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Supplement: Documents on U.S. Germ Warfare
Stalin Speaks for Peace

On March 31, J.V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. answered four questions put to him by a group of 50 editors of U.S. provincial newspapers. Questions and answers were:

Is a third world war closer now than two or three years ago?

No, it is not.

Would a meeting of the heads of the Great Powers be helpful? Possibly it would be helpful.

Do you consider the present moment opportune for the unification of Germany?

Yes, I do.

On what basis is the co-existence of capitalism and Communism possible?

Peaceful co-existence of capitalism and Communism is quite possible provided there is a mutual desire to co-operate, readiness to carry out undertaken commitments, observance of the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

For World Unity Against Germ War

The Bureau of the World Peace Council at its latest session in Oslo calls on people throughout the world to unite and stop U.S. bacteriological warfare in Korea and China, to demand the prohibition of bacteriological warfare and to bring the war criminals to justice.

All freedom-loving humanity, outraged by the continued crimes of the American inheritors of the ambitions of the Nazis and Japanese fascists, will rally to this call.

Simultaneously with this appeal, the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has released its reports on U.S. Crimes in Korea and on the Use of Bacteriological Weapons on Chinese Territory by the Armed Forces of the United States. The weighty evidence in these reports is a powerful indictment of the vile crimes of the U.S. imperialists.

To make these facts more generally known to the world, the World Peace Council, on the proposal of the China Peace Committee, has decided to form another impartial international commission, composed of eminent figures in scientific, legal, and religious circles, to investigate all the evidence of U.S. bacteriological warfare in China and Korea. This measure of the World Peace Council representing over 80 nations will be fully endorsed by the world's peace-loving people, including those of the U.S.A.

In like manner, they will support the call to intensify efforts to realise the decisions of the last Vienna session: to bring about a Five-Power Peace Pact, end existing wars, ban weapons of mass destruction, reduce armaments, re-unite Germany, demilitarise Japan, restore the independence of these two states, guaranteed by peace treaties, and withdraw all foreign troops from the countries of Asia, the Near and Middle East.

The Chinese people, together with their Korean brothers-in-arms stand in the forefront of the world's battle against this atrocious U.S. attempt at mass murder that threatens all peoples. They are confident that the solidarity of the world's peace-loving peoples will defeat this and all other U.S. imperialist crimes against humanity.
Strengthen the Work of the People’s Representative Conferences

An Address to the First Conference of Heads of County Administrations of North China, September 23, 1951

Tung Pi-wu

With glorious achievements made in every field in the last two years, the Chinese people have set themselves the task of completing in 1952 the main preparations for large-scale economic construction for the industrialisation of the country. Among the most important political tasks in that preparation is the establishment of organs of the people’s democratic power at all levels. Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central People’s Government, on February 28, 1951 at the People’s Representative Conference of Peking, stressed the great importance of the People’s Representative Conferences, describing them as “the pivot of the work and activities of the people’s governments at all levels” and as the system by which “the whole people will rally round the people’s governments at all levels under the leadership of the Central People’s Government and, as one great united force, will carry out the urgent tasks of national construction and defense.”

“Without the democratisation of the country, and without the development of the political power of the New Democracy, it is impossible to ensure the development of the New Democratic economy and the industrialisation of the country.” He added. It is clear from this how highly important are the people’s representative conferences and how great is the significance of the successes already achieved in their development.

The following address by Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Premier of the Government Administration Council, explains many points of key importance in the work of strengthening the people’s representative conferences—the basic organisational form of the people’s democratic power.

I

Central Tasks of the Conference of County Heads

Present here at this conference are heads of county administrations (or banner chiefs), commissioners (or league chiefs), chairmen and vice-chairmen of provincial people’s governments and responsible cadres in civil affairs at various levels in North China. This conference, which may be considered as a conference of responsible administrative cadres above the county level, will play a big role in establishing the people’s democratic state power.

In the course of this conference three reports have been made, namely, Further Strengthen the Work of the County People’s Representative Conferences by Minister Liu Lan-tao, Seriously Strengthen Welfare Work Among Fighters’ Families by Minister Hsieh Chueh-tai, The Problem of Developing Agricultural Production in North China by Comrade Po Yi-po, and many other necessary tasks put forward by leading comrades of the Central People’s Government and of North China. As the editorial of the People’s Daily puts it, “this conference will determine the basic tasks in the over-all work of North China”. But with respect to the present conditions in North China, the work of strengthening state power, that is to say, of strengthening the people’s representative conferences, should be regarded as the key to developing work in all fields. For if the people’s representative conferences are successfully convened, the mass of the people will be mobilised on a broader basis to take part in the management of the state and the own affairs; the mass of the people will be enabled actively to carry out together with us the tasks that confront us. At the same time the mass of the people will be enabled to supervise our work, to criticise the defects in our work, and to correct them in time. This is why we say that the strengthening of the work of the people’s representative conferences is the key to the satisfactory fulfilment of the various tasks.

The Soviet Union had this experience shortly after the October Socialist Revolution. The R.S.F.S.R. convened in July, 1918 its first all-Russia conference of chairmen of provincial executive committees and provincial administrative departments and boards, the aim of which was to strive for unity in the carrying out of the Constitution. In like manner, this conference should seek unity in thought and action in the establishment of democratic state power, which, essentially, lies in successfully convening the people’s representative conferences.

As to the basic principles and rules of application regarding the establishment of democratic state power, these have been expressly laid down in Chairman Mao Tse-tung’s On People’s Democratic Dictatorship, in Vice-Chairman Liu Shao-chi’s Address to the Third Session of the Peking All-Circles People’s Representative Conference, in the Common Programme of the People’s Consultative Conference, in the General Rules Governing the Organisation of People’s Representative Conferences and the People’s Governments at All Levels, promulgated by the Government Administration Council of the country,” he added. It is clear from this how highly important are the people’s representative conferences and how great is the significance of the successes already achieved in their development.

From the Reference Materials on the Working Conditions of the People’s Representative Conferences in North China, prepared by the Ministry of North China Affairs, it can be seen that various erroneous views regarding the people’s representative conferences are still held in some localities in North China. The number of people’s representative conferences has been increased in a majority of the counties—some several times, but over thirty counties had not convened people’s representative conferences at all. While it is true that conditions differ from place to place, the fact that people’s representative conferences in some regions in North China had not been convened to proceed with their various tasks shows that not enough importance is attached to the establishment of democratic state power.

II

What Is Power and What Are the Organs of State Power?

Lenin said: “The fundamental question of revolution is the question of power.” In his opening speech at the first plenary session of the People’s Political Consultative Conference, Chairman Mao said:

“our state system of the people’s democratic dictatorship is a powerful weapon for safeguarding the fruits of the people’s revolutionary victory and for opposing the plots of the foreign and domestic enemies for their restoration to power. We must firmly grasp this weapon.”

In such words have our revolutionary teachers expounded the importance of state power. The primary aim of the countless martyrs who laid down their lives for our revolution was to mobilise and organise the people for the seizure of power.

So what is state power? In a class society, state power is the machinery for class rule. Government organs, the army, law courts, prisons, etc., are the indispensable features. In a slave society the slave-owners hold state power and rule over the slaves. In a feudal society the landlords hold state power and rule...
over serfs and peasants. In a capitalist society the capitalists hold state power and rule over the workers.

The U.S. today is a state where power is in the hands of the big bourgeoisie and serves the interests of the monopoly capitalists, and especially of the merchants of death. It strives frantically to extend its hegemony, intensifies its armaments drive, instigates wars and suppresses the peace movement. It makes various reactionary laws to oppress the working class in its struggle to safeguard its existence and peace. It has launched an aggressive war in Korea against the wishes of the American people.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is a Socialist state with a proletarian dictatorship. The aim of its laws and decrees is to protect the system of the public ownership of property and the democratic rights of the working people. It opposes aggression and strives for lasting peace.

The People's Republic of China is a state with a people's democratic dictatorship. It practices democracy towards the people, but enforces a dictatorship over the reactionary elements. The People's Government firmly suppresses counter-revolutionaries, but encourages and gives aid to the people who are active participants in production; it safeguards the cause of peace, and resolutely opposes aggression. We organised the Chinese people's volunteers to fight for the cause of the proletariat against the American imperialists and to aid Korea. Side by side with the Korean People's Army, our volunteers victoriously drove the American imperialists and their satellite armies back from the banks of the Yalu river to the vicinity of the 38th Parallel. Only by passing through this test could our People's Government be identical with the demands of the broad masses of the people.

The reason why revolutionaries regard state power as important is because only after they have seized power, can they begin to put their political program into practice. The smashing of the old state machinery and establishment and consolidation of the new state machine according to the wishes of the revolutionary masses—these are the prerequisites for building a new society.

In Russia, had Lenin and Stalin not led the proletariat and the working people in destroying tsarist rule and in establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Socialist society of the Soviet Union could not have come into being. In China, had the Chinese Communists failed to lead in the working class and the Communist Party, these classes unite to create their own state and eject their own government, so as to enforce their dictatorship over the henchmen of imperialism—the landlord class and bureaucratic capitalist class, and oppose as the vanguard of the masses, the Kuomintang, which represents these classes, and their accomplices. The People's Government will suppress such persons. It will only permit them to behave themselves properly. It will not allow them to speak or act wildly. Should they do so, they will be instantly curbed and punished.  

At present our four democratic classes have united to establish a dictatorship over the three counter-revolutionary classes. While our state power differs fundamentally from the bourgeois dictatorship of capitalist countries, it is not exactly the same as the proletarian dictatorship of the Socialist state. Nevertheless, our people's democratic dictatorship is decidedly not something of a hybrid between these two. Our state power is based on the alliance of the four classes, on a united front. The characteristic of our state power, that, being of workers, peasants and led by the working class, it unites all democratic classes. That is to say, viewed from several basic points—such as the rule of the majority over the few, leadership of the working class, the worker-peasant alliance, and the leadership of the People's Congress and Representative Conference system of state power—our state power is close in nature to the state power of the Soviet Union; it is, in fact, of the same type.

In order to build a New Democratic society we must rely on the people's democratic dictatorship. Only by doing so can we guarantee the successful transition from our New Democratic society to a Socialist society.

Our New Democratic state power shows its great superiority—a superiority which has stood many tests—when compared with capitalist state power. During the Second Revolution (1911), the revolutionaries who had not engaged in revolutionary work, by relying on the New Democratic state power, although it was then only in the primary stages of its development, we were victorious in the bitter struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries. During the War of Resistance against Japan, the New Democratic state power grew still stronger, and by relying on it, we sustained our war of resistance against Japan and won a great victory. Our democratic state power increased in strength still more during the War of Liberation and, relying on our democratic state power, theBeijing people's armies supported by American imperialism and crushed the KMT bandit rule once and for all.

It was only after the establishment of the People's Republic of China that this New Democratic state power became nation-wide in scope. During the past two years, a state power able by relying on this state power to stabilise prices, restore communications, industry, agriculture and commerce; to develop education and culture; to carry out land reform on an unprecedentedly large scale, to suppress the counter-revolutionaries; and to launch the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea on a nation-wide scale. In the international sphere we have together with the Soviet Union become the bulwark of world peace against aggression.

Such achievements, clear for all to see, are the result of armed struggle. Are they not ample proof of the superiority of our type of state power? The reason for this superiority of our state power is that it has a direct contact with the hundreds of millions of the people; by concentrating the boundless strength and wisdom of the masses, we are enabled to carry out the revolutionary and creative tasks of state construction.

Our organs of state power are made up of representatives of the great masses of the people. They enjoy the trust of the people. They can therefore develop their initiative and creativeness to a high degree, and lead the masses in accomplishing the tasks set in the various fields of national defence, economics, politics, culture and education. It is only under the leadership of the people's democratic organs of state power that the masses and their representatives can develop their infinite resourcefulness in administering the state and, thereby, their own affairs.

The organs of state power in our country are the people's representative conferences, the people's congresses and the people's governments at all levels. This organisational form of state power is the best, basic form of organisation. It is the most democratic organisational form able to embrace all strata of the masses.

*Who are the “people”? At the present stage in China, they are the working class, the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie. The former two, forming the working class and the Communist Party, these classes unite to create their own state and eject their own government, so as to enforce their dictatorship over the henchmen of imperialism—the landlord class and bureaucratic capitalist class, and oppose as the vanguard of the masses, the Kuomintang, which represents these classes, and their accomplices. The People's Government will suppress such persons. It will only permit them to behave themselves properly. It will not allow them to speak or act wildly. Should they do so, they will be instantly curbed and punished.*

*The period between 1927 and 1936—E*

April 16, 1952

People's China

[Continued on page 21]
Bigger Crops Per Hectare

Mu Chia-chun

A recent order by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Central People's Government awarded cash bounties, gold medals and certificates of merit to many peasants, mutual-aid teams, agricultural co-operatives and state farms for having achieved bumper crops in 1951. One hundred peasants were honoured in this first list, which will be followed by others. Far greater numbers will receive similar distinctions from local governments.

The awards were not made for big harvests alone. The order of the Ministry described those honoured as follows:

"With strong patriotic fervour and productive initiative, they have responded warmly to the call of the Government. They organised others to work ardently and, by improving farming techniques, became standard-bearers for the broad masses of the peasants to follow in increasing production. They have illumined the brilliant future of Chinese agriculture."

Without exception, the crops of these prize-winners in 1951 surpassed the pre-war level of production per hectare of land, a goal not set for the whole country until 1952. Taking the pre-war average as 100, production per hectare on the fields of Li Shun-ta's mutual-aid team in Shansi province in 1951 was equal to 210. Lu Heng-ping's mutual-aid team reached the even higher index of 277. As for actual volume of production, the following table shows the achievements in different crops of several peasants who were awarded the glorious title of "Model Worker in Agricultural Production of the People's Republic of China" along with prizes from the Central People's Government.

PRODUCTION PER HECTARE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Producer</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Kind of Grain</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang Chen-ju</td>
<td>Hopei</td>
<td>rice</td>
<td>12.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi An-fu</td>
<td>Shansi</td>
<td>wheat</td>
<td>6.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiu Yen-ii</td>
<td>Shansi</td>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>6.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang Feng-cheng</td>
<td>Shantung</td>
<td>corn</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chang Tung-chu</td>
<td>Fungtsu</td>
<td>millet</td>
<td>7.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chang Chi-fang</td>
<td>Heilungkiang</td>
<td>soy bean</td>
<td>4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen Er-hung</td>
<td>Hopei</td>
<td>sweet potatoes</td>
<td>8.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These awards and these figures show that China's agriculture is developing at a rapid tempo. Gone are the days when Chinese peasants, oppressed by imperialism and feudalism, lived in misery and produced low yields under backward conditions. The revolution led by the working class, drove out imperialism and domestic reaction and established the superior system of New Democracy. The last reform has done away with feudal exploitation in rural areas populated by 310,000,000 people. They are all tenants throughout the country, except in a few places inhabited by national minorities. Under the guidance of the People's Government, China's liberated peasants are passing from primitive and unproductive individual farming to mutual-aid, co-operative and collective farming. Instead of digging with hoes at tiny plots leased from the landlord, they are being provided with improved implements, selected seeds, fertilisers, funds and many other types of assistance by the Government and by their own co-operatives.

Large-scale measures undertaken with the strength and resources of the whole country are putting an end to flood and drought that constantly afflicted Chinese agriculture in the past. Great aid is being given to the peasants by state-operated enterprises and particularly by the growing number of state farms and farm-tool stations. The most modern methods of farming as practised in the Soviet Union are being introduced to Chinese agriculture.

These powerful reinforcements, added to the thousands of years of experience by China's industrious peasants and the productive initiative which actuates them now they have become masters of their own soil, guarantees the bright future of Chinese agriculture. Armed with such weapons, our peasants are successfully carrying out the great task of supporting the struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea and of laying the foundations for the industrialisation of the country.

Recovery and Advance

The output of Chinese agriculture declined steeply in the twelve years after 1937, as a result of devastation and robbery by the Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang reactionaries. In 1949, the production of grain was 25 per cent below pre-war. The area planted with cotton had declined by 37 per cent.

In 1950, the Central People's Government began its nation-wide three-year drive to restore agricultural production to the highest pre-war levels. In 1950-51, land reform was carried out on a vast scale in the newly liberated areas. Peasants organised mutual-aid teams and productive co-operatives. Extensive use of fertilisers, insect-killers and improved seeds was encouraged and adopted. Positive and successful measures were taken to breed more draught animals. Large-scale water conservancy work (including the great Huai river project) was set under way. A huge number of small-scale conservancy works were also carried through, the aggregate effect of which was tremendous—such as the sinking of hundreds of thousands of wells, the digging of 1.4 million small canals and ditches in 1951.

The task laid down for agriculture was to restore grain production and greatly increase the production of technical crops, such as cotton. By the 1951 harvest, this programme was, in the main, fulfilled and in some respects exceeded. Grain production had reached 92.8 per cent of the pre-war peak. Cotton shot up to 33 per cent above the pre-war high. The planned grain harvest for 1952 will equal or surpass the best pre-war figure. In cotton, the plan calls for a crop 60 per cent above the pre-war record.

Increased Productivity

Since the amount of extra land in large tracts that can immediately be made productive is limited, the key to the advances already achieved and to be achieved is higher productivity per unit area.

Before 1937 the average rice crop per hectare was 2.25 tons. During the Anti-Japanese War and the War of Liberation, it declined steeply. No one then could have dreamed of a crop of 7.5 tons per hectare of rice fields in Hunan, Kiangsu, Kwangtung and Hopei provinces. How such successes spread from the isolated to the group may be illustrated by one example. Tsou Yu-pin, a peasant near Tientsin, in Hopei province, achieved a 7.5-ton per hectare crop as early as 1950. In 1951, fourteen neighbouring peasant households organised themselves into a mutual-aid team under his leadership, and the whole team reaped 7.5 tons per hectare.

Productive emulation among mutual-aid teams spurred the increase of yields. Last year, important results were achieved in the drive initiated by the famous Li Shun-ta team, which became a nation-wide patriotic movement among the peasants in which over a million mutual-aid teams and agricultural production co-operatives took part. Encouraged by the example of the standard-bearers, all participants revised their original production plans upward, and in most cases achieved or surpassed them. In 1950, eight teams led by model agricultural worker Kao Kuan-tou, in Hopei province, got in a grain crop that was double the pre-war average. In 1951, they registered a further substantial increase in per-hectare yield.

Individual peasants as well as mutual-aid teams and co-operatives joined the emulation drive, made out plans for increased production.
and carried these plans out. Here is the story of how peasant Ning Tse-kuei of Hunan province increased the output of his farm, as he told it himself.

A Peasant's Story

"I came from Tehshou village, Hanshou county. In the past, my forefathers worked the soil for the landlords and never dreamed of increasing their yield. After the liberation, when the People's Government called on us to cultivate more intensively, I did not understand what it meant. I remember asking some of the older villagers about it, and they said that it was, too, too, too, their native language. They said, 'One flower bears one fruit; one mou* of land yields 100 kilogrammes of rice. It can't be more!'"

"Some time afterwards, the People's Government announced that Kao Yu-hsien, a peasant of Changchung county, had cropped 475 kilogrammes of rice per mou. Folk's in my village didn't believe it. Frankly, they said there had never been such a fellow in existence. Still, later, when some comrades from the Changchung State Farm in Hunan province came around and told me about what methods achieved such results, my doubts persisted. But as I sat on the land newly distributed to me, I began to think differently. Liberation was only two years ago. Since then we have had reduction of rent, driven out the despoits, redistributed the land—all of which seemed impossible before. Doesn't this prove that Chairman Mao's mind is always working for us, that the People's Government never says things that aren't true?" So, last year, I ploughed in the winter and fertilised the land. But I didn't tell anyone else I was aiming for higher output for fear they would laugh at me.

"In the spring of 1951, the Changchung State Farm sponsored a lot of meetings on better methods, and I actually saw Kao Yu-hsien at one of those. So he did exist, after all! After I heard how he worked his land, I decided to take the trouble. I read a lot. I laboured hard. I kept my tools in good order. I knew the soil's needs. I had my own idea of what was suitable for my land. I believed in the 475 kilogrammes. So did my fellow villagers, one of whom commented: 'All of us are liberated and so is the land.' We talked about how we could do the same and, right on the spot, twelve of us challenged Kao Yu-hsien: 'You've raised 475 kilogrammes, well, we'll raise 500.'"

"Back home again I began to think I'd been rash. When I told the family, they said I was dreaming. Well, since I couldn't convince them all, I began to push my two brothers. Though they weren't too convinced about it, we decided we would give the thing a try on a small 1.6 mou test plot—select seed plant sprouts, fertilise and irrigate the land, and our method has paid off for Kao Yu-hsien and the State Farm people had said. We called this plot our 500 kilogramme farm."

"Spring ploughing began. I thought about the '500-kilogramme farm' all the time and started to plough it 5 to 6 inches deep, so it could be fertilised thoroughly. My father objected. He said not to plough deeper than 3 inches, otherwise, our annual output of thousands of years. It was tradition, not to be defied. I searched my mind and found another proverb: 'The best child is of one's own seed; the best rice springs from deep ploughing.' Wasn't this tradition, too, I asked him. Then Father let me plough as I liked.

"After the seeds sprouted, the State Farm comrades advised me to thin out the seedlings densely, because if there were too many, there would be more stink than ear. Father stormed, 'You should have eight sprouts here, but you are putting in only three or four.' Ignoring the words of an old man, one is bound to suffer.' Ignoring the words of Chairman Mao, one is bound to suffer.'"

"At first, my neighbours' fields were green but mine looked awfully sparse. People came to look at the '500-kilogramme farm', and scoffed: 'So the boast is just a boast.' But a few days later our plants looked taller and stronger than any around.

"My brothers and I worked harder than ever, omitting nothing that the State Farm recommended. By harvest time, the '500-kilogramme farm' looked very impressive. Still, few believed that we could reach the target. They even suspected we might add something to the threshed grain, so a few neighbours came to watch us thresh. We weighed the rice. Our 1.6 mou had yielded 812.5 kilogrammes, which was 507.5 kilogrammes per mou!"

Record After Record

Ning Tse-kuei was one of thousands of peasants who had achieved such results in the great emulation drive that embraces the whole country. Wherever one went in the autumn of 1951, there were peasants, mutual-aid teams, agricultural co-operatives and whole villages with bumper harvests. No one could any longer deny the evidence. Higher crop-yields became the goal of every cultivator.

The general average yield per hectare grew higher, particularly in the older liberated areas. In Shansi, the total value of agricultural production was 18.3 per cent above pre-war, while per unit-area grain yields averaged 2.3 per cent higher for the whole province. The most impressive rise in Shansi was in cotton. The crop was 114.3 per cent above the best one before the war, and per unit-area yield was 53.8 per cent higher.

New records were announced. Ho Kuel-sheng, in Kwantuung province, raised 172.5 tons of sugar cane per hectare. Liu Yum-hsing, of Kiangsi province, grew 8.1 tons of flax per hectare.

To raise the yield per hectare is the basic policy for the development of Chinese agricultural co-operatives and whole villages with bumper harvests. No one could any longer deny the evidence. Higher crop-yields became the goal of every cultivator.

The "Health" Agents of the Germ-War Criminals

---the organisation which the U.S. government claims to be one of the belligerent parties in the present war in Korea and whose name has been used as the cover for American aggressive war, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. It is one of the specialised agencies of the U.N. which jumps at the crack of the State Department's whip. Early in the "U.N." war against the Korean people, on October 24, 1950, an American State Department official, Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk, put the matter crudely in Portland, Oregon. "We are the U.N.," he said. "There is no great organisation at Lake Success. When we point to the U.N., we point to ourselves."

The W.H.O. was founded in 1946 to perform several fundamental tasks: assistance to war-devastated countries in the rehabilitation of health services, elimination of the effects of war, co-operation in the fight against epidemics, and increased co-operation in the field of science. The United States Government for its own purposes, now seeks to palm off the W.H.O. as a "disinterested" agency which has devoted itself solely to realising these high aims. But
the W.H.O. has long since become an arm of the State Department. Its real tasks have degenerated into espionage and white-washing organisations for the U.S. government and Acheson's sideshow barkers are now playing up imitation warites.

When the Soviet Union withdrew from the organisation in February, 1949, it said, "The tasks connected with international measures for the prevention and control of diseases and with the spread of medical scientific information are not being accomplished by the Organisation satisfactorily . . . the direction taken by the activities of the Organisation does not correspond to those tasks which were set before it in 1946 at the inaugural conference of the Organisation itself." The magazine New Times said in its March 20, 1960 issue that "all the W.H.O. does in practice is to collect and study information on the public health arrangements and the production of medicinal materials and medical supplies in the various countries. Moreover, the statistical forms and questionnaire it circulates quite obviously contain definitely splying questions."

W.H.O.—A U.S. Tool

In the latter connection, the geographical distribution of W.H.O.'s staff is significant. As far back as February, 1949, out of a total staff of 294 workers, W.H.O. listed, 177 came from the United States. In addition, Switzerland, Americans filled high-salaried and controlling senior posts and worked behind the scenes getting delegates representing U.S.-dominated countries to make the speeches presenting the U.S. viewpoint and proposals. "Experts" and "health missions" were despatched to various countries for purposes which were hidden under glowing official reports on their operations in the field of "health." Under U.S. dictation, the W.H.O. has studiously ignored the basic social and economic causes of disease.

The course of development in the W.H.O. was exposed by Poland when she withdrew from W.H.O. in August, 1949. Poland charged the W.H.O. with "demanding a special status within the Organisation" and "submitting the W.H.O. to its own political ends.

How "impartial" is the W.H.O. attitude towards People's China is well known. Shortly after the U.S. invasion of North Korea began, W.H.O.'s "Epidemiological Intelligence Station" in Singapore on July 18, 1950, falsely declared Amoy to be a bubonic plague port. During the past 12 months, it has on 4 occasions reported epidemics in China and, without slightest basis in truth, declared China's coastal cities to be "quarantine ports." During the same period, American imperialism was trying desperately to "blockade" China.

Under its present director-general, Dr. Brock Chisholm, W.H.O. has become a tool peculiarly adapted to the present political aims of the American Invaders in China. Chisholm, a former major-general in charge of medical services in the Canadian Army who served on the General Staff in Ottawa during the last World War, has a long record of promoting the Pentagon's "bacteriological diplomacy."

On April 3, this "impartial" and "disinterested" personage expressed his "doubts" about the charges of American germ warfare and the United Press quoted him as saying: "If anybody actually did engage in bacteriological warfare, it would not be the sort of thing now happening. Very large numbers of people would die very suddenly if bacteriological warfare was used in the Korean war. To death of a million people would be nothing."

In effect, Dr. Chisholm was saying, we can admit that the U.S. government used germ weapons, the slaughter was too small, what to Koreans and Chinese got was only a sample dose! The threat is all too obvious.

Meanwhile, Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the U.N., and another paid performer of the U.S. State Department, showed how dirty we have the hand holding out this W.H.O. offer when, in making the W.H.O. proposal, he circulated the fabrications that reports of "menaces continue to emanate" from the people's governments of China and Korea! (The State Department's T.S.I.S., April 4)

A Camouflage Red Cross

The W.H.O. offer is, in fact, a new twist to an old trick. Earlier, Acheson had treated out another "disinterested international body," the International Committee of the Red Cross, as "investigate" the charges of U.S. germ warfare.

It is worth noting briefly the real charges of the I.C.R.O. which are the heart of the strategy of this American intrigue that American interference which embraces Soviet, Chinese and other national Red Cross organisations, the Committee itself, and other agencies. In reality, the Committee is neither "international" nor "non-political." It is a group consisting exclusively of Swiss citizens which has performed many useful services for the U.S. government.

The Committee pays lip service to the Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war, and the treatment of civilians and prisoners of war. Yet it kept silent on U.S. indiscriminate bombing of open, undefended Korean cities, U.S. military orders to shoot and burn everything and everybody in the North Korean "fascist" and other flagrant American atrocities. It kept silent on the inhuman maltreatment of Chinese and Korean prisoners of war in American camps in South Korea. The Associated Press reported brutal bacteriological experiments on these prisoners as far back as May 10 last year, but in December 4, it quoted the Committee as saying the conditions in the American-run camps as "excellent." This was in spite of the Committee's "completely free access to the camps to interview the prisoners of war" (U.S.I.S. statement on December 15). The Committee offered on March 13, 1960 in a report on Korea, that the U.S. government could go in Korea and "inspect" the camps at any time, "to get a picture of the conditions at the camps.

The Committee's servility to the U.S. State Department was shown even more directly when Acheson on March 11 formally invited it to investigate germ warfare in Korea. The next day, the Committee rushed messages to Commander-in-Chief Kim II Sung and General Peng Teh-huai asking for an investigation. This was in marked contrast with its attitude last November, when receiving the report of the Women's International Democratic Federation on U.S. atrocities in Korea, it hemmed and hawed and, by invoking a "working rule" laid down in 1939, denied authority to investigate international law violations.

Trying the Back Door

It is not surprising to note that the Committee's senior official in Korea was Dr. Otto Lehr, who performed notable service for Hitler during the second World War by issuing a white-washing report on the notorious Torreson Concentration Camp in Czechoslovakia. Dr. Lehr has had ample experience for the kind of dirty job the American aggressors would like him to do for them in North Korea. In January this year, he violated the Panmunjon conference area agreement by bursting into it uninvited in an attempt to go behind the Korea and Chinese lines. At the time, he admitted that the Americans had "very kindly put facilities at his disposal," Dr. Lehrer is trying the back door now.

Such are the organisations which the American imperialism want to make an "impartial" investigation and give "disinterested aid" to the victims of U.S. germ warfare.

The two "offers" in fact serve the same criminal aim. If either of these agencies can force their way into North Korea and China, they can be made to serve two purposes: obtain intelligence on the effects of U.S. germ weapons, and whitewash American guilt by a false report. If they fail to get in, Washington's propaganda machine can maintain the pretense of "humanitarianism," and smear the people's governments of China and Korea for "inhumaneness" and "fabricated reports.

But this propaganda trick has already backfired. Internationally recognised scientists and a commission of well-known lawyers, equipped to establish the facts beyond any doubt, have already made known their findings to the world. These findings constitute an indictment of the U.S. government for one of the most horrible crimes in human history. World public opinion condemns the American crimes and sees no occasion for American-sponsored expeditions to check up on the results of their crimes.

The Pentagon is frantically seeking military reconnaissance reports in connection with its bacteriological offensive. This is borne out by the confessions of recently captured U.S. agents on germ warfare espionage missions.

American proponents of war by disease have indeed long worried over the problem of reconnaissance. Theodor Rosebury and Elvin A. Kabat, who participated in research at the huge germ warfare centre in Camp Detrick, in Maryland, in a paper published in the Journal of Immunology in May, 1947, wrote: "While the data in this report leaves little doubt that bacterial warfare is feasible, its actual practicability requires experimental verification."

Chapman Pincher, writing in the April, 1951 issue of Science Digest, notes: "As with
every weapon, there are operational shortcomings associated with biological warfare... Much must always depend on local wind conditions, temperature, and above all, the susceptibility of the population being attacked.

The people's governments of Korea and China have ensured that American-sponsored agents in the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Health Organisation will never succeed in their attempt to probe into the “susceptibility” of the peaceful population of Korea and China to U.S. germ weapons. The prosecutors of germ warfare will not be helped to iron out their “operational shortcomings”.

Brutal Reality of U.S. “Aid”

Meanwhile, the State Department's fantastic “humanitarian” play-acting can only nauseate millions of people, and not least, the peoples of Asia, who see the symbols of American “aid” in Asia today as the Syngman Rhee's, the Bao Dais, the Chiang Kai-sheks and their other jackals seeking to devour their own people. Asia does not forget the 6 billion dollars of the U.S. “aid programme to China” which sent American bullets and bombs into millions of Chinese bodies, in one of the bloodiest imperialist-instigated civil war in history.

Washington affects “abhorrence” for “vile” methods of mass slaughter. But the U.S. and British imperialists press organs gloat over the “effectiveness” of American napalm on Korean and Viet-Nam villages. They report plans for an all-out offensive under American orders against the Malayan people, 5,000 of whom have already been killed in “punitive expeditions” and half a million placed in 335 concentration camps.

Washington protests that as a “civilised western” government, it just couldn't have contemplated genocide against the Asian peoples. But American imperialism has taken over all the old imperialists' racist genocidal policies at home and abroad. Here is testimony in the name of fifteen million Negroes in America, distinguished from other Americans only by a coloured skin: One of their great leaders, William L. Patterson, last December 17, presented a petition to the United Nations Assembly in Paris charging his own government with the crime of genocide. His petition, citing documented cases such as the known murders of 10,000 Negroes, was rejected out of hand by Trygve Lie and the other “impartial” heads of the United Nations. One passage of the petition declared, “We Negro petitioners have noted with peculiar horror that in genocidal doctrines and actions of the American white supremacists have already been exported to the coloured peoples of Asia. We solemnly warn that a nation which practises genocide against its own nationals may not be long deterred, if it has the power, from genocide elsewhere. White supremacy at home may be used for coloured massacres abroad. Both wars were contempt for human life in a coloured and Jellied gasoline in Korea and the lyncher at home is connected in more ways than that both result in death by fire. The lynchers and the atom bomber are related.”

Killers at Home and Abroad

Patterson could have written, “The brute and the wielder of bacteriological weapons are related.” The American white supremacists, the rapists and killers of children in Korea, were not likely to stop at using the weapon of disease. The Chief of the U.S. Army China Corps Research Command, Brigadier-General William E. Creasy, boasted in Washington January 23 this year that germ weapons made it possible “to reduce an enemy's ability to resist” at a smaller “logistical cost” than any other type of warfare, and “without destruction of his economy.” Creasy spells out the will of Chinese and Korean lives in dollars and cents, in the crass tradition of the barons of America!

The Chinese and Korean peoples have laboured through the swift post-liberation years to build a land free from disease and poverty. China, on the road to greater prosperity, free of American “aid”, has conquered the menace of epidemics throughout the length and breadth of the country. Not a single cholera case, for example, was recorded for the three post-liberation years.

American imperialism is relying on disease-carrying flies and fleas where its Air Force and Army failed!

— That challenge has already been answered with effective measures of prevention and control. The Chinese and Korean peoples supported by all freedom-loving peoples must bring to fluence this new crime of the American invaders. No tricks will save these germ-war criminals from the justice of the peoples. That stand in the shadow of a new Nuremberg.
THE NORTHEAST—TIMBER TREASURY OF NEW CHINA

Hauling logs by powerful tractors

A typical lumber camp scene of the Northeast. Logs piling up on a river before the sluice gates are opened to send them down stream to the industrial centres.

Upper centre: An ice chute on a frozen river greatly reduces transportation costs

Lower centre: Breaking a log jam

A new railway takes the logs out for China's construction
The U.S.-Kuomintang "Extortion Letter" Fraud

Recently, a New Zealand reader wrote attention of the Central People's Government to the fact that some overseas Chinese in New Zealand were receiving faked extortion letters demanding money under pain of their relatives in China being physically tortured.

A reply to this reader has been made by Overseas Chinese Affairs. The following is an extract from the letter, exposing this fraud perpetrated by U.S.-Kuomintang agents:

Dear friend,

We thank you for your kindness in putting forward your views to the People's Government of New China.

Your letter said: "Chinese living in New Zealand and owning property in China have been receiving letters demanding that money be sent to China as it was the policy of the government to pay back money to Chinese who had worked for property holders under the old order before your government took control" and that "if they refuse to send money to China, their wives, children and relatives would be tortured and killed.

Your letter has expressed your disbelief in these lies. As you have said, these slanders are apparently the result of a plot contrived by the reactionaries, with which they intend to damage the prestige of the People's Government of New China and to destroy the love of overseas Chinese for their Motherland.

As you know, the People's Republic of China is a New Democratic state. The People's Government has abolished private property but protects the rightful privileges of the people by the clear provisions of law. This is explicitly laid down in Article Three of the Common Programme adopted by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which reads:

The People's Republic of China must abolish all the prerogatives of imperialist countries in China. It must confiscate bureaucratic capital and put it into the possession of the people's state. It must systematically transform the feudal and semi-feudal land ownership system into a system of peasant land ownership; it must protect the public property of the state and of the co-operatives and must protect the economic interests and private property of workers, peasants, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie. It must develop the people's economy of New Democracy and steadily transform the country from an agricultural into an industrial one.

It is plain from the above that the People's Government of New China will confiscate only the property of the bureaucratic capitalists, such as the property plundered from the Chinese people by the "four big families"—the Chiang, Soong, Kung and Chen families. And, in order to pave the way for the industrialisation of New China, it is necessary that the feudal and semi-feudal land ownership system be transformed into the peasant land ownership system. All land, houses, farm implements, animals and surplus grains of the landlord class have to be confiscated.

But for the overseas landowners and other strata connected with feudal exploitation, the Central People's Government has, based on the actual conditions of overseas Chinese as regards their land and other property, promulgated the Regulations Governing the Disposal of Land and Other Property of Overseas Chinese During the Land Reform. These regulations provide that all the houses of overseas Chinese generally shall be left untouched. Overseas Chinese renting out small portions of land shall not be classified as landlords and shall be allowed to retain such portions of land as are equal to 200 per cent of the per-capita landholding in the locality. For those overseas Chinese who have become landlords after leaving the country, with the exception of their land, the rest of their property shall remain untouched.

Because all the property of the landlord class was procured from feudal exploitation—the result of the blood and sweat of the peasants—and was in turn used for further feudal exploitation, it is perfectly just to confiscate these properties and distribute them among the peasants.

Of course, the remnants of the reactionary elements of Chiang Kai-shek—agents of imperialism, the comprador and landlord classes—will not resign themselves to this policy of the Chinese People's Government. They attempt to violate our policy, make a fuss and cry about it and spread all sorts of shameful rumours abroad.

Patriotic overseas Chinese and enlightened international friends do not believe in these shameful slanders. But there is still need to expose and condemn such try to paint these shameful slanders which are calculated to undermine the prestige of the People's Government of New China. In exposing these slanders, the broad masses of overseas Chinese and other people will be able to see clearly the criminal face of the reactionaries and will not be deceived by them any more.

We appreciate the desire expressed in your letter to do something in the way of smashing the schemes of the reactionaries so that you may express your friendship for the peace and unity of the Chinese people. We hope that you will avail yourself of the opportunity of the close contacts you have with the overseas Chinese in New Zealand, as mentioned in your letter, to expose mercilessly and deal serious blows to the slanders and calumnies created by the reactionaries.

Ho Hsian-k'ing
March 18, 1952.
P.L.A. Man Finds a Godmother in Tibet

Chang Ping

When I heard that our unit would be leaving the area, I asked our captain for leave. He laughed. "Going to call on your godmother, are you?"

I admitted I was planning to.

"I think you have a lot of nerve going along with you," he said.

I explained that I would be visiting Mrs. I-hai-chi-ma to keep my pet hen for good, because we would be leaving soon.

The next day, she came in the early morning and told me to give her two chickens and two ducks to be washed and mended. After she had gone, several of my comrades asked, "What sort of souvenirs do you keep?"

I found it difficult to decide. But our machine-gunner Chang Teh-fa, who had been a handcraftsman before he joined the army, suggested at once: "Let's weave a basket for her. It'll be useful to carry firewood in."

Everybody shouted, "Excellent idea!" and the whole squad went immediately to work. Some cut willow twigs, others peeled them. And since our whole group worked on it, the basket was finished in a very short while.

When Mrs. I-hai-chi-ma delivered the washed and mended clothes, she was immediately surrounded by the whole squad. Laughing and sitting on the grass, she talked and shared the same holiday. In the meantime, I had carried the basket to her. Young Wu, the youngest in the whole company, stood at attention when she handed him the basket. "Oh, Captain, you're just like an old Auntie!" Our whole crowd burst into laughter and Mrs. I-hai-chi-ma laughed so that even more wrinkles lined her gentle face.

I felt a little sad. Taking a handful of money out of her pocket, she smiled at me and tried to slip it into my hand. I had to refuse, but she was still holding on. "Don't worry, a man must help others if he can."

"Take it along," she said, "and buy some food with it for all of you on the journey."

I explained again that I could not accept her gift. She seemed very much put out, so I had to get the language officer to explain to her why a P.L.A. fighter could not accept a gift. She wanted to know what the political officer was thinking, turned into an argument which lasted for hours. It was a long time before my "godmother" comprehension came to an end, but she acquiesced in the expression of her love for us in this form.

The incident recalled to my mind another old woman who showed her love for us. It was in 1949, when my unit crossed the Yangtze river and pushed southwards.

In a town in northern Anhwei the crowds had stripped the dead-man's trousers, they had used them to light fireworks and handed us cups of wine to drink. A grey-haired old woman came up to me, holding a child in her arms.

She said to the baby who held a pair of soft shoes in his tiny hands, "Give them to Uncle, Little Sister."

The child pushed the shoes at me, his bright eyes shining, his small mouth formed the word, "Uncle". "I don't want to take the action, but the old woman quickly took them from the child and..."
Cultural Front

Stalin Prizes for China's Writers

This year for the first time the Soviet Union presented its famed Stalin Prizes to seven foreign writers, four of them—Ting Ling, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and Ting Yi—well-beloved literary workers of the Chinese people.

Ting Ling, in her artistic works of different ways, all tell of the struggles of the peasants to free themselves from the centuries-old yoke of feudalism. Two of her novels, *Sunshine* on the Sangkuen River by Ting Ling and Hurricane by Chou Li-po, are visual pictures of the land reform in the old liberated areas, stories built up from personal experiences. The opera of The White-haired Girl, jointly written by Ho Ching-chih and Ting Yi, exposes the relentless oppression of the peasants by the feudal landlords and their final overthrow by the people. Though coming from various social back-grounds and authors, it is unified and harmonized into one. It is a powerful attack on feudalism and art turned on a broad front to serve the national independence of the people instead of the ruling classes.

Ting Ling and her colleagues created their best works. The novel *Sunshine* on the Sangkuen River is a story of the land reform in the North China area where Ting Ling herself knew it between 1946 and 1949. In the process of the efforts of the work team she aided to aid the reform, many peasants who, because of a land reform policy, fell victim to the summary spread by landlords and landlords to launch a resolute struggle for the overthrow of the feudal land system. The novel hinges on how the peasants finally discovers the roots of their sufferings and overthrow the landlords.

Born in a feudal landlord family in Hunan, Ting Ling grew to hate the evils of her own class. After the early death of her father, her mother, under the burden of a wealthy family's revolutionary ideas then stirring the country towards the close of the Ch'ing dynasty, broke with the feudal clan and took her daughter to the city. It was on such a background that Ting Ling, who is still in her teens, has obtained a knowledge of Communism at the "Shanghai University" established by Chou Ch'i-pai and other comrades.

In 1927, Ting Ling began to write short stories and novels. Since then, Flood, Mother, I Was Work at Hoa Village and Sunshine on the Sangkuen River have all been translated into several foreign languages. All her works reflect the struggles against the reactionary regime; all are militant expressions of her revolutionary faith; but in the last mentioned alone we find in addition an approach to true proletarian realism.

Sunshine on the Sangkuen River, a novel of 400 pages, was first published in 1949. Together with Chou Li-po's *Hurricane*, it serves as a veritable textbook for the work teams aiding the land reform. Since has been translated into Russian, Lithuanian, Polish, Czech, Rumanian and Danish. The Russian edition alone has sold 500,000 copies.

Hurricane, Chou Li-po's new novel, was an outstanding success as soon as it was published in May, 1949. It tells how in the village of Yuamiao, where a land reform policy has been carried out by the peasants, aided by a work team under Captain Haiso. The local landlord himself is overthrown, but as the work team departs, Chang, a landlord agent, worms his way into the Peasant Association, seizes the leadership and all but robs the peasants of the fruits of their victory. The timely return of Captain Haiso finally enables the peasants to make an end of the reactionaries.

Son of a Hunan peasant, Chou Li-po has a knowledge of rural life. He is able to explain the backwardness of the peasants to those who are versed in revolutionary theory. Without the assistance given by the working class represented by Captain Haiso's team, it is clear the peasants would not be able to consolidate their victory.

For eighteen years since he has been associated with the Communist Party, Chou Li-po has served the people's cause as editor, lecturer, translator and writer, ringing the knell of the old society and heralding the advent of the new. This is the second time he has received the honour of the Stalin Prize. The first time was for his brilliant collaboration with the Soviet illustrator, the famous Gerasimov in the production of that outstanding documentary, *Libertated China*.

The authors of The White-haired Girl have also made outstanding contributions to our new art. Ho Ching-chih is now head of the Playwrights' Room of the Central College of Drama in Petrograd, and Ting Yi is working as an editor in the Cultural Department of the Fourth Field Army. Vanguard fighters in the struggle of liberation of mankind, the Soviet people are reminded by these writings of their own struggle of the past. In these works, they learn through the intense forces of art about an important part of the history of a period and a great allies—the Chinese people. It is in appreciation of this that the Soviet government, through the efforts of four writers with the award of the Stalin Prize, it was no wonder that Ting Ling, on receiving the Stalin prize, accepted it not for herself, but for all her comrades.

"The victory of this belongs to the Chinese people," said the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung.
Second Stage of Huai Project

The second stage of the Huai river water conservancy project is now under way with more than 1 million peasants working on sites along the entire stretch of over 1,000 kilometers. The Huai river cuts across Huan, Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces. The first stage of the project, which was begun in March 1950 and finished in July, 1951, aimed primarily at flood prevention. The entire river system was readjusted and reservoirs were built; in the upper reaches. Begun last November, the second stage of the project emphasizes the laying of a firm foundation for water utilization such as irrigation, navigation and flood control.

Work is now on a much greater scale than during the first stage. The volume of earthwork will be doubled, moving some 400 million cubic metres, or twice as much as was involved in the building of the Panama Canal. While the first stage is to complete work on the dams of the two reservoirs at Fusha and Panchiao in Honan province and the big reservoir at Futseiling in north Anhwei. In addition, many lakes and major and minor tributaries of the river will be dredged, and many smaller dams, dykes and canals will be built.

Northwest China estimates it will produce 20 million tons of grain this year. This figure exceeds the 1951 harvest by almost 7 million tons. North China is aiming to increase its grain harvest by 3,900,000 tons this year and will make the Middle North China and Northeast China, and drop infected, diseased and infected insects.

Two Chinese pressmen are arrested in Hong Kong on framed-up charges of using "inflammatory" language in the interests of the Internal Economic Conference held in Moscow from April 3-12, states Hannu News Agency.

Nan Han-chen, Director-general of the Ministry of Agriculture of China, who heads the Chinese Delegation, addressing the plenary session urged the development of international economic relations on a basis of equality and mutual advantage. Describing New China's brilliant economic achievements, he stated that this land of 500 million diligent and industrious people offers great possibilities to world trade. Outlining the perspectives of China's trade, Lei Jen-min, Vice-Minister of Trade, said, given normal conditions of commerce, China can do trade with private enterprises in the value of $15,000,000 in rubles in the next two or three years.

State Stores Cut Prices

Prices in state department stores in Beijing, Peking and Nanjing have been cut 5% (with some cuts as high as 20%) on 500 items as a result of the movement to eliminate corruption and bureaucratic waste and among workers in government offices and public enterprises.

March 27
Li Teh-chuan, Chairman of the Commission to Investigate the American Crime of Germ Warfare, issues a statement on the findings of the Commission. The report by the American entomologist, in a letter to the Royal Entomological Society of London, urges British entomologists not to participate in preparations for bacteriological warfare.

April 2
The International Association of Democratic Lawyers votes to send a report in Peking giving incontrovertible evidence of American guilt for war crimes and use of bacteriological weapons in Northeast China and Korea.

W. B.

I Wish You Victory

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

By chance I saw at a railway kiosk your People's China journal dated January 28. I was greatly interested to read the article by Li Teh-chuan (on public health in China) and also the other articles.

Mao Tse-tung's new year greetings to the people of China expressed what I had been feeling in my heart. I am sure that by your efforts you will soon be victorious in all the tasks you have set yourselves for the year 1952.

A. Reiter

Working People & China

GEOBRTOWN, BRITISH GUIANA

Events taking place in the People's Republic of China are closely watched, especially the development of economic life, particularly in the "backward" areas which represent 479,000,000 or almost 30% of the population. The Chinese government will serve as an admirable medium for better understanding of the day-to-day events in New China.

C. J.
Soviet actions in the wave of bacteriological warfare.

In cities throughout China there have been mounting protests against this latest American crime. On March 15, 30,000 people demonstrated in Antung, Northeast China. There followed demonstrations in Harbin (150,000 participants), Kirin (60,000), Anshan (over 10,000), Liaomuzhe (over 15,000), Chengh (18,000), Taingtao (180,000), Chungking (15,000) and Tientsin (100,000).

Chinese entomologists and pathologists have appealed to their colleagues in Britain to oppose the unwarranted use of bacteriological warfare.

Democratic world organisations with international affiliations continued to demand strong action to put an end to germ warfare. On March 24, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers addressing Tygwe Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation, urged that the Security Council "take all measures within its power to oppose the continuation of such crimes (germ warfare), to denounce the criminals and put an end to the war of intervention in Korea."

On March 28 the Association's Commission investigating the use of bacteriological weapons in Northeast China in its preliminary report to D.N. Pritt, I.A.D.L. chairman, warned that the American spreading of criminal acts to a country not at war "may have the most grave consequences for the peace of the world."

On March 29, at the World Peace Council's Executive Bureau meeting in Oslo, Kuo Mo-jo, vice-president stated that China would welcome the Council's initiative in organising a broad international commission to investigate American bacteriological warfare in China and Korea.

In the United Nations on March 19, Yakob Malik, Soviet delegate to the U.S. Disarmament Commission, repeated his demand of March 15 that there be an examination of the question of violation of the ban on bacteriological warfare.

The wave of public demonstrations continues to mount against the American crime. Protest rallies were held in cities throughout the Soviet Union. In Budapest, a mass
The People's representational conferences are only forms of procedure to maintain contact with the masses, mobilizing them to participate in the work of the people's government. This is also not quite correct. The people's representative conferences do play such a role before the people's governments. But they are definitely not nearly as important as the people's congresses. The latter are more than the former, they are the main organs of the people. Therefore, the people's congresses are the main organs of the government.
Our leading organs must also be responsible to the people. To juxtapose responsibility to the leading organs against responsibility to the people is tantamount to the assertion that the various democrats parties are divorced from the masses, that the policies adopted by our leading organs are in contradiction to the interests of the people. The leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, by leading our organs are based on the people's interests, that we will understand that responsibility to the people means responsibility to the leading organ and vice versa.

The question is: "Who is the master and who is the servant?" The correct answer is: that the people are the masters and the people's organs are the servants of the people. Those who fought for power did not wield it; those who wield power did not fight for it. This way of thinking is entirely wrong. Ideologically, this means isolation from the masses, sitting on top of the masses and going against them. Those who think in this way show that they are only working, not with their own interests, but with others', they are proud of their own contributions, think they have established a system of laws, institutions, bureaus or civil administration, finance, civil administration, finance, military, security, etc.; (2) a county people's representative council, which is the supreme organ of the county administration; (3) an office of the county people's procurator. The county people's representative council must establish working bodies in order to fulfill its functions. At present in the working class, the Chinese people's Liberation Army is the armed force of the working people. They all struggle for the liberation and independence of the Chinese people, and it is only natural that when the people's revolution breaks out at any time, the masses of the people should rule the country under the leadership of the working class and the worker-poor alliance.

Lein: The class which took political power into its hands and so knowing that it took power alone. This problem is related to the concept of the proletariat. Interpreting Lein's words, Stalin explains, "That does not mean, however, that the power of this class, the class of the proletariat, which does not own any instruments of production, does not need the support of an alliance with the liberation of the working class, with the participation of other classes for the achievement of its aims."

It is clear that the proletariat must seize power by its own efforts, although this does not mean ruling out the joint efforts of the masses.

At the commemorative meeting of the thirtieth anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Mao Zedong said when referring to the victory of the revolutionary cause led by the Communist Party, that the China's classless masses of the people and the masses of the various democratic parties in addition to the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and the meritorious efforts of Party members at the P.L.A.

It is undoubtedly not for personal gain, but in the interests of the people, and mainly in the work of the Party, in order to make the people's organs as effective as possible, the Party must be able to gain the confidence of hundreds of millions of people. The Communist Programme of the People's Political Consultative Conference of the Organisation of the Organising Committee of the People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, its principles, the leadership of the Central People's Government. The Chinese Communist Party being the vanguard of the working class, the working class is manifestly through its vanguard.

How does the vanguard of the working class—the Chinese Communist Party—lead the organs of state power? The Party manifests its leadership through its members in the organs of state power by getting them to accept the Party's policies as state policies. Where there are over three Party members in an organ, the head of the Party will form a Party fraction which will ensure the leadership of the Party. Without the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the people's revolution could not have achieved victory, and the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship could not have been established or, even if established, could not be maintained and consolidated.

The Party leads the state power. But that does not mean that the Party directly administrates state power. The Party and the state power are one and the same. In the beginning, there will be no appeal, but in the end, the Party will. To be sure, the Party leads the state power, but it does not directly order or give directives for the work of the organs of state power. These directives or orders for those organs at all levels should be interpreted thus: the organs of state power are strengthened by the Party and then enabled fully to fulfill their functions; while to strengthen the work of the organs of state power, the Party will require of those organs, through directives or orders for those organs at all levels, that they support the Party, the state organs will be better able to fulfill their functions. This is what Comrade Lein said: "All the work of the Party is carried on through the Soviets, which embrace the working masses of the country and represent their interests.

The correct relationship between the Party and the organs of state power means that the Party (1) should give definite guidance to the organs of state power as to the nature and direction of their work; (2) the Party must also give the organs of state power policies through directives or orders for those organs, and those policies or orders for the organs of state power and their administrative duties, and supervise their activities; (2) choose and promote the capable cadres (Party or non-Party) for work in the organs of state power, and (3) announce a collective responsibility for the work of all state organs."

It will help a great deal in building state power if Party committees at all levels can arrange discussions on important questions, and the work of organs of state power at their respective level. At the same time, the communists in the Party must participate in the work of state organs."