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5. (2c) TRADE AND PRODUCTION: Peking asserted (Apr. 13) that Kyushu trade circles were demanding a resumption of trade with China, and announced (Apr. 18) that a Polish trade delegation had arrived in Peking.

Antung complained (Apr. 14) that State Sales Office accounts with local cooperatives remained unsettled because cooperatives could not dispose of slow-moving merchandise purchased on credit for sale to peasants. Nanking said (Apr. 16) that Kiangsu State Stores failed to fulfill their sales quotas. Chungking reported (Apr. 16) that the Ipin, Szechwan, brick and tile factory fulfilled its sales quota only 55 percent, while the Ipin match plant also failed because of "aimless production." Chungking said (Apr. 19) that Szechwan State Trading Company cadres achieved only 79.45 percent of sales quotas because of failure to understand cost accounting.

Peking reported in numeral code (Apr. 14) that the Shanghai Textile Union had warned workers to "eliminate poor quality production." Shanghai (Apr. 13) reported the East China Cotton, Yarn, and Cloth Company was stressing improvement of quality, as a customer survey "disclosed a demand for better quality goods." Peking announced in numeral code (Apr. 18) that the Maanshan iron mines, Anhwei, were being rehabilitated to supply Shanghai industrial needs.

6. (3a) THOUGHT CONTROL: Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 13) that 1,300 Szechwan teachers were undergoing ideological reform, and added (Apr. 16) that 6,000 professors were taking a one-year political study course to overcome their bourgeois thoughts and acquire a Marxist-Leninist attitude. Peking announced (Apr. 16) opening of the China Youth Publishing House "to serve the needs of youth for reading matter."

7. (3a) BUREAUCRATIC WEAKNESSES: Shanghai reported (Apr. 15) that 130 accidents occurred in the Tungyung machine shop "because of cadre complacency." Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 12) that 96 percent of cadres attending the Mine Safety Conference failed to pass the examination on safety regulations.

Tsitsihar stated (Apr. 13) that the antibureaucracy drive failed in several Heilungchiang Construction Bureau teams, partially because leading cadres "thought it was unnecessary." Hofei announced (Apr. 14) that Feitung Hsien, Anhwei, cadres permitted a million catties of grain to rot. (Hofei said) (Apr. 16) that the Anhwei conservancy (inspection team reported) 76 million yuan lost through illegal sales or misappropriation. The Shucheng Hsien Administration lost half the posts it borrowed for a temporary theatrical stage.

8. (3b) DEFENSIVE PRECAUTIONS: Peking asserted in numeral code (Apr. 14) that Kwangtung fishermen, formerly exploited, now lived a better life, "thanks to the People's Liberation Army, which provided them with medical and educational facilities, and helped them organize cooperatives." Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 18) that 600 Fourth Field Army and PLA representatives from Central - South China met to discuss the strengthening of border and frontier defenses.

9. (3e) AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS: Peking reported (Apr. 17) that the destruction of Honan, Shansi, and Shantung wheat crops had forced peasants to move into town. Peking added in numeral code (Apr. 17) that the Labor Minister was ordered to draw up Government plans to stop the movement of peasants to the city. Chungking reported (Apr. 14) that 86 Chu Hsien, Szechwan, households had planted quick-growing crops, while 3,000 persons were given temporary employment in Tungliang Hsien because of famine.

Peking announced (Apr. 13) that cadres had been ordered to correct the shortcomings of mutual aid teams and cooperatives, as peasants had turned them into "big eaters' clubs." Teams and cooperatives had misappropriated private property, and their extravagances had a blighting effect on private production. Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 18) that although 70 percent of Szechwan peasants were individual farmers, they received only 20 percent of the loans, as cadres favored mutual aid teams.

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10. (4) INTER-ASIAN RELATIONS: Peking asserted (Apr. 16) that the second group of Japanese repatriates left Shanghai with a great show of Sino-Japanese friendship. Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 18) that the (People's) Government was taking good care of 511 new Malaya deportees in Canton.

Peking charged (Apr. 15) that the "bogus Laos Government" was implementing America's policy of inducing Asians to fight Asians by expanding its army. Peking asserted (Apr. 14) that Thailand had promised seven battalions for "aggression against Laos and attacks on the Viet Minh," and was conscripting an anti-Communist "voluntary force" of Overseas Chinese, working with American experts and "applying FBI tortures."

11. (4) AMERICAN IMPERIALISM: Peking (Apr. 18) quoted TASS as saying that Eisenhower's speech proposed nothing concrete and said nothing about restoring traditional rights to China. Peking in numeral code (Apr. 19) quoted IZVESTIA as saying that the U.S.-Japanese trade agreement was "another blow to Japan's economic independence."

Peking announced in numeral code (Apr. 16) that the Ministry of Culture would publish the work "Negroes in Hollywood Movies," by Jerome, attacking U.S. racialism and efforts to "break up the growing Negro emancipation movement." The formation of a "Committee for the Defense of Jerome" also was planned, as Jerome, like other American Communists, was being persecuted.

12. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 13) that Sikang, Kwangsi, and Szechwan cadres were studying the national minority policy to check on its enforcement. Chungking reported (Apr. 14) that Mao Hsien had become the Tibetan autonomous area of Szechwan.

Peking announced in numeral code (Apr. 13) that a good-will mission was sent to the Yunnan-Burma border, with medical workers in the group treating 3,500 persons. Local tribes, welcoming the visitors with native dances, promised to live in harmony and "enjoy the People's Regime." Kunming reported (Apr. 19) that only 12 cadres had gone to the border to study local conditions and find markets for native products.

Chungking asserted (Apr. 14) that Lhasa listeners were enthusiastic about the Peking speeches of the Tibetan good-will delegation, declaring that under Mao's leadership "Tibet will have a brilliant future like Inner Mongolia."

Tihua announced (Apr. 15) that a Uighur edition of volume one of Mao's "Selected Essays" was on sale, along with a Uighur-Chinese-Russian dictionary. Peking explained in numeral code (Apr. 12) that the new dictionary, prepared by Sinkiang's Governor and based on a Soviet-printed Uighur-Russian dictionary, was produced by the Nationalities Publishing Company.

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SUMMARY

Though Sino-Soviet friendship and China's debt to Russia are deemphasized, Tsitsihar establishes a Stalin Memorial Room in the local library, and talk of the Dairen monument to Soviet soldiers reveals that the city now has a "Stalin Square." The continuing influence of Soviet experts is obvious, with new concentration on teachers, and Soviet educational experts organizing long-term training courses for teachers, who must learn Russian as well as accept Marxist theories.

Success of the Resist America-Aid Korea drive to enlist health workers for Korea leads to cancellation of the premarriage examination program for lack of personnel. It also is revealed that 60 percent of textile workers now are women, 140,000 of them in Shanghai alone. Though praising steps toward an armistice, Peking is cautious, suggests that America does not want peace, and revives the theme of American weakness to encourage hope of victory.

Japan is represented as desperate for China trade, but China's need for foreign goods is apparent. Old iron mines are rehabilitated; the poor quality of manufactured goods has made them unacceptable; and, the plan to unload undesirable products on the peasants has backfired, with cooperatives that took the goods on credit unable to make payment.

With the need for farm activity urgent, famine interferes, while in some areas farmers are deserting for the cities. This problem is so serious that the Labor Minister has been asked to find a solution. Mutual aid teams and cooperatives, planned as the first step toward collective farming, are blamed for part of the trouble, with cadres ordered to correct the shortcomings of these groups, including their encroachment on private property rights of individual farmers.

People's Liberation Army efforts to regiment and rehabilitate Kwangtung fishermen; a meeting to plan stronger frontier defenses; and, special efforts to win over minority groups along the Yunnan border, all suggest fear of forces outside as well as inside Communist-controlled China. French-allied Laos, invaded by the Viet Minh, is accused of aggressive designs, and Thailand is charged with abetting American aggression.

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