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(July 7 - 13, 1952)

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1. (1b) SSFA Activities:

Wuhan reported (July 9) the second anniversary celebration of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in Central and South China, with 666 persons present, including Vice Chairmen Chen Ming-shu and Chang Nan-hsien, Secretary General Chuang Tung, and "Soviet friends." Chuang announced the SSFA membership as 750 percent higher than last year, with 95 societies, 1,680 branches, and 6,670,000 members, all determined to "emulate Soviet progressive experiences." Peking in numeral code (July 11) reported the meeting, quoting Chuang as calling for a "strengthening of the propaganda work" and a "methodical reorganization" of the SSFA.

2. (1c) Peace Propaganda:

Peking said in numeral code (July 7) that the Chinese Federation of Democratic Women feted British Stalin Prize winner Monica Felton, who outlined her report to the British people on atrocities in Korea. Soong Ching-ling contributed her Stalin award money to the China Welfare Society for Construction of International Peace, which used the money to build the women's and children's center which opened July 1. Peking reported that the 14-man Chinese delegation to the Berlin Peace Conference left for home (July 9); that 10 members of the China Youth Corps had been invited to spend the summer in Hungary (July 10); and that a Youth Corps delegation left Peking for Poland upon invitation of the Polish youth federation (July 12).

3. (1c) Russian Technical Guidance:

Peking reported in numeral code (July 7) that industrial emphasis in Northeast China during the past 3 years had been on rehabilitation of production facilities rather than basic construction, which was necessary because the "puppet Manchu Government and the Kuomintang destroyed more than 80 percent of the area's mines and factories." Great progress had been made in 3 years, so that "with completion of production facilities, industrial production in the Northeast, including private industry, will exceed the highest production level of the Manchukuo regime by 10 percent. Such rapidity in industrial development has never been equalled in capitalist nations."

Peking announced (July 9) that by adopting Soviet techniques, the Northeast No. 1 Glass Factory reduced firing in making flat glass from 45 to 12 days, with fewer defects. However, despite this proved superiority of the Soviet method, its use had not progressed smoothly "because of the conservatism of the workers and technicians." First efforts at using the Soviet method were not satisfactory, but cadres insisted on continuing, as they believed that "progressive Soviet experience cannot be wrong."

Mukden declared (July 9) that in the Northeast many technicians still "bureaucratically adhered to their British-American ideologies and refused to accept progressive Soviet experiences." As a result many Party organizations gave only lip service to promotion of national construction, and low-quality work was produced. Chungking asserted (July 10) that in the Southwest Department of Industry the factory and mine leadership had been accused of having rightist leanings and "blind worship of America." Engineers in the No. 101 Mills accepted the decision of so-called American experts that a machine was unserviceable, but with the help of Soviet experts it was put back into operation.

Peking said in numeral code (July 12) that adoption of Soviet methods by the Yangchuan Iron Works resulted in a national iron-smelting record of more than 67 tons per day, compared with 25 tons during the Japanese regime. Dairen said (July 13) that 500 workers in the Sino-Soviet shipyards had been given citations by the Party Committee for meritorious proposals. Tsinan reported (July 11) that Soviet experts and methods had made it possible for the Tsinan Railway Administration to complete construction of a bridge in the Huai River area ahead of schedule and at a considerable saving.

4. (2a) War Burdens:

Peking announced (July 12) that eight American planes strafed the Antung area, killing two persons and wounding 47 before being driven off by Chinese aircraft. Premier Chou En-lai in a statement pointed out: "This obviously proves the point that the American Government is continuing to undermine the peace talks and expanding her war of aggression, which threatens the peace of Asia and the Far East." Wuhan and Hangchow (July 13) broadcast Chou's statement.

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Hangchow announced (July 11) that local Government offices had organized inspection teams to enforce conservation of electricity, as residents had needlessly burned lights and used electricity for cooking rice. Hangchow reported (July 8) that the State-owned Chekiang Dyeing and Weaving Factory had been accused of overworking its labor force, with resultant miscarriages and numerous cases of sickness.

Mukden stated (July 13) that in Heilungkiang more and more women were doing farm work, with 117,000 women farm laborers reported in 24 hsien. Sian reported (July 13) that in many areas of Sinkiang 90 percent of the farm work was being done by women. Peking said in numeral code (July 13) that in the Huna League of Inner Mongolia an attempt had been made to organize mutual-aid teams of hardmen, as the manpower shortage had resulted in a high death rate among cattle.

5. (2b) Grain Levies:

Peking asserted in numeral code (July 11) that wheat was being delivered as rapidly as harvested at prices fixed by the China Food Company. Price drops of as much as 9 percent were reported only from the southwest. Nanchang announced (July 7) that a Nanchang hsien, Kiangsi, mutual-aid team had accused the cooperatives of failing to buy grain at agreed prices, and cutting prices upon any pretext.

Kunming stated (July 7) that in Tunghai Hsien, Yunnan, grain levies were being collected with no difficulty, as the peasants had promised not to cheat the Government and to deliver only dry grain. Chungking reported (July 13) that the Central Government had ordered a cut in grain levies in disaster areas, as cadres were reported to have been making levies "indiscriminately."

6. (2c) Trade Stagnation: Peking reported in numeral code (July 12) that State trading firms in Peking had organized five teams to visit all parts of the Nation and arrange barter agreements in an effort to find markets for large quantities of slow-selling native products. Wuhan announced (July 11) that in order to promote Central and South China trade, the transportation company had reduced freight rates on native products from 10 to 27 percent.

Shanghai reported (July 7) that Chekiang cadres had been charged with laxity in promoting regional trade, erroneously overlooking the fact "the complexities of native trade could best be handled by private merchants," and not left to cooperatives and State trading companies. Chekiang trade conference succeeded in selling "large quantities of handicrafts which were piling up because of stagnant markets."

Chungking announced (July 7) that the southwest office of the China General Merchandise Company had decided to promote trade by challenging other offices to sales competition, and developing business in rural areas; (July 8) that business in Sikang and Szechwan cities was reviving rapidly under the stimulus of processing orders from State companies; and (July 9) that in smaller cities of Szechwan many trades had organized mobile trading teams to stimulate trade.

Peking in numeral code (July 10) reported that 14 Japanese labor unions had issued a statement calling for Japanese trade with China and the USSR, "as one longs for rain during a drought."

7. (3b) Regimentation Moves:

Mukden announced (July 9) that the Harbin Party Committee had assigned 171 cadres to indoctrination teams among construction workers at various Northeast building sites. Mukden reported (July 11) that the Northeast Government had issued stringent regulations on the assignment of technicians. A JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial was quoted as pointing out the acute shortage of technicians and demanding proper utilization of those available.

Peking reported in numeral code (July 11) that the Ministry of Education issued a directive July 5 calling for unified matriculation of students in universities, colleges, and high schools, "a political task and an important factor in the realization of the State's over-all cadre training program," and for a propaganda campaign to encourage students to get more schooling and "overcome the reluctance of students to study in normal schools."

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Anshan announced (July 8) that primary school teachers on July 3 would start indoctrination courses which would "fit them for teaching the Nation's children." Wuhsi said (July 12) that the Wuhsing Party Committee held a 15-day indoctrination course for 2,000 high school graduates, in which they were taught to accept their assignments to various jobs.

8. (3e) Agricultural Remolding:

Shanghai (July 9) quoted from the HUA TUNG JEN MIN in demanding that cadres strengthen their inspection of mutual-aid teams, "as many peasants have mistaken conceptions about them." Kunming stated (July 7) that Miao tribesmen in Chiaotung Hsien, Yunnan, had organized mutual-aid teams to promote farming after the failure of peasants to work their farms resulted in a critical food situation.

Chungking said (July 10) that through organization of 70,000 mutual-aid teams, farmers in the southwest were being "taught collective labor." Shanghai asserted (July 8) that 46,000 farmers in Hsiaoshan Hsien, Chekiang, were being "molded for their role under the planned economy of socialist agriculture," as cooperatives and mutual-aid teams were playing an increasingly important part in this work.

Shanghai said (July 11) that the Laiwu model collective farm in Shantung harvested 330 catties of grain per mou on a 110-mou wheatfield. According to Sian (July 11) the Ningsia State Farm achieved brilliant results in irrigation after adoption of Soviet techniques.