

People's 人民中国 China

December 16

PROGRESS IN CHINA'S LIGHT INDUSTRY

Huang Yen-péi

PUBLICATIONS THAT SERVE THE PEOPLE

Hu Yu-chih

CHOU EN-LAI'S STATEMENT SUPPORTING THE SOVIET PROPOSALS AT THE U.N.

*Statement by 1st Lieut. Paul R. Kniss
on His Participation in Germ Warfare*

24
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Editorials

On the Eve of Planned Construction

The pace of economic construction in New China is quickening. Not a day goes by without news of fresh successes. The last few weeks alone have witnessed the beginning of work on the third stage of the Huai River project and the second stage of the Chinkiang Flood Detention Basin on the Yangtse—giant works on a scale never before undertaken in China—a country that has produced great engineering wonders in the past. The Kangting-Changtu Highway, half of the difficult Kangting (Sikang)-Lhasa (Tibet) route was opened; the 102-kilometre long Chinh sien-Chengtsetung Railway, the 144-kilometre branch line of the Chinchow-Chengteh Railway and the Yellow River Railway bridge have been completely restored. All this is in addition to the other great successes of the year—the completion of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway, the Tienshui-Lanchow Railway, Tientsin's new Hsinkang Harbour and other achievements.

Success stories come from every part of the country. East China reports that its state and joint state and privately operated enterprises are approaching a 200 per cent increase in production compared with 1950. Products never before made in China are now being turned out: quality steels, special lathes, complex electrical equipment and machines. Anshan, great Northeast steel centre, has raised production by one-third over the highest pre-war level. South China holds its first great trade exhibition. North China's Tatung Collieries have introduced the first coal combine. In distant

Sinkiang, modern industrial plants are appearing. The "dead heart of Asia" is beating with new life again. Large-scale irrigation works are turning deserts into green acres.

China's peasants are allying modern techniques to the age-old wisdom of their husbandry to produce bumper yields without precedent even in this country of intensive farming.

With these successes which have marked the completion of the rehabilitation of China's war-torn economy, the Central People's Government has now established the State Planning Commission. Nation-wide planned construction will start in 1953. The building of new industry will be carried forward on a mammoth scale during the next few years.

Who but the blindest reactionaries can doubt that these tasks will be fulfilled as scheduled by the Chinese people who have triumphed in their heroic struggle against the vilest oppressors backed by the strongest of the imperialist powers—the U.S.A., as well as other imperialists? Now, while the capitalist countries flounder into an ever-deepening economic, political and social crisis, the Chinese people are uncovering the vast resources of their reborn land, which include not only inexhaustible natural wealth but the tremendous creative power of the people. These, with the aid of the fraternal Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, assure success in one of the greatest upsurges of construction that the world has ever seen.

Stop the Shooting Now!

That all fighting on land, air and sea in Korea cease at once was proposed to the United Nations General Assembly in New York by A. Y. Vyshinsky, chief of the Soviet delegation to that body, but rejected by the U.S.-dominated majority.

Hostilities can and should be halted immediately under the provisions of the armistice agreement which have already been agreed upon by both sides in the talks at Panmunjom, Vyshinsky declared. The last remaining question, that of prisoners of war, he proposed,

should then be turned over for solution to a commission made up of the United States, Britain, France, the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of China, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and South Korea. The commission would take decisions by a two-thirds vote.

This humane and reasonable proposal has been endorsed by the Korean and Chinese Governments. But the General Assembly, under pressure of the U.S. Government, voted it down.

The rejection of this proposal has shown the world who wants to stop the destruction and bloodshed that is endangering world peace and who doesn't. It shows that the intrigues of the United States for the forcible retention of prisoners of war in Korea in defiance of international law have only one objective—to keep the war going so that Wall Street, which has made no secret of its fear of peace, can keep on making profits on arms contracts. It also exposes the hopelessness of the "compromise" proposals advanced by some U.N. delegates which sought to make terms with the lawless U.S. stand, ignoring the clear meaning of the

American terror-bombing of Korean cities, bacterial warfare in Korea and China, and slaughter of unarmed prisoners of war.

The peoples of all countries, including the American people, will draw the inescapable conclusion. They will strengthen the demand for peace, the demand to end the horror of war in Korea at once, and to settle the question of prisoners of war through international consultation on the basis of the Geneva Convention, international law and the dictates of humanity. The American aggressors will find this growing demand for peace an insurmountable obstacle to their plans for new adventurist acts.

Progress in China's Light Industry

Huang Yen-pei

Minister of Light Industry

In the lands where the people rule, every advance in light industry which produces consumer goods for the people marks a rise in their cultural and material life. A study of its development in New China during the past three years, therefore, casts light on the benefits the Chinese people have received from the liberation in terms of their daily needs.

Light Industry in Old China

Light industry before liberation was semi-feudal and semi-colonial in character. It depended for the most part on imported machinery and other equipment; many important raw materials, even tobacco leaf and wheat, had to be imported from abroad.

Besides dumping their commodities on the Chinese market, the foreign imperialists also set up factories in China and effectively strangled the development of our own national industries. The British-American Tobacco Company, for instance, almost monopolised the Chinese market for cigarettes. In 1937, it produced 70 per cent of all the cigarettes manufactured in Shanghai.

The larger proportion of light industry was, however, made up of workshops employing only simple tools and depending on handicraft methods. There was a large number

of small establishments, most of which were only partly mechanised. The bigger and better equipped enterprises were owned by foreign imperialists and bureaucratic capitalists, and they were concentrated in a few large coastal cities out of touch with the interior and the vast rural areas. All these factors accounted for the backward methods of production and poor management of light industry as a whole.

Another characteristic was that, under conditions of the runaway inflation prevalent, factories, both run by the Kuomintang government and private individuals, found it far more profitable to engage in hoarding and speculation than to produce for the people. As a result, such goods as cotton yarn, cigarettes and flour became objects of speculation; they were available to the consumer only at exorbitant prices.

It was under these conditions that the imperialists kept old China's light industry under their domination. It was concentrated in a few areas, and its various branches were unevenly developed; it was technologically backward, and was geared to a system designed not to serve, but to exploit, the working masses.

Remarkable Achievements Since Liberation

In the past three years, as a result of our efforts to restore and develop light industry in a planned and organised way, the output of

The textile industry is not discussed in this article.—Ed. P. C.

most products has increased rapidly and either reached or surpassed previous peak levels.

PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS

Item	Highest Pre-liberation Record	1950	1951	1952 (estimated)
Paper	100	85	146	234
Automobile tyres	100	88	303	541
Cigarettes	100	96	110	145
Matches	100	74	85	111
Flour	100	49	82	106
Sugar	100	58	73	100

These increases in production have been accompanied by corresponding improvements in quality.

These developments are not confined only to state-owned factories. Private enterprises have also prospered as a result of the correct implementation of the policies of taking into account both public and private interests and of benefiting both labour and capital. Industries beneficial to the national economy and the people's livelihood have rapidly increased production under the leadership of the state economy. For example, private paper mills in 1951 produced 50.5 per cent more paper than they did in 1949.

Many new kinds of goods are now being produced for the first time, and the range is constantly increasing. They include, among a host of other things, paper for various purposes: newsprint, paper for cement bags, photographic paper, insulating paper, oil paper; rubber tyres, tubes, belts and rubber products for medical use; leather for conveyer belts and for equipment in textile mills; precision balances, typewriters and calculating machines; antibiotic drugs like penicillin and chloromycetin, 666 insecticide, Kala-azar therapeutic penta-valent antimony compound, paludrine and nikethamide; and various precision apparatus for medical use such as high frequency diathermy, ultraviolet lamps, universal operating tables, universal delivery beds and X-ray apparatus accessories. All these products that could not be made in China before liberation are now manufactured in large quantities from raw materials produced in China to meet the growing demand.

Notable achievements have also been made in reaching self-sufficiency in various industrial raw materials and appliances such as caustic soda, phosphorus, bleaching powder, carbon black, antioxidant, accelerator, potassium chlorate, bead wire, wire-cloth and felt for paper-making, and machines for various

branches of light industry. In the past, both in quantity and quality, production of some of these items failed to meet actual needs while some items were not even manufactured at all.

Causes of Progress

The victory of the New Democratic revolution opened up wide perspectives for the advance of China's light industry. Readjustment and reorganisation have been energetically carried out ever since. These include the following main aspects:

(1) REFORM IN MANAGEMENT: The Chinese workers have become masters of the country after liberation. They have demonstrated their creative genius and enthusiasm for production, launched emulation campaigns and rationalisation movements. On their part, managements have carried out democratic reform in administration. The production norm system, planned production and cost accounting have been introduced. At the same time, the workers have learned and spread advanced Soviet methods that have greatly raised labour productivity.

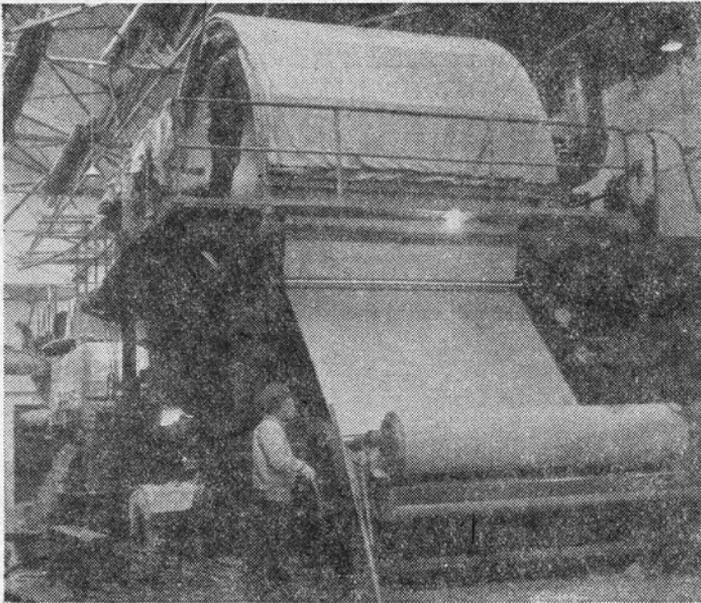
Labour productivity in state-owned paper mills, for instance, was 42.28 per cent higher in 1951 than in 1950. In 1952, it will be raised by 82.55 per cent as compared with the 1950 figure. Labour productivity in the Changlu salt area was 3.2 times higher in 1951 than in 1950; in the Northeast area it increased twofold and in the northern Huai valley, 74 per cent during the same period.

Many labour heroes, model workers and advanced workers have emerged. They have received every encouragement and support from people's governments at all levels, and their experiences have been rapidly and widely popularised to raise the general level of production and labour productivity.

(2) MORE PLANNING: The rehabilitation and development of light industries have been advanced in an organised, planned way. The aim of planning is best explained by the Common Programme:

...In this way all sectors of the social economy can, under the leadership of the state-owned economy, carry out division and co-ordination of labour and play their proper parts in promoting the development of the social economy as a whole. (Article 26)

For this purpose, between 1950 and 1951, the Ministry of Light Industry called various



A new spirit of efficiency has been infused into China's light industrial enterprises. The productivity of this machine at the Tientsin State Paper Mill has been doubled since liberation. The worker who made the successful innovations to it is now deputy-chief of his work-shop

special conferences for the paper, rubber, leather and hides, cigarettes, oils and fats, and match industries. In August, 1951, a national light industries conference was convened in Peking. These conferences formulated directives for production, pointed out the direction of development and decided on plans for production targets, the supply of raw materials and marketing of products for each industry. Guided by these decisions, departments of industry of the various major administrative areas, government industrial and commercial bureaux at provincial and city levels, called meetings to lead and organise production in their areas.

Government orders placed with private enterprises, carried out in accordance with the principle of "taking into account both public and private interests," and careful consideration of costs and lawful profits of private firms, have helped many private enterprises to develop production beneficial to the people's livelihood. Thus, government orders not only help to organise but also stimulate private production. In 1951, for instance, the government so effectively organised in a planned way orders of newsprint for both state and private enterprises in the various administrative areas that the yearly output of newsprint in 1951 was 93 per cent higher than 1950. To help the private

enterprises to overcome their difficulties in the process of reorganisation, the government saw to the supply of such essential raw materials as wood pulp, rubber and potassium chlorate, etc.

(3) DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE:

The remarkable development of trade between city and countryside and between China and foreign countries has been one of the important reasons for the rapid recovery and development of China's light industry. No longer subservient to imperialism, light industry has now reorientated itself and turned to serve the vast countryside on which it depends for supplies of raw materials and has found an expanding market for its products.

Many key raw materials, which were formerly imported from abroad, are now produced at home, and, where the supply is insufficient, substitutes have been found for them. The resin of Kwangtung, sulphur and tobacco leaf of Honan, gall of Szechuan and alum of Anhwei, to mention only a few, are being produced in large quantities to meet the needs of industry, whereas no markets were available for them in the past. Local products such as wool, cowhide and sheepskin are flowing in a steady stream from national minority regions to feed industry.

Many light industrial products which were only marketable abroad or in a few large cities now find their way into small and medium-sized towns, villages and even national minority regions, where few or no light industrial products ever reached before. In the past three years, sales of cigarettes, matches, soap, enamelware, aluminum utensils, thermos-flasks and many other consumer goods have rapidly increased.

On the other hand, our trade with foreign countries has also been restored and developed. In accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, we have imported from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies large quantities of raw materials, instruments and finished products needed for developing our light industry, and have exported chinaware, egg products, oils and fats and other products. Where conditions permit, we also do business with some capitalist and dependent countries,

as in the case of the trade agreements concluded with Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Japan and other countries during and after the International Economic Conference at Moscow. In accordance with these agreements, we will export among other things many products of our light industry to those countries.

(4) **LEARNING FROM SOVIET EXPERIENCE:** New China's light industries have tremendously benefited from the help rendered by Soviet experts in the surveying, designing and construction of new factories and in the problems of technique and management. In view of the special conditions obtaining in the sphere of supply of raw materials for paper manufacture, they advised us to develop those techniques employed in working raw fibre materials. Their help and fruitful proposals, together with the unflinching efforts of our workers and technical staff, have enabled us to achieve outstanding results. In a very short space of time, we have succeeded in manufacturing drugs and various specific remedies like penicillin, and medical appliances.

Advanced Soviet experience in business management and working methods have, in the past three years, effectively aided the smooth progress of rehabilitation and development of our light industries. Production norms and cost accounting have been established in many state enterprises. In 1950, a state paper mill in the Northeast, for instance, studied and introduced the Soviet experience of organising "rhythmic" production in accordance with the production chart, and by this means, established six new records. The Kovalev working method has been popularised on a relatively wide scale in our light industries. All these indicate the great significance Soviet experience has for New China's industrial progress.

Prospects for Development

The speedy recovery and development of our light industry fully demonstrate the superiority of our New Democratic system.

Our government has invested large sums in light industry in order to keep pace with the general development of the national economy, culture, education and sanitation, and to increase the production of the daily necessities urgently needed by the people. If we take the investment in 1950 as 100, then in 1951 it was 288 and the estimated investment for 1952 is 370. Large modern plants have already been

or will be built in areas such as Inner Mongolia and Northwest China where very few or no factories existed before.

China is a vast country with a big population and rich natural resources. People in the different regions have different demands and tastes, and the local resources and raw materials differ greatly from area to area. The development of local industries is of tremendous significance to the national economy. On the basis of the achievements already made, industries, either run by the central or local governments, will be further developed in a planned and systematic way.

Private capitalists are also increasing their investments in light industry. In 1951, over one-third of the privately-operated paper mills in Shanghai expanded or replaced their equipment. Over the past two years, commercial capital in various localities has increasingly been channelled into light industry. However, in some branches of light industry such as those producing matches, flour, oils and fats, cigarettes and soap, because of the existence of excess capacity due to unplanned expansion before liberation, no expansion of equipment is called for at the moment even though the demand for their products is steadily rising. The problem with them is to make fuller use of the existing equipment, to improve the quality of their products and to reduce production costs.

As a result of the land reform, there are unlimited prospects for the development of light industries in New China. The more than 400 million peasants with their enhanced purchasing power provide a new and broad market for light industrial products. The New Democratic political and economic system ensures the steady rise of the people's purchasing power. The rich resources of the country provide another favourable condition for the accelerated development of our light industry. There are inexhaustible supplies of agricultural and local products—raw materials for light industry. Furthermore, the development of New China's heavy and chemical industries will lay a solid foundation for the development of light industry.

Now that the financial and economic situation of our country has taken a fundamental turn for the better, light industry, having successfully passed through the stage of recovery and readjustment, is embarking on a new phase of expanded construction to serve the needs of the peace-loving people of New China.

Publications That Serve the People

Hu Yu-chih

Director of the Publications Administration of the Central People's Government

Publication work in the New Democracy of China has made tremendous strides during the past three years. It now truly serves the interests of the people. Books and periodicals are no longer prepared almost solely for the leisured classes as before. They have now become available to the multitudes of the labouring people and answer their interests and needs. This is amply proved by the great increase in the circulation of books and periodicals after liberation shown in the following table:

TABLE I

	Books (copies)	Periodicals (copies)
1936 (pre-liberation record year)	178,000,000	32,200,000
1950	274,633,630	35,301,679
1951	669,639,911	176,774,253
1952 (planned)	886,000,000	180,000,000

Thus the planned publication of books in 1952 is five times and that of periodicals five and a half times the highest pre-liberation record (in 1936).

The average number of copies of the first edition of books printed before liberation (excluding textbooks) was about 2,000 copies, while in 1951 the average first edition was nearly 10,000 copies, nearly five times the pre-liberation figure. "Best-sellers" today have phenomenal circulations. The illustrated popular edition of the *Marriage Law* sold 11,500,000 copies; the short history of *Thirty Years of the Chinese Communist Party* by Hu Chiao-mu sold 2,800,000 copies; while the *Brief Pictorial History of the Chinese Communist Party* sold 2,500,000 copies. The highest circulation record achieved by *Current Affairs*, the most widely distributed fortnightly magazine, was 3,543,000 copies of one number in 1951, a figure utterly inconceivable before liberation. Such figures elo-

quently demonstrate the great increase in the number of readers of books and magazines and the rise in the cultural level of the people.

According to the Common Programme of the People's Political Consultative Conference, our country should "develop the people's publishing enterprises, with stress on the publication of popular books and magazines that are beneficial to the people." Publication work in the past three years has closely followed this directive; popular writings on politics, culture and production for the education of workers, peasants and soldiers have formed a very considerable proportion of the total wordage published. Most of these popular editions have been published in the traditional, national forms of picture stories, ballad books, almanacs and New Year paintings, etc., with new contents beneficial to the people and linked with the requirements of the nation. These popular editions have contributed a great deal to mass education and in the gaining of our decisive victories in democratic construction, in the campaign to resist American aggression and to aid Korea and in such other great movements as that to increase production and practise economy.

The number of middle and primary schools has greatly increased since the liberation of the whole of mainland China and especially since the completion of land reform. The number of students is now greater than ever before in Chinese history. There are about 50 million middle and primary school students alone. The supply of textbooks is, therefore, a most important task. Since 1951, all editing and publishing of textbooks for middle and primary schools has been unified under the People's Educational Press, while the state Hsin Hua Bookstores see to their distribution at uniform prices throughout the country. The circulation of middle and primary school textbooks has

risen from 153,949,314 copies in 1950 to 306,230,000 copies in 1952, a 99 per cent increase. And these figures do not include textbooks for adult spare-time classes and workers' and peasants' spare-time schools.

The extension of Chi Chien-hua's quick method of achieving literacy and the wide promotion of the campaign to liquidate illiteracy have brought publication workers face to face with an extremely hard new task. In the latter half of 1952 alone, winter schools and adult literacy classes are demanding 270,320,000 copies of textbooks.

In view of the great success attained in the application of Chi Chien-hua's method, we can foresee that, within a few years, our readers of books and magazines will be counted not in millions or tens of millions, but in hundreds of millions.

* * *

Without the moral and material assistance of the Soviet Union, the nation-wide victory of the Chinese revolution would have been inconceivable, so it is not surprising that there is an upsurge of interest all over the country to study the Soviet Union and her advanced socialist experience. In the field of publication, this is reflected by the fact that Chinese translations of works on Soviet politics, economy, art, literature and natural science receive an enthusiastic welcome from multitudes of readers. Although the classic works on Marxism and Marxist works on literature and science have been printed in large editions since the liberation, they still fall short of demand. Since we are on the threshold of large-scale economic construction and a readjustment of curricula is under way in our universities, we now stand in urgent need of large numbers of translated works that introduce us to advanced Soviet scientific theory and technique and which will take the place of the stale and outworn texts cribbed from bourgeois writers and scholars which in the old days were used for the education of Chinese students. Further efforts are required of our translators in this field:

The Chinese people gained access to the classics of Marxist literature just over thirty years ago. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung said, "The salvos of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism." But it is only since the liberation of the whole country that the labour-

ing people and intellectuals have received the possibility of studying and mastering this only scientific revolutionary doctrine systematically and on a wide scale. During the last three years, 48 titles of the classic works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have been published by the state-operated People's Press in editions totalling 3,686,000 copies. But there is a much larger circulation of other titles of Marxist-Leninist literature published by state and private publishing houses or supplied by the Foreign Languages Publishing House of Moscow.

The publication of the first volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* on October 12, 1951 was a great event in the people's China. Early in the morning of that day, long queues of people of various ages, professions, social strata and nationalities stood waiting in front of all Hsin Hua Bookstores in cities throughout the country—from Peking, Shenyang, Shanghai, Hankow and Canton and even remote little towns, eager to buy their great leader's work.

Though 3,020,000 copies of the first and second volumes of Mao Tse-tung's *Selected Works* have been printed, this is far from enough to meet the demand of the reading public. So a large popular edition of the *Selected Works* is being printed. In addition, separate works from the Selection have been translated into Mongolian, Uighur and Kazakh and published for the national minority regions.

The works of our great contemporary Chinese writers and true reportage of the new China are for the first time being introduced to foreign readers in different countries through translated editions in various languages. They have been warmly welcomed among progressive people all over the world. In the course of the last three years, the Foreign Languages Press has printed 80 books and pamphlets in Russian, French, English, German, Indonesian, etc. with a circulation of 910,162 copies in 66 countries. Periodicals in foreign languages, chief among them *People's China* and *China Pictorial*, are widely read abroad. The English-language magazine *China Reconstructs* published by the China Welfare Institute is also becoming increasingly popular.

All the people's publishing enterprises of New China are built up on the ruins left by the

Kuomintang regime. The editing, printing and circulation of books and periodicals have become important state enterprises. There are 62 central and local state-operated publishing houses distributed throughout the country. Among these the People's Press, People's Educational Press, People's Literature Press, People's Fine Arts Press, the Foreign Languages Press, the Workers' Press and Youth Press operate on a considerable scale and have large editorial departments. The state Hsin Hua Bookstore has established 1,086 branches and sub-branches all over the country. The state Guozi Shudian is a special circulation organ for books and magazines imported from abroad and exported to foreign countries. Twelve state-operated large-scale modern printing presses have been set up in the chief cities of the country.

Under the policy of taking into account both public and private interests, publishing, printing and circulation enterprises run by private capital have gradually put themselves on a firm footing during the last three years and are all growing. Some of them have been incorporated into bigger enterprises or reorganised into joint enterprises of state and

private capital. The guiding principle in this reorganisation has been the more effective division of labour and specialisation. Irresponsible and speculative methods of operation inherited from the old society have been gradually eliminated, and the struggle for better quality continues. Private publishers play a considerable part in the publication of books on literature and the arts, books of practical knowledge, popular educational series and books for youths and children.

New China was founded only three years ago. Industrial construction has not yet been launched on a large scale. Material conditions are still rather poor. Organisational work among the writers and readers is still not completed, and there is still a sore lack of experience in many spheres. There are, therefore, still certain difficulties and defects in our publication work, and still not enough has been done to meet the ever growing demands of the people. To keep pace with the progress of the gigantic plans for our national economic construction, our publication enterprises must and will improve both the quantity and the quality of their productions in the service of the people.

Amateur Night at Liuliho

Shuai Wen-yen

There was bustle in the trade union offices and around the factory theatre. People continuously came and went. Some, in a great hurry, carried armfuls of bright-coloured costumes or musical instruments. Others were earnestly mumbling lines to themselves. A troupe of youngsters with highly rouged cheeks and eyes sparkling with excitement stood expectant in the yard. For a moment, they turned the grey walls and smoking stacks of Liuliho Cement Works into a backdrop for a stage.

Preparations were on for the literary and artistic contests between the various shops of the plant. The curtain would rise at seven. There would be plays, dances, songs, teams of backchat comedians and *Kuaipan*—quick patter ballads to the beat of castanets in the Shantung Province style.

In the People's Army there is a slogan: "Soldiers act soldiers!" Here it is: "Workers act workers!" The most popular numbers in the contest show the life of the workers as acted, sung or danced by themselves.

The packing house men, as their entry, put on a play, *Raising Production*, in which each character played himself. A dance, *Happy Cement Workers*, was composed by a group of young workers. Its climax came with the loading of the bags for the fronts of economic construction. The applause was deafening. And it was well-earned. From the manipulation of the new maroon-red curtain to the verve of the dancers, there is a sureness of touch in these items that is the mark of well-trained amateur art. The audience enjoys the dramatisation of the victories they have achieved; victories that only a few years ago would have seemed unbelievable.

The singer stands in his workaday clothes, flooded with limelight on the stage, singing a song of today. Hundreds of workers listen intently. Children quiet in their mothers' laps. Old men critical, appraising Could this have been in my young days? they think. When reality so close at hand is so wonderful, what need is there of the esoteric?

Liuliho Cement Works is already well known to the North China press as a record-breaking production centre. Now it is making a name for itself in the arts. In the early days of liberation, meetings and festivities here were held in the workshops or in the yard under the open sky. Now the theatre is the centre of all big social and political activities. Means for its building came from the welfare fund set aside by the management, and from the trade union's educational and cultural account. The workers, however, were ambitious. They saved on the seats, which they made in their spare time out of scrap materials, and modelled the building on the excellent little Experimental Theatre in Peking.

Sure enough, there was a club house in the factory before liberation, but a worker trying to get in there would have found himself out on his ear in no time. It was strictly private to the Kuomintang bureaucrats and Japanese overseers. The change came in December, 1948, when the red flag was rung up over the highest chimney. Steady improvements followed. The whole system of administration was changed. Liuliho became a people's state factory. The workers themselves advanced their best representatives to the factory administration committee and to other leading positions. Production increased. Social amenities were introduced; wages rose by an average 50, and in some cases, 100 per cent. The new administration understood the needs of the workers, including their cultural and recreational needs, and saw to it that they were provided for. That is how the auditorium was built and the song, dance and drama troupes grew up.

In September, 1949, the drama troupe started with a handful of members. "As big as a rabbit's tail!" said one cynic. But like so many things in New China, it grew and it grew. Now it is 150 strong and has a repertoire of 70 plays, 25 of which it composed itself.

The dance group is even more popular. It has to be an old worker indeed who can't rouse himself to take part in a *yangko* circle. Drums and cymbals beating, the dancers join and leave the circling group; arms swinging, brave steps forward, forward and sideways, round and round to the clapping and laughter of the onlookers. What an incongruous sight it would have been to see such dancing here in the old days! But now it's a dull day when there is no dancing in this cement works. Since June this year, dancing has caught on. It was already in the air then when some art workers and dancers from the Central Institute of Dramatic Art came down from Peking to learn at first hand how this factory lives, get to know the workers, and help them to organise their cultural activities. Within a few weeks, 90 per cent of the workers were active members of the dance groups.



A Folk Operetta

Woodcut by Wang Liu-chiu

"Since I learned to dance," said Liu Yu-pu, who works in the furnace room and is turning on fifty, "I feel younger, I eat more, I sleep better and work better!" Now the dance groups not only dance the *yangko* and other folk dances of China and the peoples abroad, but they have learned to compose their own dances as well. Some have turned out to be surprisingly apt. Yin Tung of the repair shop has worked in the plant for ten years already, although he is only twenty-four years old. In July, he began to learn to dance, and now he composes new dances himself. Celebrating the expansion of production at the works, he and a colleague composed the *Dance of the Hammer*, a rhythmic arrangement of work movements. Now every workshop has its dance group, and the best form the factory ensemble.

The workers make their own songs, too. *Ten Praises of Cement Workers* was written collectively. *Find Efficient Ways!* is the song of a stoker. *The Banner Bearers* is a ballad by a power-plant worker describing the characters in a working group during a production emulation campaign.

Poetry, too, is no stranger to the life of Liuliho's workers. Why should it be? It is poetry with a lift of optimism to it.

*The flower in the heart of the worker blooms.
Cement! Cement! Production plans fulfilled!
Old men no longer slouch in corners,
smoking aimlessly.*

*No more idle dreaming for the young.
Strong flow the waters of the Liuli River.
The factory chimney belches out its smoke.*

Why?

*There is happiness in the soul of the workers.
There is joy and laughter everywhere!*

These words were written by Yu Po, a trade union organiser at the works.

Simple words? Unpolished lines? The polish will come! What is important is that they express the sincere convictions, the song in the heart of a worker of People's China.

Chou En-Lai's Statement Supporting the Soviet Proposals at the U. N.

At the November 24 meeting of the Political Committee of the 7th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Soviet Delegation proposed that the belligerents in Korea should immediately and completely cease fire on the basis of the Draft Armistice Agreement already agreed upon by the belligerents and that they should refer the question of full repatriation of war prisoners for decision to the commission for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question which is envisaged in the Soviet draft resolution submitted to the U.N. on November 10.

On November 28, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai and Bak Hun Yung, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued statements on behalf of their respective governments supporting the Soviet proposal.

We print below the full text of Chou En-lai's statement:

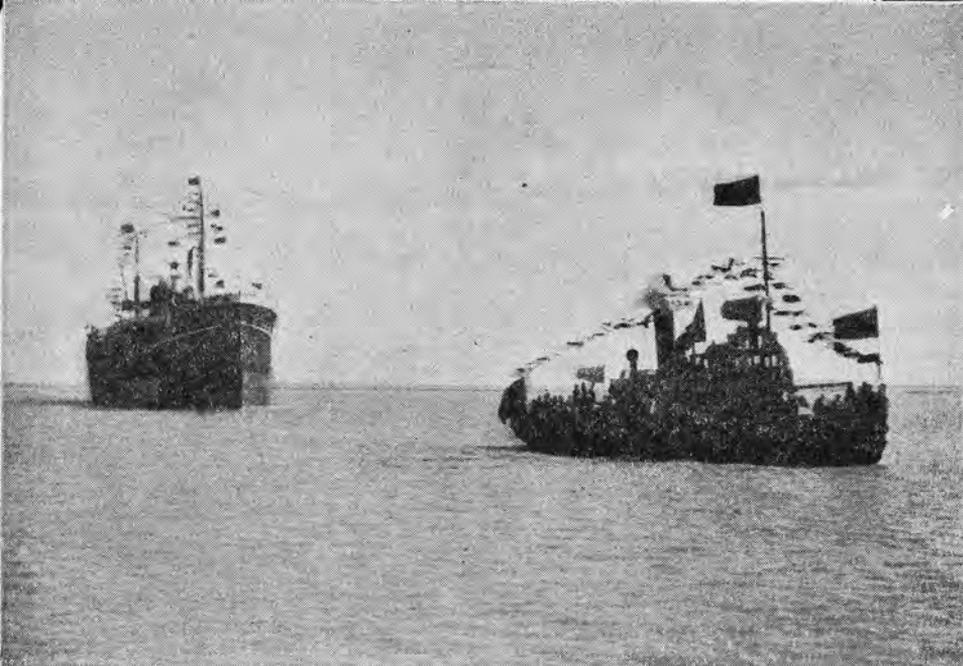
On November 24, 1952, Mr. Vyshinsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, submitted to the General Assembly, on behalf of the Delegation of the Soviet Union to the 7th session of the United Nations General Assembly, an amendment to the resolution on the Korean question submitted by the Delegation of the Soviet Union on November 10. The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China considers that the resolution submitted on November 10, and the amendment proposed on November 24, by the Delegation of the Soviet Union are the only reasonable way of immediately putting an end to the Korean war and peacefully settling the Korean question, and therefore authorises me to give full endorsement to the resolution of the Delegation of the Soviet Union.

Sixteen months have passed since the Korean armistice negotiations began on July 10, 1951. Throughout the course of the negotiations, in order to satisfy the urgent demand of people throughout the world for an armistice in Korea, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers have, on their part, consistently and firmly upheld the dignity of

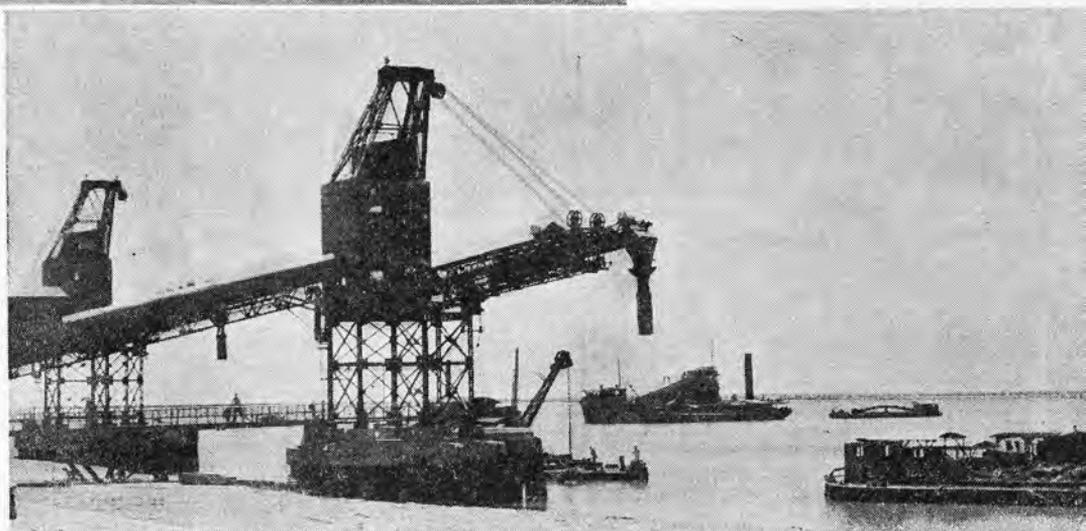
international conventions and international practice, strictly adhered to humanitarian principles, insisted upon the attitude of consultation and of rational persuasion, and unceasingly exerted tremendous efforts to strive for the speedy conclusion of an armistice agreement on a fair and reasonable basis. On the other hand, in order to maintain international tension to facilitate the acquisition of huge profits through this unjust aggressive war, the United States, for its part, has been truculent from the very beginning, torn up international conventions at will, unscrupulously violated humanitarian principles, constantly refused to enter into consultations, and finally gone to such extremes as to declare unilaterally an indefinite recess, attempting thereby to sabotage the armistice negotiations, to prolong and expand the war. As a result of such a policy of delay and sabotage on the part of the United States, it has not been possible for the armistice negotiations to reach a successful conclusion even after 16 months. However, owing to the supreme patience and unrelenting efforts of the Korean and Chinese side, the Draft Korean Armistice Agreement has already been agreed upon, and the only

Hsinkang— China's New Northern Port

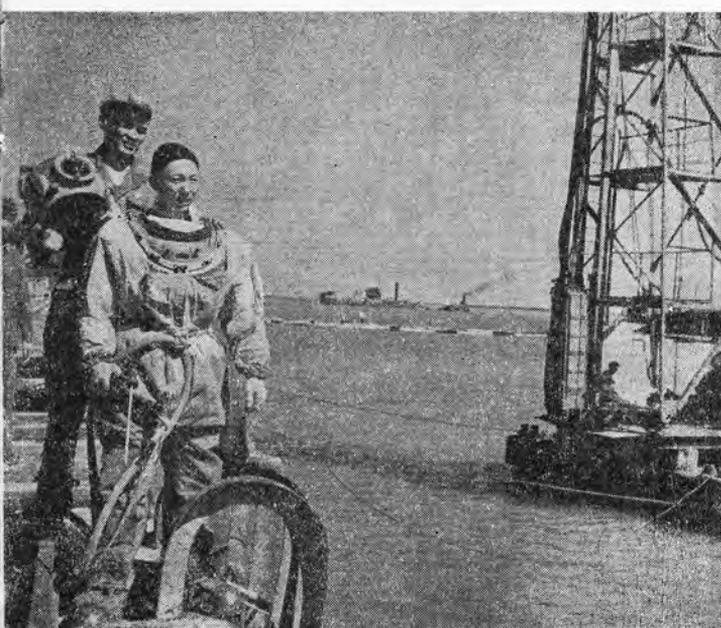
With 30 kilometres of breakwaters enclosing 18 sq. km. of Pohai Bay, 45 km. from Tientsin, Hsinkang Port can now accommodate ocean-going vessels up to 10,000 tons



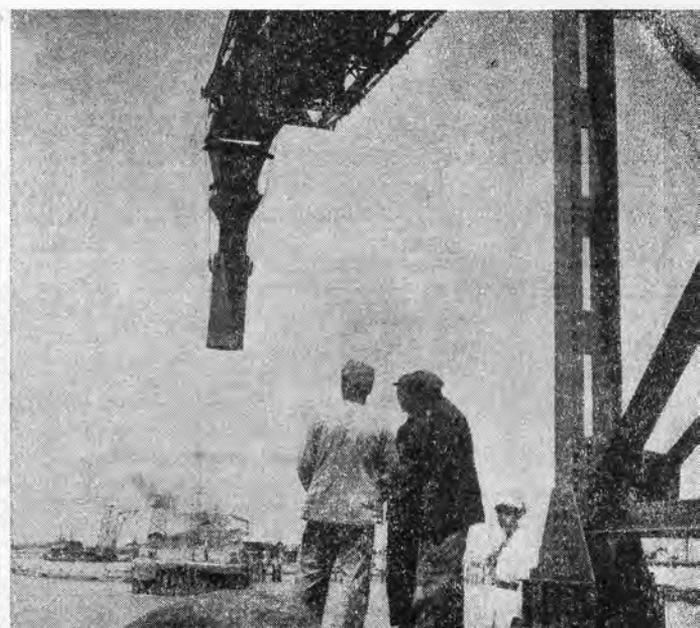
A gaily-decked tug leads the first ship into Hsinkang, one of the largest sheltered ports in the world



The harbour's modern installations, like these electrically-operated coal-loaders, are big labour-savers



A diver—one of many new specialists trained on the job

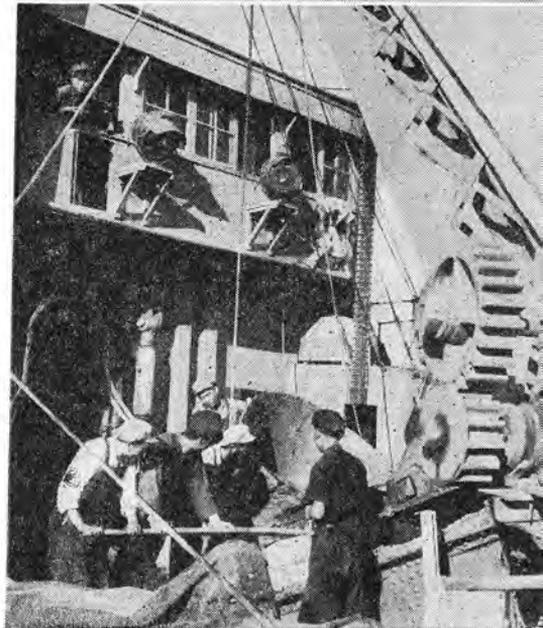
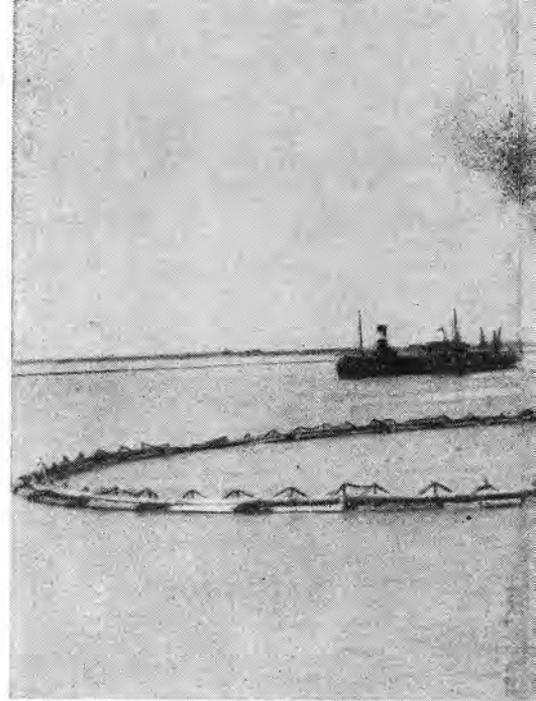


Workers' rationalisation proposals saved the state 14,200 million yuan on construction costs

... A New Haven for World Trade

Hsinkang (New Harbour), the first artificial harbour built since China's liberation, was opened on October 17, 1952 with completion of the main project 75 days ahead of schedule. The work of building auxiliary installations continues

Thousands of tons of silt were removed by various types of dredgers



On the opening day:

Left:

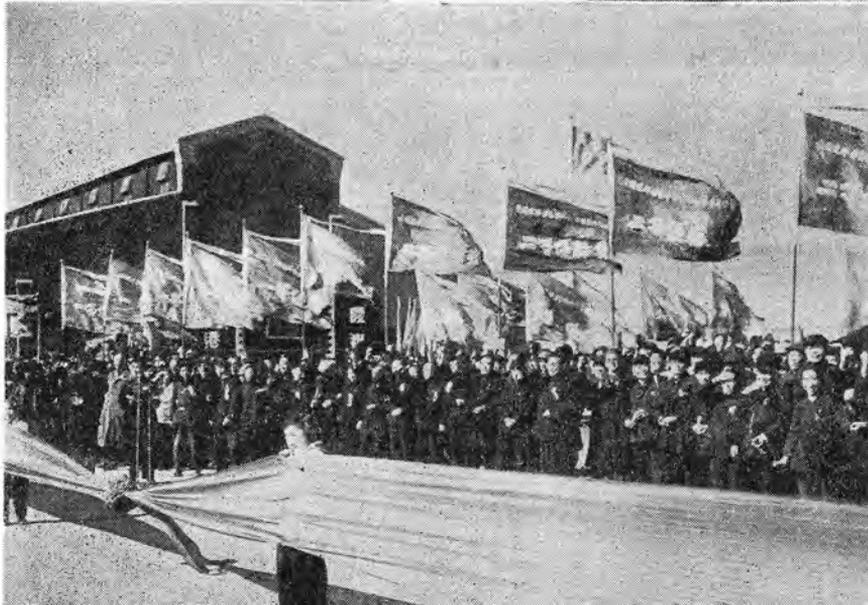
Silk banners of model work teams form a gay background to the opening ceremony

Centre:

Yangko dancers greet the first ship in port

Right:

Another view of the mass meeting celebrating the port's completion

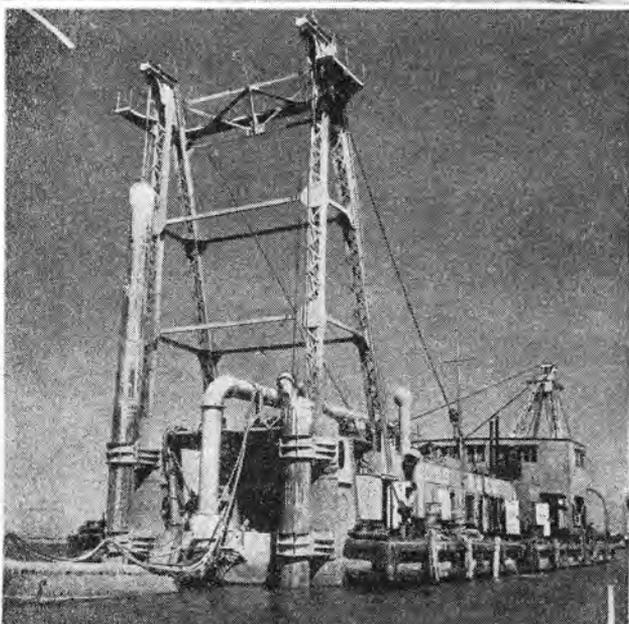




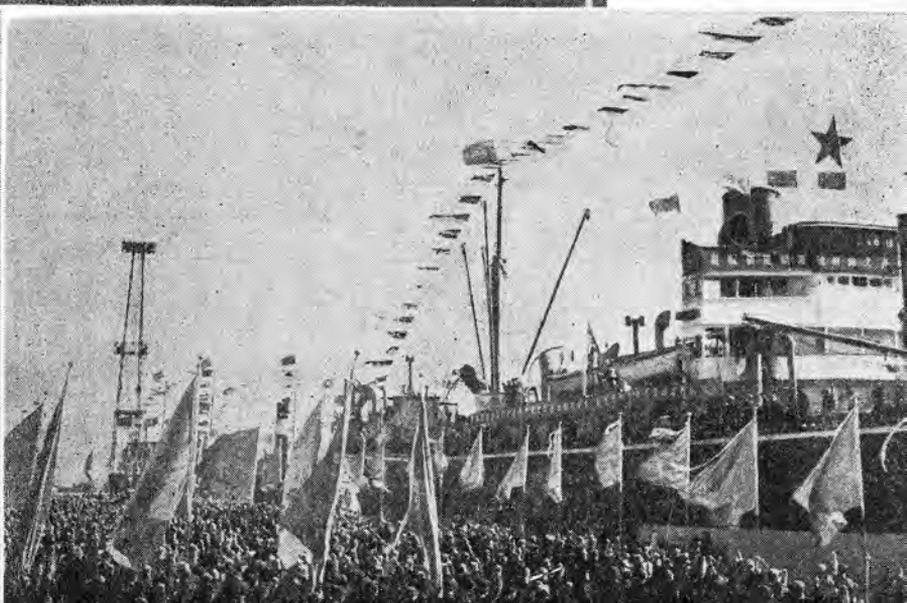
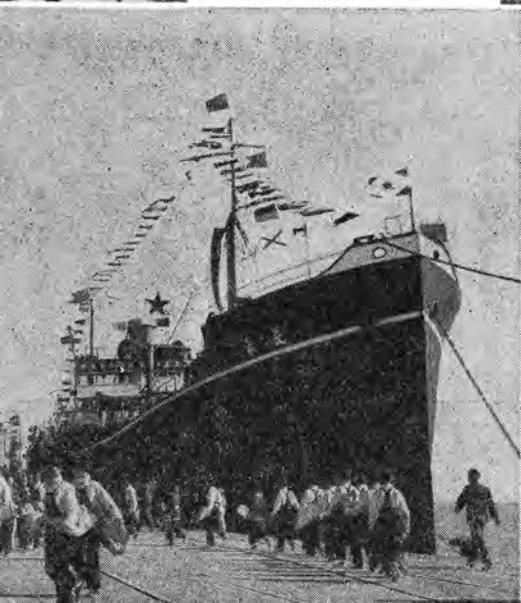
Dredgers clear the channel



A very large part of the work is fully mechanised. Checking a dredger at the start of work



Only 3,000-ton vessels could reach this area before modern suction dredgers like the one shown deepened the channel for 10,000-ton ships



The "Children's Palace" situated in Peking's former imperial pleasure ground — Peihai Park



A sing-song round the piano



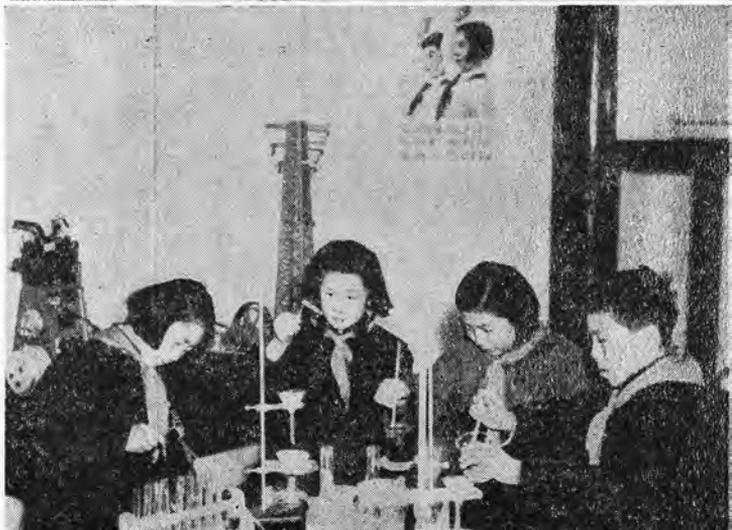
Young Pioneers discussing questions in botany with an instructor



Peking's First Children's Palace

Rooms especially devoted to cultural and scientific activities and also a large hall for film shows and other entertainments make this one of the most popular haunts of children in the capital

In the Chemistry Room children can make their own experiments under expert guidance



question that remains is that of the repatriation of war prisoners. And it is precisely on this question of the repatriation of war prisoners that a reasonable settlement has not as yet been reached because the United States side has taken a criminal stand of deliberately insisting upon the retention of Korean and Chinese war prisoners.

The principles of "voluntary repatriation" and "no forcible repatriation" put forward by the United States Government at Panmunjom, which have been the policy of the United States Government ever since December 11, 1951, when negotiations began on the war prisoner question, and the principle of "repatriation not effected by force" recently proposed in the 7th session of the United Nations General Assembly are actually the same in basic content; they are merely variations on the same theme of the forcible retention of prisoners of war. In order to achieve this purpose of forcibly retaining prisoners of war, the U.S. forces of aggression have for a long time placed large numbers of special agents of Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek among the captured personnel of the Korean and Chinese side to employ such methods as brutal beatings, tattooing, forced fingerprinting with blood, shooting en masse and hangings to intimidate war prisoners, attempting to make them declare against their own will that they are against their fatherlands and that they "refuse repatriation." It must be pointed out that such actions of intimidating war prisoners with force completely violate international law and humanitarian principles. According to the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1949, after an armistice comes into effect, the belligerents have the absolute responsibility of promptly releasing and repatriating all war prisoners and handing them over to the other side, and have no right whatsoever to use force and special agents to retain prisoners of war.

The preposterous stand of the United States Government on the question of the repatriation of war prisoners and the despicable and brutal actions of the United States Government in maltreating prisoners of war not only fundamentally run counter to Article 51 of the Draft Korean Armistice Agreement which stipulates that "all prisoners of war held in the custody of each side at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective shall be released and repatriated as soon as pos-

sible," and to the desire of the war prisoners of both belligerents to return home as soon as possible to lead a peaceful life. They not only thoroughly violate the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1949 and all principles of international law and practice relating to the treatment of war prisoners. They also purposely turn the question of the repatriation of war prisoners, which should not constitute a question at all, into the sole obstacle to the achievement of an armistice in Korea, thus seriously threatening peace in the Far East and in the world. This is what the peoples of Korea and China cannot tolerate. This is also what the peoples throughout the world cannot tolerate. The United States Government must bear the full responsibility for the grave international tension caused by the failure to achieve an armistice in Korea.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China considers that the early termination of the Korean war is closely related to the interests of peace of Asia and the entire world and to the interests of the peoples of all countries, first of all the peoples of those countries whose youth are shedding blood on the Korean front. Therefore, to realise the fervent desire for peace of the people of the world, to demonstrate the sincerity of the Chinese people for an early restoration of peace in Korea, and to preclude the further use of the prisoner repatriation issue as an obstacle and pretext in the realisation of an armistice in Korea, we hereby give our full endorsement to the over-all proposal of the Delegation of the Soviet Union to achieve an armistice in Korea first and then to settle the question of repatriating all prisoners of war. This means that both sides in the conflict should immediately cease all hostilities in accordance with the Draft Armistice Agreement already agreed upon by both sides, that is, that both sides should cease all military operations by their ground, naval and air forces, and that the question of repatriating all prisoners of war should be turned over for settlement to the "Commission for the Peaceful Settlement of the Korean Question" as stipulated in the Soviet proposal, this Commission to consist of the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and South Korea. This Commission, acting in the spirit of letting the Korean people achieve the

unification of their own country under the supervision of this Commission, should immediately adopt measures for the settlement of the Korean question. In this Commission, all questions should be decided by agreement of two-thirds of all its members.

The Central People's Government believes that this proposal can open the way for peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

At the same time, the Central People's Government feels called upon to state that after the complete cessation of hostilities has

been realised by both sides in the conflict, the question of repatriating all prisoners of war should still be settled in accordance with the principles of the Geneva Convention and with international practice in the treatment of prisoners of war. These are unshakeable principles. Any proposal for the settlement of the question of prisoners of war in Korea which infringes upon these principles is unjustifiable and against humanity and therefore cannot be accepted.

November 28, 1952.

Questions and Answers on Japanese Residents in China

On December 2, 1952, the Peking "People's Daily" published the answers by the Central People's Government authorities concerned to questions asked by a Hsinhua News Agency reporter relating to Japanese residents in China. The questions and answers are as follows:

How many Japanese residents are there in China now?

There are about 30,000.

What is their position in China?

In the past, the Japanese militarist government started a war of aggression against China, which lasted for eight years, committing an unforgettable, monstrous crime against the people of China. But the Chinese people are treating in a friendly way all law-abiding Japanese residents in China, because they understand clearly that the Japanese people are their friends while the Japanese militarists were, and will be in the future, their enemies. Like all other law-abiding foreign nationals, the Japanese residents are protected by the People's Government. Furthermore, Japanese employees and workers in our public or private enterprises are accorded the protection of our labour laws and regulations and the privilege of labour insurance. Their life is getting better and better day after day. In recent months, for instance, they have remitted a big amount of money to Japan for the upkeep of their families.

Besides the Japanese residents, are there any other Japanese in China?

Yes, there are a few Japanese war criminals. Some of these criminals had committed bloody crimes against the Chinese people during the war of aggression, while the others became the enemies of the Chinese people when they joined the Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Hsi-shan brigand armies after the surrender of Japan. These war criminals are now under detention, pending trials. All the Japanese prisoners of war, except those still retained by the Chiang Kai-shek

and Yen Hsi-shan brigands, had been repatriated before the founding of the People's Republic of China.

What then is the policy of the Government towards those Japanese residents who wish to return to Japan?

Our Government is always willing to help those Japanese residents who voluntarily wish to go back to their homeland to return to Japan. In fact, many Japanese residents have returned to their country since the founding of the People's Republic of China, but later on difficulties arose due to lack of ships. As a result, a majority of the Japanese residents wishing to return are still unable to do so.

What steps will the Government take to aid those Japanese residents who wish to return to Japan in the future?

If Japan can solve the shipping problem, the Government and the people of our country are eager and willing to help Japanese residents return to their homeland. Any Japanese resident wishing to return to his homeland may leave China with a certificate which can be obtained from the relevant department of the Chinese Government upon application in accordance with the general procedure governing the exit of foreign residents.

How is the procedure for incoming ships and concrete steps for Japanese residents to return home to be arranged?

Persons may be sent to China by the proper authorities or public organisations in Japan to settle these matters in consultation with the Red Cross Society of China.

This Inhuman Warfare Must Be Stopped

Statement by Paul R. Kniss, 1st Lieutenant of the U.S. Air Force

My name is Paul R. Kniss and I am a member of the United States Air Force Reserve. My rank is 1st Lieutenant and my serial number is AO1909070. I was born April 29, 1927 in Monmouth, Illinois. My wife's address is 1103 Southwest Military Drive, San Antonio, Texas. My parents' address is, 339 So. 7th Street, Monmouth, Illinois.

In December 1946 I enlisted in the Air Force as a Corporal. Later after graduating as a pilot, I served as a flight instructor at Craig Air Force Base. I remained at Craig until January 30, 1952 when I was ordered to Korea. I arrived at Camp Stoneman, California on the 21st of February, 1952 for further assignment overseas, together with 5 other instructors from Craig who were also going overseas. Their names were 1/Lt John Carleton, 1/Lt John Jansen, 1/Lt James Camp, 1/Lt Robert Manning, and 1/Lt Randall. From Camp Stoneman we were sent to Korea. We arrived at K-46 (F-51 base about 5 miles North of Wonju) on the 20th March 1952. I was assigned to the 12th Fighter Bomber Squadron, 18th Fighter Bomb Group flying F-51s.

In June 1951 while I was still at Craig, I attended a lecture in Flight room of our Squadron. All the pilots of 3616th Pilot Training Squadron were there.

Our lecturer was a Captain Laurie, our Wing Information and Education officer. He talked for about 1 hour on atomic defense. He went to great detail to explain our defense against atom bombs on the ground. He stated an atom bomb did no more damage than a

This is the full text of the written statement made by the U.S. airman Paul R. Kniss who was taken prisoner by the Chinese volunteers on May 31, 1952. As in the statements on germ warfare of other U.S. airmen previously published by 'People's China' the original (including personal style in spelling and punctuation) has been strictly adhered to.



Paul R. Kniss

normal bomb only that it destroyed a larger area. Our means of protection was to get down on the ground or under a table or against a wall to protect ourselves from the blast. He stated the blast would kill a person 3/4 of a mile away if he were not behind something, the radiation was safe if you were half a mile or further from the bomb. He stated the heat would kill everyone 1/4 mile from the blast.

He then said the real danger was the germ warfare being planned by other nations. He said they would bomb germs and also be smuggled in by agents, fired in artillery shells from submarines. He stated he expected to see in 1952 all military personnel having to attend special courses in germ warfare, being issued protective masks and would be given special inoculations against germs. Pilots of our Squadron asked him where he had gotten this information, but he would not say where, only that we would be told more later on.

The day after we reached Camp Stoneman, that is on February 22, the six of us new-arrivals with others who were going to different groups in Korea, were given a 15-minute briefing by Captain Holleman. 1/Lt Charles Krohn, a classmate of mine at Barksdale Air Force Base Louisiana also attended this lecture, he was going to fly B-26's in Korea. All together there were 50 pilots at this lecture. Captain Holleman is about 35 years old, wore glasses, about 6 feet tall, dark haired, and getting bald on top. He stated that there were stories circulating to the effect America was using germ warfare in Korea. These stories are untrue, he said, and our job was to deny these stories. America has, he says, germ bombs and they can also spray germs from airplanes but we are not doing it and want you men to deny every story you hear about germ warfare. We have now in America a V. T. germ bomb (with variable time fuze) and we

also have a parachute bomb for germ warfare. This latter bomb is loaded with diseased animals and insects which will, when released from the bomb, spread their diseases around. We can also spray germs direct from airplanes. We can also have them carried into enemy territory by our agents who could put the germs in the water supply of all the towns and cities. Captain Holleman gave us all this information in our processing room at Camp Stoneman. After this lecture was over myself and the other pilots in my group discussed it among ourselves. I was of the opinion as were the other men, that we were not using germ warfare in Korea, that it was propaganda being circulated by the North Koreans. We thought our government naturally wanted to stop all stories circulating to this effect.

Again the very day after our arrival at K-46 in Korea, we six pilots, Lieutenants Carleton, Jansen, Camp, Manning, Randall and myself were given a 1 hour lecture on March 21 by Captain McLaughlin. He is about 30 years old, and about 6 feet tall. He is our Group Intelligence Officer and the briefing was held in our briefing room with the door locked. The 18th Ftr Bmr Group has been waging germ warfare since January 1st 1952, Capt. McLaughlin stated. We are using two types of bombs at present, a V. T. germ bomb and a animal parachute bomb. We are going to start spraying germs from our aircraft in June. We will send four aircraft from our Group the 30th April, 1952, to Tachikava (Japan) to be fixed up for germ spraying. They will put a tank behind the pilot to hold the germs and they will spray out behind the aircraft. The aircraft will be ready the 15th June and then we will brief all the pilots of the group on how to spray germs. This method has been used in Korea and was successful.

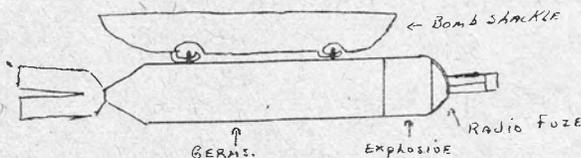
In our V. T. bombs Captain McLaughlin stated, we will use diseases like typhoid, bubonic plague and so forth. I think he mentioned Malaria but I can't recall for sure. These bombs will come from Wonju in a special truck and will be loaded 15 minutes before your takeoff time. (Ordinarily our aircraft are loaded two hours before takeoff time.) You will know what they are when you see the truck which is a closed one. The aircraft will be loaded by a special crew from the ordnance department and the men loading will wear white uniforms, masks and gloves. Do not be afraid of these bombs. You will not wear any

special equipment but the germs cannot escape. The aircraft will be sterilized when you return from the missions.

We do not use any special aircraft for germ warfare mission, he continued, but use whatever are available. When you return from such a mission you will take a shower immediately after debriefing and the following day you will be given a blood test to see if you are all right. If for any reasons you cannot complete your mission you will not drop your bombs but return to K-46 and land with them. You men will not talk about germ warfare at any time and will always report after a germ mission as I shall instruct you. You will sign a statement after this meeting saying you will not discuss among yourselves or with anyone, the contents of this meeting. The material in this lecture will be considered "Top Secret." Our Government will deny the facts of germ warfare as long as possible. Do not feel bad about using germ warfare as all other pilots in the Group are doing it now and it will increase

later on.

Here is our V.T. germ bomb as Captain McLaughlin drew it on the blackboard.

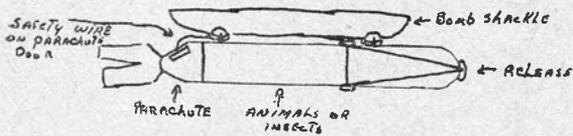


This and the drawing on the next page are reproduced from Kniss' written statement.

This bomb will always be dropped by four aircraft at a time. The Captain went on. You will dive from 10,000 feet to 6000 feet as a flight and release your bombs at the target. The bomb will explode about 100 feet above the ground and spread the germs for around 100 yards. If the bomb does not explode in the air but, explodes on the ground the germs will be killed by the blast. If the bomb explodes in the air the germs are just spread out by the force of the explosion. This bomb will be dropped close to a city but not in it because the North Korean people have used disinfectant widely in their cities and it would kill the germs. We drop our bombs close to a large city and let the animals and humans carry the germs to the city, where they will spread, but these germs must get on animals or humans within 3 hours or they will die. These germs Captain McLaughlin stated are parasitic, mean-

ing they cannot exist by themselves but must live on something living, they can exist for about 3 hours by themselves. When you return from a mission if it was successful you will report, "Mission accomplished. Results unobserved" that is so we can say it was a "Flack Suppressor" mission in our releases to the newspapers. The bomb Captain McLaughlin said looks like a regular 500 pound V. T. bomb and has no special marking on it.

This is our parachute bomb as drawn by Captain McLaughlin.



This bomb Captain McLaughlin said will only be carried by one of the old Pilots in the Group. He will be the only one of the Group carrying this bomb on a Group formation. He will dive with his flight from 10,000 feet to 1000 feet and release them. The door will open in the rear of the bomb and the parachute will lower the bomb gently to earth. When the bomb strikes the ground, it will break into two parts, at the position where the hinges are located. The bomb was originally cut into two parts then joined together by hinges. When the bomb breaks into two parts the animals or insects will escape. We are using rats, lice, mice and fleas in these bombs. It will also be dropped near a large city but not in it where the people could kill the animals or insects as they escape. This bomb will be reported as a dud when the pilot returns from his mission. You can recognize this bomb by the door in the rear, the hinges in the middle and where the bomb has been cut in two.— With both types of bombs you must not fly over 12,000 feet or else the animals, insects or germs will be killed due to lack of oxygen and the extreme cold. "Again" Captain McLaughlin said, "I want to tell you men not to discuss this information out of this room or you will be court martialled." With these words, he concluded our briefing. Our briefing lasted from 08:00 till 09:00.

There were the following named men present. Myself, 1/Lt John Carleton, 1/Lt John Jansen, 1/Lt Robert Manning, 1/Lt James Camp and 1/Lt Randall. We had all been instructors at Craig and had joined the Group at the same time.

Captain McLaughlin brought the statements that we signed to the lecture, and at the conclusion of the lecture gave each one of us one to sign. We then returned the statement to him. The statement was about 10 inches long and 2 inches wide. As best I remember it, it was worded as this

I UNDERSTAND I WILL NOT DISCUSS ANY OF THE INFORMATION DISCUSSED AT THIS MEETING _____ 21 MARCH 1952

AND IF I DO I MAY

DATE

BE PUNISHED UNDER THE—ARTICLE OF WAR.

Paul R Kniss

SIGNATURE

I forgot the exact number of the article of war it mentioned.

The Group intelligence officer will keep this statement in his office. If any of the pilots were overheard discussing germ bombs they would be court martialled and this statement would be used as evidence against them.

I was very disgusted myself at the prospect of having to wage germ warfare, but I also realized I had no choice in the matter but must do as I was ordered. I remembered also the words of Captain Holleman whom I had believed and at this time I was starting to wonder who was right, and who was wrong in this War.

The 27th of March 1952, at 05:30 myself, Captain Thomas (our Flight leader) Captain Bruton and 1/Lt Fluhr all of whom were in the 12th Ftr Bmr Squadron were briefed for a germ mission. We were briefed by Captain McLaughlin in our Group briefing room with the door locked. Captain McLaughlin showed us a photograph of some hills with bare spots on them South of Sariwon, 10 miles. These pictures were about 12 inches long and 8 inches wide and had been taken by the 67th Tactical reconnaissance Group. The bare spots on these hills, he said, are gun positions. I looked at the pictures with a magnifying glass but could see no guns or gun positions. Your mission is a "Flack Suppressor mission," Captain McLaughlin said. You will take off at 07:00 and be over your target at 08:00. You will climb to 10,000 feet on course to the target. When you are over the target, dive as a flight to 6,000 feet and release your bombs. When you return report to me and say "Mission accomplished with results unobserved."

Our briefing lasted for 15 minutes. After briefing I went to my squadron Operations room and put on my flying equipment. At

06:45 I went out to my airplane. Two men dressed in white fatigues, wearing a mask over their nose and mouth, and gloves were loading the bombs on my airplane. They removed the bomb from the truck and placed them on the bomb shackles by hand. The bombs looked liked regular 500 pound V. T. bombs and had no strange markings on them. When they had finished and drove away, I looked at my bombs to see if they were securely on the bomb hooks. My plane like the other 3 planes had two 500 pounds V. T. germ bombs on it.

We took off at 07:00 and climbed on course to 10,000 feet. We arrived over our target which was 10 miles South of Sariwon about 100 feet to the side of the railroad track, at 08:00. We dive as a flight to 6000 feet and released our bombs. Two exploded on the ground and six of them exploded in the air. The bombs that exploded on the ground threw debris and a gray cloud of smoke up to a height of 100 feet. The bombs that exploded in the air formed a gray cloud about 100 feet feet in diameter which disappeared in about 45 seconds. Our Flight then climbed back to 10,000 feet and returned to K-46. We landed at 09:00 and told Captain McLaughlin in the intelligence office "Mission accomplished—Results unobserved." Our Flight then took a shower. While we were taking the shower, I said to Captain Thomas "This may clean my body but my mind will never be clean after committing such an act." At 09:00 on March 28th we were given a blood test by our doctor.

Other germ bomb missions which I personally know about are as follows. On the 29th of April, 1/Lt Daleo told me that he and 1/Lt Curry, 1/Lt John Jansen, and 1/Lt Randall had dropped 8 V. T. germ bombs, 5 miles south of Sinanju the 5th of April. (All these Pilots are in the 12th Ftr Bmr Squadron). He also said that Lt. Col. Crane, our Squadron Commander (12th Squadron), had dropped

two parachute bombs the 15th of April, 5 miles east of Sanchon. The 5th of May at 09:00, I heard Lt. Col. Crow, squadron commander of the 67th Squadron, tell Captain McLaughlin he had dropped 2 "duds" near Pyongyang. These were the parachute germ bombs. The 21st of May, Captain Thomas told me that 1/Lt Ed Williams, 67th Ftr Bmr Squadron had led a flight of 4 aircraft to a position 5 miles east of Kunari on a "Flack suppressor" mission. We knew then that they had dropped 8 V. T. germ bombs.

I want it known by whoever reads this statement that it is my own sense of Justice, my own ability to tell right from wrong has forced me to let everyone know the facts. My Conscience has always bothered me since I've committed this act as I believe it would any man that knew justice from injustice. This inhuman Warfare must be stopped. I offer these facts to the world that an inhuman weapon is being used in Korea by the United States forces. It is not only being used against the North Korean and Chinese Volunteers soldiers but also against the people of North Korea. The civilians of North Korea have suffered terribly from the War already and now they are being subjected to the most inhuman type of warfare. It is now the job of all the people in the world to take these facts that I have presented and demand an immediate stop to germ warfare in North Korea. The people of the United States should insist that no nation should ever use this type of warfare again. Only by every person in the world doing their part towards stopping wars and inhuman acts will we have world peace. All men of the world are brothers and untill we all learn to live together and help each other we cannot have the world peace we desire so much.

Paul R Kniss

20 July 1952

Comment on the Testimony of Kniss

The following comment on the testimony of Kniss is reprinted from the illustrated brochure on the Peking exhibition on U.S. germ warfare published by the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace. The statement made by O'Neal, a 2nd Lieut. of the U.S. Air Force Reserve, on his participation in germ warfare was published in our issue of November 1, 1952 (No. 21, 1952).

On the face of it there appears to be a number of contradictions between the evidence of Kniss and that of O'Neal, especially as both are from the 18th Fighter-Bomber Group, both were flying F-51's, both

were briefed by the Group Intelligence Officer Captain McLaughlin. Important points of agreement between the testimonies of these two pilots are:

- 1) Both were briefed on germ warfare by Capt

McLaughlin in small groups immediately on arrival at their base. O'Neal was told it was policy for McLaughlin to brief all pilots on germ warfare as soon as they arrived.

2) The methods to be used, namely the V. T. bomb for germs, the parachute bomb for germ-infected insects and small animals and spraying germs direct from aircraft.

3) The need for secrecy.

4) The height from which the V. T. bombs were to be released. O'Neal said he dropped from 7,000 feet, Kniss that they were ordered to drop from 6,000 feet.

5) The fact that artillery shells could also be used in germ warfare but that germ bombs were more effective.

6) That special crews would handle the loading of the germ bombs.

7) That there would be a special way of reporting results of missions and that Captain McLaughlin himself would be on hand to take the debriefing reports.

Points of disagreement are as follows:

1) O'Neal was told it would not matter much if the V. T. bombs exploded in the air or on the ground, that the bacteria would survive, Kniss was told the explosion would kill the bacteria if the bombs hit the ground, but they would survive if the bombs exploded as scheduled at 100 feet above ground. (Both agreed that the V. T. bombs would be set to explode at 100 feet above the ground.)

2) Kniss was warned not to fly over 12,000 feet as the germs and insects would be killed by lack of oxygen or the cold. O'Neal was not briefed on this point.

3) O'Neal was told the germ bombs would be dropped over towns or areas with large troop concentrations while Kniss was briefed to drop on the edge of towns and cities—from 5 to 10 miles outside as is shown by the actual missions in which he participated in or had knowledge of.

(In connection with these three discrepancies, it is important to note that Kniss was briefed just two months after O'Neal. The Americans must have realised by this time that germ warfare, already in progress for at least 3 months, was not producing the results that had been expected. It seems logical to expect that the experts cast around for every possible explanation for the lack of success, and that by the time Kniss was briefed there was an attempt to eliminate any unfavourable factors. The Americans had found that germ warfare was not as simple as had first appeared. Kniss was specifically told not to drop germ bombs on towns because of the decontamination measures taken by the Korean people.)

4) O'Neal was told in the event of not being able to drop his germ bombs in North Korea to pick some uninhabited spot in South Korea and dump them there, asking the nearest radar station for a fix so that a special team could be sent to retrieve the bombs—which should be dropped without arming the fuse so they would not explode. Kniss was told to keep the bombs aboard and return to base. (A possible explanation of this is contained in a report carried by all the American news agencies in early March to the effect that a "mysterious" outbreak of typhus had occurred in a remote, mountain village in South Korea. It is highly likely that this was the result of some airmen "dumping" germ bombs which actually did explode or burst asunder on impact.)

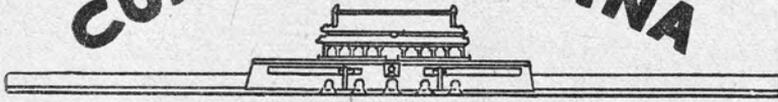
5) O'Neal describes spraying missions as early as mid-February and was briefed in detail about how they were to be carried out. Kniss was told spraying would only start in mid-June and that aircraft would be sent to Japan at the end of April for adaptation. Both O'Neal and Kniss are equally sure their versions are correct. O'Neal actually saw the spraying aircraft parked apart from the rest of the planes. There seem to be two possible explanations for this. (a) That the spraying as tried out at first was unsuccessful and further modifications had to be made in the methods so it was temporarily abandoned. (b) That the operational losses either of the spraying aircraft themselves were so great (or the losses of other F-51's were so great that the spraying aircraft were put back into regular combat operations) that the project had to be temporarily abandoned. It is noteworthy that McLaughlin told Kniss that spraying had already been used successfully in Korea, also that February was a month in which American plane losses were exceptionally high.

6) Kniss and the others were forced to sign a secrecy statement which was not required of O'Neal and those with him. On January 22, when O'Neal was briefed the Korean-Chinese side had made no mention of germ warfare—in fact, it was not even confirmed that it had been started. By March 21, of course there had been a great deal of publicity about germ warfare which as we know from discussions with all prisoners did provoke debates and discussion at the air bases. The necessity to stop such discussion would logically be more imperative on March 21 than January 22. At the briefing which Kniss attended at Camp Stoneman on February 22, he was specifically told to deny rumours that the Americans were waging germ warfare. Obviously such instructions were not necessary for O'Neal at the time he was briefed.

7) Greater precautions were taken for the pilot's health in the period in which Kniss was operating. Pilots were given blood tests following their germ warfare missions.

Conclusion: The discrepancies between the evidence of these two pilots seem merely to reflect the modification of methods introduced by the Americans as they developed their germ warfare plan.

CURRENT CHINA



Sino-Soviet Friendship Month

The activities of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month, which started on November 7—the 35th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, has been a memorable event in the development of relations between China and the Soviet Union. The 300 Soviet guests of the cultural delegation and the cinema and artistic groups who came to China to participate in the Month's activities visited Peking, Tientsin and other cities where they introduced the experience and great achievements of many branches of Soviet science and culture to a wide public. More than 100,000 Chinese cultural, scientific and art workers have heard the Soviet visitors at meetings held for discussions and reports. The artistic group, which included such outstanding artists as the dancers G. S. Ulanova and Tamara Khanum, gave more than 50 performances, attended by audiences totalling about 300,000. Twenty million people listened to the broadcast concerts of the Soviet guests.

Through these and various other activities of the Month including exhibitions, lectures, plays and cinema performances, the Chinese people have deepened their understanding of the Soviet Union and of Socialist and Communist construction and more clearly recognised the significance of Sino-Soviet friendship as a bulwark of world peace. The Month has played a direct role in facilitating the study of advanced Soviet production methods among workers in all factories, mines and enterprises. Workers of the Peking Power Administration Bureau who applied Soviet methods to their work raised efficiency by two and a half times. During the Month, all state factories, mines and enterprises in the Peking area fulfilled their 1952 targets of increasing production ahead of schedule. Peasants in Peking's suburbs are enthusiastically enrolling in the win-

ter study movement after seeing films showing the life of farmers today in the Soviet Union which they now realise is "China's tomorrow." They are eager to learn to read so that they can master the scientific methods of Soviet agriculture. There has been a rapid increase in the number of students and youth who are studying Russian.

During the Month, membership of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association increased greatly. In the seven cities — Peking, Tientsin, Shenyang, Shanghai, Sian, Chungking and Canton—1,500,000 joined the Association during the Month, bringing the total membership in these seven cities to about 5,000,000.

Winter Wheat-Sowing

Winter wheat-sowing has been completed throughout the country. Leading state farms, agricultural producers' co-operatives and mutual-aid teams have initiated emulation campaigns to increase the average yield per hectare by between 10% and 70% over the 1952 figures and to raise new record yields in particular areas. Their challenges were accepted by increasing numbers of state farms, co-operatives, mutual-aid organisations and individual peasant households in the main wheat-growing areas, and keen competition has developed. In Wuhsiang County, Shansi Province, 1,400 agricultural producers' co-operatives and mutual-aid teams set themselves the aim of achieving a yield of 7,500 kilogrammes of wheat per hectare.

Water Conservancy Projects

Thousands of peasants from Hunan and Hupeh Provinces along the Chin section of the Yangtse River are now putting finishing touches to the great **Chinking water detention project** in the middle reaches of the Yangtse River. The detention basin of 6,000 million cubic metres capacity was started and finished this sum-

mer in the space of 75 days. In the present stage, drainage canals of more than 100 kilometres will be cut right across the basin to drain the water away, so that, when not needed as a reservoir, the vast basin can be planted with cotton and rice even in times of heavy flow. The dykes encircling the basin will also be strengthened. The completion of this entire project in two months' time will give complete security against inundation to the 3 million people in this region and their 533,000 hectares of farmland producing 1½ million tons of rice and a large quantity of cotton.

The **Huai River project** is now in its third stage. Whereas the first two stages concentrated on ending the flood menace, between now and next July, the builders—peasants, workers and engineers—will complete a series of water utilisation works. Six reservoirs with a storage capacity of 3,600 million cubic metres of water will be built in this third year of the project. A group of 2,000 new technical workers have arrived on the sites for work, together with more than 300 newly graduated students from colleges and technological institutes from Shanghai, Nanking and other cities.

Started in the winter of 1950, the Huai project will be finished in the summer of 1955. The past two years' work has already brought an increase of 34% in grain, and 165% in cotton, yields over those of 1949.

New Roads and Railways

Restoration of the 144-kilometre Yehposhow-Chihfeng branchline of the Chinchow-Chengtse Railway in Northeast China was completed on November 16, a clear 17 days ahead of schedule. This will facilitate the area's trade in medicinal herbs, skins, furs and other local products.

Restoration of the 102-kilometre Chihhsien-Chengtsetung branch of the Chinese Changchun Railway in the Port Arthur-Dairen area was completed nine days ahead of schedule and formally opened to traffic on November 22. The coastal area along the newly restored railway is noted for its salt industry, producing one-fourth of the total output of the Northeast, and its rich fishery products.

On November 20, the Kangting-Changtu Road was opened to traffic

50 days ahead of schedule. The road is the first section and nearly half the length of the Sikang-Tibet Road starting from Kangting, the capital of Sikang Province, and terminating in Lhasa, capital of Tibet. With the opening of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway and the completion in the near future of the Tienshui-Chengtu Railway, the way is being opened for goods to flow speedily to and from Lhasa and Shanghai and North China.

A new highway linking Labrang, ancient trade centre of Kansu Province, with Linhsia, 100 kilometres away, was opened on November 15. Joining the Linhsia-Lanchow road, it opens up new trade possibilities between Labrang and the rest of the country, since Lanchow is the new terminus of the extended Lung-hai Railway line leading to Tienshui and the east coast.

1953 Afforestation Plan

In 1953, New China will afforest 1,497,810 hectares of land. This is some twelve and a half times the 1950 figure and 80% more than in 1952. The main accent next year will be on establishing new forests and exploiting those yet untouched. Work will continue on surveying timber reserves and the land suitable for afforestation, reforesting old timberlands and rehabilitating ruined forest areas, and the building of shelter-belts in Northeast and Northwest China and other areas. Vigorous efforts will be put into afforesting the drainage basins of the Yellow River's tributaries. Similar work will continue on the upper and middle reaches of the Huai River and of the Yungting River in North China.

In the past three years, 1,350,000 hectares of land, about one-third the size of Switzerland, have been afforested. The good effects of soil and water conservation are already being felt, and the bane of natural calamities reduced.

Chronicle of Events

November 20

The Military Control Committee of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Shanghai orders the requisition of all properties of the following British-owned companies in Shanghai: the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ltd.; the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.; the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.;

and Mackenzie and Co., Ltd. Mackenzie and Co.'s properties in Tientsin and Wuhan are also requisitioned by the respective Military Control Committees.

November 21

Hsinhua reports a group of 626 people, mostly women and old men, the 22nd group of oversea-Chinese deported from Malaya, arrived in Canton on November 19.

November 22

The *People's Daily* carries the full text of a broadcast to Tibetans by Leosha Thubten-tarpa, leader of the recent Tibetan delegation to Peking, on his conversation with Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

November 23

Hsinhua reports the China Chih Kung Tang held its 5th national conference in Canton from November 8 to 17. Resolutions adopted called on the members to continue to take an active part in the world peace movement and to prepare for China's coming large-scale economic construction.

November 24

A Chinese delegation to attend the 5th International Congress for Plant Protection, which will open in December in Berlin, leaves Peking.

November 26

China honours the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Republic.

November 28

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai makes a statement supporting the proposal on the Korean question submitted to the 7th session of the United Nations General Assembly by the delegation of the Soviet Union.

A barter trade contract is signed in Peking between the China National Import-Export Corporation and the Tomoe Trading Co., Ltd. This is the first contract signed in accordance with the recent Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement.

November 29

A Ceylonese trade delegation headed by H. E. Susanta De Fonseka arrives in Peking.

December 2

The Chinese press carries the statements of the government authorities concerned regarding Japanese residents in China, in reply to questions by a Hsinhua correspondent.

Hsinhua reports another five Chinese civilians were injured when U.S. military aircraft intruded over Northeast China and raided Antung City on November 28. In the previous 16 days (November 12-27), U.S. aircraft violating the Northeast China border had flown 275 sorties in 61 groups.

December 3

Hugo Wistrand, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden, presents his letters of credence to Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

LETTERS

A Common Cause

KIBBUTZ MERHAVIA, ISRAEL

I am writing you on behalf of a group of agriculturists who are living a life of co-operation in work, in production and in consumption, and who are very much interested in everything being done in your liberated and rejuvenated country.

You have probably heard about the "Kibbutz." It is a kind of co-operative-commune which deals in agriculture and industry. So we are greatly interested in getting acquainted with the methods of co-operation in the villages of China and the next stages in the way of collectivisation of agriculture. We are much interested to know how you use the new Soviet Michurin methods in your country.

We appreciate very much the work of your paper in bringing closer the peoples, in the exchange of culture and experiments in work and science, and in the true recognition of the life of the masses of people in the diverse countries. This is an important contribution to the holy struggle for securing a lasting peace and national independence for all nations in the world.

HAVA T.

We Welcome Trade

KELANIYA, CEYLON

We are glad to know that the Trade Delegation from Ceylon met with success. We welcome trade inquiries from your country about Ceylon's exports.

A. B. CASIE CHETTY

Cambridge and China

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

I think more and more people here in Britain are reading your paper.

In Cambridge we are especially interested in everything to do with China, more especially because Joseph Needham has recently returned from China and Korea with the evidence of bacterial warfare. He is chairman of our Cambridge branch of the Britain-China Friendship Association as well as being president of the whole organisation in this country.

JULIAN TUNSTALL

Dr. J. Needham, F.R.S., was a member of the International Scientific Commission which recently visited China and Korea to investigate charges of U.S. germ warfare. The Commission found the U.S. guilty of germ warfare against China and Korea.

-Ed. P. C.

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