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CHINA: COMMUNIST  
July 10, 1956

ARTILLERY DAMAGE-- one woman was killed and five others were injured July 7 STAT when the Chiang Kai-shek artillery on Quemoy Island bombarded Hwopao Village, on Hsiacteng Island off Fukien Province. Two children were also injured, including a baby. Some civilian houses were destroyed by the artillery fire. Chiang Kai-shek artillery bombarded Amoy, T<sup>ai</sup>teng, Hsiacteng, and Chiayu Islands on five occasions July 7 with a total of 110 rounds. From July 1 to July 7, Chiang Kai-shek artillery attacked the Fukien coastal areas on 35 occasions with more than 520 rounds. Chinese People's Liberation Army artillery units counterattacked with heavy gunfire. During the past week, Chiang Kai-shek naval vessels seized a fishing boat and closed in and attacked fishing boats on two occasions in the waters off Fukien Province. (Peking, NCNA, English, July 8, 1956, 1624 GMT--W)

DAMAGED PLANES--a nationalist jet fighter was damaged at 1500 hours on July 6 by an artillery unit of the Air Defense Command of the People's Liberation Army in Tungchung area, Fukien Province. (Peking, NCNA, English, July 9, 1956, 1413 GMT--W)

One of four Nationalist F-84 fighters which intruded over Tungshan Island, Fukien Province, was damaged by the Chinese People's Liberation Army anti-aircraft artillery at 1724 hours July 7. Last week, 39 waves of planes in 114 sorties intruded over the coastal areas of Fukien Province and the areas along the Yingtai-Amoy Railway. (Peking, NCNA, July 8, 1956, 1529 GMT--W)

1816-11758 (AAA #98)

KMT BOMBER CREW--the bodies of eight crew members of a Nationalist bomber shot down over Shangjiao, Kiangsi Province, June 23 have been found. The bomber was an American-made four-engine B-17 and belonged to CHIANG KAI-SHEK's "Intelligence Bureau of the Headquarters of the Air Force." The eight men have been buried in the hills of the Kwangfeng District in Kiangsi Province, where the bomber and crew members were found. (Peking, NCNA, English, July 7, 1956, 1316 GMT--W)

"HISTORY OF U.S. AGGRESSION"--Polish Historian Witold Rodzinski's new book, "U.S. aggression against China between 1945 and 1949," consisting of 284 pages, has been published in Poland. It gives a brief account of expansion of U.S. influence in China from the 19th Century up to the eve of World War Two. Then it deals with U.S. aggressive acts in instigating civil war in China and describes the fascist dictatorship of the Kuomintang and its degeneration into a U.S. puppet. (Peking, NCNA, English, July 6, 1956, 1548 GMT--W)

STAT

ARGENTINE PIANIST--Argentine composer and pianist M. CARLOS GUASTAVINO received a rousing, standing ovation at the end of his farewell recital in Peking July 6. Guastavino, the first musician from Latin America to visit New China, gave a piano solo of his own Sonatina and other compositions derived from Argentine folk music. He also partnered Chinese pianist ZHU SAN-SAN'S duets and accompanied soloists LO TIEN-TSAN, LIU SU-FANG and WAN TIEH-CHIANG who sang his songs in Chinese. (Peking, NCNA, English, July , 1956, 1655 GMT--W)

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CHINA: COMMUNIST  
July 10, 1956

VARIOUS DEPUTIES SPEAK AT NPC SESSIONS

Cheng Chien

Peking, NCNA, in Chinese Numeral Code to the Press, Monday July 2, 1956,  
0704 GMT--B

(Text)

Peking, July Two--Following is the text of Deputy Cheng Chien's speech delivered at the June 27 meeting of the Third Session of the First National People's Congress.

I fully agree with Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's report on the 1955 State final accounts and 1956 State Budget, Minister Liao Lu-yen's explanatory report on the (draft--NCNA) model regulations for higher stage agricultural producer cooperatives, and Vice Chairman Peng Chen's report on the work of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and move that the Congress approve the 1955 State final accounts and 1956 State budget and the model regulations for higher stage agricultural producer cooperatives.

The 1955 State final accounts vividly reflect that the revenue and expenditures of our country are basically sound.

They reflect that ample support has been given to economic construction, the development of cultural and educational enterprises, and financial work in our country; and the 1956 State budget also vividly reflects that the development of our national economy this year is advancing toward an all-out new upsurge.

The 1956 State budget was formulated on the basis of fulfilling or overfulfilling the First Five Year Plan ahead of schedule. Therefore, this budget is a progressive one, and it aims at accelerating the construction undertakings of our country; moreover; it is a very stable and reliable budget. According to this budget, 64.96 percent of the expenditures will be used for economic construction and for the development of our cultural and educational enterprises.

The breakdown of expenditures in the 1956 State budget shows that not only will top priority be given to insuring the development of heavy industry, light industry, agriculture, communications, and transport, but cultural and educational enterprises will also be enthusiastically developed.

It is beyond doubt that such a reasonable and essential arrangement will further accelerate the industrialization of our country.