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中國紅十字會總會

工作報告

——向第十八屆國際紅十字大會提出——



一九五二年六月·北京·

中國紅十字會總會工作報告

——向第十八屆國際大會提出——

(一) 前 言

中國紅十字會成立於一九〇四年，至今已有四十八年的歷史。一九四九年中華人民共和國成立，國家的和平建設突飛猛進，基於廣大人民的需要，就給中國紅十字會提出了嶄新的任務。

新中國紅十字會是在中央人民政府領導下志願的人民衛生救護團體，從衛生事業與救濟福利工作兩方面，組織人力、財力、物力與技術，來協助政府醫治戰爭創傷、救濟人民災難、開展新中國的建設工作，並服務於保衛和平的事業。她是以「預防為主」及「動員和組織人民實行自救助人」的方針，協助各級人民政府，進行以下工作：（1）組織人民，擔任救護訓練及宣傳公共衛生；（2）推動衛生防疫工作，進行醫療服務；（3）辦理災害救助及救濟性醫藥衛生工作；（4）在必要情形下，擔負國際性救助及醫療服務。

(二) 會務及經常工作

中國紅十字會在整理組織，開展會務等基本工作上，已經並正在積極進行下面一系列的工作：

1. 健全總會組織：加強機構，充實工作人員，提高業務水平，充裕事業經費，建立合理工作制度，提高工作效率。
2. 整理並擴充分會組織：調整組織系統，進一步加強基層組織，有計劃的在全國二千二百餘市縣旗普遍成立紅十字分會組織。
3. 擴大會員基礎：訂立新的會員制度，擴大徵收新會員，使紅十字會的基層組織普遍深入於工廠、礦山、企業、學校、機關、農莊和街巷的廣大羣衆中去。
4. 整頓並充實分會業務機構：對各地分會原有醫院、診所、婦幼保健站、護士學校、助產學校、流動診療車隊等，強化其人事，擴充其設備，提高其技術水平，增加其服務效能。
5. 培養衛生幹部：訓練現有幹部，使建立真正人道主義和全心全意為人民服務的觀點，總結工作經驗，提高業務水平；一面普遍舉辦中級初級衛生人員訓練班，急救人員訓練班，藉以適應全國規模的工作上的迫切需要。

6. 開展紅十字少年工作：與全國性青少年組織與學校教育機關密切聯繫，大規模展開紅十字少年的組織和訓練工作，增進學生健康，提高衛生常識，推進國際聯誼活動。
7. 加強衛生宣教工作：出版「新中國紅十字」月刊和書刊，編印衛生小叢書與國際紅十字進步經驗介紹叢書，擬訂衛生訓練計劃及教材，編印衛生宣傳資料、掛圖，組織各種展覽會，設置文工團放映電影、幻燈、組織專題講演等。
8. 加強國際聯繫工作：與各國紅十字會合作，發揮保衛世界和平的力量，致力於解除人類苦難的工作；並交流工作經驗，鞏固國際聯誼。本會所組織的赴朝國際醫防大隊，以及最近捐贈印度紅十字會二十億人民幣（折合盧比肆拾貳萬壹千玖百肆拾元玖角叁分）來協助救濟印度災民就是這方面工作的例子。

（三）幾項中心工作的介紹

甲、婦幼衛生保健工作

佔中國人口將近三分之二的婦女和兒童的衛生保健情況，在舊中國一向受到極端的漠視。中華人民共和國中央人民政府一經成立，政府衛生部門和本會就根據中國人民政治協商會議共同綱領中的規定『注意保護母視，嬰兒和兒童的健康』把婦幼保健工作列為中心任務之一。

兩年以來，在政府衛生部門大力推動並有本會積極配合下，全國婦幼保健工作獲得了飛躍的發展。

婦幼保健院、婦幼保健所、婦產科醫院、產院、兒童保健院、兒童醫院、以及接觸勞動人民最廣泛的各縣區村及工礦區的婦幼保健站和接生站，大批地建立了起來。這種機構比解放前增加了數倍至千倍以上。例如婦幼保健所增加了三十一倍，而接生站過去幾乎是沒有的，現在則組成了一萬七千八百三十五處，以致新生兒破傷風的死亡率從百分之三十四到五十四點六降低到百分之一點七到百分之四。

婦產科醫師、助產士、保教人員、婦幼衛生行政幹部、婦幼保健員等的訓練培養，大規模開展起來。為了在普及基礎上提高，並準備更進一步開展工作，已在全國各大學醫學院增設了婦幼衛生專修科，婦產科，小兒科學生名額。較之過去六十九年總共培養的人數還多若干倍。

兩年來經改造的舊法接生人員，合計達十二萬七千八百六十二名之多。

在兒童保育事業方面：首先是托兒組織的蓬勃發展如雨後春筍。在全國，設在工廠、機關、學校以及私立的托兒所組織至一九五一年底比解放前約增加了一百一十三倍。其中尤以工廠托兒組織發展迅速。至於在舊中國從未有過的農村中季節性的互助農忙托兒所，更是飛躍的發展。在一九五一年全國建立的農忙托兒組織，比一九五〇年增加一百〇六倍

之多。這說明了新中國兒童正在迅速走向幸福的生活；也證明出新中國兒童保健事業是與國家建設事業的發展密切結合着的。

在預防爲主的方針下，兩年來全國接種牛痘的兒童，共一億一千九百十三萬七千七百十五名。同時兒童接種卡介苗的，比解放前十一年接種總數多一三三倍。此外還進行了兒童的白喉、百日咳的預防注射。一九五一年六一兒童節全國各大城市曾舉行了一次大規模的兒童（七歲以下的）健康檢查運動。爲促進我國兒童福利事業，中國人民保衛兒童全國委員會已在一九五一年十一月成立，中國紅十字會會長爲該委員會副主席。中國紅十字會將協同該委員會，促進與發展兒童福利事業。

由於土地改革使農村婦女生活逐步改善，文化提高，人民人財兩旺的要求更加迫切，因此對婦幼衛生教育也格外之歡迎。據兩年來全國的包括本會在內的統計：婦幼衛生叢書的出版，共有一百七十五種，發行了七十四萬冊，出版的書冊有十八種，發行了九萬冊，掛圖二十七種，印行了七十三萬幅；並作出接產教學模型三十二種，幻燈片多種，歌曲與戲劇共七種，傳單標語數目更多。教育意義最大而又最受羣衆歡迎的是婦幼衛生展覽會：據不完全統計，全國各地在城市工礦、農村所舉行的較大規模的展覽會共一百二十八次，觀衆達七百二十九萬五千零九十五人之多。

乙、治淮醫防服務隊

中華人民共和國中央人民政府成立以來，爲了發展工農業生產，大力興修水利；興修淮河就是這水利建設工作中最大的一部份。一九五〇年十一月開始動工，一九五一年全部工程共有三百萬人參加。爲了保護民工健康，政府衛生機關和民間醫藥衛生團體都組織大批醫務工作人員，前往工程地區，進行防疫衛生工作。本會特從各地分會發動了四百餘名醫務人員，先後組成兩個醫防服務大隊，於一九五一年初開往該地區擔任衛生工作。他們一方面進行一般的門診組成巡迴治療，同時並展開環境衛生和防疫工作，有計劃地組織了民工基層衛生小組，發動了衛生紅旗競賽。他們發揮創造性，想出一切辦法，利用一切條件，來改善環境衛生和個人衛生，擴大服務範圍，提高工作效能；隊員們又靈活運用各種各樣的方式，如文娛活動、電影和幻燈、講演、分別訪問等進行衛生教育。

丙、少數民族地區醫防服務工作

中國是一個多民族的國家。在舊中國少數民族人民長期過着困苦的生活，嚴重的威脅着少數民族的健康和民族的延續。

針對這樣嚴重的情況，中央人民政府成立後，中央衛生部在一九五〇年第一次全國衛生會議和一九五一年的第一次全國醫政工作會議中，都曾一再提出開展民族衛生工作的重要性，佈置了許多具體的工作。中國紅十字會組織了少數民族地區醫防服務隊，來配合這一項工作。

在中央人民政府所組織的西南、西北和中南三個少數民族訪問團和和平解放西藏的入藏部隊中，都配備了衛生人員參加工作。中南訪問團並由本會會長李德全任團長。對中南

各省少數民族地區的衛生情況進行了詳細的調查研究，並協助地方政府開闢了衛生建設的道路。西北訪問團的衛生組曾給西北區少數民族贈送了價值十五億元的藥品器材，並幫助看病，介紹新的醫療方法，解決了不少醫療問題。西南訪問團衛生組也進行了醫療及預防工作，同時給各地區醫療機構贈送了一批貴重醫藥器材，並開辦了一些中初級衛生人員訓練班，給培養少數民族衛生幹部播下了種子。

在一九五一年秋，中國紅十字會又組織了第二醫防服務大隊，前往海南島少數民族聚居地區展開了衛生工作，幫助他們進行改善環境衛生、接種牛痘、預防注射、改造舊法接生人員，大大改進了島上少數民族的衛生條件。

丁，國際醫防服務隊

朝鮮戰爭爆發後，本會本着紅十字的基本原則，特先後號召各地分會發動醫藥衛生界人員，組織國際醫防隊。自一九五一年初至一九五二一月，本會先後組織了七個國際醫防大隊（共四十三個小隊），志願赴朝鮮，協助朝鮮人民進行預防注射，診療及環境衛生工作。參與了朝鮮人民軍和中國人民志願軍傷病員的治療工作。其中第四大隊五個小隊，配合了俘虜營醫療衛生工作。根據預防為主的原則，特別注意進行了營養的調配，環境衛生的改善和生活福利的照顧。在衛生設施方面，普遍地對每個俘虜注射各種防疫疫苗，並大量地噴射殺蟲劑，經常進行井水消毒，改良廁所和檢查清潔等，有效地防止了各種疾病的傳播。俘虜營所附設的兩所醫院，用俘虜們自己的話來說：「你們處在戰爭環境，能有這樣設備，真是想不到的；要按野戰醫院來說，你們這裏要算最好的了。」

戊、一般防疫和急救訓練

「預防為主」是新中國改革和發展衛生事業的總方針，也是新中國紅十字會的主要工作方針。

本會一經改組成立，就領導所屬各地分會醫院、診所、治淮工程醫防服務隊、少數民族地區醫防服務隊、農村巡迴醫防隊、和生產救災醫防隊等，密切配合各地政府衛生部門，開展了羣衆性的防疫運動，收到了空前未有的成效，肅清了舊中國所遺留下來的威脅人民生命的疫癘。下面只舉兩個例子：

爲了預防天花，五〇至五一年種痘已達兩億一千六百餘萬人。在北京、旅大、廣州等許多城市，自一九五一年就未發現過天花病人。我們計劃在今後兩年內，全國普種牛痘一次，基本上消滅天花。

爲了控制霍亂及其他傳染病，除由政府衛生部門加強交通檢疫所，以防霍亂從國外傳入外，本會發動各地醫療組織，配合當地衛生部門，有重點地進行了飲水消毒和改善環境衛生，兩年來共計進行了霍亂預防注射三千萬人。因此最近三年來全國沒有發現一個眞性霍亂病人。

爲了機動使用防疫力量，目前全國已組成一百二十五個防疫隊，深入重點的地區開展羣衆性的防疫工作，同時設立了八個黑熱病防治所，設立了十八個寄生蟲防治所、站，進

行經常的防治工作。此外疫苗、血清的產量已超過中央人民政府成立以前的十倍以上。

在這樣日益發展壯大的人民的防疫力量的面前，不僅所有的流行性傳染病早已被控制住，而且使美國政府發動的細菌戰不能收到預期的效果。

在急救訓練方面：這也是本會正在開展的主要工作之一，關於急救教材、訓練綱要的整訂，和急救師資的準備，已初步完成。在一九五一年十一月中，本會與中華全國總工會等五個人民團體向全國發出了一個推行急救訓練的聯合通知，至目前為止，全國各地分會已普遍展開訓練工作，並着手組織急救站網，擔任意外傷害的急救工作。

(四) 結束語

由上述報告所述的事實，可以瞭解新中國紅十字會在這短短的不到兩年的時間內，作出了很多的成績。這是由於：(1) 中央人民政府的建立，紅十字會工作得到了人民政府的重視與指導；(2) 緊密配合了國家的和平建設事業而開展業務；(3) 貫徹了真正的人道主義原則，和忠實的為人民謀福利的精神。所以才一貫地受到人民的熱烈擁護與支持。

今後，全國紅十字會工作人員將加倍努力，發揚紅十字人道主義精神，以期新中國紅十字會能更好的為人民服務。

(Translation)

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF CHINA TO THE EIGHTEENTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

I. INTRODUCTION

The Red Cross Society of China was founded in 1904, and to date it has a history of forty eight years. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the peaceful construction of the nation has progressed by leaps and bounds. In view of the needs of the people, the Society has been called upon to fulfill new tasks.

The Red Cross Society of New China is a voluntary people's organization of public health and medical aid under the leadership of the Central People's Government. It assists the government in rehabilitation, relief and national construction programs by organizing man-power, technical, financial and material resources to promote public health and relief work. It also works for the cause of safeguarding peace. In accordance with the guiding principles of "Prevention is better than cure" and "The Mobilization and Organization of the People for the Realization of Self-help and Mutual Aid," it assists the People's Governments of all levels to carry out the following work:

- (1) To organize the people to undertake first-aid training and public health publicity work;
- (2) To promote public health and prevention of epidemics, and to provide medical services;
- (3) To carry out disaster relief and to provide temporary medical care for afflicted areas;
- (4) In case of necessity, to undertake relief work and medical services of an international nature.

II. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

The Red Cross Society of China, in undertaking the basic tasks of readjusting the organization and expanding functional activities, has started and is still carrying on the following programs of work:

- (1) Consolidation of the organization of the Society: to strengthen the organization, to reinforce the staff members, to increase the working budget and to establish sound working systems in order to raise working ability and efficiency.
- (2) Readjustment and expansion of chapter organizations: to readjust the system of organization, to strengthen further its basic organizations, and to organize systematically chapter organizations in over 2,200 municipalities, counties and 'banners' throughout China.
- (3) Broadening of the foundation for membership: to formulate new rules for membership campaign, to launch a wide movement for new members, to enable the activities of the Red Cross to be extended to the people by organizing basic units in factories, mines, business enterprises, schools, government organizations, villages, and streets and lanes.
- (4) Readjustment and strengthening of the local chapters' service institutions or stations: to reinforce the personnel, increase the equipment, raise the technical standard and the efficiency of services of the hospitals, clinics, maternity and child care centers, training schools for nurses and midwives and mobile ambulance units which were formerly set up by the various local chapters.
- (5) Training of public health personnel: to train the present personnel so as to instill into their mind genuine humanitarianism and whole-hearted service for the people, and to raise their working efficiency through appraising their experiences; to establish extensively elementary and middle-grade classes for public health and first-aid workers so as to meet the urgent nation-wide demand.
- (6) Development of the Junior Red Cross: to carry out a large-scale Junior Red Cross training program by closely cooperating with the various national youth bodies, schools and educational institutions, to improve the health of the youth, to better equip them with common hygienic knowledge and to promote international contacts and friendship.
- (7) Strengthening of public health publicity: to publish "The New Chinese Red Cross Monthly" and pictorials, to edit and publish booklets on public health work and those which introduce the experiences of other national Red Cross Societies on similar subjects, to formulate public health training plans, to compile public health lecture notes, to edit and publish materials and posters

on public health for publicity purposes, to organize exhibitions, dramatic troupes and lectures, movies and lanternslides.

- (8) Strengthening of international ties: to cooperate with other national Red Cross Societies for safeguarding world peace and eliminating human sufferings, to exchange experiences and to consolidate international contacts and friendship. The organization of International Medical Corps for Korea and the contribution of two billion of people's currency (equivalent to 421,940.93 Rupees) to the Red Cross Society of India to help relieve the famine-stricken Indians are examples of our work in this field.

III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF A FEW MAJOR ACTIVITIES

A. The Work of Protecting the Health of Mothers and Infants

In old China, the sanitary and health conditions of mothers and children who constitute nearly two-thirds of the entire population of the country were completely neglected. Immediately after the founding of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, acting upon the provision of "Attention will be paid to the protection of the health of mothers, infants and children" as stipulated in the Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the government health organizations together with this Society have undertaken the work of protecting the health of mothers and infants as one of their major tasks.

The past two years have seen rapid progress made in the work of protecting the health of mothers and infants as a result of the strenuous efforts of the various government health organizations and the active cooperation of this Society.

For example, a great number of hospitals and health stations have been set up exclusively for giving medical services and for protecting the health of mothers, infants and children. Hospitals and health stations of the same nature have also been organized to serve the working masses in counties, villages, factories and mines. The number of such institutions has increased from several to over thousand times as compared with the figures prior to liberation. For instance, stations exclusively for protecting the health of mothers, infants and children have been increased by 31 times; and maternity stations, nearly non-existent in the past, amounts to 17,835, with the result that the newly-born infants' mortality due to tetanus has been reduced from 34-54.6 per cent to 1.7-4 per cent.

A program for training obstetricians, midwives, nurses and medical and administrative personnel in maternal and infant health service has been developed on a large scale. In order to improve the quality of our work on a popular basis and to prepare further expansion of our service, the enrolment of students in such courses as health work for mothers and infants, obstetrics and paediatrics has been considerably increased in the medical colleges throughout the country. The number of personnel in maternal and infant health service has exceeded several times the sum total trained in the past sixty-nine years.

Altogether, 127,862 old-style midwives have been retrained in the past two years.

In the field of child welfare, the rapid development of nurseries is first of all noticeable. In the whole country, up to the end of 1951 the number of public and private nurseries set up in factories, schools and public institutions increased by 113 times as compared to the figure before liberation. The development of nurseries in factories is especially fast, while the day nurseries unknown to old China but now being set up in the farming districts during harvest seasons flourish all the more rapidly. In 1951, such day nurseries increased 106 times as compared with 1950. This fact not only proves that the children of New China are heading toward a happy life, but also demonstrates the close connection between the child welfare work of New China and the construction work of the nation.

In accordance with the guiding principle of "Prevention is better than cure", 119,137,715 children were vaccinated against small-pox in 1950-1951. At the same time, the number of children having received B. C. G. inoculation is 133 times greater than that for a period of eleven years before liberation. In addition, they were given inoculations against diphtheria and whooping cough. On June 1, 1951, the International Children's Day, an extensive campaign was conducted in the big cities of the country for a medical check-up of the children under the age of seven. For promoting the child welfare of the country, the Chinese People's Committee for the Defence of Children's Rights was set up in November, 1951, with the president of the Society as one of the vice-chairmen of the Committee. This Society shall promote and develop child welfare work in close cooperation with the said Committee.

As a result of the agrarian reform, the living condition of the peasant women has been improved and their cultural level raised. Educational program on maternal and child care meets enthusiastic support everywhere. According to the statistics made for the country (the Red Cross Society of China included) for the past two years, 175 kinds of booklets,

18 kinds of pictorials and 27 kinds of posters on maternal and child welfare were published, running into 740,000 copies, 90,000 copies and 730,000 copies respectively. Besides, 32 kinds of obstetrical models and a number of lanternslides were manufactured for educational purposes. Seven kinds of songs and plays were published, leaflets and printed slogans on the same subject were also published even in greater quantities. The exhibition on maternal and child welfare was considered most instructive and popular. According to incomplete statistics, 128 big exhibitions were held in cities, industrial centers, mining districts and rural areas of the country, with the number of visitors totalling 7,295,095.

B. The Medical and Prevention Corps for Service at the Hwai River Control Project

Since the inauguration of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, water conservancy projects have been carried out on a large scale, aiming at developing industrial and agricultural production. The project of harnessing the Hwai River constitutes the major part of the water conservancy program. The project started in November, 1950, and up to 1951, a total of 3,000,000 laborers have worked on the project. For protecting the health of the laborers, both the governmental and people's health organizations sent a great number of medical personnel to the field to undertake hygienic and epidemic prevention work. This Society also mobilized, through its local chapters, more than four hundred medical workers and organized them into two Medical and Prevention Corps in succession. The Corps left for the field early in 1951 and took up public health work there. Apart from rendering to the laborers clinical service and mobile medical service of a general nature, the Corps also undertook to expand the work of environmental sanitation and epidemic prevention. At the same time, they organized the laborers into small sanitation units and among them launched a competition for "Red Flag". By developing their creative power, they ingeniously made use of all the facilities and every possible device to expand their service and to improve efficiency. They also used very suitable means to promote health publicity among the laborers, such as giving entertainments and lectures, showing movies and lantern slides, making interviews, etc.

C. Medical and Prevention Corps for Service in Regions of Minority Nationalities

China is a nation composed of many nationalities. Under the old regime, the people of minority nationalities lived in misery and distress, which seriously threatened their health and racial continuance.

In view of this grave situation, the Ministry of Health of the Central People's Government, both at the First National Health Conference in 1950 and at the First National Medical Administration Conference in 1951, had repeatedly stressed the importance of improving public health and developing medical service among minority nationalities and mapped out a number of concrete programs. To coordinate with the program of the Ministry of Health, this Society has organized medical and prevention corps for service in the regions of the minority nationalities.

Public health personnel were arranged to join the delegations organized by the Central People's Government to visit the minority nationalities in the southwest, northwest and central-south areas, as well as the People's Liberation Army on the mission of peaceful liberation of Tibet. The Central-southern Delegation, headed by Mme. Li Te-chuan, our President, made a detailed investigation and study of the sanitary conditions of the regions of the minority nationalities in the provinces of Central and South China, and helped the local governments to open the way to health reconstruction. The medical unit attached to the Northwestern Delegation presented to the minority nationalities in that region medical supplies and equipment worth one billion and five hundred million people's currency. It also rendered clinical services, introduced new methods of treatment and helped to solve many medical problems there. The medical unit of the Southwestern Delegation also rendered medical and preventive services during its visit and presented to the local medical institutions valuable medical equipment. At the same time, it helped to organize middle-grade and elementary training classes for public health personnel, thus laying the foundation for the training of public health personnel for the minority nationalities.

In the autumn of 1951, this Society further organized the Second Medical and Prevention Corps for service in the regions of minority nationalities in Hainan Island. The Corps helped them to better the environmental sanitation, to give vaccinations and inoculations against epidemics, and to retrain the old-style midwives. The sanitary and health conditions of the minority nationalities in the Island have thus been greatly improved.

D. The International Medical and Prevention Corps

After the outbreak of the war in Korea, this Society, upholding the basic principles of the Red Cross, has called upon its local chapters to mobilize volunteer medical workers and organized them into the International Medical and Prevention Corps. From the beginning of 1951 till January 1952, seven of such Corps (43 teams) were successively organized

and sent to Korea on a voluntary basis. They have assisted the Korean people in administering inoculations against epidemics, in giving medical treatment and in improving environmental sanitation, and also in participating in the treatment of wounded and sick members of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Five teams of the 4th International Medical and Prevention Corps have participated in medical and sanitation work in prisoner of war camps. Acting upon the principle of "Prevention is better than cure", they have paid special attention to the improvement of the diet and environmental sanitation as well as to the welfare service of the war prisoners. In respect to sanitation work, they have vaccinated and inoculated all the war prisoners, sprayed large quantities of insecticide, sterilized the wells, improved the latrines and made inspections of the sanitary conditions of the prisoner of war camps, which prevented successfully the spread of various kind of diseases. The war prisoners' own words may well describe the work of the two hospitals attached to the prisoner of war camps: "It is beyond our imagination that you could have these facilities under war conditions, and as far as field hospitals are concerned, here you have the best."

E. General Epidemic Prevention and First-aid Training

"Prevention is better than cure" is the guiding principle in improving and developing the health work in New China, and it is also a motto of this Society.

Immediately after its reorganization, this Society called upon all the hospitals and clinics of its local chapters, the medical and prevention corps for service at the Hwai River Control Project, the medical and prevention corps for service in the regions of the minority nationalities, the mobile medical and prevention corps for service in the rural districts and the production-and-relief medical and prevention corps to launch a mass epidemic prevention movement in close cooperation with the health organizations of various local governments. This movement achieved such unprecedented results that the dreadful diseases left behind by the old regime, which had threatened the life of the people, were thoroughly wiped out. Let us just illustrate two instances:

For the prevention of small-pox, about 216,000,000 persons were vaccinated in 1950-1951. Since 1951, not a single case of small-pox has been found in cities like Peking, Port Arthur, Dairen and Canton. According to our nation-wide vaccination program, small-pox shall be basically eradicated within the next two years.

In order to bring cholera and other infectious diseases under control, this Society has mobilized medical organizations in various localities to assist the local government health institutions in disinfecting drinking water, in improving environmental sanitation, and in giving inoculations against cholera to 30,000,000 persons in the past two years. Quarantine stations have also been reinforced by government health organizations to prevent the spread of cholera into this country. There, in the last three years, not a single case of cholera was found in China.

In order to make the best use of all the forces for the prevention of epidemics, 125 epidemic prevention teams have been formed throughout the country. They have been sent to districts where they are most needed to undertake epidemic prevention work on a popular basis. At the same time, eight kala-azar prevention centers and 18 vermination prevention centers have been established for rendering medical service. Besides, the product of sera and vaccines has been over ten times greater than that before the establishment of the Central People's Government.

With the people's power to prevent epidemics developing greater every day, not only all the infectious diseases have been brought under control but the germ warfare started by the American Government has also failed to achieve its purpose.

First-aid training is also one of the major tasks undertaken by this Society. The work of the compilation of first-aid teaching material, the mapping out of a training program and the training of first-aid teachers have been primarily completed. In November, 1951, this Society together with the All-China Federation of Labour and other four people's organizations, issued a joint announcement on the promotion of first-aid training throughout the country. Up to the present, all the local chapters of this Society have started first-aid training, and have at the same time begun to organize a net-work of first-aid stations whose function is to administer first-aid in case of accidental injuries.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the facts given above, it can be seen that the Red Cross Society of New China has achieved a great deal within a short period of less than two years. This is due to the fact (1) that with the inauguration of the Central People's Government, the Red Cross work has been deemed important by, and has received the guidance of, the People's Government, (2) that the Red Cross Society of New China has developed its work in close coordination with the peaceful construction of the country, and (3) that it has carried into practice the principle of

genuine humanitarianism and the spirit of loyally working for the welfare of the people. For all this, this Society has received the ardent support of the people.

From now on, the Red Cross workers throughout the country will work with redoubled efforts to further develop the spirit of humanitarianism of the Red Cross, so that the Red Cross Society of New China may render better service to the people.