

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	China	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Canton School of Obstetrics	DATE DISTR.	2 December 1954
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This is UNEVALUATED

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
 THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)



1. In August 1954, the Canton School of Obstetrics was at the corner of Fengning (6265/1380) and HuiFu (1920/4395) Roads, occupying the site of the former Women and Infants Welfare Hospital. The school comprised several blocks of buildings, each block being three stories high. The dormitory for students was on Chihhangchieh (4786/5887/5894). Three classes of about 50 students each were in attendance at the school. The course of study lasted two years, and after graduation students were assigned jobs by the government. 25X1
2. The majority of the students were Cantonese, primarily natives of the T'aishan District. About twenty percent of the students came from Hong Kong and Macao, and about twenty percent came from other provinces in China. 25X1
3. The daily school schedule was as follows: students arose at 6 a.m., and the first class began at 6:30 a.m.; classes were held for ten hours a day; class periods were 45 minutes long with a ten minute recess between each class. The teachers used text books and lecture notes, and no examinations were given. 25X1
4. All of the teachers were Chinese men and women; there were no Soviet professors. Approximately ten teachers were at the school, of whom half were concurrently doctors at the First or Second Municipal People's Hospitals in Canton. Doctors holding concurrent teaching posts at the School of Obstetrics received a salary of JMP 600,000 per month from the school, but their usual hospital salaries were cut in half to compensate for the money received from the school.
5. All textbooks used at the school were based on Soviet texts and were edited and compiled by the Central Editing and Compilation Bureau (Chung Yang Pien Tsuan Chu, 0022/1135/4882/4951/1444). Each student had one copy of each book used. The average cost of each book was about the equivalent of HK \$5 or HK \$6. The textbooks were all written in Chinese and the only foreign language used in the books was Latin. Various definitions used in the Chinese texts closely followed Russian definitions. There was also a school library which had textbooks and references in Chinese and in foreign languages. 25X1

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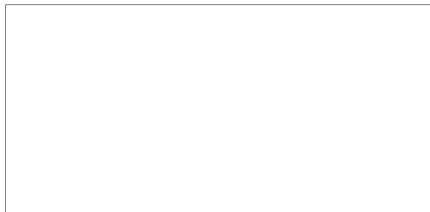
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6. Some of the school cadres condemned the United States for imperialism, but they thought highly of American products such as Parker "51" Fountain Pens. In August the price for such pens was JMP 980,000.
7. The school had no laboratory facilities. Students had to go to the First or Second Municipal People's Hospitals in Canton to use the equipment there. Most of the laboratory equipment was old, and according to some of the doctors in these hospitals it was inadequate. The few new pieces of apparatus in the laboratories were manufactured in Europe. The laboratories generally were clean and well-kept. In Canton, only the First Municipal People's Hospital and the Provincial People's Hospital had ambulances. These ambulances were old, gasoline-burning American makes.

1. Comment. Probably T'aishan (N 22-15, E 112-48) Hsien, Kwangtung. 25X1
2. Comment. The students from Hong Kong and Macao appeared to be the most pro-Communist; in many cases they did not go home to visit their parents during vacation periods but preferred to have their parents come to Canton and see the situation in China for themselves. Students from T'aishan were less affected by Communist thought, because many of their parents were Overseas Chinese and they had been influenced by Western thought. About half of the student body pretended to be pro-Communist merely to improve their treatment by school authorities. 25X1
3. Comment. This is possibly the Translation and Editing Bureau under the Chinese Communist Government's Central Publications Administration. 25X1



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