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GOVERNMENT ISSUES MORE TRADE REGULATIONS;  
 TA-LIEN AND HONG KONG CONDUCT BARTER TRADE

SOUTH CHINA REGULATES MOVEMENT OF GOODS -- Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao, 8 Mar 50

Kuang-chou, 22 February -- The following regulations concerning movement of goods in the neighborhood of Chiu-lung (Kowloon) and Macao were promulgated 21 February by the South China Finance and Economics Commission:

1. These regulations have been formulated for the guidance of customs authorities of the South China District to prevent the flight of goods abroad without undergoing the usual foreign exchange procedure.
2. The goods covered by these regulations are tung oil, tea oil, other vegetable oils, tin, tea leaves, cotton, paper, rice, cereals, materia medica, live animals, domestic fowls, eggs and egg products, feathers, bamboo, charcoal, and firecrackers.
3. All goods included in the above list being shipped to Shih-lung (Ueda: 7954, 14876) on the Kuang-chou--Chiu-lung Railroad and all points south of Shih-lung as far as Hong Kong and Macao are covered by these regulations.
4. Any person who intends to move the above-listed types of goods to the destinations indicated above must post a shop guarantee that he will secure a certificate of internal sale from the local office of the Military Control Commission at his destination (or, if there is no such office at that place, a local authority of bureau or higher rank) and will return this certificate of internal sale within the stipulated period to the customs office at the point of origin in order to secure the release of his guarantee. The length of the period shall be determined on the basis of the distance to be covered and the nature of the goods. If the shipper is unable to complete the transaction within the time stipulated, he or his guarantor will carry out the formalities for foreign exchange at a designated bank. Any apparent attempt to evade the regulations will be dealt with by law.

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50X1-HUM

5. Merchants may be allowed to carry with them goods to the value of 2,500,000 yuan people's currency without observing these formalities.

6. The categories of goods and the places included in the regulations may be changed at the discretion of the commission.

CCP REGULATES EXPORT COMMODITIES -- Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao, 4 Mar 50

Pei-p'ing, 22 February (Hsin-hua) -- The Ministry of Trade of the Central government has promulgated temporary regulations governing controlled purchase and marketing of certain export commodities. These regulations, approved by the Finance and Economic Commission of the Administration Council, resulted from the deliberations of the various export monopolies of the entire country at a conference convoked during the latter part of 1949.

The text of the regulations is outlined as follows:

1. Exports of oils and materials from which oil is extracted (listed in the tariff code as No 89-116, oils, tallow and wax, and seeds) will not be subject to control, but will be within the jurisdiction of private merchants to purchase, transport, and export. The Northeast, however, will not be subject to the force of this provision.

2. Exports of hog bristles will be subject to control throughout the country, but, except for the Northeast, bristles may be purchased and processed by private merchants without restraint.

3. Exports of soybeans will be subject to control throughout the country. (The term soybean will be taken to mean the yellow variety, tariff code No 40, and will not apply to the green, black, and white varieties.)

4. Exports of tungsten, antimony, tin ores, tin ingots, and blocks (by tariff code numbers, a portion of 124, all of 125, and part B of 223) will be controlled throughout the country.

HONG KONG SULFUR AND RUBBER FOR TA-LIEN SOYBEANS -- Wen-hui Pao, 14 Feb 50

On 11 February 1950, a large freighter leased by a large Hong Kong trading firm returned from Ta-lien in Northeast China with a load of 2,000 tons of soybeans and 2,000 tons of beancake. On the trip north, the ship had carried sulfur powder and rubber contracted for by the Northeast Trade Bureau. At present, trade between Ta-lien and Hong Kong is conducted on a barter basis.

SHANG-HAI GOODS GLUT HONG KONG MARKET -- Kung-shang Jih-pao, 11 Feb 50

Continuous shipments of cotton goods produced in Shang-hai have resulted in a glut on the Hong Kong market and prices have fallen approximately 5 percent. Much of the Shang-hai goods were transported to Hong Kong via T'ien-ching and Kuang-chou, which had received the goods on a transshipment basis. An additional factor depressing the market has been the slack in purchasing on the part of buyers from Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

JAPANESE FIRM SEEKS T' IEN-CHING TRADE -- Kung-shang Jih-pao, 21 Feb 50

Tokyo, 20 February -- The Jiji Shimpo reports that a Japanese business firm is now negotiating with a T'ien-ching trading company for a trade agreement, by which the Japanese firm would supply 2 million US dollars' worth of locomotives and textile machinery parts in return for soybeans and tung oil.

- 2 -

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KUANG-CHOU BUSINESSMEN HIT BY NEW TAX -- Kung-shang Jih-pao, 11 Feb 50

Kuang-chou businessmen have been dealt another blow by an additional levy on commodities. This represents the latest of a series of taxes and levies announced by the Kuang-chou authorities. The new duty has a graduated rate of 5-25 percent, applied ad valorem on all imports and inventories. The Kuang-chou Tax Bureau has already investigated and registered the inventories of business establishments in preparation for the new measure.

As of 10 February 1950, imports from Macao and Hong Kong for which customs duties have not yet been paid are required to pay the additional duty at the Shen-chen and Kung-pai customs stations before being allowed to enter.

Many Kuang-chou businessmen, already weakened by the previous taxes, feel that the additional expense will force them out of business altogether.

- E N D -

- 3 -

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