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(Feb. 2 - 8, 1953)

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SUMMARY

Although the SSFA planned to celebrate the February 9 anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Pact, surprisingly little is said on the subject, suggesting that more enthusiasm on Sino-Soviet friendship is hard to arouse. In the meantime, high officials reporting to the CPPCC offer their customary obeisance to Stalin and Malenkov. The USSR is praised for her aid, the outstanding example of this aid being return to China of her own railway appropriated by the Russians. Adoption of superior Soviet methods still is pressed, and plans are laid for "large-scale study" of the Russian language. Application of the term "Ankang" to the Anshan steel mill area suggests that "Stalingrad" may be under consideration as a new name for the place.

Moves to tighten the Party stranglehold are clear, with Party informers still receiving special praise. However, evidence of bureaucratic weaknesses grows, and the teacher shortage indicates that teachers are not pleased at brilliant new plans to regulate their "hours of study, instruction, and rest."

References to the RAAK drive still are vague, but North Korean pressure is indicated by a visit from Korean railway workers, and Chinese soldiers in Korea are promised a stronger RAAK movement. Reports that thousands of Korean orphans have been sent to China; that people are dying from famine and cold; that Korea has launched a campaign against "secret agents"; and that city workers must refrain from Spring Festival home visits to save transport, all testify to the growing war burdens. That Eisenhower's policies will expand the war apparently is accepted as certain, with emphasis placed on the dissension that this is causing between the United States and its allies.

The Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama send "apologies" for not attending the CPPCC; later it is explained that their failure resulted from transport difficulties. Southwest reports indicate trouble among minority groups there, while organization of teams to inspect PLA action in Sinkiang further verifies conflict between the Army and Sinkiang natives.

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