. Her awakening political consciousness gave her a new understanding of the drama. She saw how the people's play art had in part become debased and sometimes perverted by the power of the old reactionary society, and how now, in the freedom of a people's state, it could really blossom with all the natural and pristine beauty of the first flowers of spring. She emerged from her performances, her new plays and with more popular themes. The working people of Tien Chao warmly appreciated the new approach in Hsin Feng-hsia's ping opera.

One year later Feng-hsia and her company, on the advice of the Bureau, moved their performances into the centre of the city. The company became the Peking Experimental Opera Group, to which the United Nations, under the leadership of the United States, then gave financial aid to develop the arts as a bulwark against reactionaries. She was covered with all the natural beauty of the spring. She emerged from her performances, her new plays and with more popular themes. The working people of Tien Chao warmly appreciated the new approach in Hsin Feng-hsia's ping opera.

The Depths of Ditterness was her first success. It was a series of collective autobiography about actors and actresses. It told about life under the reactionary Kuomintang, about the crimes of the traitors and the armed bands. It was presented in the spring of 1949 when Peking's authorities permitted the staging of a series of shows running out those few die-hard counter-revolutionaries who were still espousing American interventionists and Kuomintang remnants. Hsin Feng-hsia wrote the introduction to the play herself.

The United States massacre on Koje Island

Just before breakout on February 18, the so-called "wolfhound" regiment of the American 28th Division surrendered P.O.W. Camp No. 63 on Koje Island off the Pusan coast in South Korea. However, the Americans were using the camp as a prison and had been guarding against U.S. methods of "interrogation." Seventy-five P.O.W. Camp No. 63 were reported to have been burnt alive or maimed.

When confronted with responsibility for this new crime, the U.S. negotiators at Pannunmun, degenerates, dismissed the massacre as a "riot" and declared that the "terror of the Korean and Chinese delegations at the cease-fire talks has been given to the strong protest lodged by the Americans on February 23 against this barbarous massacre.

According to American news agency reports, the "wolfhound" regiment was sent to Koje Island to assist the American prisoners at P.O.W. Camp No. 62 in "individual interrogation" and nocturnal questioning. The P.O.W.'s were being sent to Koje Island in at least two thousand cases of the camp. The Koreans were "denounced" as civilians and were therefore "no concern of the United Nations" and their "reality has been given to the strong protest lodged by the Americans on February 23 against this barbarous massacre."
armies constituting the entire military structure of China." Dryly, he remarks that "MacArthur was determined to fight China if only on paper" and that "up front, there was no talk of Chinese horses because there weren't any." Instead, he pays grudging tribute to the magnificent discipline and dash of the Chinese volunteers in action, reporting with sly respect that "not a shot was fired by the Chinese until they were within thirty yards of the target." In one instance he himself verified, Mr. Thompson tells of a "giant battle" described in a U.N. headquarters communiqué which actually never took place at all. His conclusion is that American commanders have been perverted by the "ties and volunteers and the this "UN." \[\ldots\] Thompson writes of the crimes committed by the "United Nations forces" against the Korean people whom they bombed and "killed." He reports how these troops "set the people's homes on fire for the fun of it," how great numbers of Koreans "often slowly done to death, were hopped into common graves by their executioners." Regarding the treatment of Chinese troops, he tells of "tamed prisoners marched \ldots continuously by the dust"" roadbeds" of Korean "wornout" nurses, also striped, many of whom had been shot "trying to escape." What did the "U.N. forces" bring to Korea? Thompson says: "Every village and township in the path of the war was blotted out. Civilians died in the rubble and smoke of these bombs."

By contrast, Thompson describes the efforts of the war-party policy of the Chinese people's volunteers and the anxiety of U.S. military authorities that it should not become known.

\[\ldots\] The Chinese began to send groups of American prisoners back into the 1st cavalry liaison Battalions. They had been well fed and given two hours of the first arrivals, censorship clamped down and the returned prisoners were taken to village committees. All contact with them and all mention of the circumstances was forbidden.

U.N. Perverted

Mr. Thompson does not draw all the obvious conclusions from the things he has seen, but most readers will be ready to fill in the blank. What he does note is the ultimate height of cowardice, the ultimate affront to human dignity. It is a denial of God. How can one imagine a man, or a body of men, who are so low that they would dare to sit in splendor to pronounce utter destruction on countless thousands of their fellow men?

Despite Mr. Thompson's incisiveness on some pages he denounces the Korean war and its 'others' he suggests "more scrutinised" dialogue with people of goodwill can welcome another of his statements:

Men must learn in the end that there is no substitute for dialogue except not fighting for war except peace.

They can not only welcome it, but they are unwilling to change it into reality. The answer to the problem is to support the Stockholm Peace Talks to sign the call for a Five-Power Peace Pact work of disarmament for the development of mutually beneficial world trade to stand up to the peaceful coexistence of different systems and forms of government and peace and progress everywhere in the world.

Over seven hundred innocent Korean people were massacred by the meeting U.S. troops in a village at Mignon, Hwanguclg province on January 4, 1952. "Relatives trying to identify the dead I cannot understand how a professing Christian supports this weapon in any circumstance.

The atom bomb is the ultimate expression of cowardice, the ultimate affront to human dignity. It is a denial of God. How can one imagine a man, or a body of men, who are so low that they would dare to sit in splendor to pronounce utter destruction on countless thousands of their fellow men?

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The Viet-Nam People's Victory

The Viet-Nam people greeted the first anniversary of the Lao Dong Party and the merging of the Viet-Minh and Lien-Viet Front on March 8, with a great victory—the liberation of Hochiminh provincial capital of the Viet-Nam, on the 4th of March. The significance of the liberation of Hochiminh was stressed in a statement by General Vo Nguyen Giap, Commander-in-Chief of the Viet-Nam People's Army, who concluded that "There is a war not only for the French colonialists and their lackeys, Bao Dai and Tran Van Tu, but also for the American plots to extend aggressive war in Asia. It smashed the enemy's schemes to regain the initiative in north Viet-Nam."

In the past three months, the French colonialists lost 22,000 officers and men on the north Viet-Nam front. The liberation of Hochiminh, stated General Vo Nguyen Giap, re-established major communication lines between the northern and southern parts of Viet-Nam. "Several million people were liberated.

In an anniversary statement, the Lao Dong Party calls on the Viet-Nam people to advance to final victory.

"This anniversary," it states, "shows the great- ness of the Party, the National United Front and the union of the Viet-Nam, Khmer and Hinh Loa peop-

E.U. Obligation Delays Korean Truce

Washington continues its obstructionist tactics in the Korean armistice talks, which began eight months ago. By now, the points already agreed upon, by bringing up side issues to evade discussion of major issues, by putting forward false demands, the American negotiators are blocking agreement on Item 3 (military supervision) and Item 4 (exchange of prisoners). The P.O.W.'s and representatives from the United Nations Committee on the Disposition of Prisoners of War have been recalled from Taiwan to work along with the Syngman Rhee government to force P.O.W.'s to remain in Taiwan.

On Item 3, the Americans' intolerable attitude is fully revealed in their opposition to the nomination of the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China to the new U.N. Security Council, for the Soviet and Chinese delegation to serve as one of the six neutral nations on the supervisory committee. Even the American representatives admitted that the Soviet Union conforms in every respect to the definition of a neutral nation as established by the U.N. Security Council. Whether or not the American delegates warned, they repeatedly reminded that the agreed definition—"those nations whose combatant forces have not participated in the hostilities in Korea"—is the sole criterion whereby one side can refuse or accept the nominations of the other. Giving no reason whatev-

E.U. obstruction has been recorded by the American and Soviet media on Item 4—the exchange of war prisoners. The American refusal to agree to the internationally recognised principle of unconditional release and repatriation of all P.O.W.'s remains a major disappointment to the chief stumbling block to the armistice talks. While harping on "voluntary" repatriation, they are using every method available to the Chinese, to prevent the repatriation of the P.O.W.'s. The Chinese hold on Korea Island and in other parts of South Korea to delate the large numbers of Korean and Chinese P.O.W.'s are captured by the E.U. forces. They have been recruited from Taiwan to work along with the Syngman Rhee government to force P.O.W.'s to remain in Taiwan.

The present tactics of the Americans at Pusan-

It is clear that the U.S. has purposely dropped the negotiations to gain the Chiang Kai-shek regime to force the United Nations to sign the peace treaty and the widespread intimidation of the Korean and Chinese P.O.W.'s and the setting of the stage for the future repatriation, or blackmail at the point of American bayonets.

The present tactics of the Americans at Pusan-

There were also attempts to make the Chinese in the world itself to take action. The working of the weather to stop the "hotter droppings" as the weather gets warmer.
THE BRIDGE

Pan Kuo-ting

Under the parching May sun the heavy ears of wheat swayed in the scorching heat. The river below glittered and sparkled in the light. I was hurrying along the bank, hoping to reach the village and meet my wife on the mountain-side before the afternoon. I had not seen it since I joined the People's Liberation Army four years ago. It was so far to reach the point where you could cross the river by a broken-down wood bridge built not many years ago. I doubted whether I would be on time, but even if I hurried I'd be lucky if I got in before these cockles.

The disadvantages about this bridge was that it was built up the stream beyond the village, so that I had to take a long walk on the opposite side. The quickest way of getting to the village would have been along the river, but the old dam had been broken, and the river opposite to it. But the grandfathers and grandmothers, the older generation, were opposed to that idea.

They said that a bridge built at that point might upset the geomantic conditions and bring ill luck. It was far better to erect oneself and the long way around. Since the young people could not convince the elders, they gave up the idea. The bridge was never built.

But there was much unhappiness about the situation. In the rainy season the road became very muddy and sticky. The cows would refuse to go anywhere near the village. The farmers, employed by the landlord, would be late for work and the business would be affected. The landlords were extremely rich and the poor were too poor. They would slide down into the river and wash the white sand over at the point where common sense said a bridge should have been built. Sometimes, by the time the commoners had gone round by the long way around, the sand would have disappeared. Then the villagers would have to come out and hunt for the missing animals sometimes for a good part of the day. All this was not good for the villagers, who, I believe, followed in the valley or down by the little wood.

Therefore, I had entertained the idea of the older generation far less than the geomantic condition of the village. Yet despite all this respect for the spirits of wind and water, life in the village went on as usual. Those three years before had been able to eat and drink and were only able to afford a bowl of gruel. And those peasant boys who had formerly subsisted on gruel could only afford cooked dough-balls for lunch. Worst of all when it failed. Then, in addition to lack of food, the villagers would be hard pressed by the "Kill-Men-Tang" (the nickname they gave the Komsomol demanding tax money, and the landlords trying to squeeze from them the last penny.

Remembering all these things, I was amazed when I came to the place where the road met the river. I crossed it. My shoes dripping with mud, I went to the front of the meeting. It was a beautiful stone bridge, smooth and even, and the water was running against the supporting pillars. It was not yet two o'clock when I arrived at the village. Uncle Liu, accompanied by Grandpa Wang Shu, hurried over to greet me. Grandpa was now ever seventy and he walked with the aid of a stick. I couldn't help asking the inevitable question:

"Uncle, how did we manage to get the bridge built at this spot? I remember everyone was against the idea because of the unfavorable geomantic conditions. Didn't anyone object?"

Uncle Liu looked embarrassed.

"Geomancy," he said. "What happened? Yes, it's true we used to talk about it day and night. But what good did it do us? Conditions only grew worse, The landlords grew greedier while the children went naked. When people died they had no coffin. What misery and grief! But after about three years ago, we carried through the last reform. We all got land and things have gotten better from day to day. Poor! Throat-sick! how we longed in geomancy anymore! Why, geomancy was just a trick of the Kill-Ma Tung and landlords to fool us!"

Uncle Liu paused for breath, and then went on:

"This spring when the chairman of the peasant association proposed that we rid ourselves of all superstitions and increase production, he suggested that we build the bridge. There wasn't a single person who did not agree with him. Contributions were given, including more than a million yuan were collected in no time. In less than two weeks, the bridge was finished. Now the peasants don't have to waste time going all that way around to get to their sell. It just makes us chuckle with happiness all day long."

Uncle Liu tapped his head, shiny head and muttered to himself: "If it were not for Chairman Mao, this expectation of the peasants would have never been ready to take in new ideas."

It was two o'clock and children were off school and the old men were off work. The Communist Party Is Like the Sun. Their contentment spread for miles and miles. The mountain village had turned "over to a new life, and as I guessed on it, I felt an infinite strength within me."

THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Chinese Writers in the Soviet Union

I felt the profound friendship between the Soviet people and their literatures during every moment of the visit of our Cultural Revolution's delegation to the Soviet land.

Particularly impressive was the evening reception held at the Ministry of Culture in the great hall of the Moscow Conservatory on the evening of September 11. It was the first time that modern Chinese literature was introduced to Soviet readers. It was a great feast. The fact that it was thus introduced as by modern Chinese Writers and with participation of a Chinese writers' delegation. Soviet writers, sinologists and actors paid tribute to Chinese literature.

Chinese writers were noticed. A Soviet choir gave a brilliant performance of the cantatas The Sun Goes Over China. The audience of over two thousand people warmly applauded every item of the program. Many of them offered us improvised verses and wishes of friendship and of affection and fraternal regard.

The Soviet writer and translator, B. M. Korshunov, pointed his finger and said: "We cannot imagine China without the modern writers and the Soviet writers without the Chinese view of the world."

The great Soviet writer and actor, A. I. Egorov, said: "I feel the profound friendship between the Soviet people and their literatures during every moment of the visit of our Cultural Revolution's delegation to the Soviet land.

The warm interest of the Soviet people and especially that of the modern Chinese writers was so evident that we made really feel that they are our closest friends. They have treated us with such kindness with their pens. We have read Fighting China written by Kuyuc, a poet, and others. Almost every Soviet poet, from Maksaykovsky to the youngest generation of Chinese writers, has turned his affectionate attention to the Chinese people. Stalin Prize winner Chernevich, poet of the Georgian SSR, told us how in 1929, when he was taking part in the work of farm collective, he met an old peasant who sang a beautiful poem which he had himself composed about China. He sang with the deepest sympathy the sufferings of the Chinese people under the pressures of the centuries of feudal oppression. But the song ended full of hope. The Chinese peasants were struggling under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Liberation was assured.

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Anecdotals Contacts

When we met the writers of the Azerbajjan SSR, we were told that the greatest poet of their nation, Mikhail Jafar, wrote all his immortal work Seven Beauties, wrote about the beauty of China and his people, their industry, courage and wisdom. The people and the writers of the Soviet Union, we were told, were people of the greatest sense of national feeling and of the Soviet Union.

We had many experiences of the practical friendship between the literature of the Chinese and Soviet Union. We had many conversations with the famous poets and writers of the U.S.S.R. and through our visits to the cultural institutions and to the great proletarian socialists, we received invaluable aid in our creative work. The poet, Sorokov, specially organized a gathering for us to discuss the methods of literature and the technique of writing and the creative methods of Soviet writers. We had many fruitful conversations with many Soviet writers including Konstantin Fred, Nikolai Kostiin, L. Leveyevskaya, A. V. Marith, and Mikhailov.

We discussed problems in writing as intimately as only brothers of the same nation.

To speak of the influence which Soviet literature has had upon us, it must be said that the great Liu Hsiuen created a great part of his energy to introducing Soviet literature to modern Chinese writers. During these twenty years, we have translated a great number of the best Soviet works including The Fire Flood by Serebrovich, Destruction by Fadeyev and The Steel Wall by Tempered by Nikolai Ostrovsky. These and hundreds of other Soviet works have not only educated our literary workers but also led tens of thousands of our youth forward on the road of revolution during the darkest days of our country. They have given the Chinese comrades even firmer confidence in protecting their Motherland and in reconstructing it. Thus to the advance of Socialism, and in the whole of the world, the Korean, in the trends of our volunteers, these books are inspiring and motivating. The Chinese, in the depths of our hearts, thank all the artists of the U.S.S.R. and for the defense of our country and for the advance of the people, advancing the banner of Lenin and Stalin.

Chinese revolutionary literature in the Twentieth century is not a mere story.

Led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese revolution, the Chinese revolutionary movement, is a tool to serve the people's welfare and happiness. Through talk and daily conversations with the famous poets and writers of the U.S.S.R. and through our visits to the cultural institutions and to the great proletarian socialists, we received invaluable aid in our creative work. The poet, Sorokov, specially organized a gathering for us to discuss the methods of literature and the technique of writing and the creative methods of Soviet writers. We had many fruitful conversations with many Soviet writers including Konstantin Fedin, Nikolai Kostiin, L. Leonov, A. V. Marith, and Mikhailov.

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Fight Against Germ War

Angry protests swept through China after the first report appeared of the introduction of germ warfare weapons in Korea. The Red Cross Society of China, scientists, trade unionists and educational workers all denounced the crime. Newspapers throughout the country have carried numerous letters during the past few weeks from peace-lovers toward the world, urging international action against U.S. use of bacteriological warfare.

In response to the appeal, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Federation of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, the headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies, are calling on all organizations to adopt emergency measures in the face of the menace of the recurrence of such criminal conduct of warfare.

The first session of a Chinese anti-plague corps left Peking for Korea by air on February 28 to help Korean workers fight against the germ war. The team, formed by 24 prominent women, is the first in China to answer to an urgent call from the National Medical Association of China, consists of bacteriologists, pathologists, entomologists, pathology and epidemic control.

International Anniversaries

It is a characteristic of the spirit of the people of China to celebrate all the great anniversaries that have taken place today, to celebrate all the great anniversaries that have taken place today, to celebrate all the great anniversaries that have taken place today, to celebrate all the great anniversaries that have taken place today, to celebrate all the great anniversaries that have taken place today.

An example of this was the 29th anniversary of the death of Lenin, the People's Daily wrote editorially.

"The struggle of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people was conducted in the spirit of Lenin's teachings and wartime influence by the October Revolution which he led to victory over Russian imperialism." On February 23, the International Day of Struggle Against Colonialism, China Youth News, the organ of the New Democratic Youth League of China, pledged its unity with all the organizations of young people of oppressed nations.

The 34th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet armed forces was celebrated in a special article by Nieh Jung-chang, acting chief-of-staff of the People's Revolutionary Military Council, as the occasion to come as a new force to build a firm bond of friendship for peace between the peoples and armed forces of all countries, China and the Soviet Union.

International Women's Day

April 3, 1942, found China's women ready for the tasks before them. The All-China Women's Federation held a special conference on the occasion, with the participation of women's organizations in the cultural and industrial production, in politics, in the spheres of national construction, in the struggle for peace, in support of the Chinese people's voluntariness in Korea, in service of the people.

The press carried special articles and prominent women's organizations showed films about heroines like Hsu Hu-lan, revolutionary peasant woman killed by the Kuomintang during the War of Liberation, Chao Hsuan, woman guerrilla who fought against the Japanese, and Loy, Soviet guerrilla heroine murdered by the war invaders.

Agricultural Plan for 1952

China has adopted its agricultural plan for 1952, which will be directed toward raising yield per hectare. Cereal output will be raised 8% and sugar output 25% above the 1949 level.

The government plan for February 25 provides for the cultivation of livestock and agricultural products including tea, silk, flax and hemp. The sale of raw wool will be 25% more than last year.

The output in poultry, meat, fish, fruits and nuts is to be raised on all other equalized or surpassed in 1951 targets. Major output of crops is to be increased by 10%.

Textile Output This Year

This year is expected to top the figures for 1949, the pre-war peak year, by 10% and for 1951 by 23%.

Compared with 1941’s figure, the output of cotton cloth this year will reach 35.3 billion yards, an increase of 6 billion yards. Silk will amount to 811.5 million yards, an increase of 316.5 million yards. In addition, the output of woolens, flax and hemp will show an increase.

The production target adopted at the National Textile Industry Conference is confidently expected to be fulfilled as a result of an increased cotton output and improved techniques in the textile industry.

Next Briefs

On March 1, Shanghai News Agency reported that 10,000 Chinese students and intellectuals had gathered at the Kowloon railway station to welcome a delegation from Canton, where they were greeted by British police and soldiers. These Chinese were wounded and more than one hundred arrested.

On March 1, The China Daily, commenting on the latest atrocities, said that the British government and police in Hong Kong must be held fully responsible for the shootings and arrests. The mass of Hong Kong residents in Canton, the paper added, had the entire people of China behind them in their protest against the outrage.

On March 3, the 14-member Preparatory Commission for China's entry into the International Economic Conference in Moscow includes Lin Biao-chien, director general of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Yin-chun, the well-known economist and minister of the Peking University. In addition, the Ministries of the All-China Federation of Labour, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Current Events

On February 25, the Government Administration Council promulgates the 1952 plan for agricultural production.

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On January 29, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced the 1952 target for the fishing industry and forestry measured for its achievement.

A Hankou dispatch reports that the Ministry of Agriculture has completed 60% of the plan for 1952. Total output of all crops for the year is estimated to exceed 1,600,000,000, an increase of 20% over last year. The output of rice, wheat, and corn is expected to show a significant increase.

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U.S. Germ Warfare Denounced

STATEMENT BY BAK HUN YUNG

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Korean Democratic People's Republic

On May 8, 1951, the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic lodged a serious protest with the United Nations against the use of bacteriological warfare by the American imperialists, the most important American imperialist intervener in their war of aggression against Korea. However, the forces of the American imperialist invaders again used bacteriological weapons against the Korean people, who have been resisting aggression and war for the past four years. In a show of complicity with the American imperialists, the United Nations Security Council has thus far failed to condemn the American imperialists for their criminal offense.

According to authenticated data available at the headquarters of the Korean People's Army and the Korean government, American imperialist invaders have violated international conventions and the Spirit of the Potsdam Agreement, which states that aggression must be swiftly ended, by using bacteriological warfare on a large scale to slaughter the Korean people. The total number of these bacteriological attacks is estimated to be more than 10. The United Nations has failed to decide on any measures to prevent these air attacks.

The Korean People's Army has decided to make a strong protest against this new crime, which is a direct violation of the Potsdam Agreement, and to inform the world of the facts of bacteriological warfare being used by the American imperialists in Korea.

I am instructed by the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to lodge a solemn protest in the name of the Korean people against these foul and criminal attacks.

After starting the war of aggression in Korea, the American imperialists have violated international conventions and the Potsdam Agreement by using bacteriological warfare in an attempt to end the war as quickly as possible. The United States, which has a history of aggression, is the main aggressor in Korea. The U.S. military has used bacteriological weapons to attack the Korean army and the Korean civilians.

At the same time, it is obvious that the United States is using its imperialistic might to destroy the Korean people, who are fighting for peace and freedom. The United States is using bacteriological weapons to attack and destroy the Korean people. The United States is using bacteriological weapons to attack and destroy the Korean people.

The biological warfare section of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps has manufactured and developed thousands of bacteriological weapons to spread bacteriological warfare. The U.S. military has used bacteriological weapons to attack the Korean army and the Korean civilians.

I am authorized to state that the Central People's Committee of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Korean people fully support this just stand of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As is universally known, this is not the first time that bacteriological warfare has been employed by the American imperialists in their war of intervention in Korea. As early as during the period from December 1950 to January 1951, the American aggressor troops disseminated smallpox viruses in Pyongyang, Kangwon province, South Hamgyong province, South Pyongan province and several other areas while retreating southward across the 38th Parallel under the combined blows of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers. The recent criminal act of the American aggressor troops in disseminating bacteriological warfare by aircraft large quantities of germ-carrying insects over the frontlines is a new act of aggression.

Working hand in glove with the Japanese war criminals who are recognized as such by the whole world, including America, the American imperialists are waging bacteriological warfare on a large scale in our country.

The American imperialists are determined to use the bacteriological warfare of the Korean people — the Japanese imperialists and particularly the criminal war criminals who are enjoying peaceful citizenship and armed fighters in Korea. The people of the world, squarely faced with the fact that the United Nations refugee agency is supporting the criminal war criminals, have provided further proof that the United Nations is a body that persecuted and annihilated the whole Korean people, who have been living in peace and freedom. The United Nations is a body that persecuted and annihilated the whole Korean people, who have been living in peace and freedom.

Bacteriological warfare has caused great losses of lives and property among the Korean people. The Korean People's Army and the people have been fighting against the bacteriological warfare. The Korean People's Army and the people have been fighting against the bacteriological warfare.

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THE WINGS OF FREEDOM VICTORIOUS

DRAWINGS MADE BY SHAO YU
ON THE KOREAN FRONT

SHOOTING THE U.S. AIR PIRATES OUT OF THE SKY