SOONG CHING LING CONDEMN AMERICAN AGGRESSORS
THE CASE AGAINST THE U.S. GERM WARFARE CRIMINALS
Lin Ta-kuang
THE MOVEMENT TO INCREASE PRODUCTION
Sung Shao-wen
VICTORY OVER DROUGHT
Su Ming

Short Story: Against the Torrent of the Som River
ERRATA

For International Red Cross read *The International Committee of the Red Cross* on the editorial page, 3, and in the cartoon on p. 27.
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Editorial

Outlaw Bacteriological Warfare—Punish the War Criminals!

Throughout the world the people are rising in protest against the vile bacteriological warfare which the United States is waging against the peoples of Korea and China.

The spokesmen of hundreds of millions of people, the World Peace Council, the world federations of democratic trade unions, women, youth, students and many other mass organizations and prominent public figures in various countries have denounced this flagrant violation of international law and morality and demanded immediate action to stop this new U.S. crime.

Outlaw bacteriological warfare! Punish the imperialist germ-war criminals! This is the call that is echoing around the world.

Bacteriological warfare is a method of mass destruction that recognises no national boundaries. Now directed against the Korean and Chinese peoples, it menaces all other peoples including the American people.

In unleashing its long prepared bacteriological warfare in Asia, the United States government stands indicted as the most dangerous enemy of mankind. Even the Hitlerites hesitated before this act. Yet the U.S. imperialists, in their arrogant drive for world domination, felt no compunction in committing this most bestial of crimes against humanity.

The U.S. aggressors have sought to terrorise the freedom-loving peoples into submission to Wall Street domination, but they achieved quite an opposite effect. They have further unmasked themselves. They have roused the opposition of great numbers of people who before did not fully realise the evil we face. Peace-lovers in all countries are redoubling their efforts for peace.

The mass protest of the peace-loving peoples of the world headed by the Soviet Union has thrown the U.S.-British war bloc into still greater confusion. They are scurrying to deny and try to evade responsibility for these base and universally abhorred crimes.

But who will believe Acheson, that old apologist for the most abominable atrocities of napalm bombing, the wholesale razing of defenceless hamlets and murder of populations in Korea, when he brazenly claims that the United Nation’s forces have not used any sort of bacteriological warfare? Uttering ridiculous calumnies against China and her medical workers, he blandly suggests that the International Red Cross should make an “investigation on the spot”—that same Red Cross organisation which has become a tool of the State Department, which has not lifted a finger to prevent the massacre of prisoners of war or civilians in American death camps in Korea. Trygve Lie, Acheson’s obsequious servant, in a further attempt to divert world censure from this crime, proposes that the World Health Organization, the agent of that same group of U.N. powers whose troops are butchering the people in Korea, should also come and spy out the results of this germ warfare for its masters.

The people of the world will have none of such “investigations”. They demand an end to these crimes.

Voicing the demands of humanity at the U.N. Disarmament Commission, Soviet Representative Malik proposed that what should be examined is “the question of the violation of the ban on bacteriological war, the impracticability of using bacteriological weapons, the question of bringing to responsibility the violators of the ban on bacteriological warfare”.

Yet Acheson’s conscienceless henchmen attempted to evade discussion of this question. By opposing the ban on bacteriological warfare, the United States is clearly reserving a pretext for the further use of these weapons. Whoever refuses to support the straightforward appeal to ban germ-war weapons and stigmatise those who use them as war criminals, exposes himself as an aider and abettor of this crime. Let the U.S. satellites carefully consider to what their slavish support of the U.S. gangsters is leading them.

The use of germ warfare is an ignominious sign of weakness, of desperation on the part of American imperialism whose vaunted “air superiority” and “overwhelming technique” have been scattered to the winds in Korea. The U.S. imperialists will not save themselves by these base methods from the doom which
their mad aggression has marked out for them. The democratic people, have the means of dealing with this crime too and making the war criminals pay the penalty for their crimes.

The more the U.S. has gone out to the peace-loving nations of the world, the more the progressive scientists and intellectuals, religious leaders, doctors... to the people, to rise and put an end to this method of mass murder and bring to book the U.S. organizers of bacteriological warfare.

The Chinese and Korean peoples, by their heroic and resolute efforts supported by the broad international united front, have dealt shattering blows to the war criminals and their managers. They will crush their last challenge to mankind too.

American Aggressors: You Stand Condemned!

A Statement by Soong Ching Ling on American Bacteriological Warfare

The cry of "shame" "unbearable crime" is resonating throughout the world. Accusing fingers, pointed in indignation and indignation, are being thrust from all corners of the globe. The protests against the American aggressors in Korea continue to heighten and swell.

The American aggressors have strafed individuals at peaceful labour in the fields. They have razed to the ground the smallest villages, far from the actual war. They have bombed once-prosperous cities into ruins. Now they today will be bombing the most monstrous of crimes—the wiping out of whole populations in Korea and China by bacteriological warfare.

It is no wonder that people everywhere have risen, first in distress at such incredible news, and then in anger! It is no wonder that the demand of the Korean and Chinese peoples, that the perpetrators of this heinous act be condemned as war criminals, is emphatically supported on all sides.

Let it be known that the peoples of the world, and especially, the Chinese and Korean peoples, will not tolerate this outrage against humanity. The chapter and verse which cite aggression and mass annihilation as crimes are well

The resolutions of the World Peace Council and other peace organizations demanding the cessation of these crimes in International Life are supported by hundreds of millions. They are the basis upon which we say to the small band of profiteers, militarists and politicians who act as the United States government—"We will be responsible for all damage, for every death and wound in Korea! We intend to prosecute to the full for the major international crime of using bacteriological weapons!"

Those who have committed this latest act of depravity did not dare announce the fact to their own people. They know the wrath and righteousness it would cause. Their spokesmen simply do not understand. You are factually denied. Their press and radio have used slander and distortion to divert attention from themselves, the real culprits; to try and place the blame for the shedding of blood of Korean and Chinese people, where it just will not stick.

American aggressors! You will never get away with this! We have the evidence in hand. It is clearly marked "Made in U.S.A." It is evidence which condemns. We have presented it for the whole world to see and pass judgment on. As evidence, it has now gone beyond reason. We have shown that you will stoop to the very lowest level even to using Japanese criminals already condemned as war criminals to commit the crimes of war.

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The truth is that you have over-stepped yourself from the very beginning. The world has changed. This is a China and a Korea you do not understand. You understand people's republics, where the love for one land and the way we have chosen for our selves is rooted in the very core of our farmers and workers, both men and women and children. None of your schemes will throw us off or stop us, including this vilest of them. We are organised to meet and defeat your threat; and in this great battle, we have the material and spiritual help of all peace-loving people.

American aggressors: In the eyes of the world you stand condemned! The Chinese and Korean peoples will win their victory; they will carry the struggle for peace ever forward.

The Case Against the U.S. Germ Warfare Criminals

Lin Tu-kuang

The United States government stands indicted before the bar of world public opinion for one of the blackest crimes in human history—bacteriological warfare.

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's statement of March 4, condemning this crime, has alerted all peace forces for peace stand condemning! The Americans have now resorted to a blow not only at the whole structure of international law and custom but also at the very moral heart of human justice and decency. Rightly, they see before them the worst horrors of savagery if the American government can continue to defy with impunity the universally recognised principles of humanity. As Foreign Minister Chou said, unless they "resolutely curb this crime, then the calamities befalling the peaceful people of the world today will be the prelude to the annihilation of the peaceful peoples of the world tomorrow."

The peoples will therefore welcome the Foreign Minister's declaration that members of the U.S. air force who bomb China's territorial air and use bacteriological weapons will be dealt with as war criminals on capture.

Acheson's "Denials"

"Made in U.S.A."! The sneering cynicism so characteristic of the present American imperialism, Dean Acheson, on March 4, denied the charges of bacteriological warfare and affected "deepest sympathy" for the "very sad situation" of the peoples, whom he blamed on "Communist inability to care for the health of the people under their control."

The people of the world know well by now what Acheson's "denials" are worth. They will throw the grim facts in Acheson's face and demand an accounting on the severest terms.

What are these facts? There is the incontrovertible evidence of infectors, infecting scientists who has proved that the American invading forces in Korea, by special aerial bombing operations and the use of aerially-bombed, deadly bacteriological weapons, and viruses of epidemic disease in North Korea, Northeast China and Shantung, consistently and on a large scale. These operations are directed at both civilians and troops, at all the human species and food supplies. Acheson tries to make the world believe that the disease carriers have appeared suddenly as a result of natural causes, but this is a profound lie. One proof that many of the infected insects and vermin were not of a kind indigenous to Korea or were of a kind never found before in winter on the enemy. That they were artificially introduced is, furthermore, not a deduction made after the event. It is a fact attested by witnesses who saw the carriers transported from places near Chinese puppet cities and from U.S. guns and who examined the deadly contents which they scattered.

Evidence Gathered

The criminal evidence gathered on the scene is already heavily documented. This evidence is constantly increasing as reports come in from the teams of medical and other experts who have rushed to the danger areas.

The case against the American war criminals, however, is not based on such evidence alone. It lies in the nature of American bacteriological warfare as an integral part of the long-range policy and strategy of aggression by the Washington government. What Acheson affects a shocked attitude as if he had never heard of bacteriological warfare, he is flying in the face of facts which have long been a matter of record.

American preparations for the prosecution of "biological warfare" were not begun yesterday but all of ten years ago when an organization, disguised under the name of War Research, was set up in 1937 by G. W. Merrick (who later became chairman of the U.S. Biological Warfare Committee and was decorated by Secretary of War Patterson in the same year for developing biological warfare). The report revealed that after 1943, bacteriological warfare research was stepped up and taken over by the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Service, which set up its main centre of operations, cryptically called "Special Projects Division", at Camp Detrick near Frederick, Maryland. Large laboratories and pilot-plots were built, and during World War II, some
3,000 people worked in them. Field testing stations were organised at Pescagoula, Mississippi and Dugway, Utah, and a big plant for large-scale production was built at Vigo, Indiana. In addition, the U.S. Navy had its own germ warfare project in the University of California. The cost of the whole U.S. project was about 50 million dollars. The report cynically asserted that this was the "cheapest" form of mass murder. Merck wrote:

It is important to note that the development of germ warfare is possible... without vast expenditure of money or the construction of huge production facilities.

With complete shamelessness, the Merck report listed, amongst the main lines of research, the "development of methods and facilities for the mass production of micro-organisms and their products... experiments on methods of increasing the virulence of the organisms; field experiments involving use of animals in the dissemination of bacteria or bacterial products."

Beautifil War Criminals

"Money and research were poured into the germ warfare programme. By 1946, American military analysts... were already showing their eagerness to try out the new weapons of biological warfare against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracy. In its June 15 issue of that year, Collier's magazine quoted General Alden H. Waitt, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, as saying of the biological weapon: I believe it to be a practical form of warfare which has great possibilities."

Brushing aside the legal and moral aspects of the misuse of professional butcher added: It is neither consistent nor intelligent to talk about the horrors of gas and biological warfare, and then conduct stochastic warfare. I am entirely out of sympathy with talk about the humanity or inhumanity of a weapon.

In the same month, the magazine Time reported that a new weapon was being heard in the U.S. Congress—quoted Representative Albert Thomas as saying:

We have something far more deadly than the atomic bomb. We have it today—tomorrow—and furthermore, it is in usable shape.

Harry Sheppard, chairman of the Naval Appropriations Sub-committee of the Naval Appropriation Committee, stated, "The U.S. government was in an enviable position with its 'progress' in germ weapons, and that the Navy's biological warfare research at the University of California had concentrated on how to spread a disease, 'which was hundreds of years old and one of the greatest killers'."

Extensive U.S. Germ Research

In December, 1947 the New York Herald Tribune quoted the report of the Government Special Biological Subcommittee.

It was confirmed that the "progress" of the weapon was "surprisingly dirty and hateful thing. He said that he considered such an attitude to be emotional and not logical, and that it made no difference whether a man dies painfully or in-either case, the end result is a corpse. In the summer of 1949, the result of this cynical attitude was revealed by the Canadian press which reported that American experiments on Estimont with germ warfare weapons had resulted in an epidemic of bubonic plague among them.

On July 30, 1948 the American newspaper carried an Associated Press dispatch describing an expansion in the scope of the germ warfare programme. The dispatch, based on a special U.S. army report, stated that the Army Department had requested an appropriation from Congress of over three million dollars to expand facilities at Camp Detrick for the purpose of improving germ warfare against men and their sources of food—animals and crops. The purpose of the research was for use of germ weapons in any part of the world.

Korea as "Fighting Ground"

On March 31, 1950, three months before the American "medical-technical" war began in Korea, Secretary of Defence Louis Johnson in his semi-annual report to the President said "complete" and "detailed" plans had been made concerning a number of disease agents which were infectious for man, domestic animals and crop plants, but that "it would be unwise to disclose the studies to the public." The April 1950 issue of the Military Review, organ of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff, published an article in which it was stated that the National Intelligence and Security Committee (the military intelligence) had been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Sams, chief of the U.S. army's so-called "Public Health and Welfare Section" had been performing duty "distinguished service" by his innumerable experiments on Chinese and Korean prisoners of war in preparation for germ warfare operations. In an issue of the magazine Newsweek referred to a "bubonic plague ship", an "infantry landing vessel with a laboratory installed, complete with microscope and rabbits", in January, 1951. The magazine said that "numbers of Chinese Reds were "tested". The Associated Press reported on May 18 that these experiments were conducted at the Landing Craft Infantry No.191, and that "each day about three thousand tests were made on oral and rectal cultures obtained from and the producer should not respond to any special emergency."

From the opening of hostilities, Korea was considered as the first testing ground for the new U.S. weapons. On July 6, 1950, a few days after the United States established its armies against the Korean people, an article appeared in the magazine, Science News Letter, entitled "Germ Warfare in Korea?" The article said, "Germ warfare as a weapon is very soon, if the fighting in Korea continues."

U.S. Gathered Intelligence

At the time the Americans launched their first bacteriological warfare attack on the Korean people in the winter of 1950 to 1951, Chapman Pincher wrote in the December 1950 issue of the British periodical Discovery, (which describes itself as "a monthly magazine of scientific, technical and cultural intelligence").

"Biological warfare work has been continued in America at low pressure. ... The latest information available to me shows that a practicable long-range bacterial weapon weapon could be put into operational use if required has been devised in the U.S."

Pincher gave details of one of the types of germ-carrying bombs which the U.S. government was said to have reading in readiness long ago for "operational use."

It was, of course, necessary before wider "operational use" of the germ weapons, to gather "disease intelligence" on the actual effects of the use of the weapons in Korea. The Associated Press disclosed on May 10, 1954 that "Medical-technical" warfare was carried on in Korea "gathering vital information on disease and the medical problems of the Communists" and that for this historic feat in the service of spreading pestilence, Brigadier General Frederick F. Sams, chief of the U.S. army's so-called "Public Health and Welfare Section" had been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Sams performed duty "distinguished service" by his innumerable experiments on Chinese and Korean prisoners of war in preparation for germ warfare operations. In an issue of the magazine discovered Newsweek referred to a "bubonic plague ship", an "infantry landing vessel with a laboratory installed, complete with microscope and rabbits", in January, 1951. The magazine said that "numbers of Chinese Reds were "tested". The Associated Press reported on May 18 that these experiments were conducted at the Landing Craft Infantry No.191, and that "each day about three thousand tests were made on oral and rectal cultures obtained from..."
The New York Times on April 13 has reported the selling up of bacteriological operations in Japan staffed with war criminals, as MacArthur and Ridgway encouraged the continuation of Japanese bacteriological news and production. And a December 5 last year reported that Biddle had sent three former generals, Shiro Ishii, Jiro Wakahama and Masao Kijima to Korea to carry out internal Japanese prisoners of war and to perfect biological weapons for "in winter victim" against the Korean and Chinese people. The arrival of a freighter carrying all the necessary equipment for bacteriological warfare, including cholera germs, gas which induces instantaneous poisoning, pestilence germs and other materials, was the signal for the outbreak of three major war criminals who staffed bacteriological warfare in China and World War II, and their guilt had been established by the trial of twelve Japanese war criminals by a Soviet Military Tribunal in Khabarovsk in December, 1949. The Khabarovsk Trial showed that Ishii, principal Japanese theoretician of germ warfare, personally directed the wartime bacteriological experiments in China, invented the bacteriological bomb with shells similar to the ones used by the Americans in Korea, and perfected mass breeding of germ and other forms of gas carriers, rendering them the worst weapon of this century. The recent use of bacteriological weapons in Korea and Northeast China bear all the marks of Ishii's genius.

War Criminals Aid Washington

Now, in the Japanese war criminals only one has been brought into America's germ warfare preparations. Nazi specialists, former of the German High Command Bacteriological Department, are doing top secret work under orders from this region. Nazi General Walter Schreiber, former head of the Department, arrived in the United States by the U.S. forces in the spring of 1951. Other Nazi specialists include Hans Georg Eismann, Dr. Will Wiltgen and Heine Kling, formerly of the German High Command Bacteriological Department. The November 15, 1950 issue of the magazine "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" noted that germ warfare research in West Germany was being conducted, among other places, at the Technical University at Berlin. Biological laboratories there are seeking for ways to accelerate the multiplication of dangerous germs.

(Continued on page 24)
same time improving their own livelihood, along with that of all the people.

Coal miners in Northeast China, through improved working techniques and better organisation of their production process, increased their output twice as much coal in 1950 as in 1946.

By measures of rationalisation and economy, women electric-battery packers at the Harbin Factory in Canton created 2,500 million yuan in extra wealth for the state within two months. Workers of the Kwangtung Cotton Factory increased the daily output of each kilo by 4 tons.

In the workshop of the Shanghai Railway Administration, metal workers forged new girders from scrap steel, thus saving 12,000 million yuan for the government. A Shanghai locomotive crew headed by Ma Shu-ahong created a new operating record by running 350,000 kilometres in 29 days without a single accident or breakdown.

Li Ching-hsiang, a worker in Shantung province, trebled the efficiency of a grinding machine at his machine-tool plant. Worker Tu Yung-min of the Shantung Paper Mill introduced a new device for economising oil and gasoline which regularly saves about 12 million yuan a month. Shantung is also the home of the nation’s famous seventeen-year-old Tsingtao model textile-worker, Ho Chien-hsiu, who succeeded in cutting the proportion of cotton wasted in spinning on the spindles she tends from 1.5 per cent to 0.25 per cent. Her method has been introduced all over China and is now generally used in China’s textile industry. When universally used, it will increase annual production by 44,400 bales of yarn or 64 million yards of cloth without a penny of additional investment in machines or raw materials. These extra textiles are sufficient for the use of four million people a year at China’s present rate of per capita consumption.

The example of Ho Chien-hsiu shows the extraordinary economic importance of the initiative of the people, as masters of the country, who are now devising. A total of 24,875 were put into effect in the course of 1950 alone. It is only a few examples of how the politically conscious Chinese workers constantly produce more for the country. They steadily increase their own productivity but particularly attend to saving, and in ensuring that schedules are fulfilled and overfulfilled. In the state-operated sector of industry, where a series of democratic reforms have been completed, the workers have become masters of the factories and mines. In private industry, workers take part in labour-capital consultative conferences and can thus safeguard their own interests. The country-wide upsurge in labour enthusiasm, a result of the raised political and social status of the workers, is reflected in the upward trend of production charts in every factory.

**Peasants Increase Crops**

In the vast countryside, where the productive potential of hundreds of millions of peasants has been freed from feudal shackles by the land reform, records of agricultural output are being broken in rapid succession.

Kuo Yun-hsiang, a peasant of Hsinsuh county, Hopei province, reaped 455 kilogrammes of millet per mou and nationally-renowned labour hero Li Shanshui of Shanbei, achieved a per-mou yield of 48 kilogrammes of Indian corn. Despite drought and floods in his region in 1951, Li Weida of Wuchiu county, Pingyuan province, realised an average of 272 kilogrammes per mou in wheat. All these records represent crops per mou three times as high as those respectively seen among their neighbours.

By applying modern methods in the cultivation of rice, Chen Ying-hsiang, a native of Sungkang county, Kiangsu province, produced the remarkable record of 716.5 kilogrammes per mou, which is between four and five times the average of 1949. Chen, who is an enthusiastic participant in the work of the Agricultural Research Station in his locality, is passing on his knowledge of his method to other rice-growing areas.

In response to the government’s call for increased yields per hectare, the model mutual-aid team headed by Chu Yau-ling of Heihisien county, Shansi province, has been working hard to improve cotton cultivation. In 1951, Chu Yau-ling succeeded in obtaining 1.95 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per mou, which is an all-time record for China and ten times the average North China crop of 45.8 kilogrammes. The present report shows that this area can bring their crop up to only one-fifth of Chu Yau-ling’s, North China can supply the nation with twice as much cotton as it does now. It is not only production planning, an area and manpower, and the standard of living of the cotton producers can also be raised.

**In agriculture as in industry, China’s potential for increased production is virtually without limit. What has been done up to now is only a small beginning. The time has come to persuade and organise the rest of the country to join.**

In agriculture, as in industry, China’s potential for increased production is virtually without limit. What has been done up to now is only a small beginning. The time has come to persuade and organise the rest of the country to join.
set by Northeast China where the movement started early and extra wealth equivalent to the value of 14 million bushels of grain was produced or economized, by workers and staff members of state enterprises between May and November, 1951, through the fulfillment of assigned quotas and reduction of costs. This amount is sufficient to build more than two million new spindles for the cotton industry. Such results among a very small group of people in a single region of the country make it clear how tremendous will be the effect when the movement has proceeded for a considerable period on a nation-wide scale. The Chinese people know that it is the only road to building a better life for themselves and therefore manifest the greatest will and enthusiasm in carrying it out. Because they see that they are perfectly able to produce enough to carry on resistance against U.S. aggression in Korea, carry on immediate economic tasks, consolidate national defense and accumulate capital for industrialization.

The present movement in China stands in sharp contrast to the capitalist "austerity," as practiced in the Britain of Attlee and Churchill. The latter is just another name for forcing down the living standards of the people so that the monopolists can get richer and richer. In New China, the funds saved by the people go to the people and build a free and prosperous life for all. Moreover, the process of increasing output and economizing resources is accompanied by immediate benefits in the form of higher wages and lower prices.

Just as the people are determined to promote this movement, so they will not longer tolerate the theft or dissipation of national property through practices which have their roots in the old society. To this end they are now engaged in a great drive to eliminate corruption, waste and bureaucracy—the evil vices of the imperialistic and bureaucratic capitalist rule. The success of this drive, which penetrates to every corner of the land, is an indispensable condition for successful achievement of national and industrialization of the country.

The liberated people of China have fixed as their course. They are proceeding, through the New Economic Socialism. The whole path of the advance is planned. The people are on the move, gaining ever-greater momentum and making no obstacles, internal or external, from impeding them on their path.

Since the initiators of the International Economic Conference met in Copenhagen in October, 1951, all sections of the people throughout the world, except for the groups which are determined to make war, have shown their enthusiastic support for the decision to convene it. After six months' work by the Initiating Committee, which is made up of representatives from China and the countries of the world, the conference will formally open and be held in Moscow early in April. Delegates from over fifty countries are gathering for the Conference. They include industrialists, agriculturists, merchants, economists, engineers, trade unionists and co-operative workers. It is the first broadly international conference ever to take place in history. Irrespective of the political systems of the countries represented and the political outlooks of the delegates, all are welcome to attend the Conference. Prominent press organs and business and industrial groups in many countries, including the U.S.A., are showing more and more interest in it.

Reasons for Capitalist Crisis

It is no accident that the Conference has evoked such a response and such widespread support. While rapid progress in economic construction is being made, and the living standards of the people continue to rise in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the various capitalist countries as well as their colonies and the dependent countries are being tied to the American war chariot. The result is that the production and trade are constantly declining, their financial deficits are growing, their currencies have been devaluated and the standard of living of their people is falling rapidly. Except for a few monopoly capitalists who have made super-profits out of the armaments race, merchants, industrialists, technocrats, professional workers and the great mass of people in various countries, all feel that the policy of war preparations carried out by the imperialists will lead them into the bottomless pit of poverty and bankruptcy.

The economic crisis of the capitalist countries, accelerated by their armament programs, is becoming more and more acute. In Europe cannot buy inexpensive food, lumber and coal from the Soviet Union and the East European countries. Instead, they are compelled to buy these important consumer goods and industrial materials from the American imperialists at inflated prices. The cost of their main imports has increased, their trade balance has become still more unfavorable and their shortage of U.S. dollars still more acute. As for exports, the manufactured goods produced in Western Europe, such as machine, metal products, raw materials for the chemical industries and silk goods of the Western European countries which could have been sold to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in large quantities, now find no market. The plants that make them have therefore been compelled either to cut curt production or have been converted to the service of the armament industries. This has brought about a crisis marked by reduction of exports and inflation.

Effects of Imperialist Embargoes

The economy of certain Middle and Far Eastern countries is also suffering from imperialist-imposed embargoes and monopoly. Since the latter part of last year, the prices of tin and rubber have begun to drop, with the result that Malaya, Indonesia and Ceylon are facing depression. The rice output of Burma and Thailand is now far short of the pre-war levels. Such is the result of past and present imperialist pressures.

World Support for the International Economic Conference

Ti Chao-pai, noted economist, member of the Chinese delegation to the International Economic Conference in Moscow.

April 1, 1952
Trade relations between India and Pakistan as well as between these two countries and the rest of the world are in an abnormal state. This has prevented India and Pakistan from purging their raw materials, food and industrial supplies and sent their cost of living and production costs soaring. Owing to imperialist controls and exploitation, the oil industries of these countries are suffering serious losses. What is more, these countries are not allowed to sell their oil in conformity with their own will and interests.

Trade Barriers

The countries of northern Europe and of Central and South America likewise feel deeply the hurt in severing trade relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. They are growing restive under the restrictions of the dollar and sterling bloc and getting more and more discontented under American暨Western political and economic restrictions. They are more and more demanding how the economies of the Far Eastern and Middle Eastern countries sustain serious losses as a direct consequence of imperialist political control and imperialist war policies.

Irretational Trade Barriers

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Develop Cultural Ties Between the Peoples!
In Commemoration of Hugo, Gogol, Leonardo da Vinci and Avicenna

Mao Tse
Vice-Chairman, All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles

The second meeting of the World Peace Council, convened in Vienna from November 1-7, 1951, adopted an important resolution about cultural relations between peoples. In accordance with this decision, the World Peace Council called upon all peoples to commemorate this year the anniversaries of four great contributors to the world’s cultural heritage: the 150th anniversary of the birth of the French writer Victor Hugo; the centenary of the death of the Russian writer Nikolai Gogol; the 500th anniversary of the birth of Leonardo da Vinci, Italian painter, sculptor and scientist; and the 1,000th anniversary of the death of Avicenna (Ibn Sina), the Arabian physician, astronomer and mathematician.

The Chinese people realise the great significance of this World Peace Council resolution. The brilliant achievements of these four giants in the fields of science, literature and art have added much to the welfare of mankind and given great impetus to improvements in the people’s ways of living. Just as we have honoured other great men of world culture to whom mankind is indebted, we give honour and our profound admiration to Victor Hugo, Gogol, Leonardo da Vinci and Avicenna, whose contributions to mankind we consider a treasury common to all the peoples of the world. We also realise that commemoration of these eminent men is important not only for cultural relations but is a means of strengthening mutual understanding between peoples and advancing the cause of their struggle against aggressive war and in defence of world peace. In response to the call of the World Peace Council, the China Peace Committee has asked people’s organisations of national scope to organise joint, large-scale, commemorative activities in the month of May.

The first Chinese version of Victor Hugo’s masterpiece Les Misérables appeared in this country as long as fifty years ago. On the eve of the Anti-Japanese War of 1937, a large part of the literary works of the great French writer had been translated into Chinese.

Lu Hsun, the great initiator of modern Chinese literature, first introduced Gogol to this country about forty years ago. In his later years, Lu Hsun himself undertook the translation of Dead Souls, which thenceforward exercised a considerable influence upon China.

Similar interest has also been shown in Gogol’s The Inspector-General. Before the Anti-Japanese War, this famous comedy was staged in many places all over China. Even during the war, it was not infrequently performed both in the liberated areas and in those under Kuomintang control. Almost all the works of Gogol have been translated into Chinese.

Ever since the introduction of European Renaissance art to China, Leonardo da Vinci’s works have won the admiration of our people. They have played an important part in the development of realism in China’s modern art. Likewise, Avicenna, the Arabian scientist of a thousand years ago, is held in high esteem by Chinese scientists and physicians, who are conscious of his worthy services to mankind.

China’s Interest in World Culture

The Chinese people have always received the works of eminent creators of world culture with the utmost warmth and interest. Why do we feel this warm admiration? Since we Chinese people had long been under the domination and cruel exploitation of imperialism, feudal landlords, bureaucratic capitalists and compradors, we feel very strongly that we have not struggled alone. In the light of the ideals to which these four cultural figures devoted their lives—their hatred for the dark ways of the past, their opposition to aggressive war, their efforts on behalf of the progress of mankind and confidence in the people’s power—in a word, their great devotion to literature, art and science which they turned into weapons serving the people instead of the ruling and exploiting classes. We here on the Asian continent see reflected in the careers of these great men our own loves and hates, and the ideals we have long struggled to realise.

The Chinese people are working selflessly for the defence of world peace and the
U.S. Bacteriological Warfare

Since January 28, 1952, invaders have been scattering large quantities of germ-insects on the territories of liberated Korea. On February 1, U.S. planes carried out their first bacteriological weapon on Northeast China. These crimes have shocked the peoples of the world.

Korean villagers give evidence to an anti-epidemic squad about U.S. germ warfare.

Fragment of a U.S. germ-bomb. Circle frames bacteria-laden flies which it carried.

Micro-photograph of one of the death-carrying insects which U.S. planes have dropped during invasions over Chinese territory.

Germ-bomb M 106, dropped by U.S. bacteriological war criminals. The markings in English are plainly visible.

A type of germ-bomb dropped from planes. When it touches the ground, it splits into two parts and spreads the kind of germ-carrying insects.

A mass of infected flies dropped by U.S. invasion forces. They can creep, but not fly when they are infested, and carry pathogenic germs such as Meningitis bacilli and others.

Lethal, germ-carrying insects spread by U.S. planes in China. These can fly and are at home both on the ground and in water.

A member of an anti-epidemic squad at work in Korea identifying types of bacteria used by the U.S. germ-war criminals.
Members of the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers on their arrival in Peking where they were met by Shen Chun-ju, vice-president of the L.A.D.L. (extreme left). The Commission headed by Professor Brandeis, (center), has just returned from Korea where they investigated crimes committed by the American germ-war criminals.

U.S. Bacteriological Warfare

GERMS SPREAD BY THE U.S. BACTERIOLOGICAL WAR CRIMINALS SEEN UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

The germ on the slide shown above were carried by an ant-like insect with four wings, two antennae with 30 joints each, two ereci with 21 joints each. Its abdomen has eight segments. The slide shows: (1) N. intercellularis (Meningococcus) (2) M. tetragenus (3) B. anthrax (4) Gram positive cocc (5) Tissue of the insect body (6) Impurities

construction of a new China. The liberated Chinese people have such an urgent demand for culture that, in a mere period of two years, hundreds of millions of workers and peasants in the cities and villages, in mines and factories, have joined activities in various cultural fields in a spirit of keen emulation. The people give full play to their initiative and creative power; they have culturally "stood up."

As our great leader Mao Tse-tung teaches us, not only should we enhance the magnificent cultural heritage of our nation in order to develop a new national culture of the Chinese people so that it, too, will contribute to the progress of mankind, but we must bring examples of progressive world culture from outside to the Chinese people. In carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions, we have always presented selections from various national cultures of the world to the Chinese people. We treasure and look up to the achievements of any national culture that are healthy, progressive and beneficial to mankind, while we oppose those that are obnoxious and decadent. It is precisely because we treasure the cultural contributions of Hugo, Gogol, da Vinci and Avicenna as much as the peoples of France, the U.S.S.R., Italy and Arabia treasure them and look upon them as models for our efforts, that we are commemorating these eminent men with such great love and respect.

For this reason too, we warmly greet the idea of developing cultural relations by which all peoples will be mutually benefited.

But imperialist countries, and the United States in particular, do not like to foster democratic cultural relations among the peoples of the world. By refusing to grant visas, they prevent scientists, literary and cultural workers, and associations of various countries from visiting each other. They prohibit the circulation of books and newspapers. They often slander the culture of other nations, so as to sow suspicion and hatred among them.

A typical example is American imperialist clamor and distortion regarding the cultural life of China, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Imperialist Aggression Against Culture

The American imperialist aggressors are antagonistic to cultural progress under the treasured cultures of other nations; they consider the so-called "American way of life" of "movies", cheap novels and comic strips, depicting murder, rape, racial prejudice, dollar worship, etc. as more interesting than the achievements of men like Hugo, Gogol, Leonardo da Vinci and Avicenna; and as more valuable than their own people's cultural heritage found in the works of Walt Whitman and Mark Twain.

In America, people are in danger not only of being denounced as "Reds", of losing their jobs and being put into prison for reading matter published in the Soviet Union. They are in danger also of being black-listed for reading the progressive works of other nations, or even of Americans who advocate justice and peace and denounce violence.

Not so long ago when the Kuominthang bandits were still ruling over the Chinese mainland, this poisonous, aggressive imperialist "culture" of U.S. America came in the wake of American warships and reactionary mis—

ionaries. Such "culture" certainly is not welcomed, and the Chinese people, now that they have become their own masters, will not permit it to exert its poisonous influence here. This is what American imperialism really means by their slanders about the new China expelling Western culture. The new China expels only what is aggressive, poisonous and corrupt. But we welcome and treasure all healthy, progressive and enlightened cultural achievements regardless of their origin. Foreigners visiting China have only to pay a visit to our libraries and book-stores, and to look at our catalogues of publications, to know that American imperialist slanders about "expulsion of Western culture" are not worth even a laugh.

The peace-loving peoples of the world are now being seriously menaced by the frantic war preparations of American imperialism. In order to incite war hysteria, to paralyze the people's consciousness to strangle the just demand for peace, American imperialism and its associates are intensifying thought-control and restricting freedom of speech within their own country, while at the same time they are doing their utmost to prevent cultural relations among other nations. We firmly demand that cultural relations between the peoples of various countries be developed and strengthened so as to ensure peaceful co-operation and mutual understanding among them. We (Chinese people) want to join hands fraternity with peoples of all other countries in order to replace the imperialist blockade and cultural aggression with close cultural relations.
Victory Over Drought

So Ming

Less than three years ago drought was a word of terror in China that presaged want, starvation, debts and death for tens of millions each year. Drought was largely man-made, the result of ancient misrule that destroyed the protecting green covering of hills and countryside, the result of the corruption of the ruling class, and the bitter exploitation and poverty of the peasants which allowed water-works to fall into disrepair and prevented the digging of wells, or the building of reservoirs and canals. Under such conditions, drought became almost an annual occurrence in one or the other part of the country. In North China, nine years out of ten were dry. The old warlord and Kuomintang regimes took no effective steps to combat this evil or alleviate its results.

Yet within two years the People's Government has achieved startling results in the battle against drought as it has in the campaign against floods. A resounding victory has been achieved over drought. Long-range projects have been launched to overcome its effects.

The spring and summer of 1951 had all the signs of a major drought. In North, Northwest China and Inner Mongolia the winter snowfall was only half that of normal. Even in north Szechuan, Yunnan, Kiangsi, Hunan and Chekiang provinces and other areas where rain is usually good, 1951 was a terrible year. It was a problem year, after a wet spring there came a scorching, dry summer. Altogether 125 million mou of cultivated land were threatened with drought and crop failure.

In the old days such conditions would have meant widespread famine. But led by their People's Government and the Communist Party, the people were able to mobilise their resources effectively to cope with the drought. On a national scale, the harvest in 1951 reached 92.8 per cent of the all-time peak output. China was able to export grain to alleviate famine in other areas. In China, 1951 stopped the pre-war record by 23 per cent.

How the Victory Was Gained

The People's Government has made careful plans to overcome this ancient evil. Long-term projects have been got underway for large-scale reafforestation, the creation of forest belts, the construction of huge storage reservoirs as on the Huai, the Yungting at the Pai valleys, and other water conservancy works.

In the meantime, short-term measures have proved themselves of decisive value in combating the results of drought. Among the most important of such measures are: (1) To widen the use of drought-resisting seeds and of better methods of planting to offset drought; (2) The better utilisation of existing water sources and the development of new sources.

As soon as the danger of drought became evident in 1951, the People's Government and the Communist Party immediately took steps to combat it. Directives were sent to all local governments, local Party organisations, trade unions and other people's organisations. Peasant organisations of all kinds were alerted. Relief, loans and technical aid were available in Chahar and Ssu-yuan provinces, the worst affected areas of North China. The provincial governments sent a thousand cadres into the rural areas to help the work. County heads temporarily closed their offices to civil affairs and went to direct the urgent anti-drought work in the fields. In Hopei, P'ing-yung and other provinces, responsible government leaders too went to the threatened fields, side by side with Party members; after a wet spring there came a scorching, dry summer. Altogether 125 million mou of cultivated land were threatened with drought and crop failure.

One of the first tasks was to overcome the fatalistic attitude of many peasants, the bitter result of the long years of regularly recurring drought conditions. This was tackled by the activists on the spot by exhortation, argument and example aided by the whole national and local press. This was less a problem in the areas where the land reform had been carried through than in those in which the peasant masses had not yet been fully mobilised.

Everywhere, the anti-drought-drive quickly developed into a mass campaign. Methods varied. The aim was to utilise the most effective measures for each particular place. By such efforts in North China, for example, the 70 per cent of the total cotton-growing area affected by drought was saved.

Great ingenuity was shown by the peasant cultivators in guarding the young seedlings. In Hopei, Shantung and Honan, before sowing the cotton and kaoliang fields, the dry surface soil was spaded off, the seeds were planted in the moist soil underneath, and the whole protected with dry, tightly-packed top-soil. In other cases, plants were sown together with an inch of soaked kaoliang or corn-stalk to give extra moisture. In 1951, three-fifths of Hopei's cotton fields were planted by this method.

Another method was to sow five to six seeds, properly spaced, in a single hole. When they began sprouting, four or five small holes were dug around each plant with a sharp pointed stick, and water was poured into them from a kettle. When the water had soaked in, the holes were stopped with soil. On an average, twenty buckets of water were required for each mou so placed. About one-third of the Hopei cotton fields were planted in this way. The success of such methods was shown by the record-breaking harvest.

Other areas began the campaign against drought many weeks before the spring sowing. They started by conserving water sources.

Expert Drought Fighters

In Chahar province Li Ho-wang, a Communist Party member, who had gained fame as a water conservancy model worker in 1950, mobilised the peasants of his district for ice conservation. Through holes in the ice on the frozen river, they thrust straw dams so that the flow of water was impeded, and it was forced to the surface where it added to the ice. Then they chopped ice into blocks and took it to the fields where the spring thaw did the rest. This was not the end of the struggle, however, for later that spring, the

Ice blocks taken from the frozen river and left in the fields to mitigate the effect of drought on the cotton crop. (Photo: Li Ho-wang.)
In Pengchung village, Huaijen county, also in Chahar province, better measures were adopted under the leadership of Ma Yi-chien who was later elected a model worker. Besides sowing the cotton in mixed sub-soil and using the dry top-soil tightly pressed down as a deaeration cover, Ma narrowed three or more times a season instead of the usual twice a year. The result was an increase in moisture. After the summer rains in July, Ma led the villagers in replanting 500,000 crops which had withered on the stem. This year's results show that Ma's work, with land loaned by the government, as a result of these measures, Pengchung village reaped a harvest over 70 per cent of the average despite the conditions which led to the Chinese drought. And with no better water facilities than were available in other afflicted areas.

It was peasants like Li and Ma in many areas who were able to fight and overcome drought. The press and rural propaganda spread the news of their methods and achievement.

Better Use of Water Supplies

Better use of water supplies was a key factor in beating drought. The landlords in the drought-stricken areas donated not only the land but waterways and sources of water. They used this monopoly for extorting additional dues and seizing the peasants. This abuse was eliminated by the new methods. Many old customs that had grown up regarding water usage had to be eliminated by special efforts on the part of the peasants.

In some parts of Shansi province, for example, there was the custom that the water needs of villages on the upper reaches of streams must be met before those along the lower reaches. In consequence, years of drought the former villages could often irrigate their fields several times a year while the less fortunate were starved of water.

Such anomalies too were ended soon after the land reform. Villages using the same water sources established joint committees on water conservancy and laid down equal shares for the more rational use of the available water. As a result, more land can now be irrigated at a quicker rate of rotation than before. For instance, in the Huabei county of Shansi province, Shansi province, a total area of 50,000,000 mounds of irrigated land attached to eighteen villages can now be irrigated on a 22-day rotation basis where before it took 30 days for each village, held in its first rotation list. The water thus saved is sufficient to irrigate at extra 15,000,000 mounds of land in another six villages.

Thus, the battle against drought was also a campaign for more rational use and exploitation of water resources. The peasants in these places, and elsewhere in North China used to be watered by furrow by furrow. The drought-fighters introduced the system of watering only every other furrow, and by doubling the water supply for irrigation.

Mutual Aid

None of these methods of drought fighting could have brought the results without the mutual aid among the peasants and government aid that is the mark of the New Democratic economy of China. The cost of these measures is equivalent in value to 2,500,000 catties of millet, a water wheel cost 2,000 catties. Only landlords and rich peasants could afford such "luxuries" in the past. Now the peasants pool resources to cover such expenses. The government also grants generous loans. Thus, since 1949, the number of wells in North China has increased by 20,000,000.

Furthermore, under individual ownership a single well used to irrigate about 15 mounds of land, now with collective management it irrigates 20 to 30 mounds and in some exceptional cases up to 100 mounds. At a conservative estimate, therefore, the new wells constructed can irrigate an area of 30,000,000 mounds.

In 1949 there were 330,000 water wheels in use in North China; in 1950 they had increased to 400,000 and in 1951 to 510,000—of increase of 15 per cent in two years, a number equal to half the number of working water wheels built in the past.

This enormous activity based on the higher social consciousness of the liberated peasants and the development of economy and the internal work fostering the New Democratic society has made all the constructive efforts of the past seem puny in comparison with the achievements of today. Peasants of North Anhwei, for instance, pooled resources to dig 77,561 wells and 6,000 pools in the single year of 1951. When each able-bodied man in Kaiju county, Shansi province, a total area of 50,000 mounds of irrigated land attached to eighteen villages can now be irrigated on a 22-day rotation campaign. Peasants ran the water wheels in emergencies day and night.

Meanwhile the long-term measures of drought prevention were being pressed ahead. This work too, led by the People's Government and the foremost scientists of the country, is incomparably more difficult and requires the activity of the peasant masses in the building of reservoirs, dams and dikes, in the afforestation of vast areas, etc. The peasants of China know that the battle against drought is a long-term task and not merely a series of emergency measures. As a result of these long-term measures, the irrigated area has been enlarged by 17,800,000 mounds. Some 90,000,000 mounds of land is now assured of irrigation.

Early in 1952, it appeared that drought conditions might arise from lack of snow cover. But the Central People's Government Council therefore issued a directive on February 8 starting a nationwide anti-drought campaign. The Chinese Communist Party endorsed this directive and gave it its full support. On February 13, the Central Office for Agricultural Production and Drought Prevention, headed by the Minister of Agriculture, Water Conservancy, Forestry, Interior, Health, Trade, the People's Bank of China, the All-China Federation of Rural Workers and other departments were represented in the Central Office. All the necessary measures were planned, prepared and initiated in the light of the experience of last year. Arrangements were made for the setting up of drought-fighting organizations in all menaced areas; for the preparation and supply of equipment and materials; for medical equipment, fertilizer and seeds; medical care for the people and livestock; the allocation and transportation of food supplies.

As a result of the last year's work the Chinese can no longer reckon China's agricultural plans. New China has won yet another brillant victory over the drought. The reason is because of such victories that the people can look forward to the future with unshakeable confidence, planning this year to increase cereal production by 8 per cent and cotton production by 20 per cent over the bumper 1951 yields.

The P.L.A.'s New Weapon

A Quick Method of Learning to Read and Write Chinese

Yao Hua

The fighters of the millions strong People's Liberation Army have invented a new item of equipment—characters indicatives. They call it the "Rapid Method of Character Learning". Designed by a P.L.A. fighter, it is a development of one of the phonetic scripts invented many years ago. This "Rapid Method of Characters" is easily within the reach of all who can speak Chinese, as it only requires the facility necessary to read books written in popular style and to write simple sentences after only 30 hours of study. Last year, over 12,000 fighters and 2,000 teachers in the Southwest Military region tried out the "Rapid Method" and it proved a great success.

"Almost unbelievable," declaredrlen Tanz masks. He had the first and the good fortune to join the experimental class in this new method. He had previously spent a whole year learning characters, yet now, by using the orthodox method of character-by-character memorizing, he had only learnt 300. With the new method, in a short time, he learnt 2,000. No wonder he was enthusiastic.

The Method

Just what is this new method?

In writing Chinese, thousands of ideographs are used. Some of them resemble pictures. In these, the ancient pictorial base is still clearly evident, like the word for "man", 爺, 爷, whose ancient form is 氏. Others are made up by combining picture ideographs and phonetic signs. "Man" is formed from the ideograph for "human being", where the sun and moon (present form, 旦, ancient form: 且) are joined. Some compound ideographs are made up of a character standing alone, and a phonetic sign, indicating the sound of pronunciation, the "phonetic indicator". The word 超e meaning "extreme", for instance, is made up of a phonetic indicator, 与, a tone sign and a sense indicator in "meaning earth", which is also a pictorial ideograph based on the concept of two layers of earth with a sprouting plant. "Character" is the simplest form of this compound nature. Some are of great complexity, such as 难, meaning "to become solid".

There are many aids for memorizing these numerous and complicated structures, but there has remained a sense of " held in this preliminary task which can be accomplished in two days. The second step is to learn the "phonetic signs". By combining any two or three of the phonetic signs (which are divided into vowels and consonants)
A World Campaign Against U.S. Germ Warfare

On February 24, Foreign Minister Chen En-lai of the People’s Republic of China addressed the Central People’s Government of the United States, criticizing the United States’ global campaign of germ warfare, which is carried out in the form of bacteriological weapon Miniatures. The Chinese government described this as the “world’s first form of biological and chemical weapon.”

The Chinese government announced that the United States is engaged in a “campaign of biological and chemical weapon Miniatures” and that this form of weapons is “the first form of biological and chemical weapon.” The Chinese government stated that the United States is engaged in a “campaign of biological and chemical weapon Miniatures” and that this form of weapons is “the first form of biological and chemical weapon.” The Chinese government stated that the United States is engaged in a “campaign of biological and chemical weapon Miniatures” and that this form of weapons is “the first form of biological and chemical weapon.” The Chinese government stated that the United States is engaged in a “campaign of biological and chemical weapon Miniatures” and that this form of weapons is “the first form of biological and chemical weapon.” The Chinese government stated that the United States is engaged in a “campaign of biological and chemical weapon Miniatures” and that this form of weapons is 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Against the Torrent of the Som River

Ching Yi

It was past midnight. The sound of gunfire still came from the other side of the mountain. The echo braved the silence.

The sky was dark and cloudly but the rain had not yet started. Now and then a few icy drops would strike ones face, a sign that rain would be coming.

Hu Pin had just returned from putting up the telephone wires. As he passed through the gate, rain fell on him. He sought a leaning tree in the ledge of cornstalks in the court. He said to himself that he should get something to eat before the rain got worse. In the kitchen he found young Liu, the political instructor's aide. Liu told him to report to the instructor immediately for a new assignment.

He was still glowing with pleasure at having succeeded in his last task. And now, hearing that he was to be given another, he felt so proud that he forgot all about his meal, though he had not had anything to eat since breakfast.

The company headquarters were in a small cottage beside a pine wood. Because of the blackout, the doors and windows were covered with overcoats and blankets. The instructor was bending over his desk beside a lighted candle. When he saw Hu, his face lit up with pleasure and he showered him with questions:

"Ah! So it's you. When did you get back?"

"I just got here."

"Fine! The commander has another assignment for you. Your instruction with the 2nd Battalion is broken again."

"Oh! According to a prisoner we have just captured, the enemy have changed their plans. We don't know yet what they're up to. The army headquarters must keep in touch with all the units so as to keep us informed. The combat zone of the 2nd Battalion is the northwest sector of the whole region. It's somewhere just off the highway. Our contact with them must not be broken at any time. Your job is to keep the phone working! If anything goes wrong, it's up to you."

"That'll be alright. I'll go immediately." Hu Pin drew up the curtain, pulled open the door and stepped out.

The political instructor stared quietly at the curtained window which was still moving. He could hear the sounds of firing outside and the patter of raindrops.

"What a great and livable fighter he is! He never seems to tire. He always does his work with such a light heart. He's been no rest for the past twelve hours. I wonder if he's had anything to eat?" He told Liu to call Hu Pin back. Liu stood in the storm with his hands cupped round his mouth like a megaphone and shouted:

"Hu Pin... Hu Pin... Hu Pin..."

"Ay... the reply came from the end of the village."

"Come back quickly! Hurry up! The instructor wants to talk to you."

In a minute, Hu Pin was back. "Report, Commander! Is there anything else?"

"You haven't eaten yet, have you?"

"Oh sure I have."

"You didn't get it? You said that you'd just got back."

The instructor glanced at Hu's belt, bolted tightly round his waist. "Where are your handkerchiefs? Haven't you brought them along with you?"

"No, I left them in the squad room."

"Sorry! The instructor picked up his own unmatched pocketful of handkerchiefs and said: "This is for you. Take it along."

"Oh... no!" Hu Pin stubbornly pushed the packet back and said, "Didn't you say that the biscuit package was not to be opened except under orders?"

"Do you know why I said that?"

"Because I don't want to be taken when there's no time for meals. If we eat them at ordinary times, then..."

"I agree with you. The instructor grinned. "As far as you are concerned, it's about time to eat the biscuits."

Hu Pin said nothing, but young Liu quickly fetched a small pot of food from the kitchen and interposed: "Here, Liu. Hu. Occipital meningitis has struck these boys, but he doesn't want them. Take them along."

"That's all for tonight. Don't worry about being carried. I can find mushrooms anywhere."

"Those wild ones will poison you."

"Ah, you think I'm as delicate as that? In that case, I'd get more out of bed before the lights go."

"It's for your own good, what the devil is the use of getting up?"

"You may as well take them along," said the instructor. Then he glanced at the bed and asked Liu where his raincoat was.

"I hung it up over the window."

"Cover the window with something else and give the coat to Hu."

"Hu Pin selected the packet of food to belt Liu helped him on with the raincoat. Liu saluted the instructor and stepped out into the rain.

The night was lobby black. The machine-guns and artillery over the mountain roared like thunder; the misdrops, icy cold, splashed on his face. He picked his way forward along the narrow mountain path, following the wires. Sometimes, when the path was too difficult, he had to use his hands to find a hold and support himself by clinging to pine branches. When the path became smoother, he would take out a biscuit and eat it. So he continued-his plodding the lines.

When he had checked all the wires up to the bank of the Som river, the rain was setting up, and the sky had cleared somewhat. It was early April. The Som river had now begun to flow on the level, its blocks of ice ground together as it sped up the spring. When the ice was thick, it had formed itself over the heart of the river.

"The trouble must be here," Hu said to himself. He tightened his shoes-laces, took off the raincoat and his cotton-padded trousers and slung the wire across his back. Down to the river. His legs were soon numbed by the biting cold of the water. The torrent was carrying the wire down river. When he reached the middle, he found the break.

"Ah! Now I'm getting somewhere. Here is the break. I'll have it connected in an instant."

He found one end but he couldn't reach the other end without letting go of the first. He criticized himself:

"What a fool I am! Not enough wire."

Then he remembered that there were miles of wire in an open field abandoned by the enemy. So he was washed back to the bank.

He wiped his legs on his trousers and crawled like a mopper clearing away mines. It was too dark to see anything, so he crawled over the end which the enemy might have used. Still groping, he passed the football, the bridgehead, that mine field. Then he would take a creeper for a wire and his sudden joy was immediately followed by disappointment.

The rain had stopped. Empty planes swooped over the river dropping flares. The dark sky glowed with a red light which reflected by the river. Hu Pin was suddenly reminded of his enemy. "Look, he is climbing up the sky and stared. To hell with you, raccoon!... Well, I need a light. Let's just see if you can stop me from connecting it."

Taking advantage of the flares, Hu went on scuffling till he found an empty U.S. made wire reel. And then, about ten metres away, he saw a length of wire hanging from the bombardment of the other side. At first he couldn't move, but when he pulled on the other end, it came down. He pushed under the tree and started winding.

Many planes still whirled in the sky. Finding no targets, they flew north over the river and then headed back. Leaving a flare with its yellowish light glowing in the sky. Hu Pin found enough wire by the dim light and cut it off with the pliers he had brought with him. Then he fumbled back to the river through the sticky mud of the paddyfield. He quickly connected up the lines and steered across the river. The water was deeper than when he had first crossed. Large blocks of ice struck him and almost threw him over. He had just finished the repair when the flare burned out. He connected the phone and heard the clear sound of the bell ringing. It was like music to him.

He reported the whole thing to the instructor over the phone. The instructor said: "Good work! But I'm rather afraid the strong current may break it again... You see the way away to come back here. You might as well go on to the 2nd Battalion commandant and get warm." Hu took off his trousers again and washed across the river.

Now the rain was mixed with hail. The gunfire was dying down. When Hu Pin came in, the commandant of the 2nd Battalion was shocked at the sight of his pale face and purple lips. "Ah! You've been repairing the wire? You must be frozen. Go and get warm at once."

They gathered round him and helped him to get the raincoat off. "Where's it broken? You ought to have a look at yourself!"

"Take your shoes off too. I've got a pair of dry ones."

"Have a hot drink first."

"No, let him sleep awhile."

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Happy end and said: "I'm all right. I felt hot, so I took a bath in the Som river."

While they were laughing, the telephone operator suddenly yelled: "Damn it, it's broken again."

... Hello... Hello...

"What?" Hu Pin and the major asked at the same time. "What happened?"

The whole room was suddenly silent.

"It worked for a few minutes and now..."
It's that damned river," said Hu Pin, hurriedly getting into his motor car as he hurried to the door. "Stand by; I'll get it repaired."

"Come back, Hu Pin! Let some one else go, you're not fit!"

"I'm all right." - I'll go.

Both the operator and the signalman volunteered.

But Hu Pin was already running through the rain, shouting: "I won't freeze, you're all machines!"

His words were drowned by the pouring rain.

Daybreak.

Unmindful of the mud splashing to his knees, and of the biting beat that cut his face, Hu Pin thought: "The river has broken, it will break again. I'd better have double lines across..."

But no time to reason... -

He fell again, and while he was getting up, he thought: "I ought to support the wire on poles. There are trees along the river... No, they're strong enough but they aren't tall enough. The river is too wide..."

He thought of a sheaf of grass lightning. He could see the fleet whirling before his face, and through it, the river flowing. The consumer of ice was like a flock of sheep. The broken wire dangled in the water.

The political instructor's words came back to him: "There is nothing a Party member can do if he is determined." He had to connect the wire! But how... how could he, face Chairman Mao, the Party and the masses? It was bright day now; the fleet had stopped. A streak of blue showed through the dense clouds. In the distance, a white, longish thing floated when he moved.

He had an idea flashed through his mind. "I'll twist all the wires together and make a strong cable.

But I'll have to get more wire." He rushed to the camp, and found... and found... and found the wire. But there was not enough. Again he searched and seen... and seen... and seen... and seen... and seen...

"I'll run the barbed-wire across first, then twist the telephone wire around it. That will hold it."

Already his fingers were numb, but he succeeded in winding up two reels of barbed-wire. Then he headed for a pine tree beside the river.

"A bitter wind was freezing the sick heart. In the eastern sky appeared a red glow which was reflected by the ice in the river.

Hu Pin nailed the barbed-wire to the pine tree and then took the telephone wire and twisted it under it. Then he took off his raincoat and trousers, and with the barbed-wire in one hand and the end of the telephone wire in the other, he stepped down into the river. The sharp ice cut his thighs cruelly.

And when he was near the middle of the river, a block of ice as large as a granite block hit him over. But he clung to the water with his wires still in his hands.

There was no tree on the other side, so he fashioned the wire around a huge rock. As he patiently connected the broken wire and protected the joint with a stone, it did not fail. Hu Pin had to brush the hair from his eyes. It felt like a handful of frozen needles. Then he plunged into the icy water and dug his way to the shore. When the telephone line recumbent as a creeping growing, a fragment of an electric periodical from which readers in many lands may learn the truth about life in the People's Republic of China. The magazine is published in English by the China Welfare Institute, the chairman of which is Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen). Its aim, as outlined in the introductory message in the first issue, is to "publish in English the achievements of the Chinese people to people abroad who believe that all nations should cooperate for peace and mutual benefit". The first two numbers of China Reconstructs, which have already appeared (for January-February and March-April 1952), have been successful in the medium of informative articles, lively features and words photographs. They also contain art reproductions in both colour and black-and-white, and the words and music of a song famous in New China and a popular Chinese folk song.

The leading articles in both issues are written by Soong Ching Ling. In the first, "International Peace Year, World Peace" Soong Ching Ling says: "Build peace through international welfare, destroy peace and you eliminate welfare. It follows, therefore, that the history of a government towards war and peace determines its historical position in the world."

In the second, "Protect the Children", Soong Ching Ling calls attention to the fact that the Chinese people of good will throughout the world are working to establish an International Congress for the Protection of Children.

"Already," she writes, "mother's are standing amidst turmoil and riots, shedding bitter tears over their young ones. The world has alerted mankind. It is a warning that we must act now to prevent future human misery and distress from sweeping over all children. We must see that protecting the children is first and foremost a problem of peace,"

China Reconstructs, bi-monthly, is published by the China Welfare Institute, 157 Changchun Lu, Shanghai.

"CHINA RECONSTRUCTS"
Steps to Raise Crop Yields

Chinese scientists and small-scale irrigation projects are being carried out on a widespread scale in China. During the current year, 150,000 acres of uncultivated land, mostly in the Yangtze River and Yellow River valleys, will be brought into production. The projects are expected to increase grain output and to raise the average yield of the nation by 25% over last year.

Fertilizer: Distribution of fertilizers is taking place throughout the country. The All-China Fertilizer and Chemical Industry Federation, reporting on fertilizers in all areas, has announced that the current year's production of fertilizers, including nitrogenous, phosphoric, and potassic fertilizers, will exceed the 1982 production by 40%. More than 50% of the bean and cotton seed oil and 60% of the chemical fertilizers they need are being distributed.

In many places, peasants have already deposited surplus crops with the co-ops as advance payment. The peasants will also make use of local fertilizers, as well as virgin soil.

In most areas, larger quantities of fertilizer will be used this year than ever before. The importance of using nitrogen and cotton seed oil of central Shandong province, for instance, will receive three and a half times more fertilizer than in 1980.

In the coming year, it is expected that a total of 3,600,000,000 yuan on this program will be available for the peasants to use. The balance will be raised by speeding up land reclamation and the savings from the peasants themselves.

Irrigation: In addition to the government-sponsored irrigation projects undertaken by the government, the peasant-building small reservoirs and canals for irrigation purposes throughout the country. The construction of the Xinjiang Irrigation Project in Xinjiang province is underway. The project is expected to irrigate 150,000 hectares of land this year. The land already irrigated will be expanded to 1 million hectares during the current year.

On the great plains of Northeast China, where rice and maize are being grown, the total grain output is expected to increase by 20% over last year. In the Yangtze River valley, the total grain output is expected to increase by 15% over last year.

New Methods in Industry

Modern methods of labor operation are revolutionizing China's machine-building industry. One of the most important developments is the application of multi-tool and multi-edge tools in the factory.

Use of this method, together with the already popularized high-speed milling techniques, will raise labor productivity in the nation's machine-building industry from 1982 levels. The average old-fashioned plant has labor equipped with only one tool. In working with multi-tool product, the operator has to change tools continuously and the tool rest must be turned around regularly. Consequently, time and labor are wasted and the efficiency of the plant is reduced to the full. The new method recently installed by three workers is the biggest step in improving the efficiency of the plant. They are applicable to any type of tool...

Over 48 publicly-owned plants in Northeast China are using the method. In the No. 1 Machine-Building Plant in Shenyang city, the plant formerly took two hours to turn out ten "16" Gabriel hydraulic pumps. With the new method, the workers can now turn out the same number of parts in 6 minutes, using only two hours of manpower.

A conference has been called jointly by the Northeast Machine-Building Plant, the Ministry of the Machine-Building Plant and the Northeast branch of the Chinese Machine-Building Workers' Union to discuss the popularization of the new methods.

Stalin Prize Awards

Ting Ling, noted Chinese writer, has won the Stalin Prize for his novel "Sunshine on the River" which appeared on March 17. The Stalin Prize, sponsored by the Russian Union of Writers, is given to the best author, editor, or translator.

Other Chinese writers who have been awarded the Stalin Prize include: Chou Lia-po, author of the novel "The Fire of Long Island" and Ting Yi, co-authors of the opera "The White Haired Girl." The Chinese government has also named 15 commentaries on this year's China's culture. The capacity of the Yangtze River at Peking is given at 12,000,000 cubic meters; that at Tientsin, 10,000,000 cubic meters.

Correction: In our Current China feature in People's China No. 8, 1982, the capacity of the Yangtze River at Peking is given as 12,000,000 cubic meters; that at Tientsin, 10,000,000 cubic meters.

People's China

China's First Women Pilots

The first air display by Chinese women pilots was given in Peking in celebration of International Woman's Day on March 8. In addition to pilots, women navigators, mechanics and radio operators took part.

From early morning, Peking's female pilots were in the air. About 100 female pilots, cadets and passengers flew to see the take-off of the planes. Among 1,000 attending the opening ceremony were over 30 prominent women leaders including Teng Ying-chao and Li Teh-chuen, vice-presidents of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, and diplomatic guests, who presented the pilots with bouquets.

When the women air crews flew over the centre of Peking, normal traffic momentarily stopped as the crowds cheered.

The airwomen were congratulated by Commandant-in-Chief Chao Teh, who said: "In two years, we have trained New China's group of women air crews. They are the glory of New China's women's movement, an inspiration to our liberated women."

Irrigate 220,000 hectares. In the Northwest, hilly terrain and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region are working on 27 new canals and thousands of small reservoirs on the Yellow River and in the Yellow River valley. In the Xinjiang-Iran and Hunan provinces, "irrigation and irrigation" projects for every village have been launched. In East China, besides the Huai river, which flows into the Yangtze, a new "Irrigation Plan" is being carried out to irrigate 20,000,000 hectares of land. New China's irrigation projects will be extended to the 150,000,000 hectares of land by the end of this year.

The Ministry of Agriculture is the first group of model workers in agricultural production.

In the Yangtze River valley, Chinese scientists have succeeded in promoting the peaceful liberation of Tibet. The experiment was carried out in the Yangtze River valley. The two bombs are dropped near Chiang, destroying 12 houses and wounding 16 people.

News Briefs

The Chinese delegation to the forthcoming International Economic Conference left Peking for Moscow on March 16. The delegation comprises 21 members and 22 working personnel. Its leader is Mr. Han Hsu-kien, director-general of the People's Bank of China, and its general secretary. China-Chinese trade, which is the most important economic and commercial relations between China and the Soviet Union, is one of the main subjects of the conference.

The Ministry of Agriculture has received the first group of model workers in agricultural production.

The Chinese delegation to the International Economic Conference is to arrive in Moscow on March 16. It will be the first time that China has sent a delegation to attend the conference.

Mao Zedong, chairman of the People's Republic of China, congratulated Mr. Han Hsu-kien, general secretary of the Chinese delegation, on his 60th birthday.

Chen Jiu-ts, chairman of the Chinese Peace Committee, arrived in Peking from Moscow.

Government leaders including Mao Zedong, Vice-Premier, Chen En-ju, Vice Foreign Minister, and attend the reception to celebrate Dennis J_string's National Day held at Beijing.""
The United States government known that the violation of the International Convention on Genocide unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on December 4, 1948. Its aim is to protect the victims of war—of the crime of genocide—against the “killing and chewing sense bodily harm” and “deliberately inflicting as the General Assembly’s resolution points out in its resolution to its government that the prohibition of genocide—by clarifying the crime under international law,” which the Contracting Parties “undertake to prevent and to punish,” under the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which would be, “whether they are intentionally responsible rulers, private persons or private individuals.”

The United States government known that it violated the Geneva Protocol of June 2, 1922, signed by forty nations. The Protocol specifically prohibited “the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other weapons and methods of warfare.” The United States and Japan significantly failed to ratify it and are not bound by international law. The future of the bomb on a mass scale is very bright. We can expect to do very fine work that will be accepted and used by our larger partners.

The advanced scale on which the United States has prepared for war is indicated in its war preparations: in its violation of the United Nations General Assembly in 1945 and in its violation of the laws and customs of war. Achen, and his masters and accomplices will do well to consider that the world is tired of suffering, that it is too busy to carry on the old war9

The United States government known that it violated the Hague Convention of 1899, to which it is a party, and the Convention of the Hague of 1907, to which it is not a party, in order to recur to international customs and international custom, beyond any shadow of doubt, forbid bacteriological warfare. The United States government known that it violated the Hague Convention of 1899, to which it is a party, and the Convention of the Hague of 1907, to which it is not a party, in order to recur to international customs and international custom, beyond any shadow of doubt, forbid bacteriological warfare. The United States government known that it violated the Hague Convention of 1899, to which it is a party, and the Convention of the Hague of 1907, to which it is not a party, in order to recur to international customs and international custom, beyond any shadow of doubt, forbid bacteriological warfare. 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ASSIGNMENT FULFILLED!
THE CAPTURE OF HEIGHT 338.1

Two drawings made by Shao Yu on the Korean front

AT A COMMAND POST OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS