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SOURCE: Chinese Communist newspapers. (Information specifically requested.)

CHINESE PRESS EXTRACTS NO 1

(Covering issues of Chinese Communist newspapers 1 - 29 December 1947)

Extracts in this publication are from the following:

| <u>Newspaper</u> | <u>Abbreviation</u> |
|--|---------------------|
| Kuan-tung Jih-pao (Kwangtung Daily) | KD |
| Ta-lien Jih-pao (Dairen Daily) | DD |
| Shih-hua Pao [Ta-lien] (Truth) | SH |

INDUSTRIAL

1. GLASS PRODUCTION -- DD, No 625, 2 Dec 47

The Far East Electric Industries Glass Factory began operations in Ta-lien (Dairen) on 1 November 1947. The number of workmen has increased to more than 800. Thus far, 475 cases of sheet glass have been produced.

2. UNITED SHIPBUILDING COMPANY -- SH, No 309, 2 Dec 47

The United Shipbuilding Company held formal ceremonies 1 December 1947 marking the beginning of plant operations. All of the plant's 200 workers participated.

- 1 -

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3. UNITED SHIPBUILDING CO BEGINS OPERATIONS -- DD, No 624, 2 Dec 47

Workers of the United Shipbuilding Company attended ceremonies on 1 December 1947 marking the beginning of shipbuilding operations. With the help of a 50-million-yuan government loan and the cooperation of the Russian Fish Industry Company, the former Liao-tung Dockyard had previously been satisfactorily leased. Plans call for the completion of two metal ships with 120-hp internal combustion engines by the end of January 1948.

4. TO CONSTRUCT 39 SHIPS -- KD, No 147, 19 Dec 47

During 1948 the United Shipbuilding Company, Ltd, plans to construct:

a. Two vessels, with 140-hp engines and steel hulls, totalling 30 tons (these were begun on 1 December 1947 and may be completed by the end of January 1948)

b. Four steel cargo ships, having 150-hp engines and a combined displacement of 300 tons

c. Five rapid ferries, totalling 11 tons

d. Four wooden cargo ships, 120-hp engines, 185 tons

e. Twenty-four wooden fishing craft, 120-hp engines, 60 tons.

The total is 39 ships, with a capacity of 596 ^[sic]tons. In addition, the production plan guarantees the repair of a maximum of old shipping.

The manager of the company is Tiao Hsi-ku.

5. TA-LIEN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES EXPAND -- DD, No 626, 4 Dec 47

Textile industries in the city of Ta-lien last year produced over 57,000 bolts of cloth, sufficient to clothe the people of Kuan-tung. At the present time there are 68 factories. The number of machines has increased 500 percent. The number of workers has increased sixteenfold to 1,376. The present rate of production is 700 bolts of cloth of all sorts per day.

6. CHUNG-SHAN NET FACTORY ADDS 3 BRANCHES -- KD, No 138, 10 Dec 47

Fish Net Factory No 4 of Chung-shan Ch'ü in Ta-lien has recently established three additional branch plants, located on Chia-ho Street, Min-shou Street, and Ta'ai-shih Street. Each branch has increased the number of its personnel from 300 to 600. A nursery has been set up in each plant to care for the children of female workers.

7. PRODUCTION INCREASES in RAILWAY FACTORY -- KD, No 134, 6 Dec 47

A worker in the Material Plant of the Chung-ch'ang Railway Factory has demonstrated his initiative by renovating two damaged shapers and two damaged lathes. The repaired equipment was obtained from the Manchurian Vehicle Factory (now renamed Freight Car Plant No 2). As a result, he has helped alleviate a shortage of machinery, especially good lathes.

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

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Production has increased from ten per day per machine to 16 or 17, and the threading is greatly improved.

8. JUN-HUA OIL REFINERY INCREASES PRODUCTION -- KD, No 144, 16 Dec 47

The Jun-hua Oil Refinery, which produces light oil, is located in Wan-chia village, Hsi-shan Ch'u, Ta-lien Hsien. At the time of the Japanese surrender, buildings and machinery were completely destroyed. In November 1946 the Chen-tung Iron Works in Ta-lien perceived the need for reconstruction. By July 1947 all sections were in readiness and the plant formally resumed operations on 13 August. At that time there were only four skilled workers and production was carried out by hand. Output was 450 cattles per day. By November production had been raised to 900 cattles.

Because of the oil's high degree of combustibility, it can be used in automobiles, steamships, and rapeseed oil engines. Its price is lower than that obtained from outside sources.

Prior to the opening of this plant, imports were relied on to fuel the automobiles, steamships, and internal combustion engines of the Kuan-tung area. Afterwards, however, a considerable portion of the problem was solved.

Three vats of oil are refined every two days. Production has reached 1,200 cattles per day. The plant is constructing a large brazier which will extend the output to 3,000 cattles.

9. TA-LIEN FACTORIES SAVE OVER 10 MILLION YUAN -- KD, No 151, 23 Dec 47

An economy movement among the various factories in Ta-lien has had very noteworthy results. By utilizing waste materials, repairing old machinery, etc., such factories as the San-san Chemical Works, the Li-hua-shan Iron Works (in Sha-no-k'ou Ch'u), the Te-tung Chemical Factory, the Lien-chang Paper Mill, the Northeast Rag Factory, and the Asia India-Rubber Company have saved over 10 million yuan in the past year.

10. TO DOUBLE SALT PRODUCTION IN LU-SHUN -- KD, No 152, 24 Dec 47

With the help of loans and under the unified control of the Salt Industry Company, the public and private salt fields of Port Arthur last year produced a total of 9,220 tons of salt, despite adverse weather conditions. A government loan of 2,870,000 yuan permitted complete restoration in the number of privately operated salt pans.

Next year, public salt pans are prepared to produce 8,000 tons and private pans 9,300, a total of 17,300 tons of salt. The government will aid in the expansion by a loan of seven million yuan, of which four million have already been extended, for repairing salt pans and supplementary equipment.

11. WILL INCREASE COTTON WEAVING IN TA-LIEN -- KD, No 156, 28 Dec 47

The Ta-lien cotton-weaving industry has greatly expanded in the past year. Factories have increased from two or three to 54, looms from a little over ten to 529, and workmen to 1,378, including 299 women. According to the statistics of the Cotton Weavers Association, production for 1947 by all factories amounted to 26,317 bolts (each bolt is 104 feet long and 29 inches wide) of white unfinished calico and 32,400 bolts of dyed goods, a total of 58,717 bolts. Production plans for 1948 call for an output of 47,520 bolts of calico and 32,400 bolts of dyed goods, a total of 79,920 bolts.

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

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Li Ch'un-ming, head of the Cotton Weavers Union, cited the Ta-chung, Ta-hsing, I-feng and Fu-ho Cotton Mills for advances made in production and workmanship. The Min-sheng Cotton Mill has increased the number of its looms from four to six and output from one bolt per day per machine to one and a half or two. Because the workers are more skilled, one laborer can now take care of two power machines. The Fu-ho Cotton Weaving Mill, started 12 August 46, has increased its hand looms from three to five and the number of weavers from eight to 11.

12. CH'UAN-CH'U FACTORY SHOWS PROGRESS -- KD, No 130, 2 Dec 47

Prior to liberation, the Ch'uan-ch'ü Factory in Ta-lien was controlled by the Class A Shipbuilding Office of the Japanese Shipbuilding Control Commission. It occupied a prime position in the heavy industry of North China and the Northeast, and held the number two position among the factories attached to the South Manchurian Railroad (first place was held by the Showa Iron Foundry at An-shan). At that time there were already produced seven 2,000- to 8,000-ton ships and five railway coaches. There was a yearly production of 1,200 freight cars of all types.

Following liberation, the factory employed a total of more than 2,700 workers and has repaired 32 vessels within the short space of half a year.

Work quotas were exceeded in April 1947 by 179.5 percent and in May by 224 percent. Calculated monetarily, production in April amounted to more than 19 million yuan, and was increased in May to 31 million. The workers of the eight branch plants of the factory have written a new page in the history of labor.

Under the present guidance of Russian technicians, Chinese workers have already produced four new boats. (Under the Japanese, three months were required to complete one boat, but now it takes only 20 days.)

ECONOMIC-POLITICAL

13. TEMPORARY REGULATIONS ON FROZEN DEPOSITS -- KD, No 139, 11 Dec 47

Subject to approval by the Kuan-tung Public Office, deposits frozen in Kuan Tung banks 27 May 1947 may be drawn upon by industrial and commercial firms, schools, hospitals, cooperatives, Korean democratic societies, and individuals for authorized purposes, such as construction or repair of factories, purchase of raw materials, payment of taxes or the repayment of bank loans, etc. Individuals may draw on deposits at the rate of 5,000 yuan per month for each adult and 2,000 per month for those under 16 years of age.

14. ENCOURAGE SECONDARY PRODUCTION -- KD, No 157, 29 Dec 47

The Ta-lien Ship Repair Company, in addition to building and repairing ships, has also expanded secondary production. Since September 1947, two ships built by the company have been utilized for fishing. Fish from 57 catches have brought in a net profit of over 10 million yuan, one-fifth of which has been distributed among the 18 worker-crew members. The company will use more ships in the future.

15. LOANS OVER 80 MILLION YUAN IN 1947 -- DD, No 625, 3 Dec 47

Loans made by the Ta-lien Haian government over the past year to productive enterprises amounted to 88,734,778 yuan, including 67,260,000 for

- 4 -

RESTRICTED

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agriculture, 5,500,000 for handicraft industries (three million to the Min-li Fish Net Factory, two million for agricultural implements, 500,000 to the Santao-chiang Woolen Mill), 2,440,000 to the salt industry, 10,534,778 to the fishing industry, and three million to cooperative societies.

16. MACHINE WORKS ORGANIZES TRAINING -- KD, No 156, 28 Dec 47

In order to foster an esprit de corps and leadership by example, the Ta-lien Machine Works on 21 December 1947 established a training squad, consisting of 35 active workers specially selected from the machine shop, iron works plant, mold-casting shop, transport shop and carpentry shop. A training period of 10 to 15 days was decided upon. After training, each worker is to draw up his own production plan and stimulate the other workers, who in turn will draw up their production plans. Competition will then take place between individuals, groups, and the various shops and plants. During competition a written record will be kept which will be used later as the basis for a criticism of achievement.

17. PRODUCTION INCREASES IN TA-LIEN HSIEN -- DD, No 624, 2 Dec 47

Efforts on the part of the Ta-lien government and people over the past year have resulted in a great increase in agriculture and fishing-industry production. The agricultural output for the whole hsien amounted to more than 43,847,000 catties, exceeding the production goal by 20 percent. (The output standard for agricultural income tax purposes was 36,530,000 catties.) Reclaimed land amounted to 20,329 mou, accounting for 40 percent of the wasteland in the entire hsien. The 65,622 mou of official lands taken from the Japanese were distributed in February 1947 among 7,862 tenant families having little or no land. The 36,981 people receiving land represented approximately half of the agrarian population of the hsien. Additional help was extended in the form of loans, seeds, fertilizer, and farm implements of all kinds.

Loans to the fishing industry in 1947 amounted to 10,524,778 yuan. The hsien's 1,140 sailboats and various types of fishing craft brought in more than 1,500,000 catties of fresh fish during the year.

18. CHINA LAND LAW TO GO INTO EFFECT -- KD, No 130, 2 Dec 47

On 26 November 1947 the Executive Committee of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region ordered the acceptance of the "Principles of the China Land Law" as the land law of the Border Region, to go into effect immediately.

19. APPROVAL NEEDED FOR NEW FACTORIES -- KD, No 129, 1 Dec 47

In order to control industrial development of all the Kuan-tung region, bring about a completely planned production, and maintain a parity in the output of special industries, the Industrial Office has issued a special regulation that henceforth two forms must be submitted to a subordinate organ of the Industrial Office prior to the establishment of a new factory, one requesting approval of such action and the other indicating the plan of operations. Municipal and hsien governments shall then present the forms directly to the Office for review and approval. After formal registration and issuance of a permit by the subordinate organ, the plant may function.

In order to protect existing factories and bring about a planned development, the Industrial Office has specially decreed that issuance of licenses for such industries as the chloric acid industry and the potash, flour, soybean oil, textile, and firewood industries shall be temporarily halted.

- 5 -

RESTRICTED

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20. TEMPORARY SHIPPING CONTROL REGULATIONS -- KD, No 130, 2 Dec 47

The Kuang-tung Public Office on 18 November 1947 issued the text of regulations applying to all ships belonging to the Kuang-tung area or bearing registry of a foreign port, with the exception of those used by the Russian Army. Sections of the regulations deal with shipping registration, entering and clearing port, changes in the status of ships (such as ownership), salvage, actions within harbors of Kuang-tung, inspections, and penalties.

21. PRODUCTION MOVEMENT RESULTS IN 1947 -- KD No 135, 7 Dec 47

Although a bad grain crop was experienced, in which over one-half of the kaoliang and one-third of the spiked-millet were lost, production in Ta-lien was no lower than in previous years. Grain produced over the whole year amounted to 105,000 piculs. In autumn 1947 65,622 mou of public lands were distributed, representing 25 percent of the arable land of the entire hsien. Distribution was made to 7,862 families, consisting of 36,981 persons, estimated to be over half the population of the hsien. After distribution 6,049 destitute families were raised to the status of poor farmers, 1,908 to middle farmers, and 105 to rich farmers.

During the year a fish-net factory was begun by the government and popular organizations which expanded from a single plant employing 90 workers to a main factory and seven branch plants employing 11,540. Wages over the year amounted to more than 117 million yuan. More than a million and a half catties of grain were distributed.

Last year there were only 14 light and heavy industry factories employing 3,256 workers; at present there are 27, with 7,326 workers.

22. LAND LAW SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS -- KD, No 135, 7 Dec 47

The supplementary regulations amplifying and explaining individual articles of the "Principles of the China Land Law" were passed by the Central Executive Committee on 10 October 1947. The supplementary regulations were issued by the Northeast Executive Committee on 25 November 1947. Representative articles provide:

- a. Abolition of land ownership refers to that held prior to the period during which reform measures were carried out.
- b. Abolition of rural debt refers to that owed landlords and rich farmers prior to November 1947.
- c. Wasteland is not to be included in distribution unless owned by landlords or rich farmers.
- d. Lands on which mines are located are not to be distributed. Inhabitants of such areas are to be given other lands and compensation.
- e. Land 30 to 50 meters on either side of railroads is reserved for use by the railroads.
- f. Ch'ü and ts'un shall organize people's courts.
- g. All minorities within the borders of the Northeast Liberated Area are to be accorded equal distribution with Chinese.

- 6 -

RESTRICTED

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23. TRADE REGULATIONS FOR KUAN-TUNG -- KD, No 138, 10 Dec 47

The trade regulations of the Kuan-tung Public Office are designed to increase imports of needed materials, develop industry, and maintain a sufficiency of products in short supply. Materials for use by the Russian Army or going to Russian territory are exempt from restrictions imposed by the regulations. The regulations are concerned with the encouragement of importation of designated products (by lower tariff rates, permission to export certain products of equal value), products which may and may not be exported, export procedures, etc.

MILITARY - POLITICAL

24. GEN HSIEN FU-CHIH ISSUES REGULATIONS -- KD, No 134, 6 Dec 47

General Hsien issued an order to his men on 30 November 1947 designed to rally the masses. Troops under his command were forbidden to interfere in peasant conflicts, plunder or purchase the spoils of battle, demand food or services of peasant organizations, accept food or money from landlords, annoy women, disclose secrets of the masses, or waste water.

25. HAI-NAN LIBERATION ARMY TOTALS 30,000 -- DD, No 626, 4 Dec 47

The Hai-nan Liberation Army, under the command of General Feng Pai-chu now comprises 30,000 troops, with membership increasing daily. Although KMT forces hold the cities, the rural areas are entirely in the hands of the Liberation Army. Two and a half million people are now under democratic rule.

GENERAL

26. NEW BRANCH OF SINO-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY -- KD, No 157, 29 Dec 47

A branch of the Sino-Russian Friendship Society was formally organized on 24 December 1947 by the workers in the Te-tung Chemical works, located in Sha-ho-k'ou Ch'u, Ta-lien. Workers expressed a desire to learn Soviet principles and study the achievements of Soviet workers.

27. TA-LIEN RELIEF LEVY -- KD, No 134, 6 Dec 47

The Ta-lien Relief Levy Committee in the past two months has collected and distributed to unemployed workers and needy city residents 42,570,333 yüan and a variety of goods, such as clothing and food.

28. TO PARTICIPATE IN SOCIAL EDUCATION -- DD, No 627, 5 Dec 47

The Ta-lien Bureau of Education has enacted a plan for this winter's activities in social education, in which people's education offices, schools, and newspaper offices are to be utilized. One thousand students will be mobilized for participation in the plan during the winter vacation. Bureau Chief Lu pointed out the relationship of social education to production, Sino-Russian friendship, and government policy. Three hundred students from middle schools and 700 from primary schools are to be organized into groups to

- 7 -

RESTRICTED

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help in educating various segments of the population in current affairs, reading and writing, government policies, and the production movement.

LIST OF FACTORIES, ETC., MENTIONED IN THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PRESS

(No additional information given)

[NOTE: All newspaper sources are DD]

Ta-lien Hsien

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Ta-lien Iron Refinery | 4 Dec 1947 |
| Ta-lien Leather Factory | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Ta-lien Textile Mill | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Ta-lien Machine Works | 6 Dec 1947 |

Chin-hsien

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Chin-hsien Leather Factory | 2 Dec 1947 |
| Chin-hsien Clothing Factory | 2 Dec 1947 |
| Chin-hsien Cotton-Spinning Plant | 2 Dec 1947 |

Port Arthur

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Mass Strength (Ch'um-li) Iron Works | 2 Dec 1947 |
| New China Textile Mill | 2 Dec 1947 |

Kuan-tung (specific locations of factories within Kuan-tung area not indicated)

| | |
|--|------------|
| Tung-ohu Clothing Factory | 2 Dec 1947 |
| High Soil (Ta-fen) Cooperative Society | 2 Dec 1947 |
| Chung-ch'ang Railway Factory | 2 Dec 1947 |
| Communications Company (Chiao-t'ung Kung-szu) Streetcar Factory | 2 Dec 1947 |
| Tung-feng Printing Plant | 2 Dec 1947 |
| Tsung-ohu Leather Factory | 2 Dec 1947 |
| New China Lumber Mill | 2 Dec 1947 |
| Soviet Union Clothing Factory | 2 Dec 1947 |
| Dock (Ch'uan-wu) Factory | 2 Dec 1947 |
| Far East Electric Industries Corp, Ltd | 3 Dec 1947 |
| South Manchuria Railway Co Glass Works | 4 Dec 1947 |
| Kuang-yuen Lard Factory | 6 Dec 1947 |
| K'ung-hsiang Iron Works | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Ta-sheng Chemical and Drug Works | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Hua-sheng Tobacco Company | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Soviet Union Grain Trade Association, Plant-Oil Factory No 1 | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Ch'ang-hsing Iron Works | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Victory Machine Works | 6 Dec 1947 |
| United Tool and Drill Works | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Li-ming Cloth Mill | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Li-yuan Cloth-Weaving Mill | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Northeast Clothing Factory | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Tung-sheng Cotton Weaving Factory | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Chien-hua Iron Works | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Li-hua Iron Works | 6 Dec 1947 |
| Hai-kang Ch'ang Leather Factory | 6 Dec 1947 |

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- 8 -

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