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CPW Report No. 23-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(May 19 - 25, 1952)

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of the drive, with five made deputy administrative chiefs and 45 district chiefs. Wuhan added (May 22) that the Changechow Railway Administration and the Shenchow Railway Bureau had saved 2 billion yuan by reducing costs. Wuhan said (May 25) that a new democratic atmosphere also existed in the Wuhan Post Office, where administrative officers now were willing to meet the workers face to face and openly admit their wrongs. Workers now praised the Party, saying "only Party members willingly admit their wrongs." Peking stated (May 19) that the anti-corruption drive resulted in the purging of undesirable elements from the New Drug Trade Union in Canton, and the taking in of 130 "tried and tested" shop clerks. Previously the union was weak, and dominated by capitalist agents.

Chungking asserted (May 21) that as a result of the anticorruption drive the Kunming branch of the China Department Store had reduced transportation costs through better buying methods, and had so increased efficiency that only nine sales clerks now handled work formerly requiring 15. Chungking added (May 25) that the Yunnan branch of the China Industrial Equipment Company increased its sales in April, upped its capital turnover 35 percent above that of December, and reduced entertainment expenses 80 percent under those of December. The Chungking market report (May 19) showed flour, wheat, rice, and vegetable oil selling at lower prices than at the time of the last monitored report on Apr. 25. Yellow beans, millet, and pork showed no price changes, while eggs had risen slightly. In Kunming flour was unchanged, wheat lower, but rice up about 5 percent; Kweiyang reported rice up about 4 percent; Yaan showed flour unchanged, rice down more than 15 percent, and wheat, yellow beans, vegetable oil, and eggs higher in price than on Apr. 25. The Shanghai market report for East China cities (May 21) showed cigarettes down 18 percent in Nanking; flour down 2.9 percent in Nanking; flour down 2.7 percent, yellow beans 2.1, and wheat 6.2 percent in Hangchow. All other items were unchanged from the previous week.

Claims of Progress. Dairen announced (May 24) that a Soviet technician in the shops of the Chinese-Changchun Railway had constructed an electric power wheel polisher that would save time and labor in finishing railway car wheels. Peking said in numeral code (May 20) that the Chinese-Changchun Railway had reached 476 kilometers on the Railway Ministry goal of a 500-kilometer-per-day drive, with the National average raised from 410.5 to 430 kilometers. Mukden asserted (May 24) that workers on the Dairen section of the Chinese-Changchun Railway had saved the Government 97 million yuan by adopting Soviet methods in making up and dispatching trains. Peking stated in numeral code (May 19) that the Northeast Construction Company now was able to train tile workers and carpenters in 3 months rather than the 3 years required under the old apprenticeship system, as a result of adoption of "progressive Soviet techniques." Mukden said (May 21) that Port Arthur construction workers had invented 50 tools, presented 10 "logical suggestions," and fulfilled April assignments ahead of time.

Mukden reported (May 21) that the Sungkian Province Government and Communist Party Committee held a conference on basic construction attended by 698 persons on May 12, when it was pointed out that 1952 construction would be heavy, with national defense and heavy economy construction making up 86 percent of the total, and that a cut in cost of 15 percent would be required. Mukden said (May 24) that Soviet help had enabled workers in the Fushun Steel Mills to discover a synthetic alloy for steel making. Peking reported in numeral code (May 23) that the Su Chang-yu bricklaying team had set a record of 6,000 bricks per man-day by use of the Soviet Shavlukin technique.

Peking announced in numeral code (May 21) that the Finance and Economy Committee of the Hopei Government had established a standard blueprint for construction of schools, Government, and public buildings that would save the equivalent of 15 million tons of grain annually. Shanghai announced (May 22) that the Nanking Textile Mill, the first publicly-owned mill in Nanking, started operations May 20. Wuhan reported (May 25) that two Wuhan Telephone Company employees, Yu Chia-chung, who invented 25-second telephone connections, and Wang Chung-shan, who introduced 11 innovations and was a model worker for 3 consecutive years, had

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ANTIWASTE, ANTICORRUPTION, ANTIBUREAUCRACY

Anshan announced (May 19) that the local People's Tribunal on May 18, ~~considering~~ corruption cases from the Tax Bureau, Cooperative Bureau, Construction Bureau, and Civil Affairs Bureau, pardoned 17, including Liu Seng-yuan; placed 13 under surveillance, including Cheng Tzu-liang and Chao Wen-fu; and sentenced eight to prison, including Wang Yuan-wu, Wen Chi-wei, Chin Kuo-chiang, Li Yueh-hua, and Tseng Chu. Dairen said (May 24) that local workers and shop clerks were supervising the payments made by 5,000 law-abiding or partially law-abiding merchants on evaded taxes. Tsinan declared (May 22) that with the adjudication of 195 cases of corruption and the initiation of the "thought construction" phase of the anticorruption drive, the Shantung People's Court had taken on a new atmosphere, with many cadres studying political works or applying for Youth Corps membership. During the drive many People's Court cadres were accused of being bureaucratic, corrupt, and pleasure-seeking, of lacking political consciousness, and of having bourgeois leanings.

Wuhsi reported (May 19) that private firms in Chenchiang, Kiangsu, had been classified, with 3,809 declared law-abiding, and that firms given lenient treatment had joined in the drive to expose major corrupt elements. Wuhsi said (May 24) that in Changchou, Kiangsu, 3,432 of the 5,600 firms had been declared law-abiding, and only one completely non-law-abiding, with the result that most of the firms had increased their capital and were producing goods. Ku Yu-hsin enlarged his plant from 2 machines to 12, and 39 other firms arranged a joint buying trip to Shanghai.

Peking announced in numeral code (May 24) that in Wuhan an anticorruption drive victory rally was held May 20 to honor 98 outstanding workers who exposed corrupt elements and led the masses in the struggle against them. In the group were Cheng Chen-hsiang, Yao Shih-tao, Tang Hou-yin, Mei Ching-te, Liu Hsien-yu, and Fan Pao-hua. Wuhan said (May 22) that among those commended by Mayor Wang Jih-chu at the victory rally were model anticorruption drive workers Wang Hung-tao, Tung Chung-chien, Ho Ho-ying, Chien Ta-mao, Tao Tsu-kuang, and Hsia Chien-kuan. Wuhan reported (May 25) that 150,000 persons had attended the local five-anti's exhibit, which exposed the corruption of the capitalists and served as a warning to the masses to be on guard against future capitalist attacks. In order to highlight the achievements of the anticorruption drive, Wuhan authorities had organized a national construction photo exhibit to enable the masses to understand the coming national construction program.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Gains from Anticorruption Drive. Peking stated in numeral code (May 21) that labor unions in Mukden private business firms had been greatly strengthened as a result of the anticorruption drive. Previously, law-breaking capitalists had infiltrated their agents into the unions to control them. Dairen declared (May 24) that, in order to "reap the fruits" of the anticorruption drive, the Youth Corps had called a rally May 22 to mobilize the city's youth for the production drive. According to Tsinan (May 24), State Industries in Tsingtao reported greatly improved conditions in April, with higher production, "because raw materials now are available."

Hangchow asserted (May 25) that in the private Taifeng Flour Mill of Yinh sien, Chekiang, workers had increased daily production from 94 to 107 bags per day as a result of the anticorruption drive. Wuhsi declared (May 24) that in Sungkiang, Kiangsu, workers were enthusiastically working on processing contracts, as private industry had expanded production as a result of the drive. In Sungchiang, Kiangsu, increased political consciousness of the workers had saved millions, with worker Chang Hsun-chien saving 15 million yuan in one plant alone by salvaging old machine parts.

Wuhan stated (May 19) that in the Chengchow Railway Administration there was now a new democratic spirit and consequently 254 workers had been promoted as a result

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been sent to a workers' sanatorium at Hangchow in recognition of their accomplishments. Sian said (May 20) that the No. 1 Textile Mill of the Northwest Government had been formally opened. The Northwest Government on May 17 conducted ceremonies for the first graduating class of women truck drivers in Sian.

Attempts to Promote Business. Dairen announced (May 19) that the Luta branch of the China General Merchandise Co. would remain open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily and Sunday "to give workers ample time to make purchases," and that other State trading companies also would expand their business hours. Shanghai said (May 20) that 300 firms that had been "treated leniently" during the anticorruption drive had been given 4 billion yuan worth of cash and goods on processing contracts. Shanghai announced (May 21) that tea merchants at the East China Trade Conference planned to place orders for 7,600 piculs of tea valued at 4 billion yuan. Shanghai added (May 23) that plans for the East China Conference had been completed, that eight industrial delegations from Shanghai would participate, and that a delegation from south Kiangsu would place orders amounting to 150 billion yuan. Shanghai reported (May 24) that the conference had been opened, with 1,000 delegates from East China and 170 from other parts of China; that 6,000 merchandise samples were on exhibition; and that a Service Department had been organized to handle shipping, insurance, taxes, buying, and so forth. "The conference is an attempt by public enterprise to integrate private enterprise in the barter system."

Peking said in numeral code (May 22) that, since April, State trading companies and cooperatives in East China had been promoting the sale of native products "to revitalize that market." Hangchow announced (May 21) that Chekiang authorities had called a meeting to study "trade conditions and the encouragement of private trade." At the meeting 9.8 billion yuan worth of business was transacted, 22.15 percent by private traders. Hangchow added (May 22) that, "as the conference had shown signs of growing activities," it had been decided to extend it. Trade during the 2d day amounted to more than 6.6 billion yuan worth of goods, one billion industrial and the remainder native and specialty goods. Nantung reported (May 23) that corrupt merchant Hsu Te-ming "learned his lesson" during the anticorruption drive, was now increasing his investment in order to process Government orders, and was cooperating with his workers to expand production.

Sian reported (May 22) that the Party Committee recently had promoted a meeting of 138 public and private businessmen at Sining to discuss the "revival of private industry under the leadership of State industrial enterprises," when businessmen were "urged to cooperate" in increasing production, "was reorganized. Wuhan announced (May 21) that in April the Central and South China Department Store placed processing orders with 3,500 private firms, and bought three times as much goods from private factories as during March. In Canton 600 private firms were given April orders, with "similar help given to private factories and firms" in Changsha and Kaifeng. Wuhan added (May 23) that "in order to revive rural economy" the Hunan Trading Co. had bought 120 billion yuan worth of native products, while the Kwangtung Trading Company bought 500 billion yuan worth.

Chungking announced (May 20) that in western Szechwan the China Native Products Co. was promoting trade by increasing its purchases from the rural areas and reducing the selling price on 124 items of processed native goods. Chungking added (May 23) that in eight hsien of the Mienyang area, Szechwan, all cases against private merchants had been "basically adjudicated"; shop clerks and State trading companies were "assisting the revival of private trade" by increasing production and reducing costs; and merchants who had been leniently treated had turned in their gold and silver for jen min piao in order to increase their working capital.

Weaknesses and Shortcomings. Mukden (May 25) quoted the TUNGPEI JIH PAO as commenting on the "slowness of the production drive" in State industries of Mukden, Harbin, and other Northwest cities. Leading cadres were accused of conservatism, poor leadership, and a lack of understanding of Chairman Kao Kang's call for increased production, and were ordered to study documents, accept responsibility, and mobilize the workers to map production plans and organize work competition.

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Dairen charged (May 22) that Tax Bureau cadres in Dairen and Port Arthur had rightist leanings and lacked a knowledge of tax collection procedures, with the result that trading companies had been allowed to cause huge Government losses. Tsinan announced (May 21) that inspection committees had been set up in Penglai, Anchiu, Changlo, and other hsien of Shantung, "to prevent superficial implementation of the drive to promote production." Tsinan stated (May 24) that the Party Committee had been instructed to "chastise" Chang Wen-te, manager of the Hsinan Match Co., for bureaucracy, mismanagement, stopping work, holding up workers' wages, and threatening workers.

Hangchow reported (May 20) that workers of the Hangchow No. 1 Silk Mill, under the guidance of the Federation of Labor, decided that patriotic pacts must be revised in order to increase production and reduce losses. Huainan announced (May 24) that in the Huainan Colliery the battery shortage for miners' lamps had been solved by invention of substitute lamps, while the worker shortage was being handled by overtime work. Peking reported in numeral code (May 21) that the State-owned Taiyuan Machine Factory had organized special production units to solve the problems of waste, confused standards, and worker shortage. At the end of February more than 200 items had been abandoned without being completed. Wuhan (May 25), quoted the CHANGCHIAWE JIH PAO as saying Chairman Mao Tse-tung had called upon Chingiang flood control project workers to "struggle for completion" of the project. "This manifestation of Chairman Mao's interest in the project has greatly aroused the consciousness of the people." On May 21 a delegation of 10 officers from the Central and South China Military Zone visited soldiers working on the project, made an on-the-spot broadcast, and delivered letters of greeting to the soldiers from other officers. The letters conferred meritorious awards on the 908th, 403d, 717th, 707th, 713th, 722d, and 721st Detachments, "admitted serious difficulties in completing the project," and urged the workers to "remember the tradition of the People's Liberation Army in overcoming insurmountable difficulties."

Chungking reported (May 19) that 1,000 "active elements" promoted during the anticorruption drive in Chungking factories were being given a 10-day course to "familiarize them with their new duties." In the 611 Chungking textile mills regular meetings were being held so that the "new workers can learn from the older ones," and in addition the new workers were being taught "basic Chinese," so that those who formerly knew only a few hundred characters were now able to recognize more than a thousand. Chungking said (May 25) that Chungking workers now were assembling four trucks in 2½ months rather than the former one truck per month. Peking announced in numeral code (May 24) that the Nanking branch of the China Textile Co. had introduced an inspection and auditing system to improve the quality of the goods and "to implement the policy of giving equal benefits to both public and private enterprises."

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

Plans and Programs. Peking announced in numeral code that in Southern China the third stage of the land reform program had been completed in 6 months in 208 hsien with 35 million people affected. More than 75,000 cadres participated in the program, and also organized farmers associations, which now boasted a membership of 27 millions. In Northern Szechwan farmers association membership had almost doubled and now included 44 percent of the population. Wuhan reported (May 21) that land reform had been completed in several hundred key hsiang of Kwangtung, while the aim was to complete the work in 1,000 hsiang of 72 hsien by the summer harvest. Peking reported (May 22) that, in the Northwest, land reform had been completed in 3,862 hsiang, 97 percent of the original plan. In Kansu poor and hired peasants now controlled nearly twice as much land as formerly, while in Ninghsia poor and hired peasants, making up 45 percent of the population, had been given three mou each. "The increase of organized militia also has further consolidated the People's Democratic Dictatorship in the rural areas of Northwest China."

A Peking home service broadcast announced (May 22) that the Northeast Government was encouraging the use of horse-drawn farm machinery. Yangchow stated (May 24) that in Sancheng Chu, Ssuyan Hsien, Xiangsu, the cooperative had signed a con-

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tract with the Chen Wei-fang mutual-aid team to furnish salt, cloth, matches, kerosene, and tools, in exchange for cotton, wheat, beans, vegetable oil, and handicrafts. Hangchow reported (May 21) that both cooperatives and mutual-aid teams had made great progress in Chekiang, with the Chinghua Special District boasting 10 cooperatives and 16,000 mutual-aid teams. The East China Government extended 2 billion yuan to Armymer's dependents to assist them with summer farming and giving relief to those in distress. Chinchow announced (May 20) that the Tahua Hsiang Cooperative of Changpei Hsien, Liaosi Province, had organized a loan bureau to assist poor peasants by lending them cash, goods, and animals, at low rates of interest.

Hangchow reported (May 20) that since the introduction of improved silkworm cards the silk producers of Chekiang had benefited greatly. In Hang Hsien 143 cocoon growers had agreed to grow high-quality cocoons and sell them only to the Government. Chungking announced (May 20) that in eastern Szechwan the Government had issued a directive on summer grain levies, instructing cadres to draw up levy lists to be approved by chu Governments, with the maximum fixed at 25 percent of the summer yield and destitute peasants to be exempt.

Drought, Flood, and Pests. Hangchow reported (May 22) that the Party Committee of Hsinteng Hsien, Chekiang, had issued a directive calling upon peasants to promote summer planting "in order to avoid a famine." In Lanchi Hsien the drought prevention office issued an emergency directive calling for action to restore 120 reservoirs recently damaged by heavy rains "in order to avoid summer droughts." Peking announced in numeral code (May 19) that 6.4 million people were engaged in insect eradication in four special districts of Honan, including Loyang and Chengchow: that two-thirds of the population were mobilized for combatting the wheat aphids in Chueh Hsien, Shansi; and that farmers of Hopei, Shansi, Pingyuan, and Honan were battling the cotton weevil. Instead of remembering their sufferings of last year, many people were not exerting themselves in destroying insects, but looked upon them as "a creation of nature that would continue to be reproduced even if some were killed."

Peasants were instructed to "use their native ingenuity" to devise ways of killing insects if sprayers and insecticide were unavailable, as did farmer Chi Kuang-ching of Loyang Special District, who was issued a citation by the Honan Government for inventing a tool to catch wheat borers.

Nanchang announced (May 20) that the Party Committee of Chian Hsien, Kiangsi, had issued a directive calling upon rural cadres to lead the farmers in weeding, fertilizing, and insect eradication, to organize and properly administer rural water systems, and to settle disputes over water rights. Nanchang added (May 24) that local authorities in Kiangsi Province had been alerted against flood danger, as recent heavy rains had raised water levels to "dangerous heights." Wuhan said (May 21) that the Kwangtung Flood Control Office had reported serious flood conditions in north, west, and east districts; the Hunan Conservancy Bureau reported dikes breached in several places around Poyang Lake; Hupeh authorities had alerted river patrols to be on guard against Yangtze River floods; and Kiangsi had reported serious floods in rice areas.

Wuhan reported (May 20) that insect plagues were serious in the Kweiyang area of Kweichow, while floods were causing anxiety in the Wenshan District of Yunnan. Drought prevention offices of both provinces had issued directives calling for mobilization of farmers to fight insects, floods, and water shortages, and warning cadres that laxity on their part would be severely punished. Chungking announced (May 21) that in eastern Szechwan a directive had been issued calling for positive steps to prevent drought and summer famine. According to Chungking (May 21) the Government in the Tibetan Autonomous Area of Sikang had called upon various hsien to stress propaganda on pest eradication.

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Resistance and Weakness. Chinchow announced (May 20) that the Party Committee of Tiehling Hsien, Liaosi, had sent 30 cadres to investigate and reorganize 95 "sub-standard" farmers cooperatives. Many members had failed to pay in their shares, and those who had paid could not get their money back. Chinchow said (May 21) that the Liaosi General Cooperative had sent four teams to propagandize and offer technical assistance on the use of insecticides, as some farmers had been unwilling to spend money for insecticides, while others had made improper applications. Tsinan reported (May 24) that the Party Committee of Chitung Hsien, Shantung, had taken disciplinary action against rural cadres to regain the confidence of the peasants, as the cadres had been indifferent, had refused to follow directives in Linkao Hsiang, and militia Capt. Feng Chien-lu had imposed 22 grain levies upon the peasants.

Hangchow reported (May 20) that a recent survey of Chekiang State farms disclosed glaring defects, which had "seriously impaired" farms in Chinhua and Ch'hou Special Districts. A directive called upon the cadres to exchange experiences and check on each other, to make closer supervision of farm operations, and to eliminate bourgeois tendencies among the workers. Cadres in Kaihua Hsien were charged with complacency following initial successes. Yangchow stated (May 22) that cadres in Tungtai Hsien, Kiangsu, had been charged with failure to implement fully the spring farm production program, with paying no heed to farmers' problems, and with showing an ignorance of farming operations. Peking reported in numeral code (May 23) that a check in Hsuancheng Hsien, Anhwei, where cadres became complacent following construction of large reservoirs, showed some reservoirs located where they could not be used, some leaking and crumbling, some irrigation systems in disrepair, and a need for agreements on water rights.

Sian announced (May 22) that in order to alleviate the farm labor shortage in Sinkiang Province, members of the People's Liberation Army had been helping the farmers with spring wheat planting. Wuhan reported (May 25) that the Hupeh Military District had issued an urgent directive calling upon the peasants to organize and arm themselves to protect the wheat crop, as lawless landlords and counterrevolutionaries were sabotaging the harvests. Nanchang stated (May 20) that cadres in Tungku Hsien, Kiangsi, had been ordered to indoctrinate the peasants in "rational production and rational welfare," because their irrational actions led to results, such as the loss of oxen, which greatly hindered production. Li Yun-nung of Ssutso Hsiang regularly hired out his ox for as much as he could get, because he had bourgeoisie leanings, and when he rented it to peasant woman Tai Chi-chiu she worked it so hard that it died.

Nanchang said (May 21) that in Chinhuang Hsiang, Yuehsiang Hsien, Kiangsi, where 106 families were starving because of last year's drought and this year's heavy snows, peasants with surplus food dared not make loans for fear of accusation, until after indoctrination on the Government policy of free lending, when 36 families lent 91.4 piculs of grain. Nanchang added (May 23) that in Hsinchi Hsiang, Wantsan Hsien, Kiangsi, indoctrination was necessary because peasants hesitated to increase production through fear of increased taxes. In Hsinkan Hsien 90 mutual-aid teams were organized in Chu 6, but no one knew their purpose, while in Chu 3 one-third of the 100 teams served no purpose, and some even included landlords.

Chungking reported (May 20) that cadres in Hungya Hsien, Szechwan, had been charged with bureaucracy and indifference to the plight of poor farmers, as an inspection in April showed 60 percent of the peasants short of fertilizer, oxen, or grain, though others had surpluses in all these necessities. Chungking added (May 22) that in Yunnan rural cadres issued only 54 percent of the farm loans, withholding irrigation loans because they thought the farmers did not need them, and delaying processing loans because they were too busy holding meetings. Peking reported in numeral code (May 23) that the Administrative Bureau of Cooperative Enterprises of the Southwest held sessions in April and May to discuss the backwardness of farm cooperatives, as an area with 74 million people had only 1,200 cooperatives with 3 million members. The deficiency was credited to "lack of knowledge" of rural economic development, underestimation of rural needs, and "conservative thought."

Chungking said (May 25) that the weaknesses in the organization of mutual aid teams in Loehih, Nanpu, and Nanchung Hsien, northern Szechwan, resulted from poor publicity and ignorance of village cadres. In Tungchia hamlet, Loehih Hsien, cadres registered all individual households and forced persons to join the teams, thus enrolling idlers and loafers.

Kunming stated (May 19) that in Tangkou and Limin Hsia 7, Chu 5, Kunming, land reform had made no progress because of the indifference of the peasants and the strong opposition of landlords and counterrevolutionaries, though with the arrival of land reform teams the peasants aided in rounding up and imprisoning landlords. In Likan Hsiang, Tungchi Hsien, Yunnan, peasants feared the ruffian landlords and refused to attack them, but after indoctrination by the cadres they were willing to help in confiscation of landlords' properties.

PROPAGANDA AND INDOCTRINATION

Mass Indoctrination. Amshun announced (May 21) that the second volume of the magazine, KUNG JEN WEN I, containing articles on Mao Tse-tung speeches, industrial and mining construction, and introduction of new techniques, had been issued and would be sold through the post office. Chinchow stated (May 25) that the propaganda activities of the Tiehling Broadcasting Station, which had successfully fanned up the hatred of the masses against American bacteriological warfare, enlightened them on sanitation, and popularized the marriage law, had proved so popular that 37 households had asked for outlets in addition to the 500 already installed. Yangchow reported (May 21) that 80,000 persons in northern Kiangsu were members of the 5,000 newspaper reading groups, which relayed Government opinion to the masses and helped overcome hesitancy in promoting spring farming. Cadres had been urged to keep these groups in operation, though some had been handicapped by a lack of literate readers. Wuhsi reported (May 25) that the K'unshan Hsien Party Committee had ordered cadres to launch a propaganda campaign aimed at getting 30 percent of the population enlisted in the increased production drive before the summer harvest. At a meeting it was decided that denunciation of American bacteriological warfare "must be included" in the campaign.

Huainan announced (May 23) that at the Chiulungkang Colliery 70 percent of the workers had been enrolled in spare-time schools, so that they might gain a better understanding of National affairs. Taiyuan reported (May 23) that the Shansi Party Committee had issued a directive calling for corrective measures in the handling of radios used in propaganda work, and specifically ordering propaganda cadres not to repair radios. Since the beginning of the year, 123 radios had been reported broken down, 60 percent of them among Hsien Government, while in Kuo Hsien eight radios were reported out of order in 3 days. Taiyuan said (May 24) that the increased political consciousness of the masses had increased newspaper circulation by 249,000 copies in Shansi. The HUAPEI JENMIN JIH PAO increased 33,000 copies or 126 percent; the SHANSI JIH PAO, 17,700; and the JEN MIN JIH PAO, 1,000. Chungking said (May 20) that the Kunming Party Committee had called a meeting of industrial cadres "to study the problem of coordination between the Government and the masses." The cadres were accused of limiting their responsibility to carrying out Government orders, and failing to pay attention to the opinions of the workers and the masses. They were ordered to "convey the will of the masses to the authorities."

Cultural and Special Projects. Peking's home service broadcasts (May 22) gave considerable attention to Mao Tse-tung's speech on literature and art delivered at Yen-an in 1942, reported meetings throughout China commemorating the 10th anniversary of the speech, and stated that Korean literature and art circles and the "progressive press" in Europe gave considerable publicity to the speech. Peking in numeral code (May 23) said that the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts held a commemoration meeting, while reports of similar local meetings were broadcast by Nanchang, Wuhan, Tsinan, Hangchow, Shanghai, Mukden, Dairen, and Sian (May 22-23). Mukden (May 23) gave one entire broadcast program to the speech, and reported editorial comment in the TUNGPEI JIH PAO and the TUNGPEI WEN I.

Peking said in a home service broadcast (May 23) that Mao's speech was translated into Korean and that Korean cultural workers had been greatly impressed by his knowledge of Korean art and literature.

Anshan reported (May 20) that 400 cadres who were members of Anshan industrial unions and had been promoted in April now were undergoing an intensive course in political indoctrination and improved work techniques. Dairen asserted (May 22) that thought reform had been successfully carried out among the teaching staff of the Dairen Institute of Technology and the Dairen Medical Institute, and that after indoctrination by the Local Party Committee the professors had "overcome their hesitancy and expressed full support for Chairman Mao's program." Shanghai announced (May 23) that the local offices of the China Federation of Labor held a symposium on world peace, introduction of new work techniques, and trade union organization, with delegates of the World Federation of Trade Unions in attendance. Shanghai said (May 24) that the East China Party Committee, in order to strengthen its control over economic enterprises, had selected 800 cadres from its Party schools for work in industries, some assigned to administrative positions and others to the Party organization. These cadres "are of a higher cultural level and have a better understanding of Party policy," and were expected to take the lead in Party, administrative, union, and Youth Corps activities in their respective organizations.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Agricultural Development. Peking reported in numeral code (May 21) that by the use of the People's Liberation Army, local religious institutions, and local loan committees, the People's Government and the People's Bank in Lhasa, Tibet, and in Changtu, issued more than 3 billion yuan in low-interest and interest-free loans to farmers, livestock growers, and handicraft workers, to aid them in solving their seed, food, and capital needs. The Shigatse People's Government also issued large amounts of seed loans, while Tingching and Fomi Hsien, Sikang, and Changtu City, made seed and food loans. On May 20 the Tibet Trading Company purchased 40 billion yuan worth of wool from 400 wool dealers, some of which had been held by the dealers for 2 years.

Chungking reported (May 19) that people of all nationalities held a conference in Cheli Hsien, near the Burma border, and approved resolutions to increase the production of cotton, food, and wool. Delegates also "promised to guard the Nation's borders and wipe out any American-Chiang bandits who dare to enter their territory." The Government of Kantsu Hsien, Sikang, issued 33,000 tons of grain to Tibetan farmers in the Tibetan Autonomous Area to promote spring production, for which the Tibetans expressed appreciation. Chungking announced (May 20) that in Paofu, Tengko, Patang, and Litang Hsien of the Tibetan Autonomous Area, State farms were formally organized in April, with most of the land already planted to wheat, corn, cotton, kaoliang, beans, and vegetables.

Peking Guidance. Peking reported in numeral code (May 19) that Youth Day had been celebrated in Lhasa May 4 under the newly organized Lhasa Committee of the Democratic Youth Corps, which also was making plans to celebrate the anniversary of Tibetan liberation. Peking said (May 23) that the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama both exchanged greetings with Chairman Mao on the anniversary of Tibet's liberation; the Northwest China Military and Administrative Committee sent greetings to the Dalai Lama and the People's Liberation Army in Tibet; and greetings were exchanged among the Tibetan People's Government, Sikang Tibetans, and Chang Kuo-hua, commander of Tibetan People's Liberation Army forces.

Peking announced in numeral code (May 20) that, under the protection and encouragement of the People's Liberation Army and State trading companies, private merchants since last winter had shipped 170,000 catties of tea from Lihua Hsien, Sikang to Lhasa, with the price cut from 52 Tibetan yuan per jar to 32 yuan. In return, Lhasa had shipped out herbs and sha tun. Peking reported (May 25) that the new Sikang-Lhasa motor road now had crossed the Erhlang Mountain, the Tatu River, and the Sikang Plateau to Kantzu, crossing the Piacerh Peak, 5,300 meters high, with an ice pack 2 meters thick.

STATINTL

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Tibetan merchants formerly required 100 days to traverse the route by yak during the 4-5 months of the year that it was passable. "Hundreds and thousands" of workmen were killed in constructing the road, but the People's Liberation Army Engineering Corps was pushing the highway on to Changtu. "Though the road is paved with blood, yet it must be pushed through; otherwise we could not face our Tibetan comrades."

Sian reported (May 20) that the Minority Public Health Group of the Central Ministry of Health had arrived in Sining to start work in Tsinghai Province, carrying all kinds of modern medical equipment and drugs, including penicillin. Besides organizing a public health program, the group also planned to train a large number of minority health cadres.

MISCELLANEOUS

Counterrevolutionaries. Chungking reported (May 23) that in the bandit suppression campaign for Southwest China, exclusive of Yunnan, 118,708 bandits were killed by soldiers and militiamen, 4,072 bandit chiefs and secret agents were captured, and 100,000 guns, 290 machine guns, and 2 million rounds of ammunition were taken.

New Marriage Law. Nanchang announced (May 19) that the Party Committee of Hsinkan Hsien, Kiangsi, had ordered 8 months of labor reform for Chao Te-fu, chu secretary, for violation of the new marriage law. While serving as chu secretary, Chao began to "assume airs," and demanded a divorce so he could "marry a suitable woman." However, before obtaining his divorce he started living with cadre Yen Liang-hsiao, and had a child by her.

Preferential Treatment. Chinchow said (May 23) that the Liaosi Government had issued a directive calling upon the masses to present gifts to dependents of Armymen during the Dragon Festival. Anshan reported (May 23) that residents of Shuangli Road already had contributed 600,000 yuan for Army dependents in honor of the Festival.

