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C H I N AEND THE WAR IN MALAYA, SAYS BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY:

The Political Committee of the British Communist Party has made a statement on the cruel colonial war being waged in Malaya by British imperialists. The statement, which was issued today - on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war - urged the ending of the criminal, colonial war against democracy and the Malayan people.

The statement also urged that pleas to end the war should be spread far and wide, saying: - "With fortitude and determination we can give the campaign to conclude the war great support."

"We cannot betray our brave Malayan brothers," the statement added. "We have to mobilise the masses to rise up and to conclude the war for the sake of peace and the survival of our national interests."

The Political Committee of the British Communist Party concluded its statement with the following slogans: - End the Malayan war and withdraw troops! Don't transport ammunition and personnel for operations in Malaya! Recognise rights of national independence for the Malayan people!

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1600-hrs 12 June)

STRACHEY, GRIFFITHS, SLIM TOUR MALAYA:

Following tours of inspection of Malaya by the British War Secretary, Mr. Strachey, and the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Griffiths, the British Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Slim, arrived in Singapore on June 10 to confer with the Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

The British High Commissioner in Pakistan disclosed on June 9 that Slim's tour of Malaya would be in connection with "defence problems." While in Karachi, Field Marshal Slim met the C-in-C of the Pakistan Army, General Gracey. He also visited Colombo, the capital of Ceylon. He will go to Australia on June 12, after his meeting with Mr. MacDonald.

Messrs. Strachey and Griffiths reached Calcutta on June 9 en route to England after having planned new military and political measures to attack the Malayan people. Before his arrival in Calcutta, the War Secretary made a tour of inspection in various areas in Malaya and conferred with the Burmese Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, and British officials in Burma.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 12 June)

TOKYO POLICE SEARCH COMMUNIST OFFICES:

Japanese policemen illegally searched the offices of the Japanese Communist Party and the Progressive Party in Tokyo, and made arrests. According to a U.S. dispatch and a Kodo News Agency report, Japanese policemen searched the premises of 30 offices. Fifty policemen and plainclothes agents on June 8 made a search lasting 1½ hours in the office jointly used by a leader of the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese Communist organ, the Red Flag Daily.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 12 June)

PURGE OF JAPANESE REDS "A BARE-FACED CRIME":

"American imperialists are taking just the same path as Hitler and Mussolini," said Chen Chi-yu, Chairman of the China Chih Kung Tang (Party) in a protest against the 'purge' of the Japanese Communist Party.

Like the release of Japanese war criminals, he said, this barefaced crime was a desperate effort in the face of the growing forces for peace all the world over.

"We firmly protest against MacArthur's criminal oppression of the Japanese Communists," he declared. "We demand immediate retraction of his reactionary directive."

He warned the American imperialists and their tool, the Yoshida Government, that if they persist in going against the people, they will end up with their heads broken.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

CHINA STRUGGLING FOR PEACE, SAYS MME. SUN:

According to a Moscow message, Pravda published on June 8 an article by Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat Sen), a Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government. Commenting on the high tide of the campaign for defending world peace, the article said, "The Chinese people are struggling for peace. A strong and liberated China and other peace-loving countries when closely united can firmly block the way to war led by the U.S. and Britain."

The article pointed out that the present stability of the Chinese economy would contribute to the struggle for world peace. "Our strength continues to grow as the result of signing the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and the economic and trade agreements," she wrote. "With the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, the Chinese people will do their utmost in construction and rehabilitation of agriculture."

The article added:- "The Chinese people are mobilising all available resources for the cause of world peace. Our strong determination to win peace is shown by the fact that millions of Chinese have signed the peace declaration."
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 12 June)

FRIENDSHIP OF CHINA'S YOUTH FOR U.S.S.R.:

"Chinese youth is taking an active part in the country's production and is making good progress at the same time in study," said N.A. Mikhailov, head of the Soviet Youth Delegation which visited China, reporting back on his visit to a gathering of active leaders of Moscow youth on June 7.

The youth of China and the Soviet Union, he said, were together carrying on the struggle for peace. The New China Democratic Youth League was helping to unite the youth of the two countries on a friendly and fraternal basis and to further the cause of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

Mikhailov, who is the Secretary of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, gave the meeting a description of the welcome accorded to the Soviet delegation, and said that it was a great demonstration of love and friendship. His reference to the friendship of Chinese and Soviet youth was received with tumultuous and prolonged applause, and the meeting adopted a resolution to send a letter of greetings to the New China Democratic Youth League.
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

ENVOY TO INDONESIA:

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has appointed Wang Yen-su as the first Chinese Ambassador to the United States of Indonesia.
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 12 June)

MEN OF 17 COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND AFRICA
FIGHTING FOR VIETNAM:

European and African Army men now fighting on the side of Vietnam have set up an "Association of European and African Peace Defenders in Vietnam." The Association has issued a manifesto, saying:-

"We representatives of 17 countries of Europe and Africa, of various political tendencies, social classes, religions and nationalities, now fighting by the side of Vietnam combatants, have decided to set up an Association with the aim of fighting for lasting peace among the peoples on the basis of mutual respect.

"We support the United Nations Charter and oppose all military alliances directed against this Charter and leading to a Third World War. We approve the demand for prohibition of the use of atomic bombs. We are determined to fight for independence and the right to self-determination of all peoples as prerequisites to freedom and peace.

"We pledge ourselves to use all means at our command to make clear to European and African troops in the French Army the main causes of the unjust war in Vietnam; to inform them about the fight of people throughout the world to end the French colonial war in Vietnam and in defence of world peace; to call on these troops to oppose the French war of aggression in Vietnam and to demand their immediate repatriation."

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

U.S. MILITARY AID WILL INTENSIFY REARMAMENT:

According to a Moscow message, Izvestia comments on the so-called "joint defence aid programme" in the next fiscal year under President Truman's appropriation project to the Congress of \$US1,225,000,000. Like the Marshall Aid programme, the "military Aid" programme aims at intensifying rearmament in preparation for war. This rearmament race would ensure new profits for the purses of the big bosses in Wall Street.

Truman's speech hinted that a rearmament race would slow down economic crisis. Truman indicated that the programme would enable further use of specialised enterprises, or, in other words, that the production drive in war industry would be looked for.

The American rulers are seeking arguments to support their war preparations and to carry out "cold war" orders from Wall Street, says the article. The U.S. President made public his hostile policy to the Soviet Union. Truman's military "aid" programme was intended to cover the whole capitalist world.

Among other things, aid to the Chiang Kai-shek clique and obstruction of the activities of the Chinese People's Republic were important moves in the programme. Truman pointed out that the KMT bandits would be provided with American weapons and trained by American instructors. This could explain why the U.S. Government strongly opposes recognition of the proper rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1600-hrs 12 June)

AMERICAN SPY ACTIVITY:

Under cover of "exchange of information of science and technique," the U.S. Government is intensifying spy activity throughout the world. According to a USIS message from Washington, the State Department on June 5 announced a report by a special committee on this activity. The report proposed to form a "scientific room" under the State Department and to employ a great number of scientists for posts in diplomatic offices overseas. These will extend activity through personal contacts and international meetings.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 12 June)

MOVE TO COMBINE COLLECTIVE FARMS:

Soviet peasants on collective farms are taking part in a campaign to combine collective farms in many States. The campaign was proposed by peasants in the Ukraine. Great farms composed of several small farms have started near Moscow and Leningrad.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 12 June)

MISSION FROM INNER MONGOLIA VISITS PEKING:

A group of 25 delegates from Inner Mongolia arrived in Peking on June 9, led by Pao Ming-teh, Secretary of the People's Government of the Silingrad League. The delegates will visit the main cities and villages of North and North-East China to study economic and cultural developments.

At a party to welcome them, given by the Commission of Nationalities' Affairs, Ulanfu, Chairman of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Nationalities' Affairs, said that the revolutions of Inner Mongolia and China were inseparable. It was only under the banner of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party that Inner Mongolia could be free.

He called on the delegates to study and learn from Peking and to tell of what they saw to the peasants and nomad peoples when they returned to Inner Mongolia.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

LIFE OPENING UP FOR SINKIANG:

The Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial People's Government, Pao Er-han, in an address at the National College for Moslems in Peking, described the new life which had opened up for the people of Sinkiang since the liberation.

"We have emerged as a permanent member of the family of new China," said Pao Er-han, who is in Peking to attend the second session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference by special invitation.

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He recalled the sufferings and persecution of the Sinkiang people under the Kuomintang warlords and such renegades as Wusman and Muswad, and how their struggles against oppression ended when they were liberated on September 26 last year.

He declared amid great applause that the Sinkiang people would strive to make their province a progressive member of the big fraternal and co-operative family of China. (NOMA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

KWANGSI PEASANTS CONFERENCE:

The First Representatives' Conference of Kwangsi peasants was held between June 2 and 8 in Nanning. The conference was attended by 160 representatives of the Miao, Yieu, and Tung peoples.

The Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Government, Chang Yuen-yi, submitted a report on "the present situation and tasks" which was warmly discussed. Other reports discussed included one submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Chen Shi-yuan, on rent problems, and one by another Vice-Chairman, Jiu Chung-tien, on organization of Peasant Associations.

All representatives approved these reports and were prepared to implement the tasks suggested in them, such as cleaning-up bandits and tyrants, lowering rents, producing for relief and preparing for land reform. Strongly condemning guilty tyrants and landholders, representatives urged unity to struggle under the Communist Party for complete liberation.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 12 June)

KMT TROOPS IN CHUSAN REGISTER:

Over 300 stray Kuomintang officers and men, including a number of pilots, have registered with the PLA Headquarters in Tinghai, capital of Chusan Island, in the past fortnight, taking advantage of the magnanimous policy of the People's Government in such cases.

(NOMA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

SINGING, DANCING IN STREETS OF TINGHAI:

Yesterday was a day of celebration in Tinghai. Red national flags decorated all public buildings and were hung from the people's homes. There was singing and dancing in the streets and 10,000 people joined in a great parade through the city.

The festivities were the culmination of a series of meetings at which the policies of the People's Government were explained to the local population. The rumours put out by the KMT before they left regarding the People's Government have been countered and lingering suspicions in the people's minds dispelled. Nine out of ten of shops in the city have resumed business and Jenminpao currency has become readily acceptable on the market.

(NOMA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

STATE-OWNED BANKS GET RECORD DEPOSITS:

Financial control in major cities has made good progress. Unfavourable budgets were made good as the result of issuing banknotes against the amount of cash absorbed by the State. By May 15, deposits in State-owned banks swelled to 3,234% of the deposit amount previous to the meeting of the All-China Finance Conference.

The sound financial position is shown by two facts, (1) Encouraging the use of account transfers so that unnecessary cash collection can be avoided. For example, the February account transfer in the Shanghai Branch of the China Bank represented 15.67 times the amount of cash collected by the Bank, and in April the figures for the account transfer was 30.88 times; (2) Stabilisation of commodity prices and less speculative trade since the currency control went into effect.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 12 June)

STABLE PRICES MUST BE MAINTAINED:

Stability in commodity prices means the protection of a steady livelihood for the people. We must struggle to maintain the stability of commodity prices brought about since the beginning of March this year, says Peking Radio. The bad effects of unstable commodity prices are well known to everybody, but their bad effect on the country's economy are not known to most people. One of them is to kill the nation's industries by diverting capital from the industries to

commercial organizations and by concentrating these organizations in certain cities where speculation exists, thus creating a false "prosperity" in these cities. It is only when commodity prices are stable that producers can divert their attention to production and that capital can be diverted into proper channels.

Time to Get Rid of Speculators

The policy of the Chinese Communist Party has always been to maintain stable commodity prices. But due to the ravages of war and the damage inflicted by the KMT bandits, it takes quite some time to improve the situation and to get rid of speculators. At the beginning of this year when the economy of the country was becoming better, as the war on the China mainland came to a successful close, the Central People's Government at once set to work to stabilize commodity prices.

It will be recalled in past years how many times the KMT bandits clamored to curb inflation and how many times they failed. The People's Government only took a short period to solve all these problems, which could not be solved by the KMT bandits, and this accounts for the whole-hearted support of the people.

Real Prosperity Needed

At the present time there are still a few industrialists who believe only in their own personal gain. They look upon the stability in commodity prices as curtailment of their profits. These people never realize that stability of prices means increasing the purchasing power of the people, which will in turn lead to industrial prosperity.

We need real prosperity and not false "prosperity" to revive a nation's economy, and it is by this real prosperity that China's industries can be expanded.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 12 June)

PLAN TO DEVELOP WOOL AND LINEN INDUSTRIES:

A meeting of the woollen and linen textile industries, which concluded in Peking recently, took decisions to revive and develop these industries in China. The meeting was attended by directors, managers and trade unionists from publicly and privately-owned factories. They discussed a wide range of questions, including the supply of raw materials and the marketing of goods.

It was recognized that China's woollen industry had been heavily dependent on imperialist countries and that it would have to turn toward the home market in future if it was to develop. Exportable woollen goods would be exempted from customs duty and the woollen textile industry could apply for imports from foreign countries.

The meeting noted that the linen industry, which drew its materials from and had its market in China, had a bright future and is expected to expand as soon as new hemp supplies come on to the market.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

BIG LOANS TO SOUTH-WEST FACTORIES:

The State Trading Company in Chungking is cooperating with Government institutions and the PLA to give practical assistance to local private concerns to tide them over their present difficulties. The South-West Branch of the China Miscellaneous Goods Co. purchased large quantities of manufactured goods in May and in this way enabled Yu Hua Cloth Factory and a number of other concerns to keep going. So far the company has spent \$JMP13,400,000 in buying local products and 70% of this sum went to private factories.

Up to the middle of May, the South-West Branch of the China Textile, Cotton Yarn and Cloth Co. spent \$JMP21,000,000 on buying cotton yarn and cloth from private factories, and placed orders with private textile mills for processing 2,170 tons of cotton. It also made contracts with machine-weaving factories for processing 20,000 bolts of cloth for mosquito-netting, and placed orders with local machine-weaving shops for cloth.

Similarly, the South-West Branch of the China Local Products Co. in cooperation with private merchants has been buying hog bristles and goatskins to the value of \$JMP36,000,000, and has set going more than 80 bristle-carding factories which had completely suspended operations before the liberation.

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In all, a total of \$128,400,000,000 have been spent by various State concerns in buying local products. In addition, orders for 12,000 tons of coal have been placed by the State Power Co. and public factories under the Industrial Department of the South-West, and the South-West Branch of the China Food Co. has supplied more than 40 rice mills with 3,900 tons of rice for processing. (NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

SZECHUAN TRADE WITH NORTH-WEST:

Trade between Szechuan and the North-West, which was on a considerable scale before the anti-Japanese war but later stagnated, has now begun to revive, mainly owing to efforts of the State-owned West Szechuan Trading Co. Main products involved in the trade are sugar, paper and drugs from Szechuan, exchanged for cotton and gasoline of the North-Western provinces. West Szechuan Trading Co. started buying up local products last January, and this gave an impetus to private merchants, too.

Since then, over 500 tons of sugar have been transported by public and private merchants to the North-West and in the two months of March and April some 15 tons of drugs have been sent.

Another sign of steady trade revival has been the growth in the number of trucks using the Szechuan-Shensi highway. There were 441 in February and 601 in April, while more recent reports put the total considerably above the April figure. (NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

CHINA EXPECTS TO HARVEST 650,000 TONS OF COTTON:

Cotton has been planted this year on more than 3,485,000 hectares of land in China, according to the latest statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture. This figure exceeds the original plan by more than 150,000 hectares.

It is expected that 650,000 tons of raw cotton will be harvested, if no unpredictable natural disasters occur before the Autumn. This will ensure an adequate supply of raw cotton for all Chinese textile mills.

This successful planting of cotton all over China is the result of effective Government leadership at all levels and detailed work by local People's Governments. Reasonable cotton prices were fixed in relation to grain prior to planting. In many places, purchase contracts were signed between peasants and Government-owned trading concerns. This greatly encouraged the peasants to plant cotton. The Government has also supplied some 37,000 tons of cotton seed to peasants in many major cotton-producing areas.

Areas planted with cotton are divided as follows: North-East China, 270,000 hectares; North China, 1,348,000; East China, 875,000; Central South China, 739,000; and North-West China, 253,000 hectares. (NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

DAIREN POLYTECHNIC TO TRAIN SKILLED WORKERS:

A new Polytechnic has been opened in Dairen to train technical personnel for rapidly expanding industries there and in Port Arthur. The aim is to turn out large numbers of highly-skilled workers, technicians and engineers from among workers and young people. Students who graduate from school can either take up further studies in universities or work in factories or mines. The first group of 500 students have now started training. A large industrial museum in Dairen has been put at the disposal of the school. The People's Government has provided \$100,000 to buy equipment for the school. (NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 12 June)

NATIONALIST CHINA

REPORT ON OVERSEAS CHINESE

During the weekly meeting of the Central Committee of the KMT, the leader of the Overseas Chinese in Malaya, Mr. Tan Kok-chor, made a report on the situation of the Overseas Chinese in Malaya, Singapore and Vietnam. (Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 12 June)

NAVY PURSUES COMMUNIST BOATS:

According to the Third Naval Headquarters, the Nationalist Navy sent two warships to give chase to the 311 bandit sailing boats sighted at Tanghai Bay on June 10. Several bandit boats were captured, and the remainder are being pursued. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 12 June)

YOUTHS JOIN THE ARMY:

The call made by the Head of the Political Department of the Defence Ministry, Chiang Ching-kuo, to Chinese youths to join the Army has met with great response from youths. Up to the present moment already 3,000 youths have joined up. After their examinations are held in August, they will be recruited into the regular Army. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 12 June)

WHEAT AND FLOUR ARRIVE:

The American ship "Eastern Dragon" called at Keelung from Hongkong and Macao, bringing with her 6,200 tons of wheat and 48,000 bags of flour to Taiwan. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 12 June)

ENVOYS SEE MACARTHUR:

The newly-appointed representatives to Japan, Ho Shih-li and Chu Shih-ming, called on General MacArthur today. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 12 June)

U.S. TO ASK FOR PEACE CONFERENCE ON JAPAN:

According to reliable sources, the U.S. Government will call for a peace conference on Japan in July next year. Two questions on the defence of Japan and treaty agreements are expected to be solved on September 1 this year. Before the conference, the U.N. will call for a General Assembly, after which the U.S. will ask for a peace conference on Japan. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 12 June)

THE SHOTS WHICH PLEASED EVERYONE:

The execution of Wu Shih, Chen Pao-chang and Chu Kan-tse is the first exercise of power by the Government ever since it removed to Taiwan, says Taipei Radio. Reward and punishment are the two great powers of Government. Noble and heroic deeds are awarded while crimes are punished. The execution of Wu Shih and two others is based on this power.

The execution of this traitor and the others pleases the public. It signifies that law is no respecter of persons, and that the Government will take any disciplinary measures to punish treacherous acts, regardless of the rank of the criminals.

Traitor Chen was a Deputy Chief-of-Staff, but his crime as a traitor to his country was punished by death, for it is absolutely necessary at this time to get rid of all elements that will endanger our position.

The annihilation of bandit fifth columnists and traitors is one of the most important steps towards our victory. The execution of traitor Wu Shih is one of the most democratic acts of the time. He was found guilty of his crimes as a traitor by due process of law, and by getting rid of him the Government is taking precautionary measures to safeguard our territory.

It is the duty of every citizen to assist the Government in tracing and trapping these traitors and helpers of the Communist fifth columnists, so that these undesirable elements can be got rid of and Taiwan can be made safe as a base of operations against the bandits until final victory is achieved.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 12 June)

U.S. TRANSPORT PLANES FOR SAIGON:

According to United Press, the U.S. Air Force will send eight B-46 transport planes to Saigon next week to begin material aid to Vietnam. These planes will be flown by U.S. pilots. Other big shipments of landing craft, which will be used to facilitate the transport of aid materials, will also be sent to Vietnam in the very near future. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 12 June)

V I E T M I N HVIETNAM CLAIMS OVER 300 FRENCH CASUALTIES IN TWO ATTACKS:

Vietnam Army troops attacked a detachment of French who were compelling Vietnam peasants to repair roads in Hadong Province, South-West of Hanoi, on May 14. They killed 50 French troops and received 100 Vietnam civilians.

On May 20 Vietnam Army units routed a French battalion at Myduc in Hadong Province. They killed nearly 80 French troops, captured 206 others including a captain and a lieutenant, 40 machine-guns 122 rifles and two mortars.

In Thaibinh Province, South-East of Hanoi, Vietnam local army forces fought 65 battles against the French during 45 days ending March 30 last. They killed nearly 200 French troops, captured another 150 destroyed four vehicles and captured a large quantity of arms and equipment.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 12 June)

CHILDREN HAIL UNCLE HO, UNCLE MAO AND GRANDPA STALIN:

International Children's Day celebrations organized at Thainguyen, 30 miles North of Hanoi, on June 1 were attended by hundreds of children serving in the Vietnam Army, factories and workshops, public services, school pupils and a group of Chinese children. The celebrations began on the night of May 31 with a torch procession past a camp fire, the children shouting "Long live the Union of children all over the world!", "Down with French aggressors!", "Long live Uncle Ho, Uncle Mao and Grandpa Stalin!"

On the afternoon of June 1 a visit was paid to the children by a delegation of children's group chiefs, composed of Hoang Minh Chih, General-Secretary of the Vietnam Youth Federation, Lau Huu Phuoc and Pham Trien, members of the central committee of the Children's Association.

On the same night, Mmc. Phan Thian, member of the Vietnam Women's delegation to Peking Women's Congress, talked to the children about the contrast between the life of children in the Soviet Union, the people's republics and the capitalist countries. She also drew a parallel between life of Vietnam children under the former French administration and under the present democratic regime.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 12 June)

RIVER DYKES MUST BE PROTECTED:

The approach of the rainy season raises the problem of protecting the river dyke network in North Vietnam and the Northern provinces of Central Vietnam. Commenting on this subject, the Voice of Vietnam recently emphasized the importance of dyke protection work in this area, especially in the forthcoming phase of the passage to a general counter-offensive.

"North Vietnam alone has 2,365 kilometres of river dykes which protect 1,400,000 hectares of cultivated land. The fight against floods has been victorious during the past five years under the democratic regime headed by President Ho Chi Minh," says the radio.

"Early this year, President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnam Government appealed to the Vietnam people to exert all their efforts to protect the dyke system. This task was also closely studied by the National Resistance and Administrative Congress held in North Vietnam early this year. For its part the Vietnam Public Works Ministry has also worked on a dyke protection plan, which forecasts all present and eventual difficulties and calls for close cooperation between the army, the administration and the people. This plan aims to protect both river dykes and dyke-protection teams from French attacks and sabotage. The main difficulty confronting the people even now is the fact that a large part of the river dykes in North Vietnam are now in combat areas. At some places, for example at Quangoi in Sontay Province, French troops have already started sabotage of dykes by removing stone blocks protecting the earthworks.

"However," the radio concluded, "all these difficulties will be ironed out. Conscious of fighting for their own liberation and confident in their own Government and the President, the democratic people of Vietnam will defeat inundations and famine for the sixth time. By so doing they will also defeat French colonialism and their accomplices - the international reactionaries."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 12 June)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South-East Asia)

OVER 100,000,000 SIGNATURES TO PEACE APPEAL:

"Spare humanity from the horrors of a new war, from the atom bomb, the weapon of the imperialist aggressors." These words are being repeated over and over by thousands of people, in all languages and dialects, in all countries of the world. More than 100,000,000 persons have already signed the Stockholm appeal of the Permanent Peace Committee. During the past few

weeks the peace champions have invigorated their activities to a notable degree.

Moscow Radio

Little direct attention was paid to Far Eastern events by Radio Moscow in its broadcast to South-East Asia last night. In the World News section there were only three minor items relating to the Far East, while on the Home News section there was only one.

Radio Moscow was pre-occupied with the peace movement, devoting more than half its World News to a round-up, while the daily talk related to Pakistan's part in the peace drive.

The commentary was based on a Pravda editorial about the opening of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow. This was also tied in with the peace campaign. - Ed.

Not long ago a call to the workers of all countries to sign the Stockholm appeal was issued by the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Early in June, the youth representatives of many countries, gathered at the session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, unanimously signed the Stockholm appeal and urged the democratic youth of the world to uphold it actively.

Every day brings fresh news of additional millions of signatures affixed to the appeal of the Permanent Peace Committee. Nine and a half million persons have endorsed the appeal in Czechoslovakia; almost 17,000,000 in the German Democratic Republic, and more than 5,000,000 in France.

Progress in China - Article by Mme. Sun

The peace campaign is making progress in democratic China. "We are a peace-minded and not a war-minded people," said the widow of Sun Yat-sen, the first President of the Chinese Republic. "The Chinese people," she said, "are making every effort to promote the peace movement throughout the country. All progressive people can rest assured that the Chinese will not stop half-way in striving for their goal."

Along with the people, the Stockholm appeal is being signed by the soldiers and officers of the National Liberation Army which rid the country of the horrors of the imperialistic war forced upon China by the American monopolists. Already 100,000 signatures have been gathered among the soldiers of the Nanking Garrison, the Third Field Army, and the troops of the East China Military District.

The collection of signatures is now organized on a broad scale in Italy. It is reported from all parts of the country that the campaign to outlaw the atomic weapons is scoring great success. In Milan, more than 100,000 signatures were gathered within a few hours.

Warmongers Afraid of Movement

The vast swing of the peace movement is striking fear into the hearts of the warmongers. They are making every effort to keep the movement from growing wider, but no threats or reprisals are capable of stopping the fighters for peace. In Vienna, in reply to a ban imposed by the Austrian Government, more than 100,000 persons signed the Stockholm appeal in the course of a few days.

Notwithstanding the savage persecution of all progressive-minded citizens, of all peace champions in the U.S., the peace movement there is gaining momentum. During the past few days statements in support of the Stockholm appeal have been made by 50 leaders of youth organizations, by speakers at meetings in Los Angeles and Philadelphia, by speakers at a trade union conference in Milwaukee, by California college students and by a number of trade union organizations in Chicago and Seattle.

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At its London session the Bureau of the World Peace Congress Permanent Committee urged all men and women in every country to define their attitude towards the question of prohibiting the atomic bomb before the second World Peace Congress which is to be held in Geneva next October.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 12 June)

RECOGNITION OF PEACE DEMANDS:

A conference of peace supporters of New South Wales has opened in Sydney attended by 200 representatives of trade unions, women, youth, scientific, religious and other organisations. The conference demanded that the Australian Government recognise the Government of the Chinese People's Republic. The conference unanimously called upon all who wished for peace to collect as many signatures as possible under the Stockholm appeal.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 12 June)

CHINESE EXHIBITION IN TADZHIK:

A big Chinese exhibition has opened in Stalinabad, the capital of Tadzhik Republic (on the Northern border of Afghanistan). It contains a wealth of documents and other material relating to the Chinese people's struggle for freedom and independence. The visitor's attention is attracted by the sections on "The Great October Socialist Revolution in China", "The Chinese Revolution of 1925/27" and "The Chinese People's Revolutionary Struggle against Reaction and Japanese Intervention."

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 12 June)

MANCHURIA HAS MANPOWER SHORTAGE:

The rapid development of industry in Manchuria has given rise to an acute demand for labour. A large number of skilled workers are now being trained and this will shortly put an end to the shortage of manpower in that part of the Chinese People's Republic. Vocational training schools are to be opened in all the industrial enterprises of Manchuria.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 12 June)

UNITED APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF KOREA:

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front has adopted an appeal to all democratic political parties and public organisations in North and South Korea to speed up the peaceful unification of the country.

The appeal will be sent to all persons active in the world of science, culture, education and religion, and also to public figures in South Korea with the exception of the national traitor, Syngman Rhee, and his henchmen, who are traitors hindering the peaceful unification of the country.

The appeal will also be handed to the Press, to educational, cultural and religious bodies, the General Assembly of the UN, and the UN Korean commission.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 12 June)

BRIBERY IN JAPANESE ELECTIONS:

Tokyo newspapers report that during the elections for the Chamber of Councillors of the Japanese Diet on June 4, there was an unprecedented number of breaches of the electoral law. Many of the candidates of reactionary parties engaged in bribery.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 12 June)

SUPREME SOVIET MEETS:

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., elected in March, is meeting for its first session here in Moscow today. From all over the vast country the people's representatives have come to the capital to take part in the session's work. Interviewed by radio and newspaper reporters, they have described what people in their part of the country have achieved in their work on the postwar Five-Year Plan.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 12 June)

MARCHING ALONG THE ROAD TO COMMUNISM:

The first session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, elected by popular vote on the 12th of March, 1950 opens in the Kremlin today, says an editorial in Pravda. The representatives of the Soviet people to the supreme organ of

State power have gathered at a time when the country is in the throes of a patriotic upsurge, scoring new remarkable successes, and is marching confidently along the road to Communism.

Inspired by the great Stalin, the working people of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Communist Party, are fighting selflessly for the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of State plans. In a remarkably short time in the first four years after the war, 5,200 large-scale industrial enterprises were built and restored and put into operation.

Last year Soviet industry topped the prewar level of production by 41%. Agricultural development is making good progress. The prewar total output of grain and certain industrial crops are surpassed in 1949.

Progressive science and socialist culture are developing at a rapid pace in the land of Soviets. As a result of the outstanding success achieved in the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, the material welfare of the population is steadily improving. The national income of the Soviet state is increasing; the real wages of industrial and office workers are going up and so are the incomes of the peasantry.

The Stalinist concern for the welfare of the population was clearly demonstrated by the three price reductions on consumer goods effected since the end of the war. The superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system is becoming ever more evident today. Led by the Communist Party, by the great Stalin's genius, the Soviet Union is marching from victory to victory.

Economic Crisis in Capitalist Lands

The world of capitalism presents an entirely different picture. Pushed by the growing economic crisis, the capitalist countries are sliding down the slope. The doomed exploiting classes are making frantic efforts to maintain their dominating grip and to crush the growing forces of peace, democracy and socialism.

But futile are the attempts of the reactionaries to resist the course of history. Socialism is growing, becoming stronger, and winning. Hundreds of millions of people are now united under the grand banner of socialism.

The Soviet people take pride in their envoys, the persons whom they elected as deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. All the deputies are representatives of all the peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union, who are united in a great family on the inviolable Stalinist principles of friendship. The deputies represent the working class, the collective farm peasantry, and the intellectuals, and embody the moral and political unity of Soviet society.

No other Perfect Democracy

The history of mankind does not know a more perfect form of genuine, popular socialist democracy. Soviet democracy is strong because it is of the people and for the people, because the Soviets are intimately connected with the multi-million masses of the working people, and because the masses are constantly developing their creative initiative and activity.

The Soviets work in contact with an endless number of social organisations. As Comrade Stalin pointed out, if it were not for these organisations with millions of members that encompass our Soviet and party organs, the existence and development of Soviet power and management and administration of our great country would be absolutely unthinkable.

The Soviet state apparatus consists not only of Soviets. In the deep meaning of the word, the Soviet state apparatus consists of the Soviets plus the various party and non-party organisations with millions of members, which integrate the Soviets with the masses, and which step by step destroy everything that reassembles a barrier between the state apparatus and the population.

Bourgeois Parliaments Degenerating

The superiority of Soviet democracy shows more strikingly against the background of steadily degenerating bourgeois parliamentarism. There in the capitalist countries, millions of working people are robbed of their rights and the bourgeois parliaments are in the service of imperialist reaction.

In the US, the best sons of the American people are being thrown into prison on charges of contempt of Congress, but who in the US respects a

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Congressman? Can anyone be made to feel respected by a term of imprisonment? Can love be won by violence? Any parliament that passes reactionary laws against the working people can claim no real respect nor love. It can win only contempt and hate.

Invincible Stronghold of Peace

The peace-loving peoples of the world regard Soviet democracy, the great Soviet power, as the invincible stronghold of peace and amity among nations. The Soviet Union is persistently striving for peace with all countries. It is fighting tirelessly for peace against the warmongers. The Soviet Government is firmly and steadfastly pursuing a policy of peace and frustrating the insidious schemes of the handful of imperialist plotters, who are aiming to undermine the UNO.

The Soviet Union's Lenin and Stalin foreign policy, its consistent and resolute struggle for peace and co-operation among nations, has won the sympathy and support of hundreds of millions of people in all countries. Led by Comrade Stalin, the Soviet Union is the vanguard of the working people of all countries in their struggle for lasting peace, democracy and socialism.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 12 June)

PEOPLE RESIST WAR-MONGERS PLANS FOR PAKISTAN:

Several days ago our listeners in Lahore were able to observe a rather unusual demonstration. It was organised by the Democratic Women's Association of Lahore to mark International Day in Defence of Children. Hundreds of youngsters, together with their mothers, marched through the streets of the city in the direction of the workers' district. The children carried placards calling for universal free education, and increases in pay for their fathers. The children want to study. They want decent food. They want to live.

The Anglo-American imperialists and their confederates from the camp of the Pakistan reactionaries want to deprive the children of all the joys of life. For decades they have been robbing the population of Pakistan and making colossal profits by exploiting the working people. The living conditions of the people are going from bad to worse. The prices of consumer goods keep rising.

"Wherever you turn, everywhere there are beggars," wrote the Pakistan Times not long ago, describing the situation in Rawalpindi. "Naked boys beg for arms. Women bar your way. Men in tatters stretch out their hands."

New Menace of Aggression

Today a new menace threatens the people of Pakistan. The Anglo-American warmongers want to use the country to further their aggressive aims. The United Press wrote recently that the State Department was creating a so-called defence line stretching from Taiwan to Pakistan. These aggressive plans have the support of the upper crust - the landowners in Pakistan - who are interested in preserving the colonial regime in the country.

With the help of the Anglo-American imperialists, they hope to be able to exploit the people still more. Altogether 65% of the Budget has already been spent on the purchase of arms in the US, and the building of strategic fortifications. Six hundred officers of the Pakistan army are being trained in Britain at the expense of the people of Pakistan. In the near future another 1,350 Pakistan officers are to go to Britain.

Again it is the people of Pakistan who pay the numerous British military men employed in the Pakistan army, from Commander-in-Chief Douglas Gracey down to plain officers. It goes without saying that these enormous military expenditures are making the position of the working people still worse.

But the plans of the Anglo-American imperialists are meeting with ever-increasing resistance from the Pakistan people. "We don't want to make our young country a target for bullets," wrote one newspaper a short while ago. "We must stretch out a hand to the country that stands on guard for peace, which is fighting for peace."
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 12 June)

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C H I N ANORTH KOREA PROPOSES ELECTION FOR
ONE PARLIAMENT IN SEOUL BY AUGUST:

A nation-wide general election in Korea is proposed by the United Democratic Fatherland Front in a statement addressed to all the Korean people and all democratic parties and organisations in North and South Korea. This statement was passed after warm discussion at an enlarged session of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front held on June 7.

The statement regrets that at the time when the people are about to welcome the fifth anniversary of Korea's liberation on August 15, the artificial division of the 38th parallel still cuts Korea in two.

It proposes a general election between August 5 and 8 on a nation-wide scale and the establishment of a unified supreme legislative organ which should hold its meeting in Seoul on August 15.

Before the election, from June 15 to 17, a Consultative Conference should be called, embracing every democratic party and social organisation which supports peace and national unity. This conference would discuss and decide on the conditions for achieving a unified peaceful Korea, the procedure of electing the supreme legislative organ, and the formation of a Central Directing Committee for the elections.

The statement stipulates that the Consultative Conference will exclude national traitors and criminals who have wrecked Korea's peace and unity, such as Syngman Rhee, Li Dum Suk, Kim Sung Chu, Sin Sung Mo, Chyo Byung Ok, Chai Byung-Duk, Bail Sung Uk, Yun Chi Yung, and Sin Hyng U.

It also states that the so-called United Nations Commission for Korea shall not be allowed to interfere in the work of unifying Korea.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front has decided to send delegates to those South Korean democratic parties, personalities and social organisations who are outside the pro-American and pro-Japanese reactionary clique headed by Syngman Rhee and Kim Sung Chu, to inform them of these proposals. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 10 June)

FOUR PARTIES PROTEST AGAINST
PERSECUTION OF JAPANESE COMMUNISTS:

Protests against General MacArthur's persecution of the Communist Party of Japan were made today by the Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, Li Chi-shen, and by a spokesman of the China Democratic League, and yesterday by the China Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party and the Chiu San Society.

Li Chi-shen described MacArthur's directive to the Yoshida Government on June 6 as "an absurd and illegal act which shows the uncasiness of the American imperialists in the face of the growing liberation movement of the Asian peoples."

By this act, Li Chi-shen added, the American imperialists are attempting "to deprive the Japanese people still further of their fundamental freedom and to promote their schemes of preparing for a new war."

The spokesman of the China Democratic League pointed out that in his directive to the Yoshida Government MacArthur cited the Potsdam Declaration for the purpose of covering up his criminal act.

"But this is an utterly shameless lie," the spokesman said. "The Potsdam Declaration stipulated that the Japanese warcriminals must be punished, that their aggressive and militaristic power must be uprooted, and that freedom of speech and of thought as well as respect for fundamental human rights must be established. The illegal removal and exclusion of the Communist Party of Japan from public office, however, fosters outright the revival of Japanese Fascism and violates the democratic rights of the Japanese people. Therefore, this measure of MacArthur's runs completely contrary to and violates the Potsdam Declaration."

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The China Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party states that MacArthur's actions have brutally contravened the letter and spirit of the Potsdam Declaration, and constitute a serious threat to world peace. This is evidence of preparations for a new war in the Far East by American imperialism. MacArthur's repressive actions against the Japanese Communist Party are nothing but a declaration of war on the Japanese people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, especially of the Far East, says the protest.

The China San Society said it solemnly protested against the crazy actions of the American imperialists and MacArthur. It called on the peace-loving people of the world to rise up against these actions and urged them to fight until MacArthur's directive was rescinded and until American domination of Japan was ended.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 10 June)
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

NO FREEDOM FOR JAPAN WHILE AMERICANS OCCUPY IT, SAYS PAPER:

MacArthur's attack on the Japanese people and the Communist Party are the necessary outcome of the policy of aggressive war pursued by American imperialism, says an editorial in the Peking paper, Kwanching Daily, today.

"Ever since its occupation of Japan," the editorial continues, "American imperialism has been determined to violate the principles laid down in the Potsdam Declaration, to cultivate Japanese militarism, and to turn Japan into a base against the Asian peoples.

"The signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship has consolidated the victory of the Chinese people and inspired the fighting spirit of the Asian peoples. In Japan the people have been further stimulated by the expressed desire of China and the Soviet Union to conclude an all-round peace treaty with Japan as soon as possible.

"It is very clear to the Japanese people that American occupation policy is aimed at turning them into slaves and cannon fodder, and that the magnanimous policy of China and the Soviet Union, based on the Potsdam Declaration, will bring them peace, democracy and national independence."

The editorial continues:- "Repressive actions by the American and Japanese reactionaries starkly demonstrate to the Japanese people that no hope of freedom can exist for them so long as they are still under the occupation of American imperialism. They should have no illusions of any sort about imperialism and should realize that the only way out is struggle, resolute struggle.

"At the same time, these repressive actions equally demonstrate to the Asian peoples the continued danger of war. The blatant, shameless and cynical attacks against the Japanese people and the Communist Party of Japan are evidence of the aggressive, warlike determination of American imperialism. The people must be more than ever vigilant.

"The only path for the Japanese people is to rally around the Communist Party of Japan to meet the attack of American and Japanese reactionaries with unwavering struggle until the Japanese people have won complete victory.

"The people of all Asia, first of all the Chinese people, stand behind the Japanese people, supporting them in their just fight," the editorial concludes.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 10 June)

COURT STUDYING DIRECTIVE:

A Japanese broadcast says the Court is now studying MacArthur's order and whether it embraces an intention to proclaim the Japanese Communist Party an illegal organization.

From June 5, Tokyo has prohibited indefinitely meetings of all kinds, including outdoor demonstrations and indoor assemblies.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 10 June)

RED DIET MEMBERS ISSUE STATEMENT:

Reuter reports that the Japanese Communist members of the Diet issued a joint statement on June 8 saying they would fight to the last against Yoshida's intention to ban the Japanese Communist Party.

The statement also pointed out that the Communist Party was quite prepared for intrigues of the Yoshida Cabinet to proclaim the Party illegal, and reaffirmed the Party's stand in exerting every effort to crush all the anti-Communist policies of the Yoshida Government.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 10 June)

WPTU ASKED TO INTERVENE:

Tass News Agency reports from Tokyo that the Liaison Committee of the All-Japan Workers' Union wrote to the Secretary of the WPTU requesting him to bring up in the United Nations the question of the illegal outlawing of the Committee and the unlawful prohibition of mass meetings in Japan by MacArthur. They also requested that the matter be referred to the Far East Committee and the Allied Military Council in Japan.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 11 June)

LIE ASKS FOR SOLUTION OF CHINA'S PLACE IN U.N.:

The Secretary-General of the U.N., Mr. Lie, made an appeal on June 6 to 59 member nations requesting them to solve the question of China's representation, a problem which is preventing the progress of the U.N. in other matters.

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, made an hypocritical statement on June 7 in response to Mr. Lie's appeal. He said that the U.S. would follow any action adopted by the majority in the U.N. in dealing with the question, but he knew that the U.S. has control over the majority of votes to prevent the representatives of the People's Republic of China from gaining a seat.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 11 June)

ACHESON STATEMENT "WHITE WASH":

Sinua News Agency, commenting on international events, remarks on Mr. Trygve Lie's efforts to relieve tension in the world and points out that the main question facing the U.N., as Lie has shown, is the question of allowing China to take her rightful seat.

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, is playing false when he says the U.S. is willing to accept a majority decision of the U.N. This is merely to whitewash his conspiracy of preventing delegates of the People's Republic of China, the genuine delegates of the Chinese people, from attending various meetings of the U.N.

It is well known that none other than creatures of President Truman and Acheson are in control of the majority of U.N. votes. It is they who are trying desperately to keep the KMT political mummy alive in the U.N. Therefore, it is they themselves who have paralyzed the U.N.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

BRITAIN FORCED TO AGREE TO SCHUMANN PLAN:

In Paris, the political commentator of L'Humanite points out the many conflicts which exist in the Schumann Plan between the U.S. and Britain. He says that Britain was forced by Washington to participate in the Schumann Plan, which ultimately will ruin the chances of Britain becoming one of the strongest industrial countries in the world and put her under U.S. control.

On the other hand, if she refuses to yield to the wishes of Washington, it will endanger her position in the Atlantic Alliance, lose her prestige, and even her colonies. Hence, she was forced to agree to the Schumann Plan in spite of objections from the politicians of London and the industrial magnates of the country.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1600-hrs 11 June)

FRENCH STRIKE AGAINST ARMS FOR INDOCHINA:

Tass News Agency reports from Moscow that French dockyard workers, despite armed oppression, continue to refuse to unload ammunition destined for Vietnam. Recently, when American ships carrying munitions reached France, workers staged a strike despite police action.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1600-hrs 11 June)

PEACE SIGNATURE DRIVE IN UNITED KINGDOM:

The peace signature drive is now at high tide in Britain. From the day the British Peace Committee started the drive on April 24 up to the end of May, 145,000 Englishmen have signed the Stockholm peace appeal.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 10 June)

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KOREAN STUDENTS SEEK CLOSER TIES:

Language and literature students of the National Peking University have received a letter from their Korean opposite members of the Kim Ir Sen University of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in reply to a letter sent by Chinese students.

The Koreans stress that "the friendship between Korea and the People's Republic of China will contribute a great deal to the scientific and cultural development of both countries and add to the might of the peace and democratic camp in the world."

The letter goes on to say that "the victory of China's Revolution is a very great inspiration and encouragement to the Eastern peoples struggling for liberation, and above all to us Koreans who are striving for the unity of our own homeland.

"In our university," it continues, "there are scholars and professors of repute from the Soviet Union. They spare nothing in teaching us the results of all their advances in science."

Describing their own studies and work, the students remark that they are tempering their minds with the weapons of Marxism and Leninism. The letter concludes with a warm call for still closer ties between the young people of both countries. (NGNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

WOMEN'S LEADER OFF TO CANTON:

The representative of the All China Democratic Women's Federation, Pai Yun, who went to the ninth session of the Executive Committee of the Women's International Democratic Federation at Helsinki last April, left Peking for Canton today to publicise the work and decisions of the WIDF after returning from abroad last week. She will join the peace publicity group headed by Emi Siao, Chief of the Publicity Department of the China Peace Committee, which is now touring China to publicise the world peace movement to the broad masses of the people.

Pai Yun, formerly a well-known woman magistrate in East Hopei, is now the Chairman of the Women's Union in Tangshan, the coal-producing centre in North China. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

EPCC COMMITTEE TO MEET SOON:

The second session of the first National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will meet within the next few days. Chairman Mao Tse-tung today gave a banquet in honour of 35 persons specially invited to attend the session, 46 representatives of local committees of the EPCC, members of cultural circles and labour heroes from various areas.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

UNIONS DECIDE ON MASS PRODUCTION:

The All-China Trade Unions' Production Work Conference, called by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, was successfully concluded on June 7. The conference framed a fundamental policy and settled the three following major problems:

- (1) The main duty of trade unions, no matter whether in Government-operated or private enterprises, is to accomplish mass production work.
- (2) The fundamental method of leading the masses in production work by the trade unions is by organisation of production competitions.
- (3) The fundamental units in guiding the masses in production work are the trade union organisations.

During the conference, the Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government, General Chu Teh, gave a speech to encourage the workers to accomplish mass production. A summary report was given by the Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Li Li-san.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 10 June)

MUNITIONS UNION MEETS:

The first conference of the China Munitions Workers' Union opened here on June 8 with 131 representatives from all parts of the country.

In an inaugural speech, the Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Labour, Li Li-san, urged munitions workers to improve their technical skill, raise the quality of their products and struggle to build up China's national defence industry, as well as to maintain world peace.

Another ACFU Vice-President, Chu Hsueh-fan, said that as long as imperialism was not eliminated it was necessary for China to build up her munitions industry to safeguard the peaceful reconstruction of the country.

(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 10 June)

TRIAL HEALTH RULES FOR FACTORIES:

Provisional health regulations for factories have been issued by the Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government. These regulations will be tried out in public and private factories over a period of three months, and the Ministry will collect opinions from different factories and make any necessary amendments.

An inspection was carried out during March and April of factories in Tientsin, Tsingtao, Wuhan, and Manchuria to investigate existing health conditions. This helped in the drafting of the present regulations.

The regulations pay equal attention to both working conditions and living conditions of the workers. Installation of ventilation and heating systems is specially emphasized, and in certain industries, where there are harmful gases or dust, special overalls, masks, gloves, or rubber boots must be issued to the workers. Disinfectants, antiseptics and first-aid boxes must be kept readily available in workshops. (NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 10 June)

PEACE CAMPAIGN SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE:

The peace signature drive is now spreading throughout China like wildfire. Tientsin has already collected over 1,000,000 signatures. In Hangchow 207,000 people had signed up by June 7.

The Chekiang branch of the Chinese Committee for World Peace was formally set up on June 7, and is now guiding the people of the entire province to promote the drive.

People of various cities in South Kiangsu have also enthusiastically taken part. Over 100,000 people in Anwei had endorsed their names by June 6. The drive is now spreading into the rural areas in Wuhan, and over 400,000 people had already signed their names by June 1. Chengtu has collected 70,000 signatures.

The Army, Navy and Air Force commanding officers of the Chinese PLA North China Military Area, East China Military Area, and the Third Field Army are now warmly taking part in the peace signature drive. Altogether 3,968 commanding officers of the North China Military Area signed. Ninety-five thousand personnel of the East China Military Area and the Third Field Army also endorsed the peace appeal.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 10 June)

PLAN TO EDUCATE TROOPS IN THREE YEARS:

A plan to raise the educational level of some 1,000,000 PLA men in South-West China has been worked out. It will be put into operation by the beginning of next year.

The plan calls for the setting up of an enormous number of primary and secondary schools run on regular lines, where the Army men will spend a few hours every day. They will provide illiterate or semi-literate men of poor peasant or worker origin with a primary education, and those of primary school level with a secondary education within three years. Military and political academies will also be opened for those who have a secondary education.

Efforts are now being made to lay the groundwork for this gigantic plan. Teachers are being trained, while illiterate army men are being coached to learn a few hundred words before the plan gets started.

(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

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MORE SALT BEING BOUGHT SINCE TAX CUT:

The 50% cut in the salt tax, which came into operation on June 1, has stimulated trade in salt throughout China. Incomplete statistics of the China Salt Co. show that the average daily sales of salt more than trebled in the first three days of June.

The number of salt traders is rising, as those who had previously closed down are preparing to resume business. Condiment manufacturers are also looking forward to a good market as the cost of producing seasoned and preserved goods is lowered by the reduction in the price of salt.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

PRICES STABLE IN CHEKIANG:

Chekiang prices are stable. The liberation of Chusan Islands and the coming on to the market of tea and silk cocoons have also greatly helped to revive the flow of goods. This can be seen in increased remittances between Hangchow and other cities of Chekiang Province.

According to the Chekiang Branch of the People's Bank, total remittances from May 19 to 24 were twice as great as in five days from May 2 to 6. The sums remitted from Hangchow to the surrounding tea and cocoon-producing areas were also considerably increased. Peasants, after selling their tea and cocoons, are now buying large quantities of daily necessities.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 10 June)

MARKET REVIVES IN HANKOW AND WUCHANG:

Hankow, and Wuchang important industrial and trading centres of Central South China, which had been experiencing difficulties arising from the drop in prices between mid-March and mid-May, have now arrested the downward trend and established market stability in major commodities.

Between mid-March and early April, the decline in prices was as much as 25%. The rate of decline slowed down to 3.6% in early May, and then prices started taking an upward turn. Trade in all major goods has grown since, and the market may now be considered as stabilised.

Behind these price fluctuations lies a story of efforts to transform industry and commerce from its former parasitic character to a useful part of the country's economy, such as has become common in many other parts of China. In the inflationary period, hoarders and speculators had accumulated as much in the way of goods as they could afford to buy. Thus, when Government's measures for ending inflation took effect, it was found that the demand for commodities was very low.

Government-owned concerns stepped in with orders, and it was this that began to rally the market. By mid-May, accumulated stocks were mostly used up and since then a combination of Government buying and revival of normal demand has brought favourable results. Transactions in rice, grain, cloth, silk, leather, bristles, tung oil and a vast number of other articles showed increases in the last ten days of May, amounting in some cases to double those of preceding ten days.

The market in Hankow and Wuchang is reviving. Business in old concerns is improving and a number of new enterprises of value to national economy have appeared in the past few weeks, particularly metal workshops and textile mills.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

STATE OWNED PLANTS DO WELL:

Results of the production campaigns which began on May Day and ended on June 1 show that they achieved considerable successes in State-owned plants in Tientsin and Taiyuan.

Seventy State-owned factories in Tientsin, employing some 60,000 workers, overfulfilled their May targets. Outstanding among them is the Tientsin Steel Mill which surpassed its quota of steel cable by 110%. The quality of this steel mill's products has generally risen by 30% to 40%. Power consumption of one shop in the mill came down by 32 kilowatt hours in a single month. The North-West Steel Co in Taiyuan beat its own plan for May by an average of 127%. Highest among the records was the output of fireclay, which was 145.9% of the plan, and that of rolled steel, which was 36% over the schedule.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

RELATIONS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE
MOST IMPORTANT TO CHINA'S ECONOMY:

The readjustment of relations between public and private commercial enterprises represents the most important issue in the revival of national economy, says a Peking Radio commentary.

Peking Radio

For two days in succession the main commentary of Peking Radio was on relations between public and private industry. This subject has been receiving considerable attention in the Chinese Press and over the Radio for the past week. We publish today the commentary by Peking Radio for June 11, but for reasons of space we are omitting a similar type of commentary put out on June 10. -Ed.

Private commercial enterprises will remain in existence for a considerably long period as China is a vast country and production by peasants and handicraft-workers plays a major part in the national economy. It is a big task to purchase by-products from the farms and to organize the flow of goods between the cities and the rural areas.

Government commercial agents and cooperative stores do not possess and will not be able to acquire sufficient manpower and capital for a long period to come to bear the entire responsibility of facilitating the flow of commodities, as Government agents and cooperative stores are now playing only a minor part in the national economy, a part which is considerably smaller than private commercial enterprise.

Socialist System Of Commerce

Therefore, all peasants and handicraft workers who had been scattered and disunited in the past will have to be organized, and a Socialist system of commerce established under the guidance of Government commercial enterprises. This may call for a long period of time.

In promoting the flow of tremendous quantities of farm products and by-products into the cities, and at the time in assisting the flow of manufactured commodities into the rural areas, Government trading agents and cooperative stores are required to play an important part, and certain influence will be exerted by private commercial enterprises.

Undoubtedly, private commercial enterprises are required to work for the good of the national livelihood under the guidance of Government commercial agents. In the corrupt past, feudalistic and speculative commercial enterprises seriously exploited the small producers and consumers by means of speculation, and reaped tremendous profits. This will be completely altered. Only a reasonable trading profit will be given to private commercial enterprises.

The 37th Article of the Common Programme of the People's Political Consultative Conference, has clearly stipulated, "Government trading agents are required to adjust demand and supply, stabilize commodity prices, and assist and protect people's cooperative enterprises."

Private Trade Secondary

To adjust demand and supply and to stabilize prices, all Government trading agents have maintained reasonable buying and selling prices for farm products to safeguard the interests of the peasants, handicraft workers and consumers.

Events have proved that Government trading agents must bear the main responsibility in promoting the national livelihood and serving the people, and private commercial enterprises can only play a part of secondary importance in giving assistance to Government trading agents.

At present, two important problems exist in the relations between public and private commercial enterprises, namely the price policy in purchasing, and Government trading agents engaging in retail business.

Price Policy Fundamental Problem

In the price policy of the Government trading agents lies the fundamental problem in relations between public and private commercial enterprises. Price policy is to be considered from three aspects, the producer, the shipper, and the consumer, and it must be profitable to the three parties if production is to be continued, the market ensured and the flow of commodities facilitated. On this principle, Government trading agents decide prices.

After price stabilisation in March this year, abnormal conditions existed in commerce. Prices of manufactured goods in cities were higher than those in rural areas. The costs of production were higher than the market price. The wholesale price of a certain number of goods was higher than the retail price. These abnormal phenomena were the results of dumping of hoarded goods on the market after the stabilisation of prices. The failure to have suitable price control by Government economic and financial organisations was also a cause. Such abnormal conditions have already been removed. Government trading agents are now working on price readjustment to ensure the interests of the three parties. Exploitation by middlemen or private commercial-enterprises must be avoided in readjusting prices.

At the same time, special preference to safeguard the interests of the peasants by some Government department personnel must be rejected, and prices for farm products must not be quoted too high, as this will greatly curtail the purchasing power of the consumers. Besides, if the city merchants find no profit, they will not purchase farm products.

Problem Of Retailing

Secondly, there is the problem of retailing. A great number of retail shops have been set up by Government trading agents to steady retail prices. This step has exerted considerable influence in stabilising prices of imported daily necessities and in safeguarding the people's livelihood in the cities, and has received warm support from the people.

If Government trading agents were to confine themselves to wholesale trades and do nothing about retail sales, it would be impossible for them to achieve the duty of stabilising prices as stipulated in Article 37 of the Common Programme of the PCC. The main objects of the retail shops of Government trading agents are to stabilise retail prices, and to prevent speculative businessmen from raising prices.

Furthermore, these retail shops are to limit sales to the people's daily necessities, such as coal, oil, salt, cotton piece-goods and others. Only by such means, will Government trading agents be able to maintain price stabilisation and assure good markets for private retail business concerns.

The relationship between public and private commercial and industrial enterprises is based on mutual consideration, and if these relations are readjusted well, then the policy of mutual consideration will be realised.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 11 June)

GOOD WHEAT CROPS IN NORTH CHINA:

A round-up of harvest preparations and prospects in North China shows that Hopei Province will gather in a good crop from all 200,000 hectares under wheat. In Shansi and Pingyuan Provinces wheat crops will also be good.

Busy pre-harvest activity is going on throughout the area. Peasants are repairing threshing floors and barns, mending and sharpening their sickles and other tools and forming themselves into mutual-aid groups and labour-exchange teams to overcome shortages of manpower and animals.

At all temple fairs in the area, where draught animals and agricultural implements are usually sold, supply and marketing cooperatives are having a busy time and doing a considerable volume of business.

Local Governments in South Shansi have made special loans available to peasants to help them with necessary purchases right now, and the peasants are taking full advantage of the scheme. (MCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

SUMMER HOEING UNDER WAY:

Peasants in Manchuria are now busy with the Summer hoeing. This year's Spring planting began a week earlier than usual and abundant rainfall has brought up the weeds. The peasants have kept a watchful eye on them and are cutting them down as soon as they appear. In many parts of South Manchuria, one-third of the land has already been hoed.

Labour-saving mechanical weeders have considerably speeded up the work. Before the Spring sowing, the People's Government put out 40,000 such implements on loan to the peasants, and technical guidance was provided by experts to enable the peasants to use the new machines.

(MCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

PUBLIC GRAIN DELIVERIES COMPLETED
ALL OVER CHINA EXCEPT IN SOUTH-WEST:

Public grain delivery based on the past season's harvest has been completed over the whole country, with the exception of parts of newly-liberated South-West China. The old liberated areas fulfilled their targets and in some cases overfulfilled them by considerable amounts, while many of the newly-liberated areas, despite the devastation left by the Kuomintang, achieved almost 100%.

This remarkable achievement of a target set originally before even the whole mainland was fully liberated, and attained within six months of the liberation of the last mainland province, represents a mountain of labour. To ensure fairness in payment of what is now the only agricultural tax levied on the peasants - compared with the numerous and burdensome taxes of the Kuomintang - investigation had to be made into the products of each of millions of peasant family holdings throughout the country.

In Manchuria and other well-organised older liberated areas, delivery of grain was completed months ago. Thus Manchuria started its grain collecting last October and by February had delivered 200,000 tons above its target. North China started a month later and completed its task by April, while even Inner Mongolia exceeded its assigned aim by 9% by the end of March. East China, a newly-liberated area which started later still, achieved 97.34% of its total aim.

The belt of completion swung South month by month roughly in relation to how recently each area had been liberated and depending partly on how quickly and effectively the local administration organised its work and coped with numerous problems of the area.

Guarantee For The Budget

All of this grain tax comes from last year's harvests. Successful collection of tax is an important guarantee for the balancing of this year's Budget, and the great tasks which the Government has set itself, including the task of completing the liberation of the rest of China, maintaining price stability and supplying food to the big cities and the deficiency areas. At the same time, invaluable experience has been gained which will be embodied in the country's laws for future application.

The sole guiding principle in public grain collection has been fairness and aid to develop agriculture. The tax was levied on a varying scale, which took into account output of land and was worked out according to the natural conditions of cultivation - the quality of soil, weather, irrigation, manpower, number of animals, number of harvests etc. - in a normal season. It worked out on the average at 15% to 20% of the annual income from the land.

Some time back the Government stipulated that the tax was not to exceed 17% of the total agricultural income in the newly-liberated areas. In fact, while it reached 20% in Manchuria, it was well below the Government Maximum in many of the newly-liberated areas, and, as is well known, the Government has now lowered the maximum rate of tax still further. This Summer, the rate will not exceed 30% over the country as a whole.

Virgin Land Exempted From Tax

No extra tax is imposed where the output is higher than normal as a result of extra work, or intensive cultivation, or better use of fertilisers, or other such factors. Virgin land reclaimed is exempted from tax from anything between three to five years.

Similarly, where families were affected by flood or other calamities last year, they were exempted from all public grain payments or had them reduced, according to the particular circumstances. In North Kiangsu, which was affected by heavy floods last year, for example, the total grain levy for the area was reduced by 175,000 tons.

Thus an equitable single agricultural tax system has replaced the multi-farious rural taxes which under the Kuomintang, and for several thousand years, added to the murderous exploitation of feudal rule to make the peasants' life a nightmare and place him at the mercy of bureaucratic officials. No wonder that in the newly-liberated areas, the peasants have named the public grain collection 'Emancipation and Victory Grain'.

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Differences In New Areas

The tax system differs in certain respects in the newly-liberated areas from the old. In the old liberated areas, where feudalism has been eliminated, public grain is a fixed percentage of the output of the peasants, and the percentage varies only to give the greatest encouragement to production. In the newly-liberated areas, a progressive system is applied.

The rates of tax are much lower than ever before in the peasants' lives. In a village of Wuchang County in Hupch Province, as a typical example of a newly-liberated area, where land reform has not yet been carried out, the percentage of annual income paid in tax by various strata of population worked out as follows under the Kuomintang: Landlords, 3.2%; rich peasants, 7.9%; middle peasants, 29%; poor peasants, 61%. This has now been entirely reversed. The percentage now works out as follows: Landlords, 50%; rich peasants, 25%; middle peasants, 15%; poor peasants, 8%.

Best Quality Grain Delivered

It is interesting to note that the quality of grain delivered as tax has been of the best. In North China, North-East China and many other areas, public grain was carefully sieved and dried in the sun by the peasants before it was delivered, so high is their political consciousness. Altogether 94% of the public grain handed in from Manchuria was of first-grade quality.

Remarkable scenes accompanied the delivery in the past six months, both in the old and new liberated areas. Gone were the KMT days when peasants were forced to pay over grain taxes at bayonet point and the arrival of tax collector was a time of mourning, with the peasants imprisoned for non-payment or forced to sell their land or even their children.

Public grain collection was an occasion for rejoicing. Volunteers took the lead in handing in their own grain and helping the Government workers to collect the grain from landlords and check its quality. Processions of carts and wheelbarrows, flying gay ribbons, wound along from the villages to the grain delivery centres, with bands playing and cymbals clashing, peasants shouting slogans and dancing the Yangtse; or along the Yangtse dozens of decorated junks loaded with grain made their way to the Government stations on the river after a send-off by the peasants that took the form of a festive celebration.

Unregistered Land Exposed

Peasants were particularly active in the newly liberated areas in exposing unregistered land held by landlords. In the old days, landlords often bribed the tax officials and concealed their full holdings so as to evade the tax, and shift the burden further on to the peasants. Over 1,020,000 hectares of such "hidden land" were discovered in Honan Province alone.

The vast experience gained in public grain collection has now been carefully sifted by the Ministry of Finance. At a conference on agricultural taxation which ended last month, a number of proposals were agreed, which will go forward for consideration to be embodied in a new law of People's Government.

New Grain Tax Proposals

These include development of uniformity throughout the country in the levying of public grain; graduation of tax on a progressive basis in areas where land reform has not been carried out; the inclusion of at least 90% of the agricultural population as liable to the tax, leaving out many families of the Liberation Army and leaving out farm labourers; where rent reduction has been carried out, the levying of tax on both landlord and tenant, and where it has not yet been carried out, the levying of the whole of the grain tax on the landlord, and not the tenant.

Completion of last year's grain collection is regarded with satisfaction by the Government Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs. "We have achieved a great success," said the Vice-Minister of Finance, Jung Tse-ho, at the agricultural conference.

And apart from the enormous help it provides for the country's rehabilitation, it marks the liberation of some 250,000,000 peasants in the newly-liberated areas from an age-old and vicious taxation system that gave them no chance to live.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 10 June)

LOCAL DECISIONS ON LAND RIGHTS:

People's representatives' conferences were held in over 60 county districts in the Central and South Area in the month of May. The conferences emphasized self-criticism and review of policies on agricultural production to further advance the carrying out of Spring and Summer harvesting and sowing.

Conferences held in the various county districts in Hunan, where land reforms had been completed, discussed problems arising from rights of land in harvesting. Conferences in Yeh-hsien, Lu-shan, Hsin-cheng and Ming-tsin county districts decided that lands formerly belonging to landlords and rich peasants, which had been distributed to the farmers, would be reaped by the original sowers, and redistributed wheat fields, rented by the farmers, would be harvested by the original sowers. (NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 10 June)

NATIVE PRODUCTS BEING REDISTRIBUTED:

The Chinese Native Products Co. has recently began large-scale redistribution of native products throughout the entire country. The company redistributed native products worth \$8,000,000,000 in the latter half of May.

Large amounts of products in Chekiang, the South-West area, Shantung and other places have been shipped to Peking and Tientsin, and considerable quantities of soya beans and bristle have been transported to the Central and South area from North China. Redistribution, carried out by the company, has not only solved the people's problem on marketing, but also strengthened the flow of commodities throughout China. (NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 10 June)

GOODS CIRCULATING BETWEEN CITIES AND COUNTRY:

Heavy buying of local products in China's countryside by the State trading concerns is stimulating the circulation of goods between city and countryside and bringing an expanding market for essential manufactured goods. Branches of the various State Trading Companies have been making extensive purchases in the rural districts of hog bristle, tea, egg products, furs and leather during the past months.

The Hog Bristle Co. exceeded its May plan by 21%. The Hunan Branch of the China Tea Co. bought over 200 tons of tea in this area. Mats produced in Chekiang were sold in Tientsin, and 500,000 kilogrammes of the valuable bark of the cinnamon tree, a medicinal herb in Kwangtung Province, were sold to other parts of the country through the State trading concerns.

The China Food Co., the China Cotton Yarn and Cloth Co., the China Miscellaneous Goods Co., and the People's Bank are going into the countryside. In South Kiangsu, for instance, 140 bank cadres are working in 13 rural depots.

In Hangchow, where the China Silk Co., is purchasing hundreds of tons of cocoons from the famous silk producing centre, the cooperative stores and the Miscellaneous Goods Co., are doing very good business. The demand for fertiliser, kerosene and cloth greatly increased during the latter part of May. Compared with May 15, the volume of business of the Hangchow Miscellaneous Goods Co., increased nearly four-fold. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 11 June)

RARE METALS FOUND IN UNLISTED STOCKS:

Large quantities of more than ten rare metals, including cobalt, chromium and Tungsten, have been brought to light in North China during stocktaking of various warehouses formerly under the control of the KMT. Their estimated value is \$7,000,000,000.

Since these metals are mainly used for production of high grade alloys, they are of considerable importance to China's industry at present.

Most of the rare metals were found in Peking and Tientsin. Stocktaking also turned up a large number of locomotives, boilers, rails, cement mixers, and variety of other valuable materials.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 10 June)

NATIONALIST CHINAEX-CHIEF OF STAFF FACES FIRING SQUAD:

Major-General Wu Shi, formerly a Chief of Staff, and other officers of the Chinese Army, who were found guilty and sentenced to death by a Military Court for collaborating with the Communist bandits and acting as their agents, were shot yesterday by permission of the supreme authorities.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 11 June)

REDS PLAN MIGRATION FROM SOUTH:

According to Central News Agency, Communist bandits have begun a compulsory migration of the people, who are forced to leave their native lands. In this way the Communist bandits put people under their control. Altogether, 100,000 people will be moved from Kwangtung Province to North-East and North-West China.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 10 June)

STUDENTS MUST WORK ON LAND TO SIT FOR EXAMINATIONS:

The Communist bandits in Canton have ordered all universities to end the term before June 20. The students will be transferred to Hainan, Chusan, Suanteh, Tanshui, Kianghsuen and Tunghua to engage in land reform work. Students will get points for the work. Those who do not pass a fixed mark will not be allowed to study in higher classes.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 10 June)

BOMBS IN CANTON GOVERNMENT OFFICES:

According to Canton reports, the bogus Provincial Government and the Communist bandits' Military Control Commission were hit by exploding bombs on June 3. According to releases by the Communist bandits, the explosion was caused by carelessness in handling 15 cases of explosives shipped to Canton from Hainan. Meanwhile, leaflets saying the Chinese Communists are selling China away were found in every street.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 11 June)

RELIEF COMMITTEE MEETS:

The China Mainland Relief Headquarters today held the third session of its Standing Committee to discuss future relief work. The headquarters announced that the relief fund in Taipei had netted 37,834 katties of rice and donations of \$437,881. General subscriptions to the relief fund received by June 9 were 96,661 katties of rice, 138,754 katties of unpolished rice and donations of \$597,826.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 10 June)

COMFORTS FOR TROOPS:

The Defence Ministry has called on representatives of youths and women, the KMT, the Army, farmers and industry to organize comfort teams. These teams are to start tours on June 11, bringing clothes, cigarettes and other gifts to the troops.

The Chinese Women's Anti-Communist and Anti-Russian Association has started a second sandal-making campaign.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 10 June)

REDS HOSTILE TO U.S., NATIONALISTS FRIENDLY:

Central News Agency says the Communist bandits are hostile to the U.S. partly due to their non-recognition in the U.N. Chinese delegates in U.S. and the U.N. have shown themselves friendly to the U.S.

The New York Times also shares this view. The newspaper opposes any idea of the U.S. Government recognising Red China or of admitting Red China into the U.N. Its editorials said, "We only recognise friendly countries. The Chinese Government has shown friendship to the U.S. We must not expect to support admittance of the Chinese Communist bogus regime into the United Nations."

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 10 June)

OPPOSING AGGRESSION IS THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE:

In these confused days, the world views everything in different ways, and truth is hard to find, says Taipei Radio. For example, "democracy", "dictatorship", "peace", "war", "socialism" and "imperialism," are familiar terms.

"Peace" is mostly seen and used in obscure ways. The Soviet Union and its satellites are hanging out signboards, such as the so-called "peace movement", which appear on many occasions. The Secretary-General of the U.N., Mr. Trygve Lie, also clamoured recently for a so-called "Twenty-year Peace Plan". How often the term "peace" has been misused and how many crimes have been done under the cloak of peace?

Who Uses The Fifth Column?

In view of this, we here warn you against the repeated use of these terms. Since the end of the World War II, who has been using a fifth column to create riots and civil wars to bring the world into confusion? Who drew democratic countries into the camp surrounded by the iron curtain? Facts tell us that this state of affairs has been made by Russian's aggressive plans to hamper world peace.

So the responsibility of wrecking world peace goes to Russia, Stalin, the Central Politburo, and other criminals responsible for plots of aggression. Confronting these plots, the world must be very alert. Though victims of these aggression are prepared to take revenge, the Russian imperialists and other aggressors are continuing to use the term "peace" to cover up their plots to seek their own ends. The Russian aggressors regard those preparing anti-aggression as opposing peace, and they regard those who are prepared to counter-attack as saboteurs of peace. These are the theories of Stalin and other aggressors.

Lie Favours Russian Imperialists

At the top of this shouting for peace by Stalin, Trygve Lie makes a so-called "Twenty Years" Peace Plan, in which two points especially attract our attention. One calls on all nations to join the United Nations. The other says there are 13 organisations. These two points show us that Trygve Lie gives the Russian imperialists special favour. Since the U.N. came into existence, Russia has been stepping up its aggressive intrigues, resulting in the U.N. being shaky and peace being threatened.

Wake up, people throughout the world! Prepare yourselves for anti-aggression! Let us make Russia give up its aggressive plots and exterminate all organisations which are tools being used by the Russian aggressors. Let the people of all nations freely choose their Governments and the leaders of their Governments. Only in this way will world peace be ensured.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 10 June)

CHINA HAS RIGHTS IN U.N.:

In a broadcast from Paris, the French delegate to the U.N. said, "The U.N. Organisation has not been able to solve the problem of Chinese representation. China, being one of the sponsors of U.N. and a member of its Security Council, undoubtedly has the right to take part in U.N. conferences."

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 11 June)

CHIANG CALLS ON ARMY HQ:

The Director of the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defence, Chiang Ching-kuo, arrived at Army Headquarters in Koshun to call on the officers and fighting men of the Chinese Army.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 11 June)

PLEDGE TO SUPPORT PRESIDENT:

The Resident Comrades' Association of responsible KMT members in Taiwan will hold a ceremony on June 12 in KMT's Taiwan Provincial Headquarters to pledge support to President Chiang Kai-shek.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 10 June)

V I E T M I N HBIG FRENCH RICE RAID:

A large-scale plundering raid was launched by 7,000 French troops on three districts of Quangtri and Thuathien Provinces in Central Vietnam on May 4.

French troops either burned down or carried away large stocks of rice and a number of draught animals. They also arrested 1,000 people. This unprecedented raid was carried out according to a detailed "rice campaign" plan, which aims at storing all rice crops in French areas and at destroying rice stocks in Vietnam-controlled areas.

Vietnam Army units supported by the local population wiped out many puppet administrations in Haiduong Province between Hanoi and Haiphong on May 1. During May, Vietnam people's armed forces destroyed six French tanks in the suburbs of Hanoi.

On May 10 Vietnam mobile army units destroyed a water-house in the French-occupied town of Thudaumot, North of Saigon.

On May 14, Vietnam Army troops attacking two French posts in Baria Province, North-East of Saigon, burned down 11 French vehicles and killed a number of French troops. (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 10 June)
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 11 June)

FRENCH MOVES IN NORTH VIETNAMDO NOT WORRY GENERAL VAN GUYEN GIAP:

"Extensive occupation of the North Vietnam delta region by French troops has created some difficulties for us, but it does not impede our preparations for a general counter-offensive, because this event has been forecast in our plan," declared the C-in-C of the Vietnam Army, General Von Guyen Giap, in an interview granted to Vietnam News Agency early this month.

He added that the aim of the current French offensive in the Third Military Area, which is part of a plan for widespread occupation of North Vietnam's delta region set down at the beginning of 1949, is to defend the Hanoi - Haiphong lifeline against frequent Vietnam attacks and to seize Vietnam's rich manpower and material resources in the area.

"Difficulties now arising from French attacks on the Third Military Area, the General said, "have a temporary character and will turn out to the disadvantage of the enemy. The Third Military Area is very populous, the fighting morale of its population is high, its local armed forces are strong, the terrain conditions of its villages are favourable to guerilla warfare, which will certainly wear out a great part of the enemies strength. These factors will face French troops with greater difficulties than they expected."

To widen the occupied part in the Third Military Area was not difficult, he said, but to scatter troops to occupy it was not easy either. The Third Military Area would be a vast open grave for the French colonialists. (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 11 June)

LEFT SCHOOL TO JOIN ARMY:

In Vietbac (Upland North Vietnam) 1,300 pupils from several high schools enlisted in Vietnam National Army during the first five months of this year. All pupils of four of these schools joined the army. (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 11 June)

MOTOR ENGINES IN PRODUCTION:

Large-scale production of motor-engines is being undertaken by the South and Central Vietnam Industrial Production Council to help the production drive in this area. The first motor engine was turned out in May after months of research and despite of lack of materials. (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 11 June)

VIETNAMESE IN PACIFIC CELEBRATE HO'S BIRTHDAY:

Vietnam residents in French New Caledonia and Tahiti celebrated President Ho Chi Minh's 60th birthday on May 19 in defiance of warnings of the local French authorities. All Vietnam schools and meeting places in these islands hoisted national flags and put up the President's portrait despite orders not to do so.

On the night of May 20 French colonialists retaliated by searching Vietnam clubs with the use of African soldiers and seized 400,000 Pacific francs and a number of books and documents.

On the following day, Vietnam residents called a meeting and sent delegates to protest to the French authorities against this undemocratic action. The latter finally agreed to restore the money and books.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 11 June)

NATION-WIDE PEACE APPEAL:

Democratic people's organisations in Vietnam, including the Vietnam Women's Federation, the Vietnam Trade Union Council have organised a nation-wide campaign to publicise the Stockholm peace appeal in all cities and rural areas, factories and the public services. Large numbers of people have already signed the peace appeal. (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 10 June)

BLUM "A WALL STREET AGENT," SAYS VOICE OF VIETNAM:

The Voice of Vietnam last night described statements made by Robert Blum, head of American Special Economic Mission in Indochina in Saigon on June 6 as a "more modest rehash of what Truman, Marshall, Acheson, Hoffman and other American politicians have proffered with more pomp and impudence in the face of the peoples they want to enslave."

Commenting on Mr. Blum's explanations about the extent and aims of American aid to the Indochinese peoples, the Voice of Vietnam said in part: "Robert Blum said there was no American imperialism hidden behind American aid to the three Indochinese states of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Unfortunately, he was coming up against the facts. There is no American imperialism, said Robert Blum. But there are American imperialists who compel France to cut down her industrial production and to develop her agriculture with American equipment, of course, who compel the Italian people, who are proud of their leguminous crops, to eat American canned vegetables.

"American monopolists even went so far as to invade the cultural and intellectual life of Europe. A wave of American literature of the gutter species is sweeping across all Western Europe, where the Americanisation of people is being carried out by means - among others - of movies which are already eliminating local production by their prices."

American Bombs on Vietnam Markets

"There is no American imperialism, said Robert Blum. But while Truman was expressing what he termed the 'sympathy of the American people towards the independence of the Indochinese peoples' American bombs carried by American planes piloted by French were dropped on Vietnam towns and markets, killing hundreds of innocent people. As for the arms and equipment with which the French colonialists have been sustaining their aggressive war against Vietnam for nearly five years, nobody ignores their American origin.

"The U.S., affirmed Robert Blum, wants to help the Indochinese Governments to heal the war wounds of their peoples. The best way to do this, according to him, was to continue military aid, that is the sending of arms to the French colonialists and puppets - the enemies of the Indochinese peoples."

"To suppress the struggle for national liberation of the Indochinese peoples under cover of anti-Communist resistance in South-East Asia, to eliminate gradually French colonialism which is being used by them as a repressive machine, and to secure a monopoly of exploitation of Indochina's natural resources, such are immediate and long-term aim of the American imperialists' intervention in Indochina. These aims transpire so clearly in Robert Blum's recent statements that no Indochinese citizen falls dupe to the diplomatic phraseology of this Wall Street agent."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 10 June)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South-East Asia)

SURVEY OF MOSCOW'S PRESS:

The first session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR opens in Moscow tomorrow. It is an event of great importance in the political life of the Soviet Union. Today's newspapers print many articles on the forthcoming session. Izvestia devotes its editorial to this subject, and cites convincing facts and figures about the Soviet Union's outstanding accomplishments in the field of economic and cultural development. In 1949, the prewar level of industrial output was surpassed by 31%. Also left behind was the prewar output of grain and of certain industrial crops. Good progress is being made in carrying out the Stalin plan for the transformation of nature, and the three-year plan for development of animal husbandry.

Moscow Radio

Moscow Radio continued its practice of the past four Sundays and did not carry any news in its broadcast to South-East Asia last night. The programme included a lengthy survey of the Press and a concert. - Editor

The immutable law governing the development of a social society is the steady advancement of the people's welfare. The income of industrial and office workers in 1949 was 24% greater than in 1940. During the same period the income of the peasantry increased by more than 30%. Last year the national income of the USSR was 36% higher than in 1940.

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Soviet relies on might abroad.

In implementing its Leninist-Stalinist foreign policy, the Soviet Union relies on its invincible might. Its policy has won the deep respect and ardent support of hundreds of millions of people the world over, because it expresses the aspirations and hopes of all progressive mankind. The Soviet Union is marching in the vanguard of the fighters for universal peace, for democracy, and socialism. By their example, the Soviet people are inspiring the workers of all countries and showing them the road cheerfully - the road to socialism. This road is already being followed by the countries of people's democracy in Europe and Asia.

Deputies arrive for Supreme Soviet session.

The Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, chosen by the people, are gathering in Moscow. Among them are many workers and prominent Stahavonites. Each of them has brought loyal tidings to the capital of fresh accomplishments by the workers in different factories, mines and mills. Today's Trud, Izvestia and other papers carry articles and talks by the Deputies.

Speaking of the efforts of the Soviet people successfully to complete and overfulfil the State plans, Pravda says in its editorial that the might of the Soviet State lies in the class consciousness of the masses, in the moral and political unity of the people, and in their devotion to the party of Lenin and Stalin. The farsighted policy of the Communist Party inspires the Soviet people to selfless creative effort and gives them immense energy in striving for the great goal of building up Communism.

Vile role of Socialist right-wingers.

In its review of world affairs, Izvestia exposes the vile role of the rightwing Socialists who are acting as subversive agents of the imperialist bourgeoisie in the ranks of the working class. The article deals with the recent Copenhagen conference of the Committee of the International Socialist party, which is devising subversive methods to combat the peace movement in general and the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal in particular.

"Slave-traders" in West Germany.

"American slave-traders in Western Germany" is the headline of an article in Pravda from its Berlin correspondent. The article speaks of the plan advanced to move 1,000,000 able-bodied Germans in Western Germany to the so-called economically under-developed colonial countries. The author points out that the American slave-traders are cooking up a new crime. Their purpose is to turn a million German workers into strike-breakers and slaves deprived of all rights. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 11 June)

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C H I N ABAN ON COMMUNISTS IN JAPAN:

General MacArthur in a directive on June 6, which violated the clause of the Potsdam Declaration on encouraging democracy in Japan, ordered the reactionary Japanese Government to ban the 24-member Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party from all political activity.

According to the directive, the 24 members of the Central Committee will be prohibited from serving in Government posts, and from engaging in

Peking Radio
Peking Radio last night paid unusual attention to the current events in Japan, particularly the outlawing of 24 Japanese Communists from public life. With the exception of two small items, the whole of the main overseas broadcast at 1600-hrs yesterday was devoted to news about Japan.

The commentary of Peking Radio also related to the Communists in Japan, and was, as well, the basis for an editorial in Peking People's Daily, which was carried as a news item in the broadcast. - Editor

political and partisan activities as the result of the illegal ban ordered by the American and Japanese reactionary cliques. Among them, six members in the Lower House and one Peer in the Upper House will lose their seats.

The reactionary Japanese Government immediately implemented the order when it came from its master, MacArthur. The reactionary Government is actively planning further steps to outlaw the Japanese Communist Party.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 9 June)

REDS CALL FOR STRIKES:

Tokyo reports says that on June 7 the Japanese Communist Party issued a statement in the Red Flag Daily protesting against MacArthur's order to the Yoshida Government to ban the whole Central Committee of the Party.

The statement said that the Party's tie with the Japanese people was unbreakable, and called on patriots to crush the suppression by means of a strike. The statement declared that 65 Japanese trade unions had decided to stage strikes.

The Japanese Communist Party has appointed eight members to organize a provisional committee to carry on the posts left by the 24 members purged as the result of MacArthur's directive.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 9 June)

PROTESTS AGAINST MACARTHUR'S DIRECTIVE:

The Japanese people are continuing to express their opposition to the ban on 24 members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party by the American and Japanese reactionaries.

According to Tokyo reports, the Liaison Committee of the All-Japan Federation of Labour has protested against the ban. The committee, in a statement, declared it would organize the masses to struggle against and to overthrow reactionary forces to win peace and national independence.

The Japanese Factories' Trade Union announced on June 7 that about 1,000,000 Japanese workers would stage a strike within two or three days.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 9 June)

MOVEMENT AGAINST U.S. GAINING STRENGTH:

The Japanese people's movement against the American imperialists is gaining strength. Altogether 600,000 people in Tokyo took part in the demonstration on May 31 when expulsion of SCAP's educational adviser was demanded. On June 3 the movement called on youths, students, workers, scientists, educators and others to rise up.

This movement has seriously shaken the foundations of the ruling American imperialists. To maintain his ruling power, MacArthur has started a base attack on the organizers of the movement, the Japanese Communist Party.

A Communist Party statement pointed out that MacArthur's directive was part of the preparations for war in the Far East being made by the U.S. Government,

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which was speeding up the conversion of Japan into a base of aggression. In the new war which was being prepared the Americans would use the Japanese as gun fodder. MacArthur's directive violated the Potsdam Declaration and opposed the wishes of peace-loving people throughout the world.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 9 June)

WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION FORCES DEMANDED:

The Peking People's Daily in an editorial entitled, "Oppose MacArthur's suppression of the vanguards of Japanese patriots - the Japanese Communist Party", said today that MacArthur's directive was not only a fierce attack on the Japanese Communist Party but also a strong blow at the future of the Japanese race.

The editorial pointed out that the colonial policy of the American imperialists would cause a grave state of unemployment in Japan, bankruptcy of middle and small-scale enterprises and the disintegration of rural areas. The Japanese people had come to realize that they want to struggle for independence, democracy and world peace.

In order to smash MacArthur's directive, the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese patriots, democratic groups and all peace-loving people should band together to protest to the U.S. Government and to MacArthur, asking the withdrawal of the directive against the Japanese Communist Party, and at the same time demanding the conclusion of the rule of Japan by MacArthur and his occupation forces.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 9 June)

CHINESE CABLE SUPPORT:

A message of protest at the illegal treatment of eight Japanese patriots in connection with the May 30 incident was sent to Japan by the China Association for Promotion of Democracy. This organization of men of letters, educationists, industrialists and businessmen, called the Liaison Council of the Congress of Japanese National Trade Unions and the Japanese National Federation of Students' Self-government Associations as follows:-

"It is obvious from the present situation that the Japanese movement for national liberation and people's democracy will certainly grow and be victorious. But imperialists and their lackeys will also certainly continue, and develop their persecution and attacks on the people in order to prolong their criminal rule. Fight resolutely and strengthen your unity, and victory will be yours. Although there are many difficulties, there is also a bright future ahead. We send you our fraternal love and wishes for success."

Students of Tungchi University in Shanghai also expressed their support of the Japanese students and youth in a message which said, "Chinese people and peace-loving people of the whole world will always be your comrades-in-arms and your supporters."

(NOMA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

MACARTHUR OPPRESSING JAPAN, SAYS PEKING RADIO:

The administrator of the U.S. Government's occupation forces in Japan, MacArthur, issued an extremely reactionary order on June 6 to the Yoshida government demanding the outlawing of the Japanese Communist Party and the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Party, says Peking Radio's commentary.

MacArthur issued various orders to impose "disciplinary measures" on the Japanese population as a result of which the 24 members of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party were prevented from holding public posts, while those members of the Party who were elected as Diet members were deprived of their seats.

This act of MacArthur not only oppresses the Japanese Communist Party, but also the entire Japanese population. Under his administration unemployment exists everywhere and the country is almost on the verge of economic collapse, as a result of which the Japanese people staged an anti-American movement. This reached its climax during the International Labour Day in Tokyo when an adviser of MacArthur delivered an anti-Communist speech.

Altogether 600,000 people met on May 30 and June 3 respectively to protest against the speech and demanded his expulsion. Workers, students, educationalists and Party members took part in this movement, which threatened the

foundations of the U.S. occupational authorities. In order to save the situation, MacArthur adopted this shameful attack on the Japanese Communist Party. But the Japanese people will not allow MacArthur to destroy their future welfare and happiness.

Acted against Potsdam Declaration.

When issuing the orders to outlaw the Japanese Communist Party MacArthur went against the Potsdam Declaration, which provides for the extermination of Japanese war criminals and their aggressive powers and not the prevention of the Japanese people from embracing democracy.

When the Japanese surrendered, the Far Eastern Committee, in summing up their policy towards Japan, emphasized the establishment of democratic workers' organisations. From this one can see that MacArthur has not only gone against the Potsdam Declaration but also the wishes of the Far Eastern Committee.

The action taken by MacArthur in outlawing the Japanese Communist Party is aimed at hastening their conversion of Japan as a Far East Military base and at planning to make the Japanese people shields during the coming war, which they are trying their best to instigate.

It is also aimed at attacking not only the peace-loving peoples of the Far East, but also all the peace-loving peoples of the world. To foil the aims of MacArthur, all the peace-loving peoples of the world must unite together and help the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese patriots to maintain their stand against MacArthur's oppression by protesting against MacArthur's unlawful and barbarous action.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 9 June)

FRESH ATTACK ON MALAYAN PEOPLE BEGINS IN JOHORE:

According to a Singapore dispatch, the British colonial authorities in Malaya started a fresh attack on the armed Malayan people on June 7. This new military measure was adopted by the British colonial authorities after the failure of the "Anti-bandit month", which began on February 26 and lasted 40 days.

In Southern Johore, a curfew has been declared between nightfall and dawn as from June 7. The Commander of the Malayan anti-bandit operations, General Briggs, has ordered movements of his forces. He has moved the Suffolks, who were claimed to have a "better record in fighting", from Selangor to Johore to take a major part in the operations. The British colonial authorities also sent fighters and bombers to support the land forces in the so-called "mopping-up operation".

To assist in the offensive plan, the British Colonial Secretary, Griffiths, was scheduled to hold a conference on June 8 in Johore with the Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, Malcolm MacDonald and other colonial chiefs from Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo.

Though Briggs' mopping-up plan was not disclosed, authoritative sources in Singapore have voiced pessimistic views by saying, "Even if this attack goes on for months, it may be difficult to predict whether significant results will be achieved." (NOMA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 9 June)

TO CHINESE STUDENTS ARRESTED IN CHOLON:

Police under the French Bao Dai administration arrested over 70 Chinese students and wounded some others in Cholon on the morning of May 6, according to news that has just leaked out from Saigon.

The students who were taken into custody were insulted and maltreated. Those on the police 'black list' were brutally tortured. One girl, Chen Pei-chi by name, died under torture.

These students came from Fukien School in Cholon, the leading personnel of which are tied up with Kuomintang agents. On the afternoon of April 22, ten students were arrested by detectives of the French police, who worked in collaboration with the Principal, Liu Jui-sheng, and Lo Wei, a special agent of Chinese nationality but serving the French authorities in the colony. They were finally released after beatings and threats.

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Liu Jui-sheng and Lo Lei obtained an order from the reactionary authorities to close down the middle school section. On May 6, all the students of that section returned to the campus and requested the reopening of school. It was then that the police were called in and large-scale arrests were made.

This incident has given rise to tremendous indignation among Chinese residents in Vietnam, as well as among the local people. The Overseas Chinese Students' Organisation in Cholon has sent an appeal for help to their fatherland.
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

U.S. INTEREST IN MEDITERRANEAN:

Red Fleet, the Moscow paper, has printed an article entitled "The U.S. Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea". The article said that according to the naval plan of the U.S. foreign expansionists, Americans had shown interest in the strategic position of the Mediterranean Sea.

This was reported in connection with U.S. preparations to invade the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries, and also in direct connection with the support of reactionary rulers in the Mediterranean countries, as well as the suppression of national liberation movements there. The article added that the U.S. fleet had used three strategic bases - Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus, regarding these islands as their own bases.
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 9 June)

WAR WEAPONS FOR ISRAEL:

A special story in Pravda points out that the Americans are supplying war weapons and ammunition to the U.S. Military Mission now in Israel. The Americans have attempted to reorganise Israeli forces and to establish military bases there.

It is evident that the British, U.S. and French joint declaration (on military supplies to Arab countries and Israel) was used as a smoke screen to cover up the purpose of war preparations. The present plan aimed at speeding up the militarisation of Near East and turning it into a bridgehead for Britain and the U.S.

The writer of the article added, "The declaration of the three powers has covered up the internal conflict which has existed since the Americans took up the sole responsibility for militarising Arab countries, thus excluding Britain from the task, while the Americans supply weapons to Israel in an attempt to make Israel join its camp. This conflict has aggravated the position there."
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 9 June)

MANY LETTERS FROM SOVIET WOMEN:

Letters from Soviet women to their Chinese sisters are arriving at the offices of All China Democratic Women's Federation in growing numbers. The Federation has published many of these in the Press, with the senders' names and addresses, and is asking Chinese women to reply. It feels sure that a regular correspondence will build up still further the great respect and affection that exists between the women of the two countries.

Collective letters have also been received. One from women workers of the North Donetz railroad expresses admiration for the achievements of Chinese people and remarks, "We are following eagerly your brave struggle against remnants of the Chiang Kai-shek bands. Your example inspires all colonial and dependent nations with an increasing will to struggle for their national independence, for peace and democracy."
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

AMERICAN YOUTH WRITES, TOO:

The Progressive Youth of American, meeting in Detroit at the second National Conference of the Labour Youth League have sent a letter of greetings to the New Democratic Youth League of China. They write, "In token of friendship between our two peoples, we are sending you a mural painted by three of our young artists, which depicts the solidarity of the democratic forces of China and the U.S. in the fight for a better world and against Wall Street imperialism."
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 9 June)

GOVERNMENT DECLINES GIFTS OF BONDS:

The Financial and Economic Committee of the State Administration Council recently issued a notice to instruct all local financial committees to decline acceptance of People's Victory Bonds from people who offer to donate the bonds to the Government.

The Committee said the Government issued the bonds in a time of financial difficulty. The Government has pledged to repay the purchasers of victory bonds plus interest. Purchasers should regard the bonds as their most dependable property.

The motive of the bond purchasers was to support the Government, but if the Government accepted their offers, trust in the bonds would be affected and unnecessary worry would follow. In view of this, the committee has decided not to accept these offers.

(NCA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 9 June)

EXPANDING THE INDUSTRIES OF PEKING:

New developments in the life of Peking's industry illustrate the efforts that are being made to help it expand. State trading concerns are fixing quotations of certain goods they are buying from private firms at prices somewhat higher than those prevailing on the market, thus countering the downward trend noticeable in March and early April, when speculators dumped goods on the market.

So many orders have gone from Government institutions to Peking private industry that a special body is now being set up to co-ordinate distribution of public orders and contracts to private factories. In fact, more than half the capital's machine-shops, knitwear and dyeing workshops, and flour mills are at the moment running on Government orders. Similarly private iron workshops are busy on State orders for waterwheels placed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Another factor assisting efficient operation of industry is the spread of Labour-Capital Consultative Councils. Chingwei Textile Mills, for example, which had been running at a loss, is now making a profit since their Joint Council worked out ways of both lowering production costs and increasing the proportion of higher-grade cloth produced.

State banks have been playing their part, and in April and May loaned ~~YMP~~ 8,200,000,000 to private factories.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

TEACHERS STUDY IN SPARE TIME:

Most of the 95,000 teachers and professors in Manchuria are energetically studying in their spare time. They hold meetings to study teaching methods, carry out scientific research, and discuss politics. Formerly most teachers never improved their teaching, but carried on with their antiquated routine classes year after year.

In the cities, spare time schools, evening schools and research societies have been set up for teachers who want to take up higher studies. For Winter and Summer vacations, also, the educational authorities set up short-term classes. Last Winter, 67% of all middle school teachers in Manchuria went through training courses, and the percentage of primary school teachers was even larger.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

MIAO PEOPLE CELEBRATE:

Miao people in Kweiyang celebrated their first post-liberation "day of ancestor worship" in high spirits. In the morning, the Miao people hurried into the city with their bamboo flutes and banners saying, "Chairman Mao is our saviour." At the celebration, Kweiyang townsfolk fraternised with the Miao people and applauded their performance of the drum dance. One old Miao woman said, "I have not been in Kweiyang for ten whole years. When the Kuomintang were here we were not allowed even to enter this city. Since the Communist Party came, we are equal with Han people."

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

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PROFESSORS BACK AFTER HELPING ARMY ON THE LAND:

Fifteen professors, lecturers and assistants of Peking Agricultural Institute have just returned from a six weeks visit to Manchuria, where they have been helping a PLA unit in land reclamation and farming work. It has been a new venture in combining agricultural science with practical farming.

The PLA unit is one of many production armies undertaking reclamation work in the great Manchurian virgin lands. When 30,000 men first arrived they built houses, dug wells, opened up transport routes and overcame all difficulties of settling in. The unit reclaimed 30,000 hectares of wasteland, using 10,000 head of draught animals. But the question was, how to understand complicated terrain and master the agricultural technique? The army men needed guidance and asked the Peking Agricultural Institute for help.

At once 15 professors, lecturers and assistants formed themselves into a working team and went to the rescue. They travelled around in the reclamation area, studying the local terrain and soil, held meetings with the army men and experienced local farmers to get a full understanding of local conditions.

When their analysis was complete, scores of lectures and reports were given to the fighters. The professors gave systematic simple explanations of questions affecting soil, methods of cultivation, forestry and livestock. They made practical proposals on scientific reclamation of wasteland, use of fertilisers, irrigation and flood prevention. The scientists found that the army men enthusiastically absorbed every scrap of information, discussed it and asked for more.

In their 40 days stay in Manchuria, the professors were impressed by the Army's hard work and thirst for study as well as their efficiency in farming. They examined at first hand the experience and wisdom of Manchurian farmers and returned with a new respect for the labouring people and their power to carry through the construction of the future China.

(NCCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

LIAOSHI PROVINCE PLANTS 20,000,000 TREES:

By planting 20,000,000 saplings in Liaoshi Province, the people have taken the first step to protect this Manchurian Province from flood and sandstorms.

This Spring the local People's Government mobilised 250,000 people to tackle the task of keeping away the desert sand from Inner Mongolia and the water from Liao River, which have caused terrible suffering in the province.

People living by the Liao River planted saplings on both sides to strengthen the banks and those living in the North of the province planted a forest belt from North to West to hold back the sand.

The 20,000,000 trees that have already been planted represent about 68% of the number scheduled for planting in the province this year. The local people had two good reasons for working with the greatest enthusiasm on the scheme. Firstly, the plan will save heavy losses to their crops and homes that were recurrent in the past, and secondly, the Government supplies the trees. Under the contract with the Government, the local people supply the labour, but later they will be entitled to 80% of the timber.

(NCCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

COTTON AREAS EXPANDING:

Two further provinces have now reported completion of cotton planting, with a considerable expansion in the area. Shensi and Shantung Provinces have planted between them 567,000 hectares of cotton which is 16.8% of the total cotton target for the whole country as set down in the agricultural plan. Shensi records an area under cotton one-tenth larger than last year, while Shantung planted 90,000 more than last year. Shensi cotton is among the best in the country, both in output and quality, and fetches a high price in the home market. It is estimated that even if the harvest is an average one, 52,500 tons of ginned cotton will result from this planting.

(NCCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

PEASANTS ON HONAN PLAIN WORK WITH A WILL:

"Prosperity through labour" is the motto adopted in the villages of these parts of Honan Province where land reform has been completed and where the peasants have been actively and cheerfully building up a powerful agricultural effort.

Loyang peasants have not only fulfilled their Spring planting plan, but have greatly surpassed it. To date, they have reclaimed over 800 hectares of wasteland, built five new irrigation canals and planted over 40,000 hectares of land with cotton. This is nearly 12,000 hectares more than last year, and about 5,800 hectares over the plan.

Early Autumn crops have already been sown in Honan and fields have been more generously manured than ever before. A similar "go to it" atmosphere prevails in the villages of Nanyang, Hsinyang and Hsuechang areas, where emancipated peasants are eager buyers of draft animals and farm implements. Village carpenters and blacksmiths have been kept specially busy this Spring, and could hardly meet the great demand for sickles, spades, harrows and the like.

Right now, the Summer harvest is in full swing. In Hsuechang area, 140,000 hectares of barley have already been harvested, and the 4,000,000 newly-emancipated peasants have now started their wheat reaping.

This happy picture reflects the practical and timely direction and advice given to the peasants by the People's Government. Villagers have had substantial loans from the Government, and thus have made good their shortages of tools and seeds. Everyone is now working on the land with great heart and there is a joyous and festive air over the vast Honan Plain.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

SHANTUNG BUYING UP SEA PRODUCTS:

A plan for Government purchase of over 5,000 tons of sea products in Tsingtao and Chefoo areas was worked out by the Shantung Maritime Products Co. at a conference here early this month. The conference also decided on technical details of manufacturing, transport, marketing and sale of sea products.

In the last five months, the company has salted down 2,000 tons of fish and plans to buy 130 tons of fish liver for oil extract. Thirteen fishing centres round Shantung Peninsula recorded a haul of 44,000 tons of fish between January 1 and May 20.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

BIG WATER TOWER FOR MUKDEN STATION:

The biggest railway water-tower in Manchuria is under construction at Mukden's South Station. When completed, it will reach a height of 50 metres and carry 1,200 tons of water. Work on the water-tower began in February and is expected to be finished by the coming Winter. It will ensure enough water for the numerous trains that pass through the South Station every day. At present there is only a small water tower with a capacity of 400 tons.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 9 June)

"CHILD CARE IN NEW CHINA":

An article in the current issue of People's China entitled, "Child care in the New China, by Kang Ke-ching, head of the Child Welfare Department of the All China Democratic Women's Federation, says in part:-

The new people's China protects the interests of the children and places them high in public esteem. In all the big cities, factory nurseries, wherever they existed, have resumed their work and are being improved. New nurseries are being established. Shanghai, before its liberation, had 36 nurseries for an industrial population of just over 1,000,000. These have since been expanded, increased to 56, and the number of children being cared for has increased from 1,658 to 3,603. The number of general nurseries in China has also increased. Before the liberation there were only nine nurseries in Peking, now there are 53. Tientsin formerly had only nine, now there are 26. True, the number of nurseries is still inadequate, but in comparison with the past, they show considerable progress, - and the rate of increase is mounting.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 7 June)

NATIONALIST CHINACHINESE IN MALAYA CONCERNED ABOUT
COMMUNIST CONSULS, GRIFFITHS REVEALS:

Malayan organisations have made representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, against the setting up of Communist China Consular representatives in the Federation, where it is feared the Communist terrorists will become more directly linked with the Chinese Communists. Mr. Griffiths revealed this evening at his farewell conference in Singapore before returning to the United Kingdom tomorrow after a two weeks tour of the Federation and Singapore.

These representations, Mr. Griffiths said, would be brought before the British Government on his return.

Announcing this complete satisfaction with the far-reaching plans of the new Director of Operations, General Briggs, Mr. Griffiths said he had taken note of all the needs in men and materials of the Malayan Government to wage the war against Communist terrorism in this country. He reaffirmed the British Government's intention to fight the war ceaselessly and relentlessly until victory was achieved.

The Malayan situation, Mr. Griffiths said, had been considered in relation to the situation in other parts of South-East Asia, and his opinion was that he could not dissociate the situation here with what might become the situation in South-East Asia.

He carefully avoided the question of whether the Chinese or other races here are helping more in efforts to win in this emergency, but said he appealed equally to all sections of the Malayan population to give every assistance possible to enable the Government to achieve this goal.

(CNA Taipeh Morse English 2030-hrs 9 June)

TAN REPORTS ON MALAYA:

Tan Kok-chor, member of the Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs and Manager of the Singapore newspaper, Chung Shing Jit Pon, representing the Singapore Overseas Chinese, presented a dagger to President Chiang Kai-shek. At the request of the Commission, he attended a meeting today during which he made a report on the conditions of Overseas Chinese in Malaya.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 9 June)

NO WITHDRAWAL FROM I.L.O.:

Rumours that Nationalist representatives voluntarily withdrew from the 32nd session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, due to protests from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary objecting to their presence, are unfounded and groundless, says Taipeh Radio, quoting Central News Agency.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 9 June)

WATCH ON PEARL RIVER:

Under the close watch of the Nationalist Navy at the mouth of the Pearl River, no ships have dared to go in or out of the mouth of the river. The bandits at Nanshanwei are in a desperate position. Their number has been reduced from 2,000 to about 200. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 9 June)

REFUGEE YOUTHS JOIN MILITARY SCHOOL:

A group of youths from Shangtung, South Fukien and Chang Pu escaped to Free China from the Communists and have joined the Fukien Military Academy. They told the people that ever since they lost their freedom they had not ceased to think of the warmth of the mother country.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 9 June)

JAPAN TAKES PRECAUTIONS AGAINST REDS:

The Japanese Government has taken precautions to cope with the activities of the outlawed Japanese Communist Party. The office of the leader of the Party was searched and at the same time the All-Japan Workers' Union was reorganised.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 9 June)

PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL REFORM:

A few days ago the Executive Yuan's 135th meeting passed a resolution to reorganise the nation's industries. This is the first big reorganisation of the country's finance and economy within the past 20 years, and is worth our attention, says Taipei Radio.

Points in the reorganisation programme were:- (1) Industrial reorganisation, aimed at maintaining only those industries which are of the utmost importance to the existence of the nation; (2) Personal reorganisation, aimed at maintaining only those whose positions are of the utmost importance to the organisations concerned. According to the scheme, 30% of the staff members of the Central Trust will be retrenched. A similar retrenchment will also be effected at the Central Bank of China and the China Merchant Steam Navigation Co; (3) Salary revision; and (4) Expenditure reduction, aimed at eliminating waste.

These are very reasonable and fair and we wish to give our reflections on them:-

(1) Because of the utmost necessity in planning the nation's economy at the present moment, these will produce good results in economising in the country's expenses.

(2) The reorganisation of the country's financial administration is a thing which never happened before ever since the establishment of the national government. The nation's finance once was in the hands of the warlords who treated it as their own private property.

(3) Since the President resumed his post, many improvements have been made, and we confidently believe that more improvements will soon follow.

(4) The reorganisations effected this time are fair and reasonable, and it is up to those industries which are being reorganised to show good results.
(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 9 June)

V I E T M I N HVIETNAM GREETES CAMBODIA ON COMMON STRUGGLE:

The Acting Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Vietnam National Assembly, Ton Duc Thang, has sent a message of greetings to the National United Front of Cambodia, which was set up on April 19. The message reads:-

"The task of uniting our two peoples in the struggle against our common enemy - French colonialism - is an urgent one. We hope that the National United Front of Cambodia will develop rapidly to lead the Cambodian people to complete victory."

"On behalf of the National Assembly and the people of Vietnam Ton Duc Thang has also sent a telegram of greetings to the newly created National Liberation Committee of Cambodia, saying:-

"The peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia are coming up against the same enemy - French colonialism - on their way to liberation. We must therefore unite closely to achieve our common goal of eliminating our enemy. The National Assembly and people of Vietnam wish you a rapid victory and express to you their heartfelt friendship and solidarity."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 9 June)

MORE RICE LANDS PLANTED:

The people of Hadong Province, South-West of Hanoi, planted 10,000 hectares of rice and 7,000 hectares of sweet potatoes in addition to those already existing during the first quarter of this year. Another 500 hectares of wasteland were opened up.

To assist the peasants in their production drive, the Economic Committee of Thainguyen Province decided to grant a loan of 10,000,000 piastres for the second half of this year. Two districts, Phoyen and Donghy, where many estates belonged to French colonials, have been distributed to landless peasants. They received the largest part of the loan granted by the Thainguyen Provincial Economic Committee.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 9 June)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South-East Asia)

SOVIET AND JAPANESE POWs -
OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY TASS:

In connection with repeated statements by official American and Japanese circles, and the circulation of all kinds of false reports in the reactionary Press abroad about the number of Japanese prisoners of war remaining in the USSR, Tass, the Soviet newsagency, has been authorised to state the following:-

Moscow Radio

Moscow Radio, like Peking Radio, was pointedly interested in events in Japan. Two major items on Japan were carried in the World section of the news broadcast beamed to South-East Asia last night.

In the Home News section, there was a long item about the visit to China of the Soviet youth delegation.

One item of interest, which seems to indicate improved communications between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is that Moscow Radio used a news item quoting Vietnam News Agency on French troops trying to destroy ricefields in Vietnam. This item was first put out in the Vietnam Morse English broadcast of 7 June, and published in Monitoring Digest No. 148 of 8 and 9 June. - Editor.

In a statement of the Repatriation Administration under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, dated May 20, 1949, it was pointed out that out of the total number of 594,000 soldiers and officers of the Japanese Army taken prisoner, 418,166 had been repatriated by May 1, 1949, not counting the 70,880 men released directly in the area of military operations. The number remaining in the Soviet Union on May 1, 1949, was 95,000.

The Tass statement of April 22, 1950, on the completion of the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war from the Soviet Union, officially announced that the repatriation of the remaining 95,000 Japanese prisoners of war not repatriated by May 1949 had been completed, with the exception of 1,487 prisoners of war convicted for war crimes or detained for enquiry in connection with such. Nine other prisoners of war would be repatriated as soon as the treatment they were undergoing was completed, and 971 prisoners who committed grave crimes against the Chinese people were being handed over to the Central People's Government of the Chinese

People's Republic. Thus, the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war from the USSR had been completed in full.

The Tass statement said that, notwithstanding the exhaustive data quoted in these official statements, false reports were being circulated in the U.S. and Japan about a large number of Japanese prisoners of war allegedly remaining on the territory of the USSR.

Tass has been authorised to state that these reports by foreign circles are viciously slanderous towards the Soviet Union and are intended to divert the attention of the Japanese people from the policy of the U.S., which is aimed at enslaving Japan economically and politically.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 9 June)

NEW COMMITTEE TO LEAD JAPANESE COMMUNISTS:

Reports from Tokyo say that the newspaper Akahata has published a statement by the Central Control Commission of the Japanese Communist Party.

Following the order issued by General MacArthur, said the statement, the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party has been forced in actual fact to suspend its activities. In view of the emergency situation and to answer both the revolutionary upsurge among the masses, and the dream of fulfilling the important task facing the Party, the Control Commission elected at the Party's sixth congress considers it necessary to set up a provisional, central leading organ which will function until the next Party congress.

The provisional central leading organ of the Communist Party includes the Chairman of the Party's Central Control Commission, a member of the Control Commission, the Chairman of the Party in Takai district, the Chairman of the Party committee in Kansai district, a former Vice-Chairman of the All-Japan Trade Union of Railway Workers, and three members of the Lower House of the Japanese Parliament.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 9 June)

SOVIET YOUTH LEADER REPORTS ON CHINA TOUR:

The youth of Moscow and the Moscow region gathered in the House of Trade Unions to hear a report on the trip to China made by a delegation of Soviet youth. The report was made by the head of the delegation, Nikolai Mihailov, Central Committee Secretary of the USSR Lenin Young Communist League.

He described the heroic struggle waged by the Chinese people under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party and its leader, Mao Tse-tung, for liberation from the yoke of feudalism and foreign imperialism. In a short space of time, he said, the People's Government of China has scored tremendous success in developing culture, industry and agriculture, and has considerably improved the material well-being of the working population.

Mihailov pointed out that the Communist Party slogan - "To learn from the Soviet Union" - was still the most popular in China. The Soviet delegation had come across this slogan everywhere. The meetings of the Soviet delegates with Chinese youth and the performances of the Soviet artistes took place in a cordial atmosphere.

At all meetings youth warmly hailed the Soviet Union and Joseph Stalin. Speakers described Stalin as the great leader of the working people of all lands, as the best friend of the Chinese people, and a staunch fighter for peace and the independence of nations, against the warmongers. At mass meetings at plants, factories, schools and PIA units, youth joined in stormy ovations in honour of Joseph Stalin.

In conclusion, Mihailov said that the meetings with the youth of new China turned into vivid manifestations of the love and friendship binding the youth of the two great peoples - the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic.

The meeting sent greetings to the Chinese New Democratic Youth League.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 9 June)

NAIROBI STRIKE STILL ON:

The British colonial authorities in Nairobi, Kenya, are unsuccessfully trying to crush the general strike of workers demanding better labour conditions. The leaders of the Trade Union Congress of East Africa, who organised the strike, have been arrested. The colonial police resorted to force in trying to break up the strike, but were repulsed.

Bloodshed is reported in clashes between strike pickets and the police. The workers are full of determination and are demanding the release of their leaders, saying that otherwise they will not return to their jobs. A strike of such force is unprecedented on the East African coast.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 9 June)

LABOUR AS AGENTS OF WALL STREET:

The Executive Committee Secretary of the Labour Party, Morgan Phillips, declared at a meeting of the so-called Committee of International Socialist Party that it was necessary to strengthen friendly ties between the Labour movement and American capitalists. This brazen declaration exposing the British Labour leaders as the agents of Wall Street has evoked indignation among workers' organisations in Britain. This incident shows that the Labour leaders are out-doing themselves in fawning upon the American imperialists.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 9 June)

TURKEY REPLACES OFFICERS ON U.S. ORDERS:

The Ankara correspondent of the Agence France Presse reports that the commanding officers of the Turkish Army are being replaced by order of the Americans. After the dismissal of the Chief of the General Staff and his assistant, the commanders of the Navy and the Air Force and 20 other generals were either transferred or discharged. Two hundred colonels will also be asked to resign.

It is worth while recalling that in U.S. Military Mission circles in Turkey, the necessity has been stressed of giving a wider opportunity to new people, who are far more capable of carrying out the demands of the Americans.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 9 June)

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ANOTHER AMERICAN WARMONGER:

Another candidate for war criminals has been added to the list of American warmongers - General Collins, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army. He spoke over the radio and unfolded a barefaced plan for killing people by atomic weapons. Over the microphone Collins brought forth his dreams of directed atom rockets, which will be flown from the U.S. and from American bases to the territories of other countries.

The American imperialists would like to keep the whole world under atomic fire, so that at any moment they could deal with peoples not submissive to Wall Street. True enough, Collins had to make the admission that so far this was all nothing but a dream of his, but it is a secret to no one that the American warmongers would like nothing better than to convert their dreams into reality.

That is the sort of speech which is to be heard in the U.S. at a time when the peoples of all countries are coming out with a demand to prohibit the atomic weapon. Mankind demands a stable and lasting peace. Collins and other warmongers are thirsting for war, and the mass extermination of people. Can there be any more vivid evidence that the thoughts and plans of the American imperialists are profoundly hostile to the vital interests of all men?
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 9 June)

AMERICANS IN JAPAN FEAR WORKERS:

The trade union newspaper Trud carries an article, "The working people of Japan are rebutting the Fascist reactionaries." The author writes that the American and Japanese reactionaries are not concealing their intention of outlawing all the members of the Communist Party, and the trade unions, and keeping down the strike movements by armed force.

The Fascist methods of the American occupation authorities betray their fear of the steady growth in the organization of the Japanese working class, and the spreading peace movement. In spite of police terror, a tide of strikes is sweeping Japan. The staunchness of the masses proves that no Fascist manoeuvres by MacArthur and Yoshida can suppress the people's struggle for peace, bread and freedom.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 9 June)

QUESTION OF CHINA ON U.N. MUST BE SETTLED, SAYS LIE:

Under the heading "Trygve Lie's memorandum," the Moscow papers print a report from New York saying that the U.N. Secretariat has published the text of a letter which the Secretary-General has sent to all member states.

The letter states that Trygve Lie has drafted a memorandum consisting of points aimed at achieving peace through the U.N., and that this memorandum has been handed personally to President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee, Prime Minister Bidault of France, and Generalissimo Stalin.

Trygve Lie writes that in his opinion, the U.N. remains the principal factor in the foreign policy of each of these governments, and that the resumption of genuine negotiations on certain unsolved problems may prove possible.

It is perfectly clear, Trygve Lie writes, that no tangible progress can be made while the members of the U.N. are sharply divided on the question of the representation of one of the permanent members of the Security Council - the Chinese Republic. This question must be settled.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 9 June)

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C H I N A

PEKING APPOINTS FOUR NEW AMBASSADORS
- THREE GENERALS AND ONE CIVILIAN:

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China announced the appointment of Mr. Yao Chung-ming as China's Ambassador to Burma. It is also announced that U Myint Thin would be Burma's Ambassador to China.

CHOU RECEIVES ENVOYS OF SWEDEN
AND POLAND

The first Swedish Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Mr. T.L. Hammarstrom, called on Foreign Minister Chou En-lai at the Foreign Ministry today to talk on matters regarding the presenting of credentials.

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai also received the first Polish Ambassador, Juliusz Burgin, at the Ministry.

Present at both receptions were Huan Hsian and Wen Pong-chiu, Chief and Deputy-Chief of the European and African Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Wang Cho-ju, Head of the Protocol Office. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

In addition the Government of Peking announced the appointment of three other Ambassadors, all generals, General Wang Yu-ping to the People's Republic of Rumania, General Tan Hsi-lin to the Republic of Czechoslovakia and General Peng Ming-chih to the Republic of Poland.

The Government of the Union of Burma announced its willingness to enter into diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China on December 16 last year. Foreign Minister Chou En-lai in his reply on December 21 to the Burmese Foreign Minister, U Maung, said the Central People's Government was willing to discuss the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefits and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty after the Government of Burma had severed connections with the Chinese Kuomintang remnant clique.

The Government of Burma was asked to send representatives to Peking to conduct negotiations on initial and procedural questions relating to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Burma.

U Pe, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim, the Burmese representative, arrived in Peking on April 26. Negotiations began immediately and were concluded successfully. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

RED DEMONSTRATIONS IN JAPAN:

Despite police terror, 10,000 people meeting in Tokyo on June 3 manifested their indignation at the unwarrantable treatment by the authorities of eight Japanese patriots. Protests against their arrest poured in from all parts of the country, and the workers of the Toho Film Studios, the automobile factories and other enterprises went on strike.

On the evening of June 2, all outdoor meetings and demonstrations were abruptly prohibited from taking place before June 5, both in Tokyo and other cities. On June 3, 25,000 police patrolled the streets, while another 2,000 were concentrated around the Imperial Square and the Hibiya Park, where the All Japan Automobile Industry Worker's Union had previously been given permission to hold a meeting.

Government efforts to prevent the meeting turned out a failure. Automobile workers, who were on strike, changed rendezvous of their meeting and held it in Shiba Park, where 10,000 gathered.

Junkichi Nakahara, representative of the Tokyo Preparatory Committee of the National Democratic Front, read an open letter signed by 30 workers' organisations, demanding an early conclusion of an all-inclusive peace treaty and the withdrawal of occupation troops.

The letter insisted that MacArthur make prompt and adequate reply to demand a peace treaty and national independence for Japan, and protested against undemocratic actions of the American Occupation Forces.

The meeting resolved that eight innocent patriots arrested at a mass rally on May 30 should be released, and that the Chief of the Tokyo Police Headquarters, who violated the people's right to meet in freedom, should be dismissed.

On the same day, mass meetings were held in Nagoya, Mito and Maebashi, with the slogans, "Break the industrial crisis", "Oppose war", and "Down with the Yoshida Cabinet".

The Nagoya meeting demanded the release of eight patriots and called on all universities and colleges to refuse admittance to Walter Voels, adviser on higher education at MacArthur's Headquarters.

In pouring rain the people of Osaka also held meetings in various parts of the city, despite American pressure.

Communist members of the Diet's Upper Chamber, Yasoji Kazahaya and Katsuyoshi Dobashi called on the Chief Cabinet Secretary Katsuo Okazaki on the same day and protested that the prohibition of demonstrations in Tokyo was a one-sided, provocative measure beyond the Government's powers.

Kawahaya, together with Shindo, General Secretary of the All Japan Automobile Industry Worker's Union, also protested to Tokyo Police Headquarters against the illegal prohibition of the demonstrations.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 7 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 7 June)

PROTEST AGAINST ARRESTS:

The China Democratic League sent a cable message of condolence to the All-Japan Workers' Union and the All-Japan Student's Union, expressing their sympathy towards the May 30 incident when eight were arrested. Condemning the action of the American occupational authorities as barbarous, the message praised the courageous spirit of the victims and encouraged them to continue their struggle against the imperialists and their running dogs until democracy was firmly established.

(NANA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 8 June)

WHY COMMUNISTS WERE NOT ELECTED:

According to Tass News Agency, the Japanese reactionaries with the assistance of the American Occupation authorities instigated anti-Communist movements before the Japanese elections on June 4, as a result of which the Japanese Communist Party members were not elected.

The election on June 4 was held under police pressure. In Tokyo alone, the Americans mobilized 25,000 police to prevent the election of members of the Japanese Communist Party. They arrested 10 of its members and dispersed their meetings by force. A tense atmosphere was created over Tokyo as the police introduced a kind of emergency. Besides this, the reactionary Japanese Election Board used all sorts of threats and bribes to prevent any Communist members from being elected.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 8 June)

MORE WAR CRIMINALS TO BE FREED:

Associated Press reports that MacArthur's Headquarters in Japan recently declared four Japanese war criminals would be set free on June 15. This is the fifth unlawful release of Japanese war criminals effected by MacArthur, who has already released 27 other Japanese war criminals in four other unlawful releases.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 8 June)

AMERICANS TRAIN JAPANESE FIFTH COLUMNISTS:

According to reports from Moscow, the Americans have commenced to train Japanese fifth columnists. In the vicinity of Tokyo a special training school has been set up for them. After training, they will be sent to various countries of South-East Asia to begin their activities for the Americans.

The training school is led by a former Japanese general. The trainees are taught radio communications, the handling of weapons of destruction, and the conditions of countries in South-East Asia.

(NANA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 8 June)

YOUTH DELEGATES IN BRAGUE:

Chinese youth Delegates, Hsu Li-chun, Wu Hsieh-chien and Li Kuo-ying, who recently attended the Congress of Free German Youth have arrived in Prague to attend the Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Youth, which opened yesterday.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

TRUMAN USED LIES AND RUMOURS IN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS:

According to a USIS dispatch from Washington, President Truman, on June 1 submitted to the American Congress his proposal on the second year's allocations for the so-called joint defence aid plans. The total amount to be allocated under the plans will be US\$1,222,500,000.

In order to blind the eyes of the American people and to ward off their attention from the controlling bloc in spending millions and millions for aggressive war, Truman employed the same lies and rumours in his proposal as he did in other aid plans. Truman painted the picture that the North Atlantic aggressive bloc is facing serious "aggressive" threats, and that the U.S. is dispatching continuously arms to West Europe for her "own security".

In his report on the conditions for implementing the so-called military aid plans, Truman framed the reasons for joint defence being a permanent need. He said the fact that (the world peace camp headed by the Soviet Union) had been obstructing international control on atomic energy and reduction of armaments, had prevented the conclusion of peace treaties with Japan, Austria and Germany, and had boycotted the UN and its organisations, etc.

Everyone knows that the ones who were the first to veto the Soviet proposal for banning atomic weapons and world wide reduction of armaments, to reject the Soviet proposal to conclude peace treaties by the Five Powers, to employ majority votes to prevent new China from participating in U.N. and force the U.N. into a state of idleness, were the American imperialists themselves.

Truman has openly insulted the Soviet Union, and shown his enmity and anxiety at the people's liberation movements in China and South-East Asia. He calls the liberation of the Chinese people from their long-term control and oppression by the imperialists and the KMT the "fall of China."

The lies and insults employed by Truman and the air of war created by him prove the great necessity for continuity in competition in rearmament. Besides, Truman requested the American Congress to grant him greater authority in the giving help to countries not included on the list. The proposed allocations are as follows: US\$1,000,000,000 for the North Atlantic aggressive bloc, US\$120,000,000 for Greece and Turkey, US\$27,500,000 for Quirino, Syngman Rhee and Iran, and US\$75,000,000 to be used in China and other areas in general. (NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1800-hrs 7 June)

U.S. FORCED BRITAIN TO GIVE UP PETROL RATIONING:

The British Government shows signs of giving way to the Americans in their oil dispute. At the end of last year the British Government declared it would impose restrictions to decrease oil imports from the U.S. so as to save dollar spending.

But according to Associated Press reports of May 26, the British Government has suddenly given up petrol rationing from May 27 and let the Americans supply the demand. This indicates that the British Government was forced to open its markets to the Americans.

According to reports, the U.S. Government voiced its objection to the cutting of oil imports by the British Government, and the derationing of petrol was the result of the pressure brought upon them by the Americans. (NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 8 June)

BRITAIN ASKS AUSTRALIA TO EXPLAIN AIR BASE TALK WITH U.S.:

According to reports from London, the British Foreign Office has secretly requested the Australian Government to explain the reason for allowing the Americans to have the right to establish air and naval bases in Australian territory.

At a Canberra conference secretly held between the Australian Government and the Americans, it was agreed that the islands of New Britain, New Ireland and New Bismarck off New Guinea should be put under American "protection".

But the Australian Government did not think it necessary to inform the British Government of the results of the conference. According to well-informed circles, the British Foreign Office took this move as an expansion of American interests in the Pacific areas at the expense of British interests. (NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 8 June)

EXHIBITION CONTRASTS TWO WORLDS, SAYS PRAVDA:

Pravda says the International Exhibition held in Poland from April to May reflected great contrasts between two different worlds.

In the Soviet section of the exhibition there were, 5,000 pieces of huge machinery, the latest types of spinning machines and the latest types of automobiles and lorries. These showed the rapid progress made by the Soviet Union after the war.

In the sections embracing exhibitions put up by Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania new types of machinery were also found. These also indicated the rapid progress made by these countries.

But in the section embracing the exhibits of the Western countries, including England and France, nothing new was found. The Marshallized countries had practically nothing new to exhibit. Denmark's section had only automobiles made by the American Ford Company and other car factories.

One could easily detect the vast differences between the two worlds in this exhibition.
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 8 June)

RELEASE OF GERMANS DEMANDED:

A telegram demanding the immediate release of a large number of German youths who were arrested by the British authorities following the youth rally in Berlin was sent to General Sir Brian Robertson, the British High Commissioner in Germany, by the All-China Democratic Youth Federation yesterday.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 7 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 7 June)

DELEGATES FOR POSTAL CONVENTION:

The National Committee of the Chinese Post and Telecommunications Workers' Federation recently received a letter from the International Post and Telecommunications Workers' Federation, inviting the Chinese to send a delegation to attend the Executive Committee of the World Federation. The Chinese Post and Telecommunications Workers' Federation decided to accept the invitation, and is now selecting delegates for this purpose.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 7 June)

CHINA PRINTS BIRTHDAY BOOK FOR STALIN:

A book containing articles written by revolutionary leaders throughout the world has been published here to commemorate Generalissimo Stalin's 70th birthday. It was edited by the Publications Administration of the Central People's Government.

The first section of the book is a collection of articles by prominent leaders - G.M. Malenkov, V.M. Molotov, L.P. Beria, K.F. Voroshilov, A.I. Mikoyan, and N.M. Shvernik. The second section contains articles by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Professor Chen Po-ta, the Italian Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, the French Communist leader, Maurice Thorez, the British Communist leader Harry Pollitt, the Hungarian Communist leader Mathias Rakosi, and the Polish Communist leader Boleslaw Bierut.

In the third section are articles written by Marshal Vassilevsky, Marshal Budenny, Marshal Malinovsky and Marshal Sokolovsky.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 8 June)

TENS OF THOUSANDS SIGN IN PEACE SIGNATURE DRIVE:

Tientsin has topped the million mark in peace signatures. This news is given in the special monthly peace supplement to the Peking People's Daily. It also reports that peace committees have been formed in 14 of the leading cities of China. A leading article in this supplement dealing with peace signatures campaign cites numerous examples of the Chinese peoples enthusiastic support for peace.

The peace signature campaign has entered a new phase in Manchuria, spreading rapidly from city to countryside. Close on one million of the rural population of Kirin Province have signed the appeal. In Sungkiang Province alone the total reached 540,000. In Mukden 700,000 people had signed by June 3 and in Harbin another 400,000 signed by May 29. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 7 June)

SOVIET EXPERTS AID IN TOWN-PLANNING OF PEKING:

Fifteen Soviet town planning and municipal specialists, who recently left for home after a nine-months stay in Peking have made important contributions to improving the city's amenities.

Outstanding has been their work in restoring the 600-year-old sewage system. This had been pronounced obsolete and worthless by public health engineers, who argued that it would be cheaper to destroy the old system entirely and build a new one than to try to repair the old.

One of the Soviet specialists, however, who had taken part in construction of the famous 1933-1935 Moscow town planning scheme, literally went underground to make a thorough investigation for himself. He examined the brickwork to determine the extent of erosion, and after making a number of tests finally gave a verdict that the centuries-old sewers would be serviceable for at least some scores of years, if certain necessary repairs were made.

Estimates were worked out showing that repair costs would be considerably less than building a new system. After thorough discussion, his proposal was adopted, and since then the City Government has been carrying out repairs based on the scheme of Soviet experts. Six main sewers are now satisfactorily completed.

City Lakes Cleaned Up

In view of the need for using all existing resources and material in the present economic situation, the realistic approach of Soviet experts was highly appreciated.

In many other directions, too, expert opinions offered by the Soviet advisors have been of great help in cutting down production costs in Peking's city planning, and have stimulated socialist concepts of planning in the interests of the working class of the city.

Another outstanding example was their proposal to dredge the city's network of streams and lakes. The streams were originally built as moats around the city walls and were used also to supply running water to the underground sewers. Years of neglect over centuries caused some of the streams, as well as the lakes inside the city, to become clogged up, turning them into veritable breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Schemes were worked out for cleaning up the channels, but as the City Government went ahead with the work of dredging, it experienced a shortage of running water in the Summer months, because much of the water was drained off before reaching the city to irrigate the rice fields on the outskirts.

The Soviet city planners came to the rescue again with the suggestion that the streams and lakes be replenished by pumping water from the wells. This was thought impractical at first, but experiments showed that the wells could maintain a constant supply of fresh running water, and the cost of electricity to work the pumps was comparatively low. So far 15 such wells have been dug. The system now functions smoothly and is of great aid to both the amenities and the beauty of Peking.

Tram Service Improved.

Improvement of Peking's tram service is another of the many contributions of the Soviet experts. By their proposals and work they have helped to bring down the incidence of damage to cars and to increase the passenger-carrying capacity by 50%. They introduced a method of protecting the tracks in heavy rain. The Peking Tram Co. is now running at a profit for the first time in its existence.

As the plans for the future development of Peking unfold, it will be found that the concepts of socialist town planning introduced by the Soviet experts, their many practical proposals, and the healthy between them and the Chinese engineers, all combine to improve this city in the interests of its working people, and to make the ancient capital of China more up-to-date and even more beautiful than before.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

HANGCHOW TO ENHANCE THE BEAUTY OF FAMOUS WEST LAKE:

West Lake in Hangchow, one of China's famous beauty spots, will take on an even more enchanting appearance in the coming five years as a recently-adopted five-year plan for beautifying the city is put into effect by the Municipal People's Government, guided by local horticulturists, including 20 professors of the National Chekiang University.

To give the Lake a Spring-like aspect all the year round, over 10,000 blossoming trees will be planted along its banks and in the immediate surroundings. Part of this work has already been done during the Spring. Parks along the Lake have been planted with some 5,000 beautifully-clipped trees. Trees will also be planted along all the city's side-walks. Large numbers of saplings are being reared for this purpose.

Hangchow's temples and monasteries, most of which have been allowed to fall into decay, will be repaired and preserved where they are of historical value. The rest will be reconstructed for use as libraries, museums and exhibition halls, so as to make the Lake District the centre of scenery and culture.

Thirteen regular traffic lines will be built between the city and the beautiful mountains in the neighbourhood. Orchards and rare plants will be planted in these areas in addition to belts of trees.

The Lake scenery was spoiled by KMT officials, who cut into some of the most attractive spots to erect scattered villas. Now that Hangchow has returned to the people, the People's Government is exerting great efforts to improve its attractions and make it a beauty spot of national significance.
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 7 June)

NEW TRUNK TELEGRAPH LINE:

The construction of a new telegraphic link between Tsinan and Hsuechow, one of six new major trunk lines to be built in China, got under way when the first drum of wire was run up on June 1. When completed this 270-kilometre line will be among the most up-to-date telegraphic connections in China.
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

HONGKONG TRADE GROUP VISITING TIENTSIN:

A group of 41 representatives of Hongkong and Kowloon commercial and industrial organisations, led by Hwang Chang-shui, who are studying industrial and commercial organisations in North-East China, reached Tientsin from Hankow tonight. The group will remain in Tientsin for nine days.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 8 June)

GRAIN PRICES STEADY IN CHINA'S CITIES:

A survey of the local press throughout China shows that prices of wheat, rice, flour and other cereals held steady during the last ten days of May. Market quotations for the first five days of June reveal a slight downward tendency in prices, as good wheat crops are being reported from North-West and North China.

State trading concerns have allotted large sums for buying early wheat crops from the peasants to prevent local gluts. Every part of China is now well supplied with food, and a sharp fall in prices during March and April, which developed with the levelling out of grain supplies has clearly been halted.

In Canton, which formerly depended on foreign grain, the price of rice was steady at \$150,000 (or \$4.30) per 50 kilogrammes from May 11 to May 31.

Shanghai, China's biggest city, and formerly its biggest food problem, has enough grain to feed the city's population for four months, and more is pouring in every day. State trading companies in Shanghai have been buying large quantities of grain to prevent the price from falling still further and to maintain prices in the city higher than in the surrounding countryside. At just under \$150,000 per 50 kilogrammes, the price in the city is one-third higher than in the countryside, which assists the concentration of grain in the city itself.

In Nanking, food prices remained stable during the second half of May, while in Tientsin, Peking and Hankow they dropped between 4% and 6%.
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 7 June)

ARMY OPENING UP SINKIANG:

PLA units are opening up the under-developed, remote North-western Province of Sinkiang on the fringe of the Gobi Desert. To the slogans of "Labour creates all" and "The North-West will be made into a paradise," they are spear-heading great efforts to reclaim wasteland, build up a timber industry, construct irrigation canals and exploit the vast, untapped coal and other mineral deposits.

By the beginning of May, the Sinkiang PLA Group had already opened up 45,000 hectares of wasteland, 5,500 more than their Spring target, and have now almost completed planting the land. Irrigation canals enough to water over 46,000 hectares were newly dug.

Long before the Spring agricultural work started, these PLA men began their preparations and, in particular, built up the closest cooperation and friendship with the peasants, helping them in their work and in turn learning from them. The army manufactured its own implements and erected farmhouses, stables and living quarters in what was then a bleak wind-swept desert.

In South Sinkiang, they rebuilt the Patsuhung Reservoir, which feeds 20,000 hectares of land, and the Hami Canal, and constructed 110 kilometres of irrigation ditches. In Ili and Tihua, army units dug a further 57 kilometres of canals. Officers, party cadres and men equally shared in the first strenuous labours, vying with each other to achieve record results.

Now the whole appearance of many parts of Sinkiang is different. Around the clusters of houses and Army tents in what have been for years bare and uninhabited localities, green crops are shooting up on ploughed fields for as far as the eye can see.

In other spheres of production, a regiment is opening up a gold mine in the Ahsan region, and another unit is digging three new coal pits near Yenki and Kuerhlei.
(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 7 June)

PLA RAISES SILK ORMS IN YUNNAN:

A unit of 400 PLA men in Kunming, responding to the appeal of the State-owned Yunnan Sericulture Corporation, have joined in the work of silkworm-raising. They have helped to increase the production of silkworm eggs this Spring by more than 33% over last year. This corporation has the biggest silkworm breeding centre in China, with nearly 350 hectares of mulberry trees.
(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

YANGTZE FLOOD PROJECT COMPLETED:

The flood prevention project along the Yangtze River in Hunan Province, mainly at Tungting Lake, has been completed.

Now the dykes are able to protect well over a third of a million hectares or 85% of the fertile fields in the vicinity, even if the water level should reach last Summer's record - the highest in more than ten years. And it is expected that the agricultural output in this region will be increased by over 500,000 tons year alone. More than 270,000 peasants have, in ten weeks repaired and reinforced 3,210 kilometres of dykes, using 31,000,000 cubic metres of earthworks.

Tungting Lake area was already flooded when the PLA liberated Hunan Province last August. The People's Government immediately organised the peasants to rush work in draining the water from the fields and also to plant wheat. To minimise the danger of serious inundation this year, the Government planned the repair and strengthening of dykes. Surveying was completed in January and work began at once. The Government advanced adequate funds for the work, and 500,000 peasants and their dependents were able to earn a living.

Steps will be taken to combine the numerous waterways and network of small lakes in the area into big ones and to raise strong embankments around them, so that all possible fertile land within the lake district will be protected during the low-water season. More work of this nature will be carried out at other parts of Tungting Lake during this Autumn, and the lakes which occupy half the land in the great plains along the Yangtze will be dealt with in a similar way.
(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

REPAIRS FINISHED ON THE HAN:

Dyke repairs in the Han River basin in Hupeh Province are now complete. Provided this year's flood discharge at Chunghsiang does not exceed last year's, it is safe to say that the work now completed is sufficient to protect from flood '83, of 600,000 hectares of rich farmland along the river, the largest tributary of the Yangtze.

Work on the dykes from Chunghsiang to Hankow began last December. A total of 100,000 peasants and 20,000 PLA men in that area took part in repairing and reinforcing the dyke system, which had been extensively damaged by the Kuomintang or fallen into decay through long years of neglect resulting from bureaucratic corruption.

In six months the peasants and the PLA men put up a total of 4,000,000 cubic metres of earthworks. This total volume is 33% more than that put up by the Kuomintang in four years from 1946 to 1949.

The Han River has been constant source of destruction to the population on the great plain south of Chunghsiang. The reason is that the river-bed below Chunghsiang is too small to hold all the water from its upper reaches, into which flow many fast-moving tributaries. In its highest recorded water-level the lower-bed was found to take only one-third of the water from upper reaches, the surplus flooding over into the plain.

Last year saw the most serious floods since 1935, as a result of wilful KMT destruction immediately before they pulled out of Hankow. The total area submerged was 200,000 hectares.

While present repairs and reinforcements are, at best, improvisation, sites are being selected for building a number of dams in North Hupeh Province to check the flow of the fast-moving Han River in its upper reaches and to allow just the right amount of water into the plain in the lower reaches. It will take several years to carry through the far-reaching schemes that are being worked out to deal fundamentally with the Han River.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 7 June)

LAND PRODUCTION DRIVE IN HONAN:

High tide in the production movement is registered in certain areas in Honan Province where land reforms have been carried out. The Spring production target for Loyang Special District was successfully accomplished, and exceeded. Over 12,000 mow of new land were opened up by the farmers, and 631,712 mow of land planted with cotton, this figure being 177,000 mow higher than in the previous year, and 87,000 mow more than the original plan for this year.

In Hsuehchong Special District, there was a rush to purchase farm cattle and tools by the poor farmers and the rich as well with the aim to boost production. Over 4,000,000 liberated farmers in Hsuehchong Special District had already completed the harvesting of 2,000,000 mow of wheat, and will soon reap their barley fields.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 7 June)

FISHERMEN GET BIG HAULS:

Four thousand tons of fish have been brought in by fishermen of Tangku and Taku this Spring from the fishing grounds in Pohai Bay. This figure greatly exceeds last year's catch. The fisherfolk do not now have to depend on private fish dealers to sell their catch for them. All transactions are carried through in the fish market, where prices of various kinds of fish are regulated daily by a publicly-owned fishing concern.

From their own cooperatives, run by the Fishermen's Union, the fisherfolk now get their daily necessities at prices lower than those prevailing in the market. As a result of all this assistance from the Government, living conditions of most of fisherfolk have improved. Lin Shu-chun, a veteran fisherman in that area, has cleared all his old debts and made a profit so far \$JMP7,000,000. from his work this season. He plans to repair his boat and house when the season ends and to stock up with food and other things that he needs.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

RAIL REPAIR MEN EXCEED TARGET:

North China's biggest railway workshop, at Tangshan overfulfilled its half-yearly production plan in five months by the end of May. The repair plan, as compared with last year, was: Locomotives, 138; freight cars, 124; passenger cars, 188.

The major reason for this success was the production drive launched in March, which took form of a mass movement to put forward rationalisation proposals and to create new records. During 80 days to the end of May, over 2,000 new records, some of considerable importance, were established and 200 efficiency proposals were put forward. Workers cut the time needed to overhaul a locomotive by one third.

With the rise of productivity, costs and running expenditure have fallen sharply. The total sum saved during the past five months amounts to ¥22,500,000,000.

Five thousand workers have written to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, reporting the overfulfilment of their schedules and pledging themselves to complete the 1950 plan before the anniversary of the October Revolution this year.

(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 7 June)

SCHOOLS FOR APPRENTICES:

More skilled workers will shortly be available to overcome the deficiency in Manchuria's labour force. A new directive of the North-East People's Government requires that apprentice schools in factories and mines shall be established throughout Manchuria.

Serious labour deficiencies arose from the rapid growth of industry in Manchuria. In order to fulfil this year's plan of industrial production in the North-East, apart from the long-term needs of economic construction, rapid training of skilled workers is urgent, the directive states.

Capable administrators should be appointed to run schools and teachers should be chosen from among experienced technicians and skilled workers, it says. Students will go through six to eight months of intensive training in theory and practice.

(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

RECORD OUTPUT BY STEEL COMPANY:

The output competition of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Co. came to a successful close at the end of May. Records were broken by the various factories of the company. Factory No.1 set up a good output record by producing 62.79 tons of iron on May 26 alone, while factory No.2 broke the former record by producing 74 tons of iron in one day. A third factory also created a record by producing five iron stoves in one day, and was awarded a Red Flag banner.

The North-West Steel Factory of Taiyuan has completed 108% of its steel output programme and 120% of its plan for iron output.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 8 June)

BIG TRANSPORTATION DRIVE:

Over 150,000 technicians took part in the drive for the improvement of the nation's transportation services, says a Shenyang report. Since the drive commenced 100,970 technicians of the North-East Railway Bureau have won glorious awards. The amount of goods transported increased by 194% as compared to last Winter's figures. The amount of income also increased by 255%, while overhead expenses decreased by 32%. In the month of May a total of 123,727 tons of coal was saved.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 8 June)

TSINGTAO PRIVATE FIRMS ASSISTED:

Private enterprises in Tsingtao, caught short of capital and materials when the speculative market disappeared, have been enabled to carry on as a result of assistance from State trading concerns. The local State Textile Co. bought outright 110,000 bolts of cloth, 147,000 flour bags and other textile products. Other State trading concerns bought great quantities of rubber shoes, screws and flour from private industries. Help was given in supplying raw materials, and big orders were placed to help industrialists to return to normal production.

(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

HOIHOW CELEBRATES LIBERATION:

The work of taking over in Hoihow in Hainan has come to an end. With the assistance of the Military Control Committee, the problem of fuel in all industrial enterprises has been solved, public utilities have resumed operation and communications have been restored.

Nearly 15,000 stray Kuomintang soldiers have registered with or been rounded up by the PLA since the port was liberated over a month ago.

Last Monday, June 5, Hoihow's inhabitants had a day's holiday to celebrate the liberation of Hainan Island. Thirty thousand persons paraded led by big portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the C-in-C, General Chu Teh. They marched through the streets jammed with 110,000 people to songs and the popping of fire-crackers. Teams of yanku dancers and dragon players performed all day long.

Flags flew all over the city while slogans and cartoons were pasted all over the city walls. The celebrations began at 7 a.m. with the firing of three cannon. Speeches were made by the various military chiefs, flowers were presented to the troops, and cable messages of greetings were sent to Chairman Mao and General Chu Teh.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 8 June)

UNLISTED RAIL LINES FOUND:

More than 47,800 lengths of rail track have been found by Tsinan Railway Administration during a four-month inventory of dispersed railway materials. Most of them are in perfect condition, and are enough to lay more than 170 kilometres of track. Finds also include 150 railway switches, over 1,600 train wheels and more than 190,000 metal and timber ties, spikes and other useful equipment.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

TIENTSIN TO REFORM WAREHOUSES:

Methods of warehousing are being reformed in State-owned enterprises in Tientsin following the nation-wide inventory which began last month. This includes the 16 State-owned mills, in which there was fraudulent bookkeeping and mishandling of property under the Kuomintang.

Among the properties unearthed by the Tientsin Paper Mill were pulping and paper-making machinery valued at over \$JMP 3,000,000,000. The No. 7 mill of China Textile Corporation found dyestuffs worth over \$JMP 1,000,000,000 and motor engines sufficient to fit out 100 automobiles were found in a motor-repair shop.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 8 June)

RADIO MUST BE USED, SAYS PAPER:

The Peking People's Daily today carried a leader under the title, "Leading Organs of All Ranks Must Effectively Utilise Radio Broadcasts".

The leader, first of all, pointed out that radio broadcasting is one of the most effective forms of mass propaganda and education. The Chinese People's Broadcasting Enterprise has achieved speedy expansion in the past year, and at present there are 51 broadcasting stations in the whole country.

Thousands of broadcasting workers are now linking up the masses of the people, and valuable experience has been accumulated in publicising education. The People's Broadcasting Enterprise is now in possession of the fundamental qualifications to undertake large-scale publicity and education work.

The leader said it has been proved in the past year that broadcasting is the most important means in effecting mass publicity and education, specially in China where communications are inconvenient, the rate of illiteracy very high, and newspapers few.

The leader concluded by saying, "We are living in a radio age and we must fully utilise this new weapon".

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 7 June)

WIDE USES FOR BROADCASTING:

Broadcasting is a useful means of propaganda to educate the masses, says Peking Radio's commentary. It is less than five years since the establishment of a broadcasting system by Chinese people themselves. Great strides have been made, especially during the year since the great victory achieved the People's Liberation War.

There are 51 broadcasting stations in China with a great number of regular listeners. Radio listeners in the Provinces and cities will receive education through the broadcasts. Thousands of broadcasting workers are approaching the masses and cooperating with them.

Broadcasts should be a valuable means of education and propaganda in China because there are many illiterates, partly due to poor communications, and to the limited circulation of newspapers. Broadcasting can make good these handicaps.

Various levels of leading organisations have not made good use of broadcasting, though they have used newspapers and news agencies as a means to promote education. Among workers and peasants, many are enthusiastic learners. They want to improve their knowledge of culture and literature. They are prepared to become active workers in economic construction and to promote the general cultural level. To satisfy their demands is an urgent matter.

What Lenin Said In 1922:

It will be recalled what Lenin said to the members of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party in May, 1922. Lenin said, "From the point of view of education, we must decide to carry out this plan." The plan to which Lenin referred was one on radio transmitters. He added, "Broadcast talks are especially useful as this is the only way to enable many thousands of people to study." Indeed, broadcast talks will have more listeners than talks in ordinary auditoriums do.

Through broadcasting, news and orders may be transmitted. For example, directives about Spring sowing were transmitted to North-West China. The broadcast had the advantage of speed, so that the directive reached there in good time while it would take many days for newspapers to reach there.

Important orders and directives of the Central People's Government may reach more than 2,000 counties through broadcasting. Other important orders and news may reach local responsible officials, military units and the masses in this way.

Plan To Distribute Population:

Within this year, a gigantic plan to distribute population will be implemented. It will be slow if communications are limited to telegrams and other forms of transmitting reports and directives. The full use of the broadcasting system will contribute much to the plan. Broadcasts have become the most speedy and useful means to transmit orders and the exchange of knowledge with high efficiency.

In this radio age, we should make the best of this weapon. Leading organisations and news offices are encouraged to make good use of broadcasts. We should give assistance to publicity organisations to improve their work by means of broadcasts. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 7 June)

NETWORKS IN HOPEH AND CHARHAR:

To conform with the decision of the News Administration on the set-up of a nation-wide broadcasting network, Hopeh and Charhar Provinces are now employing radio broadcasts to carry out mass publicity and education.

According to Peking People's Daily, a broadcasting network has already been set up in Hopeh and Charhar. The great majority of the 120 county districts in Hopeh are in a position to monitor and listen in to important programmes broadcast by the Peking People's Broadcasting Station.

Special monitoring units have also been organised in 32 county districts and three special districts of Charhar, and all county districts are well informed on the orders, instructions and notifications of the Charhar provincial organs. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 7 June)

NATIONALIST CHINARED MILITARY MOVES IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL CHINA:

According to news from Canton, Communist bandit military movements are reported to be active in South and Central China, says a Central News Agency correspondent on a warship in the Pearl River.

The Communist bandits have been shipping heavy arms from Central China to Canton during the past few days, and a number of shipments were made to Amoy.

According to certain sources, Lin Piao's bandit army is moving to the East, the bandit forces in South Fukien and East Kwangtung have been considerably strengthened, and bases have been set up on the various islands occupied by them. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 8 June)

RUSSIANS SUPERVISE BUILDING OF AIRFIELDS:

CNA reports from Quemoy says that about 2,00 Russian air technicians have reached Foochow and have forced the people in Fukien to engage in hard labour, such as the rush repair of airfields. Repairs on Yi Sau airfield have been completed, but no aircraft landing has been reported.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 7 June)

NATIONALISTS OCCUPY ISLAND OFF AMOY:

The CNA correspondent on a warship in the estuary of the Pearl River, says Nationalist naval units have covered the landing operations of guerillas on Tungshan Island, off Amoy Bay. The guerillas met no resistance and occupied the island. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 7 June)

GOVERNMENT TO AID GUERILLAS:

Government authorities in Taiwan have planned measures to support guerillas against the enemy. The defence Ministry has been ordered to cancel the Headquarters of the South-East China People's Anti-Communist and National Salvation Army. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 7 June)

STUDENTS FLEE TO TAIWAN:

A tremendous number of students and youths had fled to Taiwan from Hainan, Chusan and other islands to escape the Communist bandit rule. The Executive Yuan is very concerned about these student and youth refugees, and has called on various government offices to give them assistance.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 8 June)

EXECUTIVE YUAN DISMISSES TWO OFFICIALS:

The Executive Yuan held its 135th administration meeting today with Premier Chen Cheng in the chair. According to announcements, Li Pu-seng was appointed Deputy Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, and Yang Chi-peng and Chen Kuo-fu were disqualified as members of the Commission for collaborating with the enemy.

CNA says the Executive Yuan has ordered the Financial Ministry to re-organise. Pu Meng-chu was transferred to a post as Acting Director of the Tax Board, and Kin Ker as Acting Deputy of the Board.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 7 June)

ASSEMBLY MEETS:

The ninth session of the First Taiwan Provincial Assembly Council was held in Taipei today. The session was attended by Huang Chao-nsiang, Chairman of the Council, Li Wen-chi, the Vice-Chairman, and other council members, numbering 32. The Chairman of the Taiwan Provincial Government, K.C. Wu was present to report on the administration and to answer questions raised by the Council.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 8 June)

U.S. TANKS FOR INDOCHINA:

The U.S. Defence Department will ship its first batch of arms to Vietnam in the coming week. The shipment will include 700 tanks to aid the French troops in operations.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 8 June)

COMMUNIST CADRES CORRUPT, SAYS TAIPEH RADIO:

Following the capture of the China mainland by the Communist bandits, the entire national economy has been forced into a stage of paralysis, says Taipeh Radio's commentator.

With continuous exploitation by the Communist cadres, the people's livelihood has been extremely miserable. When they understand the seriousness of this matter, the Communist bandits intentionally shift the faults of ruining the nation and the people on to the shoulders of their cadres in wrongfully carrying out extreme policies, and call for so-called self-criticism. This is nothing but a Communist camouflage.

Recently, the Chinese Communist bandit newspapers have repeatedly printed news items on so-called extreme incidents. As a matter of fact, the so-called extremes of the Communist bandits include manhandling, swearing, feasting, drinking, maltreating coolies, occupying civilian homes by force, committing atrocities on women and all other criminal acts.

Public Grain Stolen

It would be very interesting to read, if some one were to write a book on the history of extreme Communist acts. Let us take for instance the recent case of corruption of Communist bandit cadres in stealing over 100,000 katties of public grain in Kwangtung. The case was reported in Nan Fan Jit Pao. The Communist bandits had to admit it was their responsibility, and decided to educate their cadres.

But, as a matter of fact, no matter how often the Communist bandits publish in the press cases of this sort in the hope that their cadres will abandon improper thoughts of enjoying peace and to consolidate the regime of Bandit Mao Tse-tung, the cadres will never forget the objects of the so-called long and strenuous revolution.

Their objects are nothing but rank, wealth and a comfortable life. Now that their so-called revolution has acquired victory, why should they remain staying in caves and live a miserable life when there are modern buildings and motor cars?

It is because of this that the behaviour of the Communist bandit cadres has gone from bad to worse, and more and more cases of extreme measures are reported. The Communist bandits are travelling more and more on their path to death.

The Women in the Store

Let us illustrate the so-called extreme behaviour of the Communist bandits with a factual case. There was a woman employee by the name of Hsia Hui-yuan, working in a certain Communist bandit-operated department store. Because of some important personal affairs, she asked to be let off for two hours, and she hurried off without checking the stocks.

Later, the manager of the store accused her of stealing, and demanded that she return all the stolen goods. She was later dismissed. The poor woman begged the manager to put her back to work.

The ill-intentioned manager forced her to keep an appointment with him at the Taiping Hotel, and later allowed her to continue her job. Unfortunately, the matter came to the knowledge of the woman's mother. At the same time, the woman employee committed suicide because of the insult done to her by the manager.

This case is on the record of extremities committed by the Communist bandits. Now that the Communist bandits have conquered the entire mainland, they can do whatever they like, and there is nothing to stop them.

There are a great many other cases of this sort, and those admitted by the Communist bandits are of minor importance. The supreme national policy of the Communist bandits on "one-side down" (i.e. leaning on the Soviet Union) is also founded on extremity.

Bandit Mao Tse-tung has unconditionally sold the right of territorial air in the North-East and the mineral resources in Sinkiang to the Russians. This extreme policy is inexcusable.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 8 June)

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WHO ARE THE REVOLUTIONARIES?:

Are Communists revolutionaries? Let us discuss what revolution is, says Taipei Radio. Revolution aims to overthrow an old system and establish a new one. The old system in China was feudalism, the new system is democracy. To support the old system is reactionary.

In the struggles for the past 50 years, the KMT overthrew the feudal Manchu dynasty and established the democratic Republic of China. The subsequent struggles included war on Yuen Shi-kai, the North Expedition, the convention of the National Congress and the adoption of Chinese Constitution. These are proofs of the true pursuit of the cause of revolution by the KMT.

What Mao Tse-tung Thinks

On the other hand, what does Mao Tse-tung mean by revolution? According to his version, the KMT must be defeated if a democratic revolution and socialism are to materialise. This is absolutely absurd. Is it reasonable for a revolutionist to knock down another revolutionist?

Mao Tse-tung claims that the Communists must observe the new democracy. He considers revolution by capitalist classes as the old democratic revolution. Revolution by the proletariat is the new democratic revolution, according to him. He suggests forming a coalition Government composed of various classes and the exclusive proletariat, and he himself grips the power of the Government. A Government formed in this way is considered to be the newest democratic Government. This is his view.

Communists Are Reactionary:

Well, let us discuss what the KMT has done. The KMT observes Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three principles. Under the Principles the KMT advocates representative Government. It also aims at a coalition Government. The Political Consultative Conference held in 1946 was attended by Communist representatives. As early as the coalition Government in Wuhan, the Ministries of Labour and Peasants were held by Communists.

Now the Communists openly want to finish the KMT. This shows that the Communists are playing tricks under a claim of revolution. If the Communists really want revolution, they should have laid down their arms during the National Congress where all parties could discuss State affairs in a democratic way without resort to arms. But the Communist never lay down their arms. Communists are reactionary anyhow. There is no democracy among Communists.

Are Communists progressive? We understand that Communist Party advocates class struggle. Its practice is to unite with one side to fight the other side, and then to destroy others while it pursues its own ends.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2000-hrs 7 June)

V I E T M I N HFRENCH TRYING TO DESTROY RICE CROPS:

Reports from various parts of Vietnam state French troops are using all means in their power to destroy the rice crops around their positions with a view to starving the Vietnam people.

At the end of last April, French tanks were driven across the rice fields in South Central Vietnam. On May 4 French troops burned down large rice stocks, destroyed many farm implements and shot large numbers of draught animals during their attacks on several villages of Thaibinh Province, South-East of Hanoi.

At other places French troops ordered Vietnam women and children to pluck up rice plants and toss them away. On May 14 French troops drove tanks across the rice fields and shot three Vietnam harvesters in Lapthach district, Vinhphuc Province North of Hanoi.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 7 June)

BREACHING OF DYKES FOILED:

Early last May French troops stationed in Quangoai District, Sontay Province, North of Hanoi, attempted to cause breaches in the dykes by removing the stone blocks protecting the earthworks of the Daiha River. They made similar attempts on May 5, but were routed by local people's armed forces, who killed five of them. Repair work is now in progress.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 8 June)

CONVOY ATTACKED:

Vietnam Army troops attacked a French supply convoy in Thudaunot Province, North of Saigon, on May 3. They destroyed three vehicles and captured three trucks loaded with war equipment. Another French freight car was burned down by Vietnam troops on the Saigon-Looninh highway North of Saigon on May 5.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 8 June)

NATIONAL UNITED FRONT WANTED:

The Central Executive Committee of Lienviet (Vietnam National Union League) issued on May 27 - the fourth anniversary of its founding - a statement calling on all Vietnam people to increase their struggle for liberation against the French colonialists - lackeys of American imperialism. The appeal called for an early merger of Lienviet and Vietminh into a National United Front of Vietnam so as to strengthen the unity of the Vietnam people. It called on the Vietnam people to carry out the Vietnam Government's order for general mobilisation, and appealed to Overseas Vietnamese to take a more active part in the war of resistance and to denounce to the world the crimes committed by French colonialists and the aggressive plans of American imperialists.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 8 June)

MANY VIETNAM SUCCESSES IN MAY:

Vietnam Army forces scored numerous successes last May throughout the country and especially in the North-Eastern area, according to a communique issued by Vietnam Army General Headquarters on June 5.

Vietnam Army troops annihilated three French posts in Quangyen Province, North-East of Hanoi, killing or injuring 400 French and auxiliary troops. For three days ending May 20, Vietnam artillery shelled the French-held town of Caobang. On May 20, Vietnam forces occupied a height South of Caobang after throwing two French columns back into the city.

On May 27, Vietnam troops annihilated the French stronghold at Dongkhe, between Caobang and Langson, and encircled and destroyed a large number of French airborne troops who attempted to take back this position.

Booty captured in this battle included six heavy field guns, 100 tons of ammunition, ten trucks and half tracks, a food store, a gasoline depot, a large quantity of rifles and machineguns.

They also killed or wounded 500 French and auxiliary troops and captured 185 others, including 45 remnant Kuomintang officers and men.

In the Third Military Area, Vietnam Army troops and people's armed forces early last month killed 600 French and auxiliary troops engaged in marauding actions in the Southern districts of Thabinh Province, 50 miles South-East of Hanoi. During the ten days ending May 10, the Vietnam Army annihilated seven French posts in Hanam, Namdinh, Ninhbinh and Kienan Provinces. Meanwhile, Vietnam militia in Haiduong Province attacking a French train destroyed its locomotive and six carriages, killing nearly 100 French troops and wounding scores of others.

On May 11, Vietnam troops burned down a French gasoline depot containing nearly 1,000,000 litres of fuel at Haiphong. On May 18, Vietnam troops annihilated a French post at Caurao, near Haiphong.

In Nambo, South Vietnam, Vietnam troops in Rachgia Province routed a French company engaged in marauding actions, killing 60 French troops and destroying four motor vehicles. This action occurred towards the end of May.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 7 June)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South-East Asia)

JAPANESE COMMUNISTS ISSUE APPEAL
TO PEOPLE AGAINST BAN:

According to reports from Tokyo, the Communist Party of Japan has issued an appeal to all patriots in connection with MacArthur's anti-Communist directive. Repression now being taken against the Communist Party by agents of internal and international reaction, says the appeal, is nothing more or less than an attack on the Japanese people.

Moscow Press and Radio

Apart from their usual pre-occupation with the peace signature campaign all round the world, the Soviet Press and Radio yesterday paid considerable attention to news from the Far East. No less than ten items in the World News section of Moscow Radio's broadcast to South-East Asia were of interest to the Far East.

Moscow Radio's commentary concerned the world-wide support given to the peace movement. The talk, a daily feature of the programme, related to the State social insurance fund. - Editor.

The appeal urges the patriots of Japan to rise in defence of the Communist Party, which is fighting courageously for the national independence of the country and for peace, and against its conversion into a military base for the Third World War being prepared by the American imperialists.

No repression, says the address, can sever the close ties between the Communist Party and the people of Japan. No repression can break the Communist Party of the Japanese nation. Justice and victory, it says, are on the side of the Communist Party and all patriots of Japan.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 8 June)

PARTY BEING HOUNDED BY MACARTHUR:

On June 6 MacArthur instructed the Japanese Government to put a ban on all members of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party. The Japanese Communists are the champions of a peace-loving, democratic and independent Japan. They are resolutely opposing the country's colonisation by American capitalists. They are protesting against Japan's conversion into a U.S. military base in the Far East. The Japanese Communists are demanding the speedy conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan and are in the forefront of the fight for peace.

That is why the Japanese Communist Party is disliked by the American war-makers. That is why it is being hounded and is being banned as in the days of Tanaka and Tojo. MacArthur looks upon the ring-leader of Japanese militarism and fascism, a man on the list of war criminals, the Emperor Hirohito, as a democrat, but those who are really fighting for Japan's democracy and independence - the Japanese Communists - he is ready to fling into prison. MacArthur's attack on the Japanese Communist Party is an attack on the Japanese people, an attack on their political rights granted them under the Potsdam Declaration.

However, it should be said before, that General MacArthur will not be able to crush the will of the Japanese people and their desire for freedom and independence. Despite police terror by MacArthur's police, broad sections of the Japanese people are fighting their struggle for liberation from the American colonialists. "Drive out the American imperialists" is their slogan.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 8 June)

DRIVING TROOPS HOME FROM MALAYA:

British workers are demanding that the adventurous policy of British imperialism in Malaya be stopped. The Daily Worker reports that the Northern Branch of the Electrical Trades Union has demanded that the Government stop the war in Malaya and bring the soldiers home.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 8 June)

SEAMEN ALLEGE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION:

The conference of the British Seamen's Union has condemned the shameful policy of race discrimination conducted in the merchant fleet of Great Britain. Delegates pointed out that the first to be discharged from the fleet were negroes, Malayan and Indian seamen. In Cairo alone, more than 300 first-class seamen have been discharged because they were not of the white race.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 8 June)

PEASANTS TAKING LAND IN SUMATRA:

The movement among Indonesian peasants to seize the plantations of the Dutch is spreading. Press reports say that in East Sumatra the peasants have occupied dozens of plantations in the past week and have shared the land out among themselves. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 7 June)

PEACEFUL UNIFICATION WANTED FOR KOREA:

At a recent meeting of the Praesidium of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Patriotic Front of Korea, a report on the peaceful unification of the country was made by the General Secretary. The Praesidium decided unanimously to call upon the Korean people to make every effort to intensify the struggle for the peaceful unification of their native land. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 8 June)

YOUNG BULGARS ASSURED BY VIETNAM YOUTH:

The Central Committee of the People's Youth Alliance of Bulgaria has received a letter from the Executive Committee of the People's Democratic Youth Alliance of Vietnam. On behalf of its two million members the Vietnam Alliance sends fraternal greetings to the youth and girls of Bulgaria. "The tremendous results you have achieved in all constructive walks," says the letter, "have convinced the young people of Vietnam of the ultimate victory of the world-wide democratic front headed by the Soviet Union. The youth of Vietnam assure their Bulgarian friends that they will redouble their efforts to liberate Vietnam completely from the American and French colonialists." (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 8 June)

CHOU'S PROTESTS TO U.N.:

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai of the Chinese People's Republic has sent a telegram to the Secretary General of the U.N., Trygve Lie. Chou informed him that the so-called delegate of the remnants of the KMT reactionary clique must be expelled from the various bodies of the International Labour Organization and from its meetings, including the 33rd conference of this organization opening in Geneva. A similar telegram was sent to the General Secretary of the I.L.O. (Vide Digest No.147 of 7 June) (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 8 June)

PAKISTANI WOMEN DEMONSTRATE:

The Democratic Women's Association of Lahore arranged a big meeting and demonstration for International Children's Day on June 1. Speakers demanded satisfaction of the essential needs of the working people of the Asian countries, in particular Pakistan. They pointed out that the low standard of living of the working people is having an adverse effect on the health, the upbringing and the life of the children. There were demonstrations after the meeting. Boys and girls carried placards bearing slogans which demanded the introduction of universal free education in Pakistan and increased wages for Pakistan workers. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 8 June)

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS STRIKE ON ANTI-RED BILL:

About 40,000 workers in the Australian state of Victoria, including railwaymen, dockers and workers of the steel and meat-packing industries held a 24-hour strike in protest against the Bill outlawing the Australian Communist Party. At a meeting of workers in Melbourne a resolution was adopted castigating the Bill and demanding the retirement of the Liberal Party state Government of Victoria. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 8 June)

U.S. POLICY LEADING TO WAR:

An article in a recent issue of United States News and World Report admits that among the population of Europe and Asia there is a growing conviction that the policy of the U.S. is leading to war. The popularity of the U.S. abroad is on the wane. The article notes that the American policy of total cold war is not popular. People in Europe and Asia fear war. They do not want to take part in it and are beginning to accuse the U.S. of pushing the world into a Third World War. Throughout France, Western Germany and other parts of Europe the people are talking about neutrality. In Japan it is being hinted that it is high time the American occupation was ended. The Japanese want a peace treaty. They do not want American bases. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 7 June)

REVIEW OF SOVIET PRESS:

Police Terror in Japan. The Moscow press today devotes considerable space to reports from Japan, when, on direct instructions from MacArthur, the reactionary Yoshida Government has drafted a Bill outlawing the Communist Party. On June 6 MacArthur ordered the Japanese Government to remove all Communist Party leaders from their posts on State institutions and outlaw them.

Today's telegrams testify to unrestrained police terror in Japan. Reports tell of the arrest of Communists and raids on the premises of a number of democratic organisations.

It is reported from Shanghai that the Japanese Communist Party has published an appeal addressed to all patriots of the country. The appeal reads in part, "Patriots, we call on you to rise with us in defending our Party and in preventing the destruction of our beloved homeland as a result of its being turned into a base for a third world war. We call on you to uphold the independence of our nation."

MacArthur Fosters Militarism. Izvestia carries a big article entitled "MacArthur - Sponsor of war criminals." The article points out that MacArthur and the American ruling circles are fostering the revival of Japanese aggressive militarism by releasing war criminals.

"The peoples of Asia," says the paper, "have no intention of reconciling themselves to American imperialism or to a revival of Japanese militarism. This is proved by the storm of protest voiced in all the countries of Asia against General MacArthur's release of the Japanese war criminals before the expiration of their sentences."

"The demand of the Soviet Government to punish the Japanese war criminals," writes Izvestia, "is being warmly supported in all lands by millions of people fighting for peace and the security of nations."

China Wants Peace. Says Madame Sun. Moscow papers print numerous reports from various countries describing the progress made by the peace campaign; Pravda prints an article by Madame Soong Ching-ling, the widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, under the heading "The Chinese people are fighting for peace." The article points out that a liberated and strong China, together with the other peace-loving powers, is a great barrier in the road of the U.S. and British warmongers.

Peace Movement Becoming Mighty. The Moscow press continues to devote prominent space to the people's peace movement against the imperialist incendiaries of a new war. Pravda points out that the ranks of the peace supporters are growing and strengthening from day to day. Convincing proof of this is offered by the preliminary returns of the signature collection campaign for the Stockholm appeal. This campaign to prohibit the atom weapon is developing into a mighty people's peace movement. More than 100,000,000 people of goodwill the world over have already endorsed the Stockholm appeal.

The first 100,000,000 signatures, Pravda points out, represent a serious blow to the warmongers, a stern warning to the imperialists who are harbouring criminal designs of enslaving the freedom-loving nations and of annihilating millions of innocent people.

One of the most urgent tasks facing the peace movement, continues the article, is attracting a wide strata of the working population and political leaders in all lands into an active struggle for peace, for the prohibition of the atom bomb.

The second World Peace Congress will meet in Genoa this coming autumn. It is hoped to mark the congress with hundreds of millions of new signatures for the Stockholm appeal, to draw into the peace movement new strata of the population, new persons and new organisations. Pravda calls for reorganisation of the activities and scope of the people's movement for peace against the war incendiaries. The defence for peace and the struggle against warmongers is the cause of all the peoples of the world.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 3 June)

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C H I N ACOMMUNISTS PLAN GREAT EXPANSION OF
HEAVY INDUSTRY IN MANCHURIA THIS YEAR:

Important basic heavy industries in Manchuria will increase their production several hundred percent under a plan for the current year, worked out by the North-East People's Government. The Chairman of the North-East

REPORT ON ECONOMY
OF MANCHURIA

The economic construction of the North-East is being given considerable publicity by the Press and Radio of Communist China. In Digest No. 146 of 6 June we first published Peking Radio's commentary on this subject. This commentary was based on the report of the Chairman of the North-East People's Government, Kao Kang.

Today, Peking Morse English has another version of Kao Kang's report as the lead story for issue to all the Press of China. The story is carried on this page.

In addition, Peking Morse English has put out what it calls "an extended summary" of the report. Nearly two-thirds of the Peking Morse English output last night was devoted to the report of Kao Kang.

The "extended summary" is published in the Digest today as "Appendix A". - Ed.

South of the Great Wall, and expand Government and cooperative retailing. This last will, by the end of the year, handle 50% of all retail trade as compared with 34% last year. Government purchasing will rise comparably.

Reviewing the progress made in 1949, Kao Kang first stressed the great importance of North-East China in the national economy. Although the proportion of industrial production in the total national economy was only 10%, its proportion in Manchuria was 56% of the total economy in 1947.

Public Enterprises Superior

A good start had been made since the complete liberation of Manchuria in reconstructing industry. From a very few factories at the beginning of 1949, altogether 307 were in operation by December, and the important heavy industries had overfulfilled their plan. Privately-owned industry and commerce had developed swiftly.

Kao Kang drew special attention to the fact that the rate of production had vastly exceeded that of reconstruction, demonstrating the superiority of the new democratic publicly-owned enterprises. He predicted that it was possible, in a fairly short time, to provide greater quantities of the means of production for industry and agriculture, expand the total economy and fundamentally change the present adverse proportions of industry and agriculture in the total economy.

Government and Secretary of the North-East Bureau of the Communist Party of China, Kao Kang, outlined this plan in a report to the first conference of Communist Party members of the North-East on March 13.

He outlined tasks for the main products of public industry:- Production of pig iron to be raised to 400% of the 1949 output; ingot steel, 540%; rolled steel, 450%; electrolytic copper and lead, 200%; coal, 150%; motors, 600%; and power (partly purchased from private plants) 150%. Comparable increases will be made in machine-tools, cement, paper, yarn and cloth.

The total industrial output this year will be 193% of the value of last year's output. Of this, the means of production will occupy 79% and consumer goods 21%. But this 21% of consumer goods represents an increase over 1949 of two-fifths in this class of goods.

To achieve these ends 40% of the total Government expenditure will go into industrial investment, and of this 85% will go into industry producing the means of production.

Grain Target is 18,000,000 Tons

In agriculture, the plan sets the objective of 18,000,000 tons of grain, which is over a third more than last year and is 98% of the grain crop under the Japanese in 1943.

To satisfy the rising spending power of peasants and to stimulate agricultural production, the Government will expand State-owned light industry, help local public and private light industry to develop, place orders with plants

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During 1949, nearly 250,000 new workers had entered public industry, and the average rise of real wages had been 27%. State payments for labour insurance equalled 9% to 11% of the total payrolls. The tax burden on the peasants had also been greatly lightened.

Seven Reasons for the Gains

The main conditions permitting these gains had been: (1) China was now a people's state; (2) the peasants were emancipated; (3) the State controlled the decisive sectors of industry; (4) the workers displayed great initiative; (5) the Communist Party was capable of swiftly adapting itself to new conditions; (6) the policies of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party had been correct, and (7) help had been available from Soviet specialists.

Just as the problems of agrarian reform and the waging of war had been mastered, so it was equally possible to master the work of economic construction.

After surveying some of the problems which had arisen and the means to solve them, Kao Kang concluded that specialisation had now become possible and essential and that cadres must become experts in their various fields of work. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 6 June)

ORDERS FOR MACHINE INDUSTRY:

Decisions of the important National Machine-Building Conference which has just closed in Peking will result in development of what has been a very weak link in the country's industrial set-up.

The conference decided that considerable orders should be placed with various State-owned and private machine-building plants South of the Great Wall, enough to occupy between 60% and 80% of the capacity of all private plants in Shanghai and Tientsin in the latter half of 1950.

State orders will be placed with an eye to developing the industry at its most important points. Machine-tools, for example, will be ordered from plants best equipped to produce them, and that will help them to expand their capacity. Specialisation and efficiency will be the keynotes in the effort to raise the technical level of low-quality machine-making plants.

The conference, which was attended by representatives of Government Industrial Bureaux, and State and private machine-building factories throughout the country, also agreed on measures for training more specialists in this sphere of industry. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 6 June)

COMMUNICATIONS BANK AIDING NATION:

The Bank of Communications, one of the four so-called Government banks in KMT days, has since the liberation been assisting in the development of the nation's industries, mines and communications by means of loans and other normal services, in contrast with its former speculative activities.

This was revealed at a directors' meeting held in Peking on June 3 by the general manager, Chang Ping-chin. He said that the Bank's branches abroad which have so far established normal relations with the head office in Peking include those in Hongkong, Calcutta and Rangoon, after successfully overcoming KMT attempts at plotting and sabotage.

On May 5, the Government issued an order barring war criminals from being either the Bank's private shareholders or directors, and appointing directors to represent the Government. The Bank of Communications is a joint stock company partly owned by the Government and partly by private concerns and persons. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 6 June)

CHOU SENDS TWO MORE PROTESTS TO U.N. ON EXPULSION OF KMT DELEGATES:

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai sent two cables yesterday to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, on representation of China on U.N. organisations.

In one cable, he asked Mr. Lie to transmit his demand to disqualify KMT reactionary remnant representatives from being members of the International

Law Committee. The cable urged early expulsion of the KMT representatives from the Committee and other meetings, including the Committee's second session which began in Geneva yesterday.

The second telegram was sent to both Mr. Lie and the Secretary-General of the International Labour Organisation, stating that KMT reactionary remnant clique's "representatives" were no longer qualified to take part in the I.L.O. They must be ousted from the organisation and its meetings, including the 33rd International Labour Conference which begins in Geneva on June 7.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 6 June)

PRISON TERMS FOR TOKYO RIOTERS:

Fa Shin News Agency reports from Tokyo that eight Japanese patriots, arrested by the American Occupation authorities, were sentenced to long terms of servitude by the Military Court appointed by General MacArthur. One was sentenced to ten years, six received sentences of seven years, and one got five years.

The so-called "trial" was one of the plots of the American Occupation authorities against the Japanese people's movement. The arrests were made soon after a "riot incident", in which members of the American Occupation Force were assaulted by ruffians employed by the American Occupation authorities. A Military Court was soon set up, and the trial began on May 31.

At the end of the trial, lawyers for the defendants exposed the intrigues by saying, "I warn the Court that certain elements are trying to obstruct the democratic movement, and are manufacturing incidents as pretexts to suppress the movement. These elements should be responsible for the incident. The defendants are not responsible."

Though the defendants had adequate reasons, yet the American Inspector-General asked the Court to give the maximum punishment to them. These illegal sentences have aroused great indignation among the Japanese people.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1800-hrs 6 June)

"DEMOCRATS" SUPPRESSED IN ELECTIONS:

According to a Tass News Agency report from Tokyo, the election for the Upper House in Japan was held on June 4. The election was held at a time when there was sharp strife between U.S. and Japanese reactionary influences and the Japanese democratic elements.

American imperialists are rearming Japan in an attempt to convert it into a base of aggression. American warmongers are suppressing the Japanese democratic movement. American reactionary influences met opposition from the masses in Japan.

Led by the Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese people shouted slogans such as, "Early conclusion of peace treaty," "Withdrawal of occupation forces from Japan after the signing of a Japanese peace treaty" and "Prohibit building of military bases in Japan."

General MacArthur's Headquarters suppressed the Japanese democratic parties in the election campaign despite the opposition of the Japanese people. In Tokyo alone, 5,000 Japanese policemen were mobilised on June 4. The day before, 24 Japanese Communists were arrested.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 6 June)

LETTERS PROTEST AGAINST AUSTRALIAN BILL TO BAN REDS:

Many letters of protest against the Menzies Government's Bill to outlaw the Australian Communist Party are flowing into Canberra, according to a Tass News Agency dispatch from Sydney.

These letters demand the withdrawal of the Bill, and slate the attitude adopted by the Australian Labour Party in supporting it.

It is learned that representatives from about 70 organisations have gone to Canberra to raise a protest on behalf of various trade unions. The biggest Australian trade unions - the Seamen's Trade Union, the Harbour Board Workers' Trade Union and the Miners' Trade Union - decided this week in Sydney to support the protest against the Fascist Bill.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1800-hrs 6 June)

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GENERAL STRIKE IN NAIROBI:

Capetown reports say the negro workers in Nairobi, capital of the British colony of Kenya in Africa, recently held a general strike. The strike was the greatest of its kind on the east coast of Africa. It resulted from the arrest of a local trade union leader. The trade union called the general strike two weeks ago. Thousands of workers supported the call. Police used arms to suppress the strikers and bloody incidents resulted.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1800-hrs 6 June)

CANADIAN UNION OBJECTS TO MARSHALL PLAN:

Reports from Ottawa say that representatives of the 25,000-strong Electricity Trade Union have sent a protest to the Canadian Government against the Marshall Plan.

The protest pointed out that the Marshall Plan would buy up Canadian industry for American monopolistic enterprises with cheap prices and exploit the low-wage workers, resulting in the gradual poverty of Canada and a great number of unemployed. (NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1800-hrs 6 June)

CHINESE YOUTH MISSION LEAVES GERMANY:

The Chinese Youth Mission to the All-German Youth Conference left Germany on June 3. The Mission was invited to dinner parties by the German President, the United Socialist Party and the Mayor of Berlin. The Mission also visited the German Young Pioneer Hall and the site where the Potsdam Declaration was signed. Youths from all parts of Germany presented various gifts to the Chinese Mission.

Hsu Li-chuen, head of the Mission, told news men, "Friendly relations between the Chinese people and the German people contribute to world peace and good development to construct the foundation of a democratic new world." (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 6 June)

WOMAN DELEGATE RETURNS:

The representative of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation to the Executive Committee of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Pai Yun, who travelled to Helsinki for meeting of the Committee on April 17, returned to Peking yesterday. She visited Budapest and Prague on the occasion of the anniversaries of Hungary and Czechoslovak liberation. She has brought gifts presented to her by the women of Finland, Hungary, Germany, and Mongolia for the women of China.

The All-China Democratic Women's Federation sent a congratulatory telegram yesterday to the Rumanian Democratic Women's Union wishing them success in the forthcoming Congress of Rumanian Women Representatives to be held in Bucharest on June 14. The Federation expressed its regret at being unable to send a delegation to attend the Congress. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 6 June)
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 6 June)

BULGARIAN ENVOY DIES ON WAY TO PEKING:

A message of condolence on the death of Mr. Svotoslav Kolev has been sent to the Vice-Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister, Vladimir Poptomov, by Foreign Minister Cao En-lai. Mr. Kolev, who was the Bulgarian Ambassador to China, died in Moscow on May 30 on his way to China.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 6 June)

GREETINGS FROM HAMPSTEAD SCHOOL:

The Central Committee of the China New Democratic Youth League has received a telegram sent by students of West Hampstead, London, Secondary School. The telegram said: "On this International Children's Day, the 120 students of a London secondary school, salute you, the students of the primary and middle schools of Peking, with this message of warm friendship. We believe that we will all grow up in a world of peace and fraternal amity to become worthy citizens of our countries."

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 6 June)

HALF THE MONGOLS SIGN PEACE APPEAL:

Tass News Agency says 550,000 Mongolians had signed the peace appeal by June 2. This means that about one-half of the people of the Mongolian People's Republic have signed the appeal.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 6 June)

PEACE TEAM IN HANGCHOW:

Shiao Shan, Yi Ching and other members of the propaganda team of the China Congress of Defenders of World Peace reached Hangchow from Shanghai on June 4. The team have made 11 speeches to parties of workers, youths, students, soldiers and officials of public organisations, telling them of the resolutions made by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 6 June)

ANTI-FLOOD CHIEF APPOINTED:

Vice-Premier Tung Pi-wu has been appointed Chairman of the new National Anti-Flood Headquarters set up in Peking on June 3 to unify anti-flood work throughout the country. Fu Tso-yi, Minister of Water Conservancy, and Li Tao, Chief of Operations of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Council, are vice-chairmen.

(NOMA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 6 June)

MACHINES FOR MINES:

Because of the success of new mining methods by machines, the State-owned Hokiang Mine in the North-East is applying the new method. The first day's use of the new method resulted in a record production. The new machine operated with an efficiency 36% greater than previous machines. The present daily output has increased from 250 tons to 366 tons. From May 18 to May 25, daily average output of coal was 500 tons. Each worker's average production rate was 8.1 tons, or three times the production rate before the introduction of the new method.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 6 June)

MATCH INDUSTRY TO BE ORGANISED:

The Light Industry Ministry of the Central People's Government met the All-China Match Manufacturers' Conference today. The major object of the conference was to study relations between match production and sales under a planned promotion of production. This project will render future competition unnecessary, lower production costs, improve the quality of matches, ensure reasonable profits for the factories, and prevent possible harder burdens falling on consumers.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 6 June)

STANDARDIZED PURCHASING POWER:

During March and April of this year the various privately-owned commercial and industrial organisations met serious set-backs. It was not until May that their troubles were over. But the difficulties they experienced gave rise to a new purchasing power for the people after commodity prices had been stabilized.

During the feudal and bureaucratic KMT period, especially in the 12 years of currency inflation, the purchasing power of the people was extremely low. But at the beginning of this year things changed. The purchasing power of the people suddenly became much higher than before.

What is the reason for this change? It is because during the KMT regime, the bogus government issued \$100,000,000,000 worth of bogus bank notes, and in order to run away from the losses sustained in the inflated currency, the people began to buy up hard currency. This, coupled with speculation, almost ruined the purchasing power of the people.

During the 12 years of currency inflation under the KMT regime, the number of speculators greatly increased due to the large amount of speculation. In Shanghai alone, the number of speculators grew to 300,000. The speculators set up exchange shops and absorbed capital for speculation.

They even encouraged other merchants and factory owners to speculate. Many of the factory owners put only 10% of their capital into their factories, and used the other 90% in speculation from which they derived their income. The worst sufferers as a result of these activities were the workers, whose loss of purchasing power almost deprived them of their living.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 6 June)

NATIONALIST CHINATWO WAYS FOR COMMUNISTS TO ATTACK TAIWAN:

There are two possible ways for the Communist bandits to attack Taiwan, says Taipei Radio. One way is to cross the sea and land in Taiwan, and the other way is to use their underground workers to sabotage our defence and to shake the confidence of the people.

Although the Communist bandits have not attacked Taiwan, yet in reality they have already begun their propaganda work, which though it has not made much progress for the past three years, has without doubt laid a foundation for their workers.

These bandit underground workers appear to be very peaceful citizens in times of peace. But once their bandit army begins its attack, they are sure to become very active behind our lines. Although the bandit fifth column activities are now checked, yet we must be always on the alert.

We all know that whether successful or not, the Communist bandits will attack us. Of course, their attacks will be repulsed by our Navy, Army and Air Force. But in the course of the battle there are bound to be some bandits who can penetrate our defence line and land on Taiwan.

So we must not entirely rely on our Navy, Army and Air Force to defend Taiwan, but must organise ourselves into security forces to get rid of those bandits who happen to land on Taiwan. Every citizen must take an active part in the defence of Taiwan.

It will be recalled that only 30 armoured cars fought a victorious battle at Chimen against the Communist bandits, and it was fought after they had landed at Chimen and met with difficulties. At the present moment there are thousands of tanks and armoured cars in Taiwan ready to defend Taiwan.

We are confident that such a big army strength will not only be sufficient to defend Taiwan, but will also be sufficient to stage our counter-attack on the China mainland in the near future.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 6 June)

RED EYES ON PARACEL ISLANDS:

The Chinese Communists are preparing to attack the Paracel Islands, lying about 200 to 300 miles South of Hainan. According to the Hua Chiao Daily News of Canton, bandit commander Lin Piao personally inspected the Hainan frontier lines on May 27 with the view of attacking the Paracel Islands.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 6 June)

RAILWAY WORKERS PLEDGE LOYALTY:

The Taiwan railway workers yesterday took an oath of loyalty to President Chiang and against Communists and Russia. Over 600 workers took the oath.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 6 June)

THIRD AIR DROP THIS WEEK:

The third batch of famine relief materials will be dropped by Nationalist planes this week. Altogether 6,000 bags, containing 120,000 kettles of rice, will be given to famine victims, together with 20,000 letters of consolation.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 6 June)

GENERAL WU RETURNS:

General Wu Teh-chen, Chairman of the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Committee, paid a visit to South Korea and Tokyo and then went to Manila to take part in the All-Philippine FMT Representatives' Conference. He flew to Hongkong at the end of May and returned to Taiwan today.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 6 June)

AIRLINE LINK WITH U.S.:

The American North-West Aviation Corporation ended its first flight from U.S.A. to Taiwan and the Philippines yesterday when one of its planes arrived from Tokyo at Taipei.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 6 June)

V I E T M I N H100 FRENCH CASUALTIES IN ROAD AMBUSH:

Vietnam Army forces fighting with heavy artillery destroyed two French armoured-cars and 20 freight cars on the Saigon-Pnompenh highway on May 2. Over 100 French troops and officers were killed or wounded.

In Mytho Province, South-West of Saigon, Vietnam anti-aircraft guns shot down a French plane over Myhoi village on May 5.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 6 June)

ORDER TO PROTECT DYKES:

Vietnam Home Minister Phan Ke Toai has sent circulars to the Chairmen of the Military and Administrative Committees of the Vietbac (Upland North Vietnam) and of the Third and Fourth Military Areas directing them to pay particular attention to the problem of protecting anti-flood dykes in the coming rainy season. Protection of river dykes, said the circulars, must be regarded as a wartime duty of all Vietnam citizens in the forthcoming counter-offensive.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 6 June)

CELEBRATING THE INVASION OF RUSSIA:

The Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association has decided to celebrate June 22 - the day of the German invasion of the Soviet Union - as a "day for supporting the Soviet Union and fighting for world peace." This day will be celebrated throughout Vietnam under the sponsorship of the Association in cooperation with National United Front of Vietnam. The Association will also take this opportunity to call on the Vietnam people to join the Association so as to strengthen friendship between the Vietnam and Soviet peoples.

Branches of the Sino-Vietnam Friendship Association have been set up in several provinces of North Vietnam during the past three months.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 6 June)

EVENTS OF WAR AND PEACE:

The recent Vietnam victory at Dongkhe and the establishment of the Vietnam Committee of the World Congress of Peace Defenders were the main questions of comment in Vietnam newspapers last week.

According to Cuu Quoc, organ of the Vietminh Front, over 500 French and auxiliary troops were killed or wounded and nearly 200 others captured during the annihilating attack on Dongkhe (between Langson and Thatkhe, South of the Chinese border) on the afternoon of May 25.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 6 June)

LAND COUNCILS WELCOMED:

The Vietnam Government's decision to set up councils to allocate land to peasants in all provinces and villages of Vietnam is warmly welcomed by the weekly review, Dancay, organ of the Vietnam Peasants' Association for National Liberation, in its latest issue.

These Councils, said the review, will constantly inform the Government about the land situation. On the basis of reports sent in by these Councils, the Government will surely implement the policy of provisionally allocating to poor peasants the land formerly belonging to French colonials or to traitors.

They will be able to carry out a rational reform of land, says Dancay. They will also be able to map out farm production programmes for the various areas as a step toward planning and directing agriculture.

The review concluded by calling on all members of the Peasants' Association to assist the land measuring councils to improve the living conditions of the peasant masses.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 6 June)

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U. S. S. R.
(Beamed to South-East Asia)

EXHIBITION OF THE EAST OPENS IN LENINGRAD:

An exhibition about the peoples of the East has opened in Leningrad. More than a thousand exhibits will acquaint the public with the economy and culture of China, Korea, India, Indonesia and Vietnam, and the fight being waged by the working people of those countries for freedom and national independence.

China occupies the central stands. There are splendid examples of Chinese art, articles of china, wood and bone. Displayed widely is the national liberation struggle of the Chinese peoples under the leadership of the Communist Party and Mao Tse-tung. Books, photographs, models and other exhibits show how the people of China are making a radical transformation in their economy and culture. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 6 June)

Moscow Radio

Nine news items of interest to the Far East were carried in the World and Home sections of Moscow Radio's broadcast to South-East Asia last night. One of these was the drive to liquidate illiteracy in China, previously put out by Peking Radio (Vide Monitoring Digest No.145 of 5 June).

Another item related to the beginning of a nation-wide peace signature campaign in Vietnam (Vide Monitoring Digest No.143 of 2 June).

The Far East is not mentioned in the daily survey of the Soviet Press, nor in the Radio's commentary, which was devoted to "the disastrous effect of the Marshall Plan on the economy of Western Europe".

The talk in Moscow Radio's programme last night was on the rights and privileges enjoyed by Soviet women. - Editor

PEKING SIGNS UP FOR PEACE:

Signatures for the Stockholm appeal to outlaw the atomic weapon keep pouring in throughout China. In Peking, the capital, approximately 600,000 people have already signed the appeal. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 6 June)

SHANGHAI IS TOLD SOVIET WORKERS HAPPY:

One of the members of the delegation of the All-China Trade Union Federation who came to Moscow for the May Day celebrations, has addressed a meeting of the Shanghai Printing Workers Union. The Soviet workers, he said, are leading a full and happy life. The workers have free hospital treatment, as well as a free health service. "The life of the Soviet people today," he said, "is just what the Chinese people are striving for." (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 6 June)

U.S. TRYING TO EXTEND CHIANG'S REGIME:

The American imperialists are feverishly trying to prolong the life of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which is doomed to complete destruction, and are sending Japanese war criminals to aid them. It is recalled that there are 150 American and Japanese officers with the KMT troops on the island of Taiwan. Among them is General Hiroshi, former C-in-C of the Japanese Expeditionary force in North China. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 6 June)

MALAYAN WAR DENOUNCED:

Members of the British Young Communist League are picketing all the conscription depots in the country in connection with the present registration of youth. At a meeting in the London district of Stepney attended by many recruits, the speakers denounced the colonial war which the British imperialists are waging in Malaya. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 6 June)

ONLY REDS CARE FOR CHILDREN:

The well-known academician, Georgi Savansky, a brilliant Soviet children's doctor, in a statement on the peace movement said, "I spend more than half my life working for the health and happiness of the younger generation. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government surround the children with the greatest care and attention. This is sharp contrast to the land of capitalism, especially the colonies and dependent countries. In India 3,000,000 children die every year. In Jakarta, one of the largest cities of Indonesia, child

mortality is as much as 80%. As is known, there is only one doctor for every 100,000 people in Indonesia.

"In the struggle for world domination the children of the people all over the world are in the same position. That is why progressive mankind is rising against the warmongers, as we can see by the collection of signatures in support of the Stockholm appeal. In voting for peace, people of all nationalities in all corners of the world are lifting their voices in defence of the children and for peace and friendship among nations."

In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that the nations will win the sacred battle against the warmongers and guarantee a happy future for all children.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 6 June)

GOOD CROPS IN CENTRAL ASIA:

In the Soviet republics of Central Asia harvesting has started. The crop is being brought in by thousands of combine harvesters and other machines. In a number of districts the harvesting of the grain crop will be mechanized $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the extent of last year. Everywhere the crop is a good one.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 6 June)

REVIEW OF SOVIET PRESS:

In general there is a great deal of comment on socialist planning in today's papers. Pravda, Trud and other papers report completion of sowing and the first reaping in a number of districts.

A general review on the country's food printed in today's Trud says that in the Azerbaijan, Turkmenian, and Uzbek Republics the grain has already been brought in. Soon harvesting will begin in the most important grain regions of the USSR. Trud notes that this year the field work will be mechanized to a far greater extent than last. In the Crimea, combines will harvest 95% of the grain.

The papers also have articles from correspondents dealing with successes in socialist industry, and socialist competition in mines and factories.

Holidays for Children and Teachers.

Today's papers tell us something about the Summer holidays for teachers and children. The trade union writers describe the great concern of the Soviet Government for educating the rising generation. Huge sums are set aside in the budget for schools and for training teachers. In the Soviet Union the education of youth is the concern of the whole people.

Reports in Izvestia speak of arrangements to provide big Summer holidays for teachers in the Russian Federation and the Moldavian and other Republics. In addition to those going on excursions and tours in the Russian Federation, about 70,000 will go to trade union sanatoria and rest homes.

Soviet Criticises UN Economic Commission.

The world affairs section of today's papers include a telegram from Geneva giving a resume of the Soviet delegate's speech at the session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. Pravda prints this telegram under the headline: "The U.S. prevents trade among the countries of Europe."

The Soviet representative, the telegram says, pointed out that the Commission and its working committee were not coping with the tasks confronting them. He presented Soviet counter-proposals and measures to develop and extend trade among the European countries, and measures which should assist in reducing unemployment and improving the situation of the unemployed in the West-European countries. In today's Pravda, we find a long article headed "How the imperialists are plundering West Germany." The author gave numerous examples showing how the Anglo-American imperialists, relying on the bayonets of their armies of occupation and German traitors such as Adenauer, Schumacher and others, are not only plundering and ruining West Germany, but skinning the country piecemeal.

American Aggression Intensified.

In an article on international topics Izvestia comments on the further intensification of US aggressive policy since the London meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the US, Great Britain, France and of the Council of the North Atlantic. The author notes that since the London meetings American dictation in West Europe has become still more blatant. The second part of the article discusses the American imperialists' failure to hammer together a Pacific branch of the aggressive Atlantic alliance.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 6 June)

A P P E N D I X "A"EXTENDED SUMMARY OF KAO KANG'S
REPORT ON ECONOMY OF MANCHURIA:

"Comrades! Today I am going to report on the problem of rehabilitating and reconstructing the people's economy in North-East China.

Firstly, I want to stress the importance of North-East China in the national economy of the entire country. For example, according to approximately accurate figures, North-East China in 1943 produced 49% of the entire country's coal output, about 87% of the pig iron, 93% of the steel products and 78% of the electric power.

Manchuria had 42% of the total railway tracks in the country. The preponderance of certain branches of heavy industry in North-East China was overwhelming. This was also true of agriculture. North-East China produced 51% of China's entire output of the world-famous soya beans.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung stated last year that modern industry only occupied about 10% of the national economy of China. This is the measure of the economic backwardness of China. But the situation is different within North-East China itself. According to approximately accurate figures, industrial production in 1943 constituted about 56% of the entire economy of the North-East.

Eyes on development of North-East.

Just because of this, people throughout the country are closely following the work of reconstruction in North-East China and hope for assistance from us. Because of this, also, Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee of the Communist Party have frequently bidden us to increase our efforts and to create in North-East China the starting point or essential basis for industrialisation of the country.

We have made a good beginning. North-East China was completely liberated in the Winter of 1948, and our work of economic reconstruction throughout the area was started in 1949. Under last year's rehabilitation plan we invested the value of 2,000,000 tons of grain, and our progress can be judged from the number of factories and mines under the Industrial Department, which are now in operation.

When we took over, very few factories were in operation. By April, 191 factories had resumed production; by September, 243; and by December, 307.

Production plans bettered.

The gross value of the production of these undertakings under the Industrial Department (not including munitions factories) overfulfilled production plans by 4.2%. Among them, important heavy industries like iron, steel, copper, coal, coke, power and machine-building all surpassed the original plan. But some light industries, such as cotton yarn, cloth and paper did not reach their objectives. The railway transport plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Owing to floods in South Manchuria and drought in North Manchuria, the agricultural harvest was 14,500,000 tons (excluding products of side occupations), that is 90% of the original plan.

Privately-owned industry and commerce have also developed owing to markets created by the development of public enterprise and agriculture. In Mukden, from June to December 1949, private industries increased by 23% - from 9,727 to 12,007. Workers employed in these increased 18% - from 42,590 to 50,413.

Noteworthy achievement.

As a result of our rehabilitation work, production in publicly-owned industries which resumed work in 1949 reached 29% of their output in 1943 under the Japanese occupation. Agricultural output reached about 67% of 1943 level. This is a most noteworthy achievement.

Especially worthy of note is the fact that the rate of revival of our industrial output greatly exceeded the rate of rehabilitation of industrial equipment. For example, while the level of equipment for steel smelting was only 25%, the output reached 42.2% of the comparable highest level under the Japanese.

In textiles, the number of spindles only reached 66%, but output reached 14.3% of the highest level under the Japanese. This fully demonstrates the superiority of the new democratic publicly-owned enterprises and the great prospects that exist for swift development of our productive forces.

The proportions of industry and agriculture in the total economy were:- Industrial production, which constituted about 56% in 1943, was about 35% in 1949; agricultural production, which constituted 44% in 1943 was about 65% in 1949.

Concentrate on means of production.

That is to say that the goal of rehabilitating our industry is still far off. But the line of advance for our industrial rehabilitation is first of all to concentrate on rehabilitation of industries producing means of production. In 1949, the total output of means of production was about 74% of the gross value of the total industrial output.

If we proceed on this correct line, supplemented by other favourable conditions, such as completing purchase of industrial installations according to schedule, then we can lay the foundations for reforming the economy of the North-East. We can then provide greater quantities of means of production for industry and agriculture, expand the total economy, speed up rehabilitation and development of industry, and fundamentally change the present proportions of industry and agriculture in a fairly short period.

Without doubt, agricultural production by that time will also be greatly raised, because of development of the social forces of production. Industry will provide agriculture with great quantities of new farm implements, and be the cause of the new productive enthusiasm of the peasants.

Improved living standards.

Our work of rehabilitating and developing our economy has not only enabled us to support the Army in its drive to the South, but it has also brought improvements in the living standards of the people. In 1949, the total number of workers employed by our publicly-owned enterprises increased by 240,000. Between May and December of 1949, the average real wages of workers, including administrative workers, increased by 27%. Labour insurance is being carried out. The State pays the equivalent of between 9% and 11% of the total payroll for labour insurance, medical expenses and education for workers.

The exchange ratio between grain and cloth changed from one ton of grain for one bolt and 40 feet of cloth in the Winter of 1948 to one ton of grain for 2.8 bolts at the end of 1949 in North and Central Manchuria. Moreover, the cloth was of a finer quality. Relative price stability was achieved. During 1948, the general rise in prices was 800%. In 1949, the general rise in prices was only 80%. The burden borne by the peasants is less than in previous years. In 1948, the public grain formed 23% of the peasants' gross output, in 1949 it formed 20%.

State trading concerns and co-operatives provided consumers with daily necessities amounting to 34% of the total volume of retail business. They also bought grain and other local products from the peasants. The increase in the part played in commercial activities by State trading concerns and the co-operatives hit speculators and price manipulators and ensured relative market stability and the maintenance of the living standards of the people.

Confidence of Communist Party.

Comrades! Events of the past year have proved that our Party is not only good at leading the people in agrarian reform and revolutionary war, but is also capable of leading the people in constructing a new country. Just as we learned to carry out agrarian reform and wage war, so we are able also to master the new work of economic construction.

This fact not only greatly raises the enthusiasm and confidence of the whole Party in their ability to do this work well, it also emphatically convinces those people who can only see the difficulties of present work that their worries are groundless.

Furthermore, it demonstrates to domestic and foreign reactionaries that in spite of their criminal wishes, we have not only achieved our great victory in the war of liberation, but will also achieve victory in economic construction.

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Seven main conditions responsible.

It is clear that the following main conditions have determined the comparatively swift restoration of our economy:

- (1) Ours is a people's State, led by the working class. The State machinery of imperialism, bureaucracy, warlordism and Kuomintang gangsterism has been thoroughly smashed. Our People's Government, including the North-East People's Government whole-heartedly serves the people.
- (2) We have overthrown imperialism and the feudal and semi-feudal agrarian system, bringing real emancipation to the peasants. In puppet Manchuria, the peasants paid 8,000,000 tons of grain tax annually, while the public grain they delivered in 1949 was 2,300,000 tons. Moreover, land rent has been completely cancelled. Most of the public grain has been invested in industry, becoming capital for industrial construction.
- (3) Our people's State has confiscated the various enterprises and properties of imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism, and controls big industries, railways, banks and large-scale trading machinery, which affect the entire economy, and are making them submit to interests of the people. On this economic basis, the planning and adjustment of the State economy is being carried out step by step, although at the beginning, these plans cannot be too precise.
- (4) The great initiative of the working class in production after the liberation has been fully demonstrated by the rise of output. For example, coal output per man-shift averaged 0.36 tons in Japanese-occupied Manchuria and in 1949 this rose to 0.54 tons. A survey of some of the factories and mines under our industrial department shows that labour productivity increased by an average of 32.8% in December, as compared with June 1949. New records, 17,232 in all, were marked up in 116 factories and mines, and large numbers of advanced workers have emerged, taking the lead in production and enjoying prestige among the masses. These are a great force, difficult to measure, who will be a most valuable asset in the future.
- (5) Our Party had more than 20 years experience in building bases against the Kuomintang and the Japanese and developed a considerable number of cadres. Even though their experience may not be adequate, they have acquired specific ability to work under the new conditions, and therefore to play a great part in the work of reconstruction.
- (6) A decisive condition has been that the correct policies and detailed instructions of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee of the Party have enabled us to go ahead on the proper course.
- (7) We have had the help of Soviet specialists.

We believe that the basic conditions mentioned above not only determined our good beginning, but will also certainly determine the great future which lies ahead in the whole task of economic construction.

The tasks for 1950.

Starting from a good beginning made in 1949, we should continue our work of economic reconstruction along the path which is already determined.

In the field of public industry, the main products planned for the current year are: Pig iron, 720,000 tons (last year 172,000); ingot steel, 540,000 tons (last year, 100,000); rolled steel, 340,000 tons (last year, 72,000); electrolytic copper, 4,000 tons (last year 1,874); electrolytic lead, 4,000 tons (last year 2,062); coal, 17,000,000 tons (last year 11,000,000); power consumption, 2,000,000 kilowatt-hours (last year 1,400,000); motors, 6,800 (last year 1,109); machine tools, 3,300 (last year 492); cement, 430,000 tons (last year 218,000); paper, 50,000 tons (last year 22,800); cloth, 5,700,000 bolts (last year 2,450,000); yarn, 235,000 bales (last year 120,000).

Values almost doubled.

According to this plan, and taking the price of 1943 as unchanged, then the total value of industrial products of public industry in 1950 is planned to reach to 193% of the value of industrial production in 1949, or about the equivalent of 57% of the level of industrial production in 1943 under the Japanese.

And of the total value of industrial production, the value of the means of production will occupy about 79%, and that of consumer goods about 21%. This is to say that, compared with 1949, we shall have raised the proportion of output of means of production in the gross industrial output. At the same time, the production of industrial consumer goods in the plan will have been raised by almost two-fifths compared with 1949. Thus, it will be possible for us to supply more consumer goods to the people than in 1949.

Plans for agriculture, forestry.

According to this year's production plan, 17,200,000 hectares of land will be brought under cultivation, including 234,000 hectares under cotton and 97,000 hectares under hemp and flax.

The total output of grain is planned to reach 18,000,000 tons, which is equivalent to 137% of the value of agricultural products in 1949. This is almost 93% of the level of agricultural production in 1943 under the puppet regime.

Under the plan 5,928,000 cubic metres of timber will be felled this year. Last year 4,600,000 cubic metres were felled. At the same time, attention will be given to preserving existing forests and developing new ones.

It is clear that if our plan for this year can be carried out, the proportions of industry and agriculture in our total economy will undergo a preliminary change. The total output of industry will constitute 43% of the total economy instead of the 35% of 1949, and the total output of agriculture will constitute 57% of the total economy instead of 65%.

New investments proposed.

Of course, this is big progress. But even if we achieve this aim, the proportion of industry in our total economy will still lag behind that of agriculture. Obviously we cannot be satisfied with such a level and we are preparing for new investments during the year.

We will allocate 54% of our total expenditure to investment for rehabilitation and reconstruction of our economy. Investment in industry will be about 40% of the total expenditure. Of this 85% will go to those industries producing means of production. The total investment in industry this year will be 250% of last year's investments.

In commerce, we plan to increase the volume of retail business done by State trading concerns and co-operatives to 50% of the total volume of retail business (in 1949 this was 34%). This is based on the plan for industrial and agricultural production and the materials the State is able to handle.

To hit speculators and to sell goods handled by the State directly to consumers, we are preparing to increase the number of State retail stores from 372 to 1,500. At the same time 10,000 co-operatives will be properly developed.

Aid for light industries.

It is expected that 2,000,000 tons of grain will be purchased after the Autumn harvest this year. Purchases of other local products will amount to ~~S~~ 17,000,000,000,000. State trading concerns are still short of considerable quantities of materials needed to satisfy the peasants' purchasing power. So, apart from expansion of State-owned light industries in the plan, we must encourage the development of local publicly and privately-owned light industries.

At the same time, orders will be placed with factories South of the Great Wall. Private merchants will be encouraged and their development channelled along useful lines to provide the people with a greater variety of goods.

We plan this year to import the equivalent of \$US 160,000,000 and to export goods to the same amount - more than double last year's volume - striving to import industrial equipment and necessary raw materials and to expand the export of our surplus materials."

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 6 June)

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C H I N ANEW CUSTOMS LAW TO BE DRAFTED
FOR ALL CHINA:

A new customs law will be adopted in draft at the All China Customs Conference which opens in Peking on June 19. The conference will be attended by leading officials of all the maritime Customs offices in the country. The new law will make a fundamental change in the economy of China.

Moscow Radio

Last night was the first occasion on which Moscow Radio's South East Asia broadcast was absolutely inaudible, due to very heavy atmospherics. This condition lasted from the very beginning of the transmission and continued right up to the end of the broadcast. As a result, there is no news today in the usual USSR section of Monitoring Digest. - Ed.

For four months, the Customs Administration has been carefully preparing the draft, which will now be brought to conference for final consideration and then, subject to the approval of the Central People's Government, it will become law. This will be the first truly Chinese Customs law in a century. For nearly 100 years, the Chinese Customs have been under imperialist control. In fact, the British and later the Americans used their control over the Customs as a weapon in their imperialist exploitation of the country.

The Inspector-General of Customs was always a foreign national. The so-called abrogation of unequal treaties in 1943 simply transferred the Customs Administration from British to American control.

The principles underlying the new rates of Customs duties were published early in March in a resolution on tariff policy. The forthcoming law now marks a fundamental change in the political and economic character of China.

(NOMA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 5 June)

HONGKONG SHIPS TRADE TO
SOUTH COAST PORTS AGAIN:

Shipping between Chankiang (formerly Kwangchow) the second largest city in Kwangtung, and ports of Luichow Peninsula and Hongkong has been resumed as a result of the liberation of Hainan Island.

Highway and waterway communications with other districts of Kwangtung Province from Chankiang have also been restored. Stable prices in the country and the renewal of trade have brought signs of prosperity and hope to Chankiang industrial and business circles. Eighty per cent of the closed shops have reopened.

Within the last six months, 49 sunken ships had been refloated on the various sea-routes from Anhui to Anching, Hupei, Patung, Hunan, and Changsha. These include warships, landing crafts, passenger and cargo boats, tug-boats, amounting in all to 14,000 tons. Much machinery and equipment has also been uncovered. These ships belonged to the KMT bandits who destroyed them before they fled in face of the onslaught of the P.A.

(NOMA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 5 June)

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 5 June)

MORE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCES
TO BE HELD IN PEKING:

The Department of Commerce of the Central People's Government on May 31 sent out notices calling for four more national conventions to be held in the capital. These conventions will deal with transportation of salt, consumption and production of coal, commercial transport, and food and agriculture.

The aims of these four national conferences will be to promote close relationship between privately-owned and State-owned organisations in industry.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 5 June)

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GREAT FOOD MOVEMENTS WITHIN
CHINA HAVING PROFOUND ECONOMIC EFFECTS:

It is already clear that the foresight and energy of the Government in transporting food from surplus to the deficiency areas has had profound effects on China's economic situation. This development will have a long term significance, possibly greater than its immediate effects, which themselves are sufficiently important. Food prices fell rapidly from March onwards and are now stable, or with a mild downward tendency. Famine has been prevented from developing.

Under previous regimes, millions starved in parts of China while food rotted in other parts. Even while emerging from the war, the People's Government gave priority to the unheard-of project of spreading China's foodstocks evenly over the country.

Here is a brief review of the handling of this enormous and complex work of transport. The task included three main sections in which surplus grain had to be transported from Manchuria (over 1,000,000 tons); from Szechuan (110,000 tons by mid-August); and from and within Central South China (740,000 tons). This grain had to be reallocated to areas, mostly in East China, which were badly affected by floods and other such disturbances last year.

PRESENT SITUATION (1) - GRAIN SUPPLIES FROM NORTH OF THE GREAT WALL. The plan is to send 1,030,000 tons South during 1950, and more if necessary. The major part has been dispatched by rail, mainly from areas around Mukden and Harbin, the grain being marshalled in Tientsin and Peking before being distributed to areas requiring it.

The volume of these supplies is indicated by the number of railway waggons used on the Manchurian part of the work from January onwards, as follows: - **January**, 7,471 cars; **February**, 7,323 cars; **March**, 5,638 cars; **April**, 1,631 cars; first 20 days of **May**, 1,901 cars. Total for the five months - 23,964 waggons averaging 30 tons each. Grain transported 718,920 tons.

The timing of the greatest volume indicates how far ahead the Government had planned to overcome the effects of last years natural disasters, and the reduced volume in April and May coincides with the stabilisation of prices throughout the country. In May, the continued flow was to maintain supplies to the South Anhwei, Honan and Shantung areas.

PRESENT SITUATION (2) - GRAIN SUPPLIES FROM AND WITHIN CENTRAL SOUTH CHINA. The overall plan was to transport 339,000 tons of grain to other areas and 401,000 tons to different places within the area. At present all the 339,000 tons have reached their destinations, the majority going to East China and the rest to North China. This was allocated as follows:

(a) From Kiangsi Province: 170,000 tons. Of this 90,000 tons have reached Shanghai, about half of the 3,000 tons scheduled for Kwangtung Province has reached its destination. More than 70% of the 50,000 tons to be reshuffled within Kiangsi Province itself to overcome local deficiencies has reached its destination.

(b) From Hunan Province: 190,000 tons. Of this, 60,000 tons have already reached Shanghai and 11,900 tons has reached Hankow. The remainder, 47,500 tons is on the way to Canton, which formerly depended entirely on imported rice.

(c) From Honan Province: 250,000 tons. Of this, 175,000 tons scheduled for areas in North China, 25,000 tons have reached Shantung Province, and the reshuffling of 50,000 tons in Honan Province has been completed.

PRESENT SITUATION (3) - GRAIN SUPPLIES FROM AREAS IN SOUTH-WEST CHINA (MAINLY SZECHUAN). These supplies were scheduled mainly for Shanghai and other districts in East China through the Yangtse River. This grain shipment, which began on February 15, was planned to deliver over 100,000 tons by mid-August. At present, 50,000 tons have reached Hankow for further delivery.

Special measures were taken by the Government and the various departments to achieve the swift transport and distribution of the grain. Every type of transport was used from trains to horses.

RAILWAY FACILITIES. Goods are classified into 20 grades for the purpose of assessing freight charges. At the 17th grade, the freight is carried at a charge equal to the cost of transport and from the 18th to 20th grades the charge is less than cost. Throughout China, wheat is in the 15th grade (slightly above transport cost); Kaoliang (sorghum), millet and leguminous crops are in the 17th, and coarse grains are in the 18th.

This arrangement means that less essential goods subsidise food transport. By order of the Ministry, grain has priority. Each station must first assign its waggons to grain transport.

Up to the first half of May (4½ months), the tonnages transported by the Railway Bureaux at the following centres were: Tientsin, 630,000 tons; Tsinan, 177,500 tons; Chengchow, 268,750 tons; Shanghai, 237,500 tons.

These Bureaux in April fulfilled their daily carrying plans for grain as follows: Tientsin, 160%; Tsinan, 280%; Taiyuan, 380%; Chengchow, 104%; Shanghai, 96%.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. The Government organises and helps privately-owned shipping concerns, providing them with fuel oil and setting up oil stations at convenient points. Such companies not only receive part of their payment in advance, but the Government subsidises them, if they have to make the return journey without a full cargo.

Grain transport offices have been set up along the rivers to handle all matters that arise, and the work of these is carried out by Government personnel and representatives of the private shipping firms and the State-owned China Merchant Steam Navigation Company. Grain depots have been set up along the rivers to gather and marshall the grain for shipment.

GRAIN TRANSPORT IN NORTH CHINA. The arrangements in North China give an indication of the methods used everywhere to get the grain from the rail-heads and wharves to the areas where it was needed.

(a) Motor Transport. The Government transport companies, apart from the grain which they themselves transported, organised 1,105 privately-owned trucks to carry out grain transport in North China, during the first four months of this year, on some 7,000 kilometres of regular motor routes. These private vehicles were able to have repairs carried out in the service stations of the Government companies at far lower costs for better workmanship than in the usual way. They were also able to use Government parking facilities and hostels and were given loans when needed.

(b) Horse Transport. The North China Government organised about 8,000 horse carts owned by private firms, which altogether transported some 150,000 tons of goods, mainly grain in the first four months of the year. Depots, lodging, food and animal feed facilities were set up by the Government, which also paid part or all of the transport charges in advance, if necessary.

(c) Other methods. Where other methods, such as river and canal transport existed, these were pressed into use, and where no other facilities were available, wheelbarrows and carrying poles were used, the local governments organising vast numbers of peasants to help. This was, in itself, one way of bringing relief to the affected areas, since, in general, the peasants paid to do this work were those who also needed assistance. Thus, although the cost of such transport was sometimes high, it was economic when viewed as part of the general relief scheme.

PRESENT FOOD SITUATION. All major cities are reporting stable food prices, indicating that there are adequate supplies in general. Some minor transport problems which still remain in remote regions are being rapidly overcome by concentration on the weak points.

Most of these grain supplies are being used to pay those in need for production work, especially water conservancy work, thus ensuring that the food is used to enhance the national economy and not weaken it.

No detailed figures from all areas have yet become available, but it is symptomatic that Shanghai, formerly living largely on foreign grain, has enough home-produced food to maintain its 5,000,000 population until September, apart from satisfying other requirements.

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The barley and wheat harvests have begun in many parts of the country, and are reported excellent. Early crops are already in the markets.

There is no reason to doubt that the Government's target of an overall crop of 5,000,000 tons greater than last year will be fulfilled. Indeed the peasants and other agricultural organisations are working to a figure 2,200,000 tons greater than this. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 5 June)

TIENTSIN PRICES STABLE:

Commodity prices in Tientsin maintained their stability during the last ten days of May, averaging 1.2% below prices of the preceding ten days. Of the commodities slightly declining in price in the last ten days of May there were 42 different items, which fell on average 0.8%. Staple grains were down by 6.8% and other foodstuffs 1.53%.

Consumer goods, on the other hand, showed a slight increase of 0.07%, fuels 0.59%, and cotton yarn and textile piece goods, 0.07%.

The approaching wheat harvest was responsible for the fall in grain prices, as dealers were anxious to sell while buyers adopted a general 'wait-and-see' attitude. The downward trend was further sharpened by continued shipments of grain into Tientsin from other parts, with the result that supply exceeded demand. The total grain sales in the period under review were only 65.85% of the amounts in stock. Though the State-owned Grain and Food Company lowered its quotations, the downward trend persisted. Steps were taken by the company to check the decline.

The rise in price in products of light industry, which at one time were showing a marked downward trend, was based on anticipation of the wheat harvest, which led to a considerable increase in trade in consumer goods. Private merchants released large stocks, while buyers representing various local Government organisations and co-operatives in other parts of the country, purchased heavily.

There was consequently an upward trend early in May in such consumer goods as sugar, dyestuffs, knitwear, matches, paper and tobacco, but large-scale release of these goods on the market by the State successfully checked and lowered the price levels.

The yarn market presented a similar picture. There was an increased demand by both the textile industry and handicrafts. Buyers at Tientsin Yarn Market included those from North-West China, the North-East and outlying districts of the city. But the market remained significantly steady, in spite of increased buying, following a plentiful supply made available by the State-owned Cotton Yarn and Textile Company.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 5 June)

HEILUNGKIANG PLANTS MORE LAND:

Spring planting of 3,960,000 hectares has been completed in Heilungkiang Province, the granary of North-East China. This is 107,000 hectares above last year's total.

Owing to the higher fertility of soil and the sparse population in this part of China, the land was hardly fertilised at all in the past. Peasants regard it as remarkable that they have manured 42% of all the land this Spring as compared with only 32% last year. This extension in area of manured land is a very important factor in raising the grain output.

Improved seed has been used all over the Province. Altogether 90% of soya bean seed used was carefully selected from last year's produce and 70% of kaoliang, corn and millet seeds were selected by ear from grain stalks just before they were cut down last Autumn. A further selection was carried out before sowing.

Introduction of improved labour-saving implements based on old-type models and machine implements introduced from the Soviet Union has freed labour from land reclamation. This has proceeded so successfully that the Government target of reclaiming 120,000 hectares of waste land is certain to be fulfilled.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 5 June)

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION IN THE NORTH-EAST:

As its commentary, Peking Radio tonight broadcast extracts from the report of the Chairman of the North-East People's Government, Kao Kang, on the First Representative Conference for the North-East Area. The main contents of the report are the importance of the North-East in the national economy and the achievements of the North East during the past year. Extracts are:-

According to statistics which cannot be considered as completely accurate, the North-East put out 49% of the total production in every line throughout the country, and its production of steel and iron was 87% of the national output. The expansion of heavy industries in the North-East topped every industry in general. In the agricultural line, the North-East supplied the entire world with soya beans. According to 1938 statistics, the North-East produced 51% of the national output in soya beans.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung once said, "At present, China's industry only occupies 10% of the national economy, including the industries in the North-East." This explains the backwardness of Chinese industries. But conditions are quite different in the North-East. According to similar incomplete statistics, industrial production of the North-East in 1941 occupied 56% of the national economy. It means large-scale industrial reconstruction is in progress in the North-East.

Starting-point for national development. Fellow-comrades, in this particular situation, the attention of the people of the whole country is focused on the reconstruction work in the North-East. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has repeatedly instructed us to double our efforts in turning the North-East into the starting point of national industrialisation, and to fulfil the hopes of the people.

Total liberation in the North-East was accomplished in the Winter of 1948. We started to work on economic reconstruction throughout the entire area by the beginning of 1949, and recruited 2,000,000 tons of grains for reconstruction purposes.

Private industries have benefited by the expansion of Government-operated industrial and agriculture enterprises in receiving orders and finding markets. Progress was also registered in private industries. From June to December, 1949, private industries increased by 23%, and employment went up by 18%.

The rate of recovery in industrial production surpassed the rate of production with the original equipment. For instance, the equipment of iron and steel works in the North-East was restored to 12% of the highest mark achieved in the Japanese-controlled period, and production reached 42.2% in comparison with the highest mark achieved by the Japanese. This fully shows the advantageous position of Government-operated industries under the new democracy, and assures us a great future in industrial expansion.

Restoring means of production. First of all we must restore our means of production. For instance, if our orders for industrial equipment could arrive according to our plans, the foundation for improving our people's economy in the North-East would be laid, and our means for industrial and agricultural production would be increased.

We believe agricultural production could be further advanced with a tremendous output of farm tools by our industries. Our economic restoration and expansion would greatly help our military advance and improve the people's livelihood. An additional 240,000 people were employed in Government-owned enterprises in 1949, and the wages were also considerably raised. At the same time labour insurance was also adopted.

The burden of the peasants was also considerably reduced. Taxation in kind for 1948 occupied 23% of the total collection, but the figure was reduced to 20% in 1949. With its co-operative stores and industrial activities, the Government dealt a deadly blow to speculators and hoarders and stabilised the level of the people's livelihood.

During the past year, it was proved that our Party had not only mobilised the people's masses in undertaking land reforms and the revolutionary struggle to crush the KMT reactionary bloc, but also had done well in economic reconstruction. This is only the beginning.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 5 June)

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY;
IMPORTANCE OF FACTORY MANAGERS:

In the course of the economic reconstruction of North China, the administration of the various industries must be democratic. Wherever necessary, members of the Chinese Communist Party must send representatives to guide the administration so that the old corrupt bureaucratic practices can be completely got rid of and the progress of industry facilitated. The workers must be closely united in solving industrial problems so that the output can be increased.

In democratic management of industries, the factory manager is the head of the organisation, appointed by the economic organisation of the State, and he is solely responsible to the economic organisation for the proper execution of the economic plan entrusted to him.

Managers Must Listen To Workers:

But as the head of the factory he must listen to the proposals made by the workers for the smooth running of the factory concerned and adopt the best proposals. The manager must discuss factory production plans with the Factory Administrative Committee. At the end of every season, every year, he must also discuss this plan with the workers' representative conference and must correct defects which exist.

The belief that the manager's place can be taken by the committee or any member of the Chinese Communist Party is a fallacy. The Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is not the executive organ of the factory. It is the leading organisation of the workers within the factory.

Its function is to call upon the workers to produce, and to supervise and promote the well-being of the factory. In times of need it will put forth proposals, but it can by no means take the place of the manager and his responsibility.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 5 June)

DEFECTS ON WATER PROJECTS
MUST BE CORRECTED:

Although much progress has been made in this year's water conservancy engineering projects, there are still some defects which must be corrected at once. These defects are:-

- (1) Lack of centralised investigation on the flow of rivers and the prevailing conditions in the areas where projects are to be set up. For example, in the water conservancy project of the Huai River the engineers lacked knowledge of the climatic conditions of the surroundings. As a result, floods were caused.
- (2) Lack of planning, resulting in great waste of materials and time. For example, in the Huai River project, due to lack of planning and engineering foresight, dykes were washed away, causing damage to property and wastage in materials, labour and time.
- (3) Existence of corrupt bureaucratic practices among project personnel. Labour troubles cropped up as personnel practised graft and dishonesty in food distribution among the workers. This corruption must be thoroughly investigated, and the offenders must be severely punished.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 5 June)

DECORATIONS FOR FOURTH FIELD ARMY:

Over 3,200 rear servicemen of the Fourth Field Army were decorated for meritorious service during the past year at a meeting held in Hankow. The work of the medical personnel was cited as particularly brilliant. Altogether 67.8% of the total wounded and sick were restored to health after proper medical treatment. The number of patients dropped sharply following the general adoption of preventive measures, including inoculation and strict attention to cleanliness. More than 320,000 c.c. of blood was given for transfusion.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 5 June)

POLISH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES:

The first Polish Ambassador, M. Juliusz Burgin, and an entourage of 14 arrived in Peking this morning. They were accompanied by Tsong Yuan-hui, head of the Liaison Office of the Foreign Ministry at Manchouli.

They were welcomed at the station by the Foreign Vice-Minister, Cnang Han-fu; the Director of the General Office of the Foreign Ministry, Tang Ping-nan; the Chief of the Department of the USSR and East Europe of the Foreign Ministry, Wu Hsiu-chuan; the Chief of Protocol, Wang Cho-ju; the Vice-Mayor of Peking, Wu Han; the Soviet Ambassador, N.V. Roshchin; the Minister of Hungary, Emanuel Safranko; the Charge d'Affaires of the Polish Embassy, J.J. Pianowski; the Counsellor of the Korean Embassy, Choi Il; the Counsellor of the Rumanian Embassy, Pavel Silard; the First Secretary of the Indian Embassy, A.K. Sen; the third Secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy, Konrad Rotter.

(NOMA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 4 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 5 June)

PEACE TRAIN STEAMS INTO SHANGHAI:

The arrival in Shanghai on June 1 of the peace train, with a painting of a white dove in front of the engine, highlighted the peace signature campaign, which to date has already collected over 500,000 signatures in support of the Stockholm peace appeal.

Railway workers have been to fore in the campaign, and their decorated train carrying the slogan, "Defend World Peace and Hasten Our Railway Construction," has helped to draw many ordinary people into the movement.

Following a radio speech by Emi Siao, who is touring various cities of China as head of the peace publicity group, Shanghai Peace Committee held on June 2 a conference attended by 1,000 representatives of all circles. The Vice-Mayor, Shung Pei-hua, and workers delegates from factories and trade unions spoke, urging the extension of peace activities.

Wu Yao-tsiung, well-known religious leader, said that illusions which people in his circles had entertained concerning imperialism had been shattered by the growing evidence of imperialist war plans. "Only by smashing these plots can mankind be assured of lasting peace and real happiness," he said.

The meeting sent a telegram of support to Professor Joliot-Curie and Madame Eugenie Cotton, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, and one addressed to the American people saying, "Let us enlarge the peace front so as to isolate the warmongers and win a common victory."

On the same day all important newspapers in Shanghai carried leaders on the defence of world peace. (NOMA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 5 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 5 June)

100,000,000 SIGN APPEAL;
MASS MEETING IN LONDON:

The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress held its conference in London on May 31 and June 1 to receive reports on the progress of the peace signature drive. According to reports, over 100,000,000 people have signed in support of world peace. This figure, the committee thinks, is sufficiently strong to prevent the outbreak of another world war.

The people of London held a mass meeting on June 1 to celebrate the success achieved by the World Peace Congress. Over 25,000 people gathered to listen to the speeches made by world peace leaders. The leader of the Congress in England pointed out that more than half of the peoples of the world are in favour of world peace, and the strength of these peoples was sufficient to prevent the warmongers from trying to stir up another world war.

The famous American singer, Paul Robeson, sang the Chinese, Soviet and American songs of peace during the meeting, and also made a speech in which he told the people that American workers were beginning to realize that the warmongers were oppressing them and that he would return to America to struggle for world peace. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 5 June)

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VIETNAM CAMPAIGN BEGINS:

A nation-wide peace-signature campaign has been started in Vietnam by the joint efforts of various democratic organizations in response to the Stockholm appeal. These organizations have issued instructions to their branches denouncing imperialist war plans and predicting their certain failure in face of the firm will of 800,000,000 men and women. (Wide Monitoring Digest No. 143 of 2 June).
(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 5 June)

CHINESE PROFESSORS GREET JAPANESE STUDENTS:

The Chinese Chiusan Society, a political group composed mainly of professors, has sent a telegram to the Japanese National Federation of Students Self-government Associations, saying "We express our profound respects and sympathy for your heroic and patriotic activities." The telegram supports the students and other Japanese who took part in the people's rally on May 30 in Tokyo and who are now being persecuted. It acclaims the recent struggles of the Japanese people under the leadership of the Japanese National Democratic Front, and strongly condemns the oppressive activities of the American occupation forces.
(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 5 June)

ANOTHER SOVIET WALK-OUT:

According to Tass News Agency reports, the Soviet representative on the UN Trusteeship Council walked out of the conference held in New York on June 1 after his motion to drive out the RMT representative from the Council failed to produce any result.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 5 June)

THAKIN NU WANTS FOREIGN INVESTMENTS FOR BURMA:

The Premier of Burma, Thakin Nu, arrived in London on May 9 at the invitation of Britain to make a 12-day call. He left London and returned to Rangoon via Holland, Italy and India on May 31. During his stay in Britain, he had interviews with Attlee, Cripps and Shinwell, but the subject of the interviews were not made known.

On the first day of his arrival at London, the House of Commons at once passed the Aid Bill of \$3,750,000 to suppress the Burmese people's liberation movement. This sum was part of the \$6,000,000, which Britain had promised Burma during the Colombo Conference; the remainder of the sum will be given by India, Pakistan, Australia and Ceylon.

According to news from Calcutta, Thakin Nu was reported to have said in his Press interview there that the \$6,000,000 loan was too small a sum, and he began to express his willingness to welcome foreign "investments". Prior to this, Thakin Nu had approached Jessup for a US\$50,000,000 loan for "reconstruction of the country".
(NONA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 5 June)

SOVIET WOMEN PEN FRIENDS:

The All-China Democratic Women's Union continues to receive letters from Soviet women telling them the kind of happy life they are leading in the Soviet Union and asking them to become their friends. Most of these letter writers are factory workers, daughters of farmers, children's welfare workers, Government workers etc. They expressed their interest in the people of China and their work of reconstruction.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 5 June)

POSTAL DELEGATE IN PRAGUE:

The Chinese delegate to the Universal Postal Union Su Yu-nung, arrived at Prague by plane on June 2 after attending the session of the Executive and Liaison Committee at Montreux. He was accompanied by his advisor, Ke Pao-chuan and his deputy, Hsu Chuan-hsien.

They were welcomed at the airport by representatives of the Czechoslovak Government, the General Post Office and the Foreign Minister. Su Yu-nung will stay here for several days before returning to China via the Soviet Union.
(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 5 June)

NATIONALIST CHINATAIWAN IMPORTANT TO U.S.
DEFENCE IN FAR EAST:

Central News Agency reports that at a press conference today, the Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet said, "Taiwan plays an important role in American defence in the Far East. The fall of Taiwan into the hands of the Russians would mean a serious threat to American defence in the region. In time of emergency, Taiwan could serve as an important base."

He was not willing to go into details as to how the U.S. could help in the defence of Taiwan, as the question was left to the U.S. State Department to decide.

At the same time, he disclosed that two fleets are now stationed in the Pacific, and Manila Bay is being used as a base for American aircraft-carriers. He said the Russians would take a very long time to set up an aircraft-carrier fleet. It was highly possible that the Russians were setting up a submarine base at Port Arthur.

He said he did not have any information on Russian naval aid to the Chinese Communists and the Russian military mission now in Shanghai to assist the Chinese Communists in preparing their attack on Taiwan.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 5 June)

COMMUNISTS POSTPONE ATTACK:

The Hongkong newspaper Hua Chiao says the Communist bandits will delay their Taiwan offensive until the coming Spring. Quoting news received from Shanghai, the paper said during the recent conference held by Chen Yi and the Chiefs of Staffs of the Third Field Army, certain high Russian military advisers proposed postponement of the Taiwan attack, firstly, because the Chinese Communists were short of means of transportation to attack Taiwan, and secondly, the sudden withdrawal of the Government Army from the Chusan Islands had completely altered the original plan of the Chinese Communist bandits.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 5 June)

ARMY PLEDGES LOYALTY:

Delegates of the Chinese Army held a meeting in Taipei this morning with Chiang Wei-kuo, the son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, presiding. They pledged their loyalty to the Government and their leaders and to fight to the last in their war against the Chinese Communists and the Russians.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 5 June)

MEDALS FOR CHUSAN WITHDRAWAL:

The recent evacuation of Chusan by the Government Army was successfully accomplished by careful planning and speedy movement, and was equivalent to a victory. By order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Ministry of National Defence has distributed medals and awards to the rank and file.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 5 June)

CHEN OF MALAYA PRAISES CHINMEN DEFENCE:

According to reports from Chinmen, Chen Kuo-chu, Malayan Overseas Chinese leader, arrived there from Taipei on June 4, and paid his respects on behalf of patriotic Overseas Chinese to Commander Hu and all the brave fighters defending Chinmen.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 5 June)

BOGUS KMT SLATED:

The bogus Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee, organised by Li Chi-sen, harped on Sino-Soviet co-operation at the inauguration of the Peking Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in obedience to the order of Mao Tse-tung and to demonstrate its loyalty to the bogus Government.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 5 June)

HO BEING REPLACED?

According to very reliable KMT members in Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh has been replaced by another man as the Secretary-General of the Vietnam Communist Party. This reshuffle was ordered by Moscow recently.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 5 June)

PRESENT PLOTS OF RUSSIAN IMPERIALISTS:

Besides threatening Taiwan, Tibet and South-East Asia in the Far East, the Russian imperialists are concentrating every effort on two major issues, says a Taipei Radio commentary.

Firstly, they boycott the United Nations and quit every U.N. conference with the aim of forcing the U.N. to accept the delegation of the Chinese Communists. Secondly, they recall the head of their mission to American-occupied Japan, assist the Japanese Communist Party to strike and revolt, and at the same time demand the trial of Hirohito, so as to bar conclusion of a Japanese peace treaty until the day when their wills are all embodied in the peace.

These are the two most important issues in the political situation in the Far East. Besides, they are very closely linked. For instance, if the Russian plot of placing the Chinese Communists in U.N. was realised, the U.N. would crumble on one hand, and on the other hand by using the Chinese Communist puppets and every open and underground means, the Russian imperialists would publicly encourage the Japanese Communist Party to instigate an anti-American movement and pave the way for Sovietising Japan.

The Sovietisation of Japan after the downfall of the China mainland would spell ruin in the last defence line of the democratic countries in the Far East and intensification of Communist activities in South East Asia.

Hope Placed In U.S.:

We, the Chinese Government and its people, place hope in the U.S. and all other relevant Governments to pay special attention and widely to exchange views on this issue in order to crush the Russian plot in the Far East.

The U.N. was created by the Chinese Republic and other nations. The Russian imperialists and the Chinese Communists contributed nothing to its growth. The motives of the Russian imperialists' moves in the U.N. are to block the Chinese delegation from accusing the Russians of crimes on the one hand, and on the other hand to assist their puppets to acquire a legal position in U.N. In order to achieve their objectives, the Russian delegates are performing repeatedly the farce of quitting U.N. conferences, and it is very obvious that the Russians are openly pulling down the U.N. Every member nation of U.N. must safeguard this sacred and important organisation, and the Russian imperialists must be told it is not the time and the place for them to employ their power of veto.

Russians Stimulate Japanese Reds:

Following the great Chinese victory over Japan, our great leader, President Chiang Kai-shek, made it clear that China would not resort to revenge after the conclusion of the war, and expressed the hope of seeing Japan become a free and independent nation. We believe other countries in the Far East have taken the same stand.

Only the Russians are still employing every means to Sovietise China and ultimately Japan, and stimulating opposition by the Japanese Communist Party. But because of their confidence in General MacArthur's policies, the Japanese people on the whole dislike the Japanese Communist Party.

Yet the Chinese Communist bogus Government in Peking dared to say, "The Japanese people must accept the leadership of the Japanese Communist Party in regard to the peace treaty. This evidently proves that the Russian imperialists are employing the Chinese and Japanese Communist bandits in starting jointly a campaign to obstruct the signing of a Japanese peace treaty.

The peace-loving Chinese Republic certainly would not like Japan to become the foe of the Chinese people, and we, therefore, sincerely hope that United States Government and all other countries in the Far East will widely exchange views and speedily conclude a suitable peace treaty with Japan.

Under such circumstances, the Russian imperialists will not like to take part in the conference, but we will participate in it.

At the same time, the Chinese Government would like Japan and all other countries to understand President Chiang Kai-shek's policy of leniency towards Japan, and reaffirm that whatever statements are made by the Peking puppet Government they cannot represent the will of the Chinese people.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 5 June)

NEHRU'S VISIT TO INDONESIA:

Final preparations are being made by an Indonesian Central Committee of 50 persons for the imminent 10-day official visit of Pandit Nehru to Indonesia. Consisting of 22 persons, including ten Indian newspapermen and cameramen, Mr. Nehru's party is scheduled to arrive at Jakarta on June 7 aboard the Indian Cruiser, "Delhi".

According to the final programme, which has been revised nine times, Mr. Nehru will speak before the Indonesian Federal Parliament, visit Buitenzorg, Bandung, Jogjakarta and Bali, and give speeches to students in various places. He is returning President Sukarno's visit to India a few months ago. On his way home by air Mr. Nehru will stop over in Singapore and Burma.

(CNA Taipei Morse English 2030-hrs 5 June)

V I E T M I N HVIETNAM-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION
TO SET UP BRANCHES:

The Preparatory Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association has decided to set up branches all over Vietnam to develop the organization. The committee has also decided to publish a review Vietnam-USSR, which will publicize the national life and activities of the Soviet and Vietnam peoples, and to organize talks on the Soviet Union.

The Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association will cooperate with the Foreign Ministry and other Government services in organizing the reception of Soviet delegates who will visit Vietnam. It will also compile books and begin classes for teaching the Russian language to Vietnam people.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 5 June)

LOGICAL STEP, SAYS RADIO:

Commenting on the recent creation of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association by a number of leading Vietnam personalities, the Voice of Vietnam stated on Saturday that the founding of the Association, like that of the Sino-Vietnam Friendship Association, was a logical step following the establishment of diplomatic relations between these countries.

"The October Revolution has shown the oppressed peoples and the proletariat of the whole world the path of their liberation," said the Radio. "Vietnam leaders have long been convinced that they should learn the fighting experiences of the Soviet people. For 40 years, President Ho Chi-minh has visited many countries in the world and has imbued himself with the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism - the most progressive school of thought of modern times."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 5 June)

PROTEST AGAINST TRIAL OF
FRENCH WOMEN'S LEADER:

Madame Le Thix Uyen, Chairman of the Vietnam Women's Federation has sent the following telegram to Madame Eugenie Cotton, Chairman of the Union of French Women and of the World Federation of Democratic Women.

"It was with great indignation that we learned of the French rulers' intention to prosecute you for having published a picture of a French woman advising her son not to go fighting in Vietnam. We strongly protest against this anti-democratic act on the part of the reactionary French Government - the lackey of American imperialists."

"We warmly acclaim the struggle of French women for defence of world peace and for stopping French aggression in Vietnam. We pledge ourselves to fight harder to crush French colonialists, and to cooperate closely with French women in building a new France and a new Vietnam, and in promoting happiness of our two peoples."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 5 June)

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C H I N AU.S.S.R. ASKS REPLY TO DEMAND FOR
HIROHITO'S TRIAL ON GERM-WAR CHARGES:

The Government of the Soviet Union on February 1 this year forwarded Notes to the People's Republic of China and the U.S. and British Governments with a proposal to appoint a special International Military Court at the

POLICE RAID THREE SCHOOLS
IN BANGKOK

Eighteen teachers and students of three Overseas Chinese schools in Bangkok were recently arrested and kept in custody by armed police of the Thailand Government, according to a Bangkok report, says a Canton message.

A large force of armed police of the Songgram Government on May 21 raided the Chi Kwang, Ta Tung and Sing Hwa Overseas Chinese schools in Bangkok, arrested 18 Chinese teachers and students, and seized a number of books and magazines, including "Philosophy for the Masses."

The arrested persons have since been kept incommunicado in the Bangkok police station and have not been granted bail, nor have their families been allowed to see them.

(NINA Peking Morse English 2130
hrs 3 June and Peking Radio
Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 4 June)

Hirohito, had over a period of many years been secretly preparing to wage war (against U.S.S.R., China, the U.S. and Great Britain) by bacteriological means - one of the most inhuman weapons of aggression.

"At that trial it was also established that not only did Japanese aggressors prepare, but on repeated occasions employed, bacteriological weapons in furtherance of their aggressive plans: in 1939 against the Mongolian People's Republic and U.S.S.R. in the area of the River Khalkhin Gol; in 1940 - 1942 in the war against China, where the Japanese Army's bacteriological expeditions caused epidemics of plague and typhoid.

"In the aforementioned Note of February 1 it was pointed out that the facts established at the Khabarovsk trial proved that not only the Japanese war criminals condemned earlier, but also Emperor Hirohito of Japan, as well as Generals of the Japanese Army Shiro Ishii, (former Chief of Brigade 731), Masazo Kitano (also former Chief of Brigade 731), Yujiro Wakamatsu (former Chief of Brigade 100) and Yukio Kasahara (former Chief of Staff of the Kwangtung Army) played a leading role in preparing and waging bacteriological warfare.

Four Japanese Generals Wanted, Too

"Bearing in mind that the bacteriological weapon has long ago been condemned by civilized nations as a severe crime contrary to the honour and conscience of all peoples, and is known to be prohibited by the Geneva Protocol of June 17, the Soviet Government in its Note of February 1 proposed appointment at the earliest date of a Special International Military Court and commitment for trial before this international court of Emperor Hirohito and Generals Shiro Ishii, Masazo Kitano, Yujiro Wakamatsu and Yukio Kasahara as convicted war criminals.

earliest possible date to try the Japanese war criminal, Emperor Hirohito, and other Japanese war criminals on charges of germ warfare. The Central People's Government expressed full agreement with the proposal in a Note to the Soviet Government on February 8, but the U.S. and British Governments have not made any reply up till now.

The Soviet Government, through its Embassies in the United States and Britain, again handed Notes to the U.S. and British Governments on May 30, demanding a reply to the Note of February 1 at the earliest date. A copy of this Note was handed to the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China by the Soviet Ambassador, N.V. Roshchin, on June 1.

The full text of the Soviet Government's Note to the U.S. and British Governments reads:-

Trial at Khabarovsk

"On February 1, 1950, on the instructions of the Soviet Government, the Ambassador had the honour of forwarding to you a Note on the results of a public trial before a Military Tribunal of Primorye Military Area in the city of Khabarovsk from December 25 - 30, 1941, of Japanese war criminals Yamada, Takehashi, Kajitsuka and others, where it was established that Japan's ruling circles, headed by Emperor

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"The Embassy deems it necessary to recall the fact that, although over three months have elapsed since the presentation of the aforementioned Note, a reply to this Note has not so far been received. Drawing attention to this circumstance on the instruction of the Soviet Government, the Embassy expects the U.S. Government to give a reply to the Note of the U.S.S.R. of February 1 at the earliest date."

Copies of this Note were handed to the Governments represented on the Far Eastern Commission. (NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 3 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 3 June)

CONCERN OVER RELATIONS WITH CHINA:

A message expressing concern over the antagonism of China by the British Government is being sent to the Foreign Office by the Britain-China Friendship Association. This was disclosed in a statement issued on June 1 by the Management Committee of the Association, following a meeting at which it passed the following resolution:-

"This Management Committee of the Britain-China Friendship Association notes with concern the recent statement of a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office on the British Government's unfriendly attitude toward China, and many evidences of hostility to China in the recent House of Commons debate. We call upon the British Government forthwith to break all connections with Chiang Kai-shek's clique, to turn over a new leaf, to try to approach relations with China in a sincere and friendly manner, and to vote for China's inclusion in the U.N. Security Council."

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 4 June)

PEACE CALL BY CHINESE LABOUR LEADER:

The Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Labour, Liu Ning-yi, who is also a member of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress for Peace, addressed a peace rally of 10,000 people in London last evening. He said:-

"Dear friends, in the name of the Chinese peace organisations, I warmly greet the British people who are heroically fighting for peace and democracy. I am extremely happy to be the first Chinese to come to London with a passport of our People's Republic and to be able to meet our friends in this country.

"Enemies of peace are carrying out their war plan by increasing exploitation of the people of their own countries and intensifying the slavery of oppressed peoples. For this reason our task of defending peace has become imperative. We Chinese are a peace-loving people.

"A hundred years' rule of imperialism and feudalism in our country has compelled us to rise and wage a long and hard struggle against our oppressors. Today we have achieved our historic victory. Now national independence, democracy and peace have been won by our people.

Strength of Soviet Alliance

"To safeguard the peace of the Far East and of the whole world, to prevent a rebirth of Japanese imperialism and the resumption of aggression by Japan or any other imperialist country, we have signed a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance with our great ally, the Soviet Union. This united strength of 700,000,000 people of two great countries will certainly play an important role in the fight for peace.

"I came from Peking and travelled through the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies in Europe. With my own eyes I have witnessed how the peoples of these countries are devoting themselves to construction of a peaceful, free and happier life, how strong is their desire for peace and how intense their hatred of war.

"Today the forces in favour of peace are rapidly growing. Peoples all over the world are taking active steps to fight against war. I salute the peoples of socialist countries and people's democracies who are redoubling their efforts in economic construction and are thus strengthening the bulwark of peace. I salute the working people of capitalist countries who are waging hard struggles against war preparations, who are refusing to handle war material or to undertake war production, and who are firmly fighting for the betterment of their conditions.

Tremendous Response to Appeal

"I salute the peoples of colonial and semi-colonial countries who are heroically struggling for national independence, democracy and peace. Within a short space of two months, the Stockholm appeal demanding prohibition of atomic weapons has received tremendous response from people of all political convictions and of all social strata throughout the world. This is convincing proof of the strength of the people's desire for peace. The situation is perfectly clear. Only a handful of warmongers and their lackeys want war, while the great majority of people throughout the world want peace. The fight for peace is a just cause and our forces are strong.

"Let us intensify our fight with all means at our disposal, bring millions more into our ranks, expose all the lies of warmongers, and made it impossible for them to deceive their people and lead them into war. Always remember that in the fight for peace, the people of the whole world are with us. Fight confidently, and we shall defeat the warmongers, smash their criminal plans and win lasting peace. Throughout the whole world, imperialists and warmongers are digging their own graves. The shameful end of Hitler is their future destiny." (NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 4 June)

IMPERIALIST FAILURES AT BAGUIO CONFERENCE:

President Quirino of the Philippines recently called the Baguio Conference of seven nations under the order of Wall Street. The Philippines, Australia, Siam, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia were represented at the conference. Burma and New Zealand refused to attend.

The results of the conference prove that the American imperialists have failed in their intrigues. The purpose of calling the conference was to form a reactionary regional organisation in an attempt to push forward a plan to suppress national liberation movements in Asian countries and to prepare a new war. But the recent developments in Asia have discouraged most of the Asian countries from taking part in an "anti-Communist" and "anti-people's" military bloc, because the development of the people's national liberation war in South-East Asia has made a radical change in the Asian situation.

It was due to this change that not a single political committee was set up by the Baguio Conference. Romulo admitted, "We did not desire to discuss politics." On the economical aspect, the Philippines proposed to organise a "Philippine currency bloc" in South-East Asia. This proposal met with no result.

Even U.S. news agencies have admitted that Romulo has failed in his desire to set up a permanent Asian organisation. We had better say that Romulo's failure means the failure of his masters, Truman and Acheson. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 3 June)

BANDIT FORCES WIPED OUT IN SINKIANG:
WUSMAN FLEES TO THE MOUNTAINS:

The main forces of American-inspired bandits in Sinkiang Province have been practically wiped out. Their leader, Wusman, has fled to the mountains of Paitai Shan in North-East Sinkiang with about 400 remnants, closely pursued by PLA cavalry.

Over 13,000 men of nine Kazakh tribes, who had joined Wusman's bandits in error, crossed over to the PLA with their weapons. 46 White Russians also surrendered.

This followed PLA actions in the week ending May 23, when the PLA killed or wounded 160 and captured 800 bandits, as well as taking the bandit headquarters South-West of Chensi County in East Sinkiang.

Earlier in April, PLA anti-bandit units annihilated 5,000 of Wusman's forces. It will be recalled that last year, after Sinkiang's peaceful liberation, Douglas S. MacKiernan, a U.S. imperialist agent and former U.S. Vice-Consul in Tihua, went to bandit headquarters and impelled Wusman, Janim Khan and other bandit chiefs to continue their resistance against the Provincial People's Government of Sinkiang, assuring them that the U.S. would support them.

Later, they were joined by Yao Lobos, a former KMT commissioner of Hami in Sinkiang. Their troops included part of the KMT Seventh Cavalry Division and the KMT 27th Division. (NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 4 June)

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FISHERMEN GET BOATS BACK:

Hundreds of boats which the KMT Army commandeered from the people of Chusan Islands are now being returned to their owners by a special commission set up by the Military Control Committee. Fisherfolks set out to sea as soon as they got their boats back. In most cases they had been commandeered for a year.

Altogether 1,746 fishing boats and merchantmen were detained. Of these, 90% were fishing boats. The special commission has already released and registered 440 boats.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 4 June)
(NANA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 3 June)

WELFARE FUND ANNIVERSARY:

The China Welfare Fund held a meeting on June 1 to commemorate the 12th anniversary of its foundation in 1938. The founder, Madame Sun Yat Sen (Soong Ching Ling), and the staff of over 100 were present at the meeting. Guests included the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the East China Military and Administrative Committee, Jao Shu-shih and Tseng Shen, the Vice-Mayors of Shanghai, Pan Han-nien and Sheng Pei-hua, and the Soviet Consul-General in Shanghai, B. Volagimirov, and the poet, Emi Siao.

Premier Chou En-lai of the Government Administration Council sent a telegram of greetings to the fund, wishing it even greater success in people's relief work.

The China Welfare Fund has consistently carried on child welfare work in China under Soong Ching-ling's leadership, although it suffered frequent obstruction from KMT reactionaries. With the liberation of Shanghai, the organization has been able to carry on its work freely. In the past year, this relief society has made great contributions to the welfare and cultural and educational needs of children and women in Shanghai.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 3 June)

FLOODS IN FOOCHOW:

Foochow area was inundated owing to overflow of the Minkiang. The city area was covered with water from five to six feet deep on May 29. The flood began to recede on May 30. Damage to life and farm stocks was avoided owing to intense preventive work by the Water Conservancy Board of the Fukien People's Government.

(NANA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 3 June)

PEACE CAMPAIGN CONTINUING:

The signature campaign for the Stockholm peace appeal continues in urban and rural areas throughout China. In the North-East, 1,400,000 persons have signed the appeal, as well as 741,032 people in Tientsin. In Sian City, 250,000 persons signed, while in Chungking 300,000 put their names to the appeal.

By the middle of last month, 150,000 people had signed in Foochow, capital of Fukien Province. The signature campaign is in full swing in Kirin Province, where 18,000 workers signed within two days. Other signatories included nine out of every ten machine workers in Mukden and almost 8,000 shipyard workers in Dairen.

Passengers signed their names to the peace appeal in trains running along Peking-Shanghai, Peking-Mukden, Peking-Hankow, and other railways. All 33,000 railway workers and staff of Tsitsihar Railway Bureau signed their names. In addition, conductors and workers on passenger trains of the Tsitsihar line have collected 5,000 signatures from passengers.

The Shanghai branch called a peace meeting on June 2. It was attended by 1,000 people. The Vice-Mayor of Shanghai, Shen Pi-hwa, called on the people to endorse their names to the appeal to demonstrate the determination and strength of the people of Shanghai in protecting world peace.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 3 June)
(NANA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 4 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 3 June)

SEA ROUTES OPEN IN NORTH CHINA WATERS:

All sea routes in the North China Sea are now open to traffic. At present, steamer services have resumed between Tientsin and Dairen, Dairen and Tsingtao, Tsingtao and Lianyunkan, Tientsin and Longkiao, Antung and Chefoo, and Antung and Tsingtao.

(NANA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 4 June)

SPARE-TIME SCHOOLS TO FIGHT ILLITERACY:

A systematic plan to eliminate illiteracy among workers and to raise their political and technical level will be worked out on a nation-wide scale throughout China as a result of a directive to this effect issued by the Government Administration Council in Peking.

Spare-time schools in factories will enable illiterate workers to learn 1,000 characters in three to five years. This is enough to read simple newspapers and books. Classes will also be opened for workers who already have some education.

The directive stressed the importance of raising the technical and political levels of the workers. Technical classes will be set up to train large numbers of technicians. Political classes also will be set up in large factories to give training in Marxist theory. The best graduates from these classes will have a chance to study in the People's University in Peking or the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 4 June) (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 4 June)

STATE AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY
TO BE COORDINATED:

China's publicly and privately owned economy will develop under a coordinated system which takes into account the interests of both sectors of the economy. This is the guiding principle laid down at a conference of leaders of industry and commerce from China's major cities, which has just concluded in Peking. The conference discussed a wide range of subjects concerning relations between public and private economy.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Central People's Government, Chen Yun and Po Yu-po were present. Representatives of private industrialists and merchants, and personnel of the People's Bank, the Trade Ministry, and the Industrial and Commercial Bureaux attended. The meeting lasted two weeks.

The conference made proposals on the taxation system and subscription to Victory Bonds. These proposals have been handed over to a conference on taxation which is now in session. New regulations governing private investments in enterprises, especially the question of the rights and liabilities of private investors, were studied and labour-capital relations were thoroughly discussed.

It was unanimously felt that since price stability has been achieved, the adjustment of the balance between public and private economy has become the most important issue of the day. Industrial and commercial enterprises adapted to widely fluctuating markets cannot immediately adapt themselves to price stability. Hence there must be a readjustment, which has only become possible under today's stable conditions.

With private industries, the Government has done much to assist their development during the past, and will continue to give them assistance. When the bubble of purchasing power created by inflation burst, certain industries faced temporary market stagnation and asked Government for assistance.

The conference felt that assistance should be given to certain key industries. For instance, Government assistance to revive the textile and knitwear industries, which are most important in East China, is already setting other industries in motion.

State trading concerns will encourage private merchants to facilitate the circulation of goods between the countryside and city. They will stabilise market prices at levels which will leave reasonable profits for legitimate private merchants.

At the conference objection was raised to State trading concerns dealing in such goods as salted eggs from Kamyu in North Kiangsu, a local product not vitally important to the people's livelihood. It was argued that State buying of this sort left no room for private commerce. On the other hand, representatives of small cities urged State trading concerns to buy their local products.

It was pointed out that China being still predominantly a country of small producers, the State trading concerns did not desire to squeeze private merchants into background. There was plenty of scope for private merchants, especially in buying agricultural products. Merchants are permitted to derive reasonable profits from their dealings, but excessive commercial profits, as during the inflationary period when they were higher than profits from industry, could not be tolerated. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 4 June)

GAINS FROM CONFERENCE OF MACHINERY INDUSTRY:

The All-China Machinery Industry Conference called by the Heavy Industry Ministry of the Central People's Government was concluded on May 23, says a Peking Radio commentary. The conference was attended by representatives from industrial organisations in major administration areas and machinery factories in Shanghai, Tientsin and other cities. The conference opened on February 22. During the sittings, problems regarding State-owned and privately-owned machinery industry, such as the fulfilment of orders and maintaining regular production have found suitable answers.

The Central People's Government called the conference in order to promote heavy industry. As we know, heavy industry can lay a foundation for industrialisation. The machinery industry has important place in industry as a whole. Machinery in China has grown out of the semi-colonialisation stage of the early days.

Imperialists Brought machinery:

The imperialists sought markets in China to sell manufactured goods. They set up a machinery industry in China to provide machinery for repair shops and factories. Most of these industries were set up in coastal cities which were the bases for imperialist aggression in China. About 45% of the machinery industry in China is in the Shanghai area. These industries depended on imperialists to some extent.

The Japanese imperialists established heavy industry in North-East China because Japan had attempted to occupy the North-East permanently. Another reason for the establishment of heavy industry was due to military and feudalist purposes. Feudalist war lords set up a machinery industry because they wanted to manufacture arms. There are close relations between the military industry and the imperialist industries.

China has a machinery industry set up by national capital, but it is not a large-scale one. Factories for manufacturing electric generators, chemistry and automobiles are either few or none. Since imperialist influence has been driven from China and since the downfall of KMT, the machinery industry is in a difficult position because of its low purchasing power.

Problems Solved By Delegates:

The conference has solved the following problems:-

- (1) Reduced production because of fewer orders. The total orders received by machinery factories throughout China were worth US\$60,000,000. With the exception of machinery production in the North-East, production of these orders will fill up to 70% of the total machinery production capacity for the last six months of this year. These orders will be of assistance in overcoming difficulties resulting from fewer orders.
- (2) Encouraging privately-owned industry. The Central People's Government's Heavy Industry Ministry this Spring ordered machinery from the Soviet Union. In copper alone the value of about 100,000 tons of rice was ordered. Altogether 72% of the electrical machinery was ordered from the Soviet Union. These orders filled up 50% to 60% of production capacity of privately-owned machinery industry and 70% to 80% of the State-owned machinery industry. In cities such as Shanghai and Tientsin, privately-owned and State-owned machinery industries have great output because of these new orders, which filled 60% to 80% of their production capacity.

Improvements And Training:

- (3) Better organisation and technique. Under an overall plan, State-owned and privately-owned machinery industry will improve technique, lower production cost and undergo necessary organisation.

- (4) Training of skilled workers. More skilled workers are needed as industrial construction is continuing on a wider scale.

The conference also discussed absorption of many soldiers into the field of construction and production. The conference also agreed that more factories should be established. It was estimated that in the course of next three years 800 advanced skilled technicians would be trained.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 4 June)

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 4 June)

SHANGHAI TEXTILE MANUFACTURES LOOKING UP:

Shanghai's private textile, silk and dyeing industries are taking a steady turn for the better as a result of assistance from local State trading concerns and the combined efforts of workers and managements. During the first 20 days of May, 31 contracts were signed between the State-owned Cotton, Yarn and Textile Co., and private cotton firms, under which the company supplies the industry with 1,745 tons of cotton and acquires 8,521 bales of yarn in return.

This exchange system has in fact been in operation for some months. Before April 20, the company had already reached an agreement with two thirds of the textile mills in Shanghai for processing of almost 40,000 bales of yarn and bought from them for cash another 37,000 bales.

Similar agreements have been concluded by the company with the dyeing and weaving industry, which supplied the company before May 20 with a total of over 2,247,500 bolts of various kinds of cloth.

While guaranteeing a sufficient and timely supply of raw materials, this exchange system secures a reasonable profit for private manufacturers and is greatly welcomed by them.

The China Silk Co., which has helped 158 private silk concerns in East China in various ways has now signed agreements with a further 61 silk firms in Shanghai under the exchange system.

The canvas-making industry has also benefited, since the State-owned Shanghai Commercial Trust Co., placed with it orders representing 80% of its gross output. Thirteen out of 15 canvas-making plants in Shanghai are now working at full capacity on Government orders totalling 1,000,000 yards.

Encouraged by the assistance rendered by State enterprises, workers and managements of private mills have been cooperating in combating difficulties which mark the transition from the former inflationary situation to a normal and stable economy. Managements have been streamlined, working methods improved, labour-capital consultative organisations set up, and concessions made by labour and capital in regard to wages and profits.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 4 June)

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 4 June)

GROWTH OF PRIVATE INDUSTRY IN MANCHURIA:

Private industrial and commercial establishments in the North-East grow in number by 23.93% during 1949, according to economic data now being put together. Investments in them went up 51.6%. In Mukden, private industrial firms now number 2½ times those under the Kuomintang. In Harbin, the increase has been seven-fold since the Japanese surrender in 1945.

Manchuria's private industry and commerce went through a difficult and tortuous period before attaining their present stage of development, suffering a decline after the whole of North-East was liberated in 1948. The situation began to improve by the Summer of 1949, when purchasing power of peasantry began to mount with each production drive after agrarian reform. Rehabilitation of State-owned factories and mines also led to big purchases from private industry and commerce. These created conditions under which the private sector of the economy could expand

The People's Government then directed private factories and workshops to produce for the peasants. This brought about big results. For example, the number of workshops in Changchun turning out farm implements for peasants increased from 160 to 278 and workshops producing carts and furniture went up from 64 to 243.

Huge orders placed by State-owned factories and trading companies also brought business to private industry. In one year goods to the value of \$NE 17,000,000,000 were bought from Changchun private industry by the State-owned enterprises.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 3 June)

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KUNMING AIDING PRIVATE FIRMS:

Kunming State Trading Concern is stimulating circulation of goods between city and countryside by placing contracts with private industries and by marketing local rural products. Through contracts 135 private factories are thus being helped to overcome their shortage of capital and materials and their marketing difficulties. Forty-five textile, knitwear and hosiery mills are getting their materials through the concern, and the cloth produced by the mills is being sold to the countryside through its various branches and rural co-ops.

The output of ten soap plants is also finding its way to the surrounding villages. Through similar channels hog bristles, feathers, tung oil, and other vegetable oils produced locally are also being purchased by the trading concern. National minorities in the area, who for more than ten years refused to use KMT currency, are now welcoming the people's currency following the creation of general price stability.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 3 June)

METAL ORDERS FOR TIENTSIN:

Orders for 2,500 tons of metal goods have been placed by the Ministry of Heavy Industry with privately-owned metal workshops in Tientsin to tide them over temporary difficulties which they are experiencing following stabilising of commodity prices in China.

These include waterwheels, sowing machines, agricultural machinery and farming tools, and it is estimated these orders will keep the factories busy for three to four months.

To unify operations, raise the level of their technique and economic costs, the small metal workshops have organised themselves into the Tientsin Machinery Joint Manufacturing Concern. Thus 345 out of 450 metal workshops combined to form one big factory, and others are considering doing the same. Collective contracts between labour and capital have been signed in these workshops.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 4 June)

SHANSI INDUSTRY COMPLEMENTS AGRICULTURE:

Industry and agriculture are complementing one another in the North China province of Shansi. Nearly 2,500,000 hectares of farmland have been cultivated with cereals, cotton, tobacco, peanuts and hemp this year so far. Apart from considerable acreage of early crops which are already being harvested, while the Shansi factories are turning out farming implements, waterwheels and chemical fertilisers for the peasantry.

Twelve thousand waterwheels are the target for local industry this year, and these are being put into operation as fast as they reach the countryside. Oil presses, cotton gins, electric motors and other manufactured goods are in great demand in rural areas and will keep the factories busy for a long time to come.

Plants which were producing war materials for the KMT Army not so very long ago are now adapted for peaceful agricultural needs. Particular expansion is noted in production of fertiliser and insecticide products and a big new fertiliser plant is under construction in the industrial centre of Taiyuan.

In rural areas, which were liberated some years ago and where land reform has been completed, Government's policy of issuing land deeds and placing new land ownership on a firm and proper basis has yielded good results. In these areas, in particular, there is a steadily growing demand for new machinery and other industrial products, which peasantry would not have dreamed of before the liberation.

In more recently liberated areas, the policy of guaranteeing the tiller the fruits of his labours is enforced and is resulting in much greater efforts on the part of the peasants. Much more fertiliser has been used this year than ever before, which is a very healthy sign, and the practice of forming mutual-aid teams has spread.

In both new and old liberated areas, Government teams have been touring the countryside, helping to improve seed strains and advising on improvements in cultivation methods.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 3 June)

ARMY AIDING POOR FARMERS:

PLA units in Yunnan and East Szechuan Military Areas are actively assisting the poor masses in sowing and harvesting. Likiang Garrison Headquarters dispatched 1,091 men to help the local peasants within the three days between May 10 to 12. The fighters voluntarily asked to assist the poor farmers in sowing and harvesting.

The cadres of certain units in East Szechuan voluntarily went down to the fields to help the farmers in sowing. From May 8 to 10, these units assisted the farmers to sow 150 mow of land and to reap 15 mow of wheat. Despite heavy rains on the three days between May 8 and 10, the fighters did not stop work. Competitions were also carried out between the various units.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 4 June)

COTTON PLANTING TO SUPPLY LOCAL MILLS:

Successful planting of nearly 250,000 hectares of cotton fields in North Kiangsu will ensure a regular supply of raw cotton for the textile mills of Shanghai and North Kiangsu.

Great pains were taken by the Government to bring about this success. Two hundred and fifty thousand peasants were organized last winter and they have been working right through to this Spring, reinforcing the 350 kilometres of dykes along the rivers and dredging and widening the nine main rivers in the area to preserve the land from floods.

Several thousand hectares of land were turned into experimental farms to produce the finest possible cotton seeds, and loans were granted to cotton planters in the form of good cotton seed, insecticide and new farming implements.

The general aim of the People's Government is to raise the cotton output in this area to the pre-war level within three to five years by replacing the seeds commonly used by high-yielding and disease-resisting varieties from the experimental farms. The Government's great concern has stimulated the enthusiasm of the farmers, who have been tending their land with a care rarely known at any time in the past.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 3 June)

TEA-GROWERS PAY BACK LOANS:

Anhui tea-growers are paying back loans which were advanced to them a few months ago by the Tunki Branch of the State-owned China Tea Corporation in South Anhwei. In Kimen alone, the equivalent of over 1,200 tons of rice was lent to tea-planters, enabling them to increase their crops considerably as compared with last year. Already they have paid back 90% of their loans. Moreover, the company bought carefully graded tea at higher prices than the growers would formerly have got.

In these circumstances, growers can reckon with guaranteed profits and can plan accordingly. In the past they were at the mercy of the middlemen and often suffered heavy losses. In Sanfang village of Kimen County, planters will be left with 8,500 kilograms of tea after paying off their loans. Sale of this tea will allow these growers to buy adequate food and have a good reserve to increase their output still further next year.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 4 June)

UNLISTED MATERIEL FOUND IN
CHENG TU GODOWNS:

Great stores of materials have been found in former KMT warehouses at Chengtu.

They include 14,794 ounces of gold, 248,698 silver dollars, 194 tons of communication equipment, more than 60,000 gallons of petrol, 430 motor cars, 371 machine tools, over 370 tons of iron and steel, and 59 tons of nickel and nickel alloy.

These figures are incomplete. Stocktaking in Chengtu is scheduled to conclude in early June.

(NCNA Peking Mores English 2130-hrs 4 June)

NATIONALIST CHINALULL IN NANSHAN ISLANDS; ACTIVITY NEAR QUEMOY:

Central News Agency's correspondent aboard a warship in the Pearl River estuary reported on June 3; "There has been lull on the Nanshan Islands during the last three days. Bandits in the islands of Nanshan, Shinghou and

THAI TROOPS WARNED NOT TO TALK:

The C-in-C of the Thai Army, General Phin Chulabavan, has issued a special order to all units of the Army forbidding disclosure of any information to outside individuals. Anyone who commits a breach of this order stands to receive a heavy punishment, even death.

The order refers to the present tense situation in Thailand. It could not be said just yet whether Thailand might or might not be dragged into war, and hence it was absolutely necessary that Army secrets should be inviolate, the order explained. (Taipei Morse English 2030-hrs 4 June).

Neitow were not active, after shelling of the islands by our gun-fire on May 29. Bandits on Nanshan Island have run short of food and ammunition. Bandit reinforcements could not reach there under sharp vigilance of our warships. The bandits could only send supplies of ammunition and food by placing them in floating petrol barrels. Many of these barrels were intercepted by Government forces."

Another CNA correspondent on Quemoy reports the Nationalists there today shelled Tapai Island, totally destroying the bandit defence works on land. He also says that intense training of bandits and vessels at Chuanchow and Weitow began early in June in preparation for the invasion of Taiwan. (Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 4 June)

CURFEW ON COASTAL AREA:

Curfew has been ordered by the Defence Headquarters in the Eastern Area. From June 10, areas within one mile along the sea coasts will be under curfew.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 3 June)

ORGANISING THE PEOPLE:

Premier Chen Cheng has instructed the Defence Ministry, the Interior Ministry and the Taiwan Provincial Government that organisation of the people will be under direction of local administrators. The Defence Ministry may organise people after reaching agreements with the chiefs of provinces, counties and districts. (Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 4 June)

ARMoured TROOPS TO MEET:

A representative conference of armoured-car military personnel will be held on June 5 in Taiwan. The conference will accord with the principles set out by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in his recent publication, "Spirit of the Soliders". (Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 3 June)

NO TAIWAN ATTACK THIS YEAR, SAYS WU:

The Governor of Taiwan, Wu Kuo-ching, in an interview yesterday, spoke of military and economic problems.

"The Communist bandits will not be able to attack Taiwan this year," he said, "Taiwan will become a grave for the bandits if they choose to attack it."

He also said, "We have to overcome the present difficult period by tightening our efforts. We expect economic security in the later six months of this year. This year's food production may yield about 1,400,000 tons, more than last year's by 200,000 tons. Exportable food will be about 100,000 tons." (Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 4 June)

AUSTERITY CONFERENCE OPENS:

About 3,000 delegates attended the opening ceremony of the Taiwan War-Time New Life Movement. The delegates unanimously agreed to put into practice the measures adopted for the defence of Taiwan. It is also reported that the sale of the National Salvation notes has been good. Various city governments have cabled the Finance Minister for more of these notes.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 3 June)

BE ALERT BUT HAVE NO FEAR, SAYS TAIPEH RADIO:

Between the second victory in Quemoy and the strategic withdrawal from the Chusan Archipelago by our forces, the Communist bandits scored no fresh victory, says a Taipeh Radio commentary. During these days, the people in Taiwan were calm, and a new air prevailed on the island.

People should take this opportunity to tighten up various preparations for the defence of Taiwan, instead of sitting up and being nervous. We should make 100% use of the present lull. There are problems awaiting us to settle. It will be a loss of time if we let the present moment pass without achieving anything.

Though there may be changes momentarily we need not worry. On the mainland there are Soviet aircraft which could threaten Taiwan. From the Chusan group and Hainan Island, our forces have withdrawn to strengthen the defence of Taiwan. This causes anxiety to some people. This anxiety is unnecessary when we take into consideration the whole defence situation.

Those who studied Taiwan defence problems predicted six months ago the possible outcome of the Government's move. There have been rumours forecasting an early conclusion of war and internal conflict among commanders. These originated from defeatists.

Communist Nerve War

The Communist bandits intensified the nerve war by manufacturing various rumours, which were mostly spread from Hongkong. Communist propaganda aims at weakening our morale. The Communists use the masses to implement their intrigue against our fighting will. So let us discredit this propaganda.

We can judge matters by common sense and clear thinking. The present situation in Taiwan is not as dangerous as many of you imagine. We must have fortitude and prepare to overcome whatever may come. The withdrawal from Hainan and the Chusans were carried out according to strategy and our plan to win the war. We will choose a suitable time to strike a fatal blow at the enemy. The Taiwan Strait will be a grave for the Communist bandits.

Full preparations have been made by the Government, which is confident that victory will be assured in fighting on the Strait and the beaches of Taiwan. We have no fear for the approach of war. On the contrary, we welcome the war. We are ready to defeat the enemy. If the enemy launches an attack in the near future, we can face them and have every opportunity to defeat them, because we have adequate resources to meet all possible attacks.

Continue to Prepare

We must continue to prepare ourselves to fight. If we slacken in our efforts, we will be confused at the last moment. When we begin to falter, we lose our courage and we are not qualified to shoulder the burden of national salvation.

We should not be over-optimistic at the same time. Defeatism and psychological weakness will be of no help in our defence work. Before the Communist bandits complete their invasion, we should rally our efforts, and be alert so that we can meet it. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 4 June)

RUSSIA AIMS TO CONTROL SOUTH-EAST ASIA:

Taipeh Radio's commentary on June 3 was an editorial from a Hongkong Commercial Daily News entitled "Why USSR adopts a defensive policy in Eastern Europe and an offensive policy in Asia." The commentary reads in part:- Why is it that the USSR is adopting an offensive policy in Asia? After World War II, the U.S., British and French were too exhausted to reflect upon the seriousness of the situation in South East Asia. Moreover, there existed differences of opinions among them and most of them had not the courage to face facts. As a result this weakness, which was once known to the Japanese, is known to the USSR whose fifth column organizations used the dissatisfied condition of the peoples in Vietnam, Burma, Indonesia, Siam, Malaya and the Philippines to stir the people up. Ho Chi Minh's power is greatly strengthened since the Chinese Communists occupied the China mainland, and this has greatly facilitated the aggressive policy adopted by the USSR in South-East Asia, which if unchecked will soon lead to disaster. The USSR is using these peoples to fight the wars as it has used the Chinese Communists and the Vietnam Communists to fight the wars in their respective places by directing them and supplying them with arms secretly. It is aiming at controlling the whole of South-East Asia before the outbreak of World War III. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 3 June)

VIETMINHCOUNCIL REVIEW'S SITUATION:

The Vietnam Government Council met in the middle of May under President Ho Chi Minh in the presence of the Deputy Premier Pham Van Dong, representatives of the National Assembly, the C-in-C, General Von Guyen Giap, and Ministers and Under-Secretaries of the Vietnam Government.

In a review of the international situation during the last month, the Council stressed the embarrassment of the imperialist camp in face of the movement for defence of world peace, as well as in dealing with problems of Eastern Germany. On the other hand, the Council pointed out that the Soviet Union was resolved to defend peace and to oppose all provocations of international reaction.

In South-East Asia, the Council stated world attention continued to be focussed on Indochina. British, French and American imperialists were trying to smooth down their contradictions and to come to an agreement on how to interfere directly in Vietnam's internal affairs. Meanwhile, the movement for opposing French aggression in Vietnam was gaining strength and support from all circles in France.

In his report on the military situation in Vietnam during the first four months of this year, General Von Guyen Giap said international imperialists were interfering directly in the Indochinese war and that the Vietnam people were pooling all their manpower material and financial resources for starting an early general counter-offensive. Vietnam's plan for launching an early counter-offensive was being steadily carried out in two fields - in actual fighting and in building up the fighting strength.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 4 June)

WAGE SCALES AND STATUTE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES:

A new workers' statute and new wage scale for State workers and civil servants was recently promulgated by the Vietnam Government.

Besides fixing the working day at nine hours, the new State workers' statute provide for 15 paid holidays a year, accident bonuses, medical care, two months rest full pay for pregnant women workers before and after delivery.

Moreover, bonuses are to be paid to workers having records for organization or inventions or those who are engaged in unhealthy or perilous work, such as in the chemical or explosive industries.

The new wage scale is worked out on the basis of assuring a adequate means of living to every one. The minimum wage is to be equivalent to the current price of 35 kilograms of rice on the local market.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 4 June)

VIETNAM-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE FORMED:

On May 19 a number of Vietnam personalities, intellectuals, representatives of peoples organizations and newspaper men decided to set up a Preparatory Committee for a Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, the aim of which will be to promote closer friendship and relations between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

The Preparatory Committee has 36 members including no less than seven cabinet ministers, one of whom is the C-in-C General Von Guyen Giap, Minister of Defence. Other cabinet ministers on the committee are Nguyen Van Tao, Minister of Labour; Nguyen Van Huyen, Minister of Education; Hoang Min Gian, Foreign Minister; Tran Dang Khoa, Minister of Public Works and Communications; Vu Dinh Hoe, Minister of Justice.

On behalf of the Working Committee of the new Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, the Acting Chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly, Mr. Ton Duc Thang, sent the following telegram to the Soviet Foreign Cultural Relations Association:- "We beg to inform you that the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association has been established with a view to promoting closer relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the political and cultural fields. We pray you convey to Marshal Stalin, the great defender of peace and liberty of mankind, and to the Soviet people, the builders of the new society, our admiration and solidarity."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 3 June)

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 4 June)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South-East Asia)

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES
SUCCEEDED IN SOUTH KOREAN ELECTIONS:

Commenting on the outcome of the so-called elections in South Korea, Seoul Radio admits that the voters who went to the polls preferred to give their votes to the candidates who formerly did not belong to any political party, not to the candidates of the

reactionary parties. Judging by the figures released, more than half the Deputies to the new National Assembly have no party affiliations.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 4 June)

Moscow Radio

Only five items of news relevant to the Far East were carried by Moscow Radio in its broadcast to South-East Asia last night. One of these was the reported French defeat at a town on the Vietnam border of China. (Vide Digests No.143 of 2 June and No.144 of 3 June).

Moscow Radio's commentary was again about the peace movement. As there was no direct reference in it to the Far East, it is not published in the Digest today. - Editor

PEACE APPEAL IN CHINA AND JAPAN:

A Peace Committee has been set up in Hunan Province of China. In the biggest towns of this province, Changsha, Siangtan and Hengyang, signatures are being collected for the appeal to outlaw the atomic weapon. More than 20,000 people of Changsha signed the appeal in three days.

According to Tokyo reports, young people in the town of Nagasaki have started to collect signatures for the Stockholm

peace appeal. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 4 June)

AUSTRALIAN UNIONS PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-RED BILL:

Reports of the growing protest against the Fascist Bill of the Government to ban the Communist Party are coming in from all parts of Australia. In Sydney, there was a joint meeting of the representatives of the three biggest trade unions in Australia. A resolution adopted said that the Bill was an integral part of preparations for a new war. It called upon the working class of Australia to help in the struggle against this Fascist Government Bill. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 4 June)

REVIEW OF SOVIET PRESS:

The holiday season has begun in the Soviet Union and thousands of working people are leaving for health and recreation centres. Every provision is made so that the workers can have a good rest. This is the subject of Pravda's editorial.

Pointing out that annual visits to health resorts have become common in Soviet families, the paper writes that this is out of the question in the land of capitalism, where health and recreation centres are only within reach of the exploiting class. The capitalists are least of all concerned about the health of the working people. The thoughts of the worker in capitalist countries are taken up with anxiety about this job and the crust of bread, which he can be deprived of any day.

In contrast to capitalism, says Pravda, socialism is inconceivable without the daily solicitude of the State about the welfare of the people. This year several million men and women are expected to visit Soviet health resorts. Altogether 1,105,000,000 roubles have been assigned out of the State Social Insurance Fund to secure accommodation for industrial and office workers in health and recreation centres.

Achievements in Economy

Today's papers publish considerable material about the latest achievements of Soviet economy. Iron and steel workers of the Ukraine are systematically over-fulfilling output plans. In southern Uzbekistan the harvest is already coming in. Izvestia notes in its leading article that the Soviet socialist system, in contrast to the capitalist system, offers unlimited opportunities for the maximum development of the country's productive forces, for efficient utilization of the material resources and for economic management.

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Stalinov's Message to Sheffield

In a comment entitled "For a stable and lasting peace throughout the world", Pravda published the reply of the working people of the Ukrainian town of Stalinov to the message received from workers in Sheffield, England. The Sheffield workers declared their sincere desire for peace and their readiness to fight for prohibition of the atom bomb and all other weapons of mass annihilation, and for a reduction in armaments.

In their reply the workers of Stalinov wrote the following, "The working men and women of the town of Stalinov are vitally interested in the preservation of peace. It is our opinion that all the conditions are present for the consolidation of friendship and cultural and economic co-operation between the people of Great Britain and the people of the Soviet Union. The enemies of this co-operation are those who slander our countries, those who are preparing a new war in the interests of the capitalist monopolists. We urge the working people of the town of Sheffield to carry on the active struggle against the fomentors of a new war, against those who oppose friendship and co-operation between our two nations."

"We welcome their decision to work for the prohibition of the atom bomb," says the message, "and we feel sure that you will underscore this decision by signing the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

U.S. Imperialism Opposed to U.N.

In an international survey by N. Marunin, Trud emphasizes that the demand of peace supporters for prohibition of the atomic weapon is their common platform, a platform which corresponds to the principles of the U.N.

But the U.S. imperialists, says the paper, regard the U.N. as an obstacle to their international adventures. American ruling circles reject peaceful international co-operation. They rely on force for their policy in international relations.

Marshall Countries being Bankrupted

The commentaries on foreign affairs by the Tass correspondent in France, Zhukov, carries the headline "Under the heel of the Marshall Plan." Pointing out that the American imperialists are thrusting the burden of the economic crisis mounting in the U.S. on the shoulders of the Marshallised countries, Zhukov says that this is driving them to complete bankruptcy.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 4 June)

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C H I N APEACE DELEGATE CONDEMNS MACARTHUR:

The Vice-Chairman of the Committee of the Chinese Congress of Defenders of World Peace, Liu Ning-yi, arrived in London on May 29, according to the London Daily Worker.

Repeated Items

Peking Radio last night led its 1600-hrs news broadcast with a short item on the search of the Singapore Chinese High School, which was first carried by NCNA Peking Morse Chinese (Wide Monitoring Digest No. 143 of 2 June).

The Radio also put out again a story on International Children's Day in Peking (Wide Digest No. 143).

The broadcast repeated a story on State aid to private industries in North China, which was carried by Peking Morse English and published in Digest No. 143. A fuller version of this story is published in the Digest today.

Another item in Digest No. 143, the arrival of the Hongkong Trade Mission to China, which was first put out by Peking Radio, was repeated yesterday by Peking Morse English.

A six-day-old story from Vietnam, "Review of the War over five months" (Wide Monitoring Digest No. 139 of 29 May) was put out last night by Peking Morse English. - Editor.

Yoshida knows very well that his American masters not only do not wish for an overall peace but they are abandoning, in face of their difficulties, even separate peace treaties. U.S. aims are now to continue their long-term monopoly occupation of Japan, which they term 'actual peace'.

"The Chinese people fully sympathize with the strong desire of Japanese people for an early overall peace," the review adds, "but all sincere Japanese people should understand that to achieve this aim, they must carry on a stubborn struggle against everything which stands in the way. The best expression of this struggle is to vote for the Japanese Communist Party and the Workers' Peasant Party and not to give one vote to Yoshida's Liberal Party."

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 2 June)

PROTEST ON TRIAL OF FRENCH WOMEN'S LEADER:

Support for Madame Eugenie Cotton, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation and the French Women's Union, as she stands trial for opposing the French colonial war in Vietnam, and a demand to the presiding judge to withdraw the calumnious charges preferred against her and to apologise to her, were wired to France yesterday by the All China Democratic Women's Federation.

"We Chinese women," says the telegram to Madame Cotton, "firmly support and stand by you in your just actions in exposing the aggressive colonial war in Vietnam and in defending world peace. Your actions express the aspirations and determination of all people who value justice. You have the support and sympathy of people throughout the world."

The telegram to Judge Perez, who is presiding at Madame Cotton's trial, reads, "Madame Cotton is not guilty. The guilty ones are those who started and who now direct the aggressive war in Vietnam." Madame Cotton's "crime" apparently is that the French Women's Union published a photograph of a mother telling her son not to go and fight in the colonial war in Vietnam."

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 2 June)

"General MacArthur is rebuilding Fascism in Japan," he said. "Not only China, but all the peoples of South-East Asia are concerned at this." He added, "the Japanese people themselves have suffered greatly from MacArthur's rule."

He also declared that the recent Foreign Ministers' Conference was 'one step forward in their war plans.' He was convinced that the peoples of Asia were ready to unite in their opposition to war, as the world peace forces were growing rapidly. Liu Ning-yi said the new China was an example.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 2 June)

JAPANESE REDS DEMAND OVERALL TREATY:

The central and most popular slogan in the forthcoming Japanese elections is a demand for an overall peace raised by the Japanese Communist Party, states World Culture, the Peking review, in its current issue. This slogan is sharply directed against U.S. plans to put off the signing of the peace treaty with Japan and to secure separate treaties.

Yoshida's pretended advocacy of an early peace is merely made to win votes, World Culture points out, stating "In

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CHILDREN'S DAY IN NORTH KOREA AND PEKING:

Children in North Korea are celebrating International Children's Day. Mass meetings, concerts, plays and drills, are being held everywhere under the leadership and guidance of the Women's League. The League called upon all mothers to unite together and struggle for world peace, and decided to send a cable message to Generalissimo Stalin.

The leader of the Anti-Fascist Soviet Women's Association who is visiting Peking made a statement on International Children's Day pointing out the close relationship between the protection of children's welfare and the struggle for world peace. On that day several hundreds of signatures were added to the peace campaign appeal.

Revealing the crimes committed by the imperialists in their control of libraries, radio and movies for the children, she felt sorry for the children under imperialist control. She told of the care which the USSR has for children, and Stalin's concern for children. She praised the efforts made by China to establish rapidly children's welfare centres and primary schools.
(NONA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 2 June)

EDUCATIONAL LEADERS CONFERENCE:

The first All-China Educational Conference sponsored by the Central People's Government was formally opened at Peking today. Over 200 representatives of various educational circles were present at the conference. Matters discussed were the aims and duties of education, a revision of the school curriculum, and the training of teachers. The Education Minister, Ma Su-lun, reported on the aims and duties of his Department. This was followed by a report by the Deputy Minister of Education, Chien Chin-shui, on the proposed revision of the curriculum.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 2 June)

FARMERS GET READY FOR HARVEST:

Farmers all over China are busily preparing for the Summer harvest. In East, Central and South China wheat harvesting has already begun. The Agricultural Department in Peking reports the wheat harvest in Shensi is the richest in 20 years. In Honan, the wheat harvest has exceeded the expected amount, while in Fukien the wheat harvest is the highest record for the last 20 years.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 2 June)

GOOD CROPS IN KIANGSI, HUNAN:

Good crops of wheat and barley are reported from Kiangsi and Hunan Provinces, where harvesting is nearly completed. The yield per hectare is 11 to 15 quintals.

Harvesting is now spreading Northward to Hona, China's biggest wheat-growing Province, where 70% of the arable land is under wheat and the average yield, it is estimated, will be 10 to 20% higher than last year.

Everywhere PLA and Government workers can be seen helping the peasants reap their harvests. Government trading companies are taking measures to ensure reasonable prices for the peasants' surplus wheat, to prevent sharp falls in prices as the new wheat flows into the market.

Several seed companies have been established in Honan and Hupeh Provinces to provide selected seeds, and experimental farms are helping peasants to select better seeds before the wheat is cut.

Continuous, planned seed selection over a period of five years will replace the present strains of cotton and grain in these Provinces with a high yield and disease-resisting varieties.
(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 2 June)

LAND CONFERENCE IN CHUNGKING:

A Farmers' Representative Conference was held on May 25 in Chungking, with over 322 representatives present. They discussed work plans, proposals to establish cooperative societies, and precautions against bandit ravages. The meeting elected 47 representatives to form a Preparatory Committee.

(NONA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 2 June)

MACHINES LIGHTEN FARM WORK:

Up-to-date agricultural machines, copied from Soviet models and manufactured partly in China and partly in the Soviet Union, are lightening the work of Manchurian farmers and greatly increasing agricultural output. They have been introduced this Spring, not only to State farms, but also to mutual-aid teams of peasants working their own land.

Over 3,300 horse-drawn ploughs, harrows, broadcasters and seed drills have been distributed by the North-East People's Government to State farms and to special farm implement hiring centres. They are now in full use in the Spring planting season, which is at its height. Sets of sowing and harvesting implements have also been loaned to over 40 peasant mutual-aid teams. Trained technicians have been sent to instruct peasants in the use of the machines.

Tremendous interest has been aroused throughout the countryside by the performance of the machines. Crops are sprouting faster and appear to be growing better on land worked by the new implements. There is no doubt that the new machinery has fired the imagination of the peasants and given a great impetus to the formation of mutual-aid teams. With rising living standards, teams are planning that by next year they will be able to afford to buy these machines outright. (NCONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 2 June)

SUMMER HARVEST AND SOWING TO BE DONE ON NATION-WIDE PLAN:

Wheat harvesting is spreading from the South to the North. According to reports from various regions, good harvests are expected throughout the country with the exception of a number of districts which have suffered from floods, pests and drought. This will mean a big success on the agricultural front this year. This is not only good news for famine-stricken people, but also for industrial and commercial people in the cities.

In wheat-producing areas, Summer sowing will follow Summer harvesting. After Summer sowing has been done, the land will be ready for another good harvest in the Autumn. Summer harvesting and sowing has been carried out according to a nation-wide plan, and all People's Governments and leading organs of the Chinese Communist Party are required to take the lead in this work.

Harvesting must be accomplished within the shortest possible period, and farm taxes collected. Completion of the work must be ensured, and no losses are to occur. Summer sowing must be taken up as soon as harvesting is over.

Militia Must Be Mobilised:

Summer harvesting and sowing is the most important work today, but it must be coordinated with other work. Disorder and confusion must be avoided. The peasant masses are required to establish good and sound production to enable them to carry out Summer harvesting and sowing successfully.

Some wheat-producing areas have suffered destruction and damage from bandits and enemy secret agents, who have adopted the method of scorching the fields to destroy the farmers' yields. Some peasants are very worried about their harvest. Moreover, bandit remnants are certain to carry out destruction in some areas. Therefore, all our militia must be mobilised to wipe out the bandits and to intensify precautions against enemy destruction.

Workers To Be Encouraged:

In the forthcoming mass movement for sowing, policies and decisions of the Central People's Government must be thoroughly carried out to thresh out the worries of the people, and to encourage spirit in production. In the old liberated areas, encouragement for mass production must be carried out. Various measures for encouraging Summer sowing have already been adopted in Shansi and other places.

In places where land reforms have been undertaken recently, the yields of the workers must be safeguarded. Where lands are sown by landlords, the yields must go to them, but they are subject to taxation in kind. Where lands are sown by the farmers, they will reap the harvest.

After the harvesting, all Government trading companies and cooperative stores are required to purchase the products according to prices worked out

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by the People's Government to encourage further production. Besides purchases by Government trading companies and cooperative stores, all surplus must be shipped to the cities in exchange for the manufactured goods to ensure the interests of both the peasants and the urban people.

Organised Labour Force:

Sowing must be carried out as soon as harvesting is over without regard for the season. The fundamental duty in leading Summer sowing is to organise the national labour force. Only by organising the labour force of the people can the difficulties existing in the rural areas be overcome, and the production aim for this Summer successfully accomplished.

Summer is the busiest season for the farmers. In this season harvesting, sowing and insect precautions are to be carried out to ensure a good harvest. If the labour force of the people is not well organised and mobilised, it will be impossible to accomplish the production aim for this year. The labour force must be organised in every area, and it must also be coordinated.

All financial and economic departments of the People's Governments and cooperative stores must render every assistance to the farmers in Summer harvesting and sowing.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 2 June)

FAMINE INSPECTORS RETURN:

Representatives of the Central Famine Relief Committee who went to Shangtung, North Kiangsu and Pingyuen Provinces to inspect famine conditions have returned to Peking to report on their tour to the Political Bureau. According to most people in the famine areas, the famine was caused by the KMT reactionaries during their control of the areas.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 2 June)

BIG DEMAND FOR CLOTH:

Racing to keep up with ever-growing demand for cloth in Manchuria the State-owned North-East Cotton, Yarn and Cloth Co., has been buying cloth from mills in Hientsin, Tsingtao, Tainan, and as far south as Shanghai.

In the past two months, the company has supplied 1,300,000 bolts of cloth to its various branches throughout Manchuria, for sale mostly to peasants and workers, who are experiencing a steady increase in their purchasing power. This figure is more than double the total sale of cloth in the first three months of last year.

Manchuria's own textile industry, although expanding rapidly, is unable to keep pace with the demand. It is estimated, as Liu Shao-chi pointed out in his May Day speech, that the sale of cloth in the North-East will reach 9,000,000 bolts this year.
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 2 June)

SCHEDULE BEATEN BY 37 DAYS:

No.8 Rubber Works in Mukden achieved first place among 20 factories in Manchuria which completed their monthly targets for May ahead of schedule. It turned out its quota of 350,000 pairs of rubber shoes by April 25. Paper mills came next with its 1,560,000 tons of paper, a target attained on the following day.

New methods played an important part in surpassing the plans. In the oil shale plant of Hwattien, for instance, workers succeeded in eliminating engine breakdowns by introducing a system of team responsibility in production.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 2 June)

NO FATALITY IN MINE FOR THREE MONTHS:

Not a single accident involving loss of life has occurred in the Nanshan mine of the State-owned Hokang coalfield during the past three months. Only the miners there can fully appreciate the meaning of this remarkable record in a mine that was notorious for fatal accidents during the Japanese occupation.

Many factors are behind this great advance. But first and most important is the fact that the People's Government, with the working class at its helm, values human life above everything else. When the Nanshan mine worked out its production targets, safety measures were seriously discussed. Everything was done to prevent accidents.

Safety notices and posters appeared at the pitheads, and all around the mine. Experts gave lessons on safety measures to miners before they went down the pit. Down in the pit, the miners went with inspectors to the workings and were instructed in the cause and prevention of accidents. In turn, the miners made many suggestions. As a result, the total accident rate fell steadily though coal output went up considerably, and now three months have passed without a single fatal accident.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 2 June)

TIENTSIN MAKES INDUSTRIAL LOANS:

Loans of $\$120,000,000$ to private merchants and industrialists were made by the Tientsin Branch of the People's Bank of China in April. Half of this sum went to export and import merchants, especially to dealers in tung oil, sausage casings, and wool. Other private industries which received loans included rubber, textile and match factories. During ten days between May 4 and 13, the private banking group in Tientsin lent $\$16,000,000$ to the Yungli Chemical Works, the Yachua Glass Factory and the Chung Tien Electric Equipment Factory.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 2 June)

AID FOR PRIVATE FACTORIES:

State agencies are giving considerable thought to the extension of markets for various lines of privately manufactured goods.

Chising Cement Works has just taken on an order for 60,000 tons of cement for the North-East, placed with it by North China Branch of the Coal and Building Materials Co. Tientsin Trust Co., a State concern, made contracts with 174 private factories to market their goods.

The North China Branch of the China Miscellaneous Goods Co., is sending large quantities of textiles, knitwear and other manufactured goods to the North-West and Central South areas, and industrial materials to the North-East. Silk fabric, fine cottons and even a small quantity of cosmetics are sent from Shanghai to the North-East where the living standards of the people are rising.

State trading concerns also provide materials for private factories on credit. The China Silk Co., has reached an agreement with 23 private silk manufacturing concerns of Shanghai, providing them with raw silk and taking their finished fabrics. In Tientsin, the State-owned Coal and Building Materials Co. is providing coal to over 60 private factories on credit.

Government Industrial Departments are helping out both with orders and expert assistance. Orders placed with 19 rolling mills and 18 electrical equipment factories in Shanghai not only keep them going but give them a good profit. Mou Sing Rolling Mill, a private concern, raised its output 100% after studying improved methods in operation in the State-owned Shanghai Steel Co. In Tientsin, a private iron works is busy on orders for the Ministry of Agriculture, which is popularising the use of waterwheels in North China.

The State-owned General Steamship Co. (formerly known as China Merchant Steam Navigation Co.) is securing freight for private steamboat companies on the Yangtse River. In April alone it passed on orders to them amounting to 26% of all their own orders.

State help to private factories is by no means limited to those in the larger cities. Private factories in Kaifeng, Shihoniachuang, Sian, Changsha, and numerous smaller cities are also receiving the attention of the People's Government, though their difficulties are less serious than those of cities like Shanghai. For instance, products of the metal workshops in Kaifeng were purchased by State concerns in considerable quantities during the first half of May.

Leather tanneries, electric equipment factories, egg product factories and many other private industries are similarly experiencing the benefits of Government help. The People's Bank of China is also playing a part by extending large credits to private industries. The Shanghai Branch of the People's Bank in the past four months extended loans to hundreds of factories.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 1 June)

NATIONALIST CHINAMALAYAN CHINESE IMPRESSED BY TAIWAN:

Mr. Lau Pak-khuan, the Perak Chinese leader, told the Singapore correspondent of Central News Agency this morning on his return from a Taiwan tour that he was favourably impressed by what he had seen and heard during his trip to Taiwan. He went even further by saying that if it had not been for business difficulty in Malaya he would be only too glad to stay in Taiwan forever.

He also paid a great tribute to the high level of patriotism of Overseas Chinese in the Philippines. (CNA Taipeh Morse English 2030-hrs 2 June)

RAID ON SINGAPORE SCHOOL:

The Overseas Chinese High School was raided by more than 100 police and C.I.D. men on Wednesday morning, resulting in one teacher and 19 students being detained, while a substantial number of documents were seized. Six students were released in the evening after being questioned, but the rest were still in custody. They were suspected of being concerned in a Communist movement. (CNA Taipeh Morse English 2030-hrs 2 June)

NAVY BOMBARDS ISLANDS:

Certain vessels of the Chinese Navy bombarded bandit troops in the Chinchow, Nanshanwei and Shaochichow Islands, and set three bandit ships on fire at Shanchiao Island. Fighting was still in progress in the morning. At the same time, the Chinese Navy is intensifying its blockade between Hongkong and Macao so as to cut off the retreat of the bandit.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 2 June)

THIRD AIR DROP ON FAMINE AREAS SOON:

The third air drop of 60,000 ketties of rice on the mainland will be carried out as soon as the weather is favourable. The China Mainland Relief Association recently received donations of U.S.\$100 from Overseas Chinese in Italy and \$15,810 in Taiwan currency from Overseas Chinese in South Korea. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 2 June)

DONATION FROM MANILA:

The Manila Overseas Chinese Volunteers Corps will soon remit 4,005 pesos to the Taipeh Women's Anti-Communist and Anti-Russian Federation. The fund will be used to buy clothes for the soldiers and for the reliefs of people on the mainland. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 2 June)

U.S. WORKERS WANT AID FOR TAIWAN:

The Executive Committee of the American Workers' Federation held a session on May 11, and requested the U.S. Government to dispatch military and economic aid to the Chinese Government to protect Taiwan and to oppose Communist invasion. It also proposed that the Western democratic countries should not recognise the bogus Communist Government. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 2 June)

CONFIDENCE IN CHIANG KAI-SHEK:

A member of the American press group which visited Taiwan, wrote a number of articles on his return to the U.S. He expressed two views:- firstly, that all Americans and foreigners in Taiwan have full confidence in President Chiang Kai-shek to defend Taiwan unless the Russians supply a large number of aircraft to the Communist bandits, and provided sufficient American economic and military aid is given to the Chinese Government, and secondly, a new and well-equipped army trained by General Sun Li-jen, is ready to defend Taiwan against Communist attacks.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 2 June)

RUSSIA PLANNING CONQUEST OF ASIA
IN TEN YEARS - OR LESS:

The Russians have never relaxed their plans for invasion of the world, says a Taipei Radio commentary. Whenever there is a chance, they will employ all their forces to achieve deep penetration and wide infiltration. It is true in Europe, and it is also true in Asia.

There are marked differences in Government organization, the political situation, the cultural level, the industrial standards and the economic structure of Europe and Asia, so Russian aggression, therefore, is progressing in these countries according to different conditions.

United Press reports from Warsaw on May 22, quoting usually well-informed Polish sources inside Moscow, say that the next 10-year plan of the Russians is as follows:-

- (1) To adopt measures of consolidation in East Europe, and
- (2) To undertake a policy of active expansion in Asia.

According to conditions in the past, Asia was the best breeding place for Communism, since the fundamental requirements for the expansion of Communism are poverty, foolishness and weakness. We all know these conditions exist in every country in Asia.

Furthermore, the sorrow brought upon the Asiatic people by the Western countries in the past has also hastened Communist expansion. The anti-Communist forces in Asia have very much been weakened by these conditions, which could hardly be realized by the Western countries.

At present, a number of Western powers have loosened their grip on the people of Asia, and the Asiatic people are using their wit to achieve independence and freedom. But they are feeling the strain as a result of the shortness of time. Now, they are in a stage of confusion and sorrow, and are left without means to take action against Communism.

It is obvious the Russians are contemplating their conquest of Asia in ten years, and we believe the time (of the plan) started with the end of the World War II. China has fallen, and 70% to 80% of the Russia's aggressive plan for Asia has therefore been accomplished. The time for their conquest will now be considerably reduced.

The Western powers have not given effective aid to Asia. They are even adopting an attitude of indifference towards Taiwan, where the anti-Communist strength is most powerful in comparison with other countries in Asia.

Do they mean to allow the Russians to realize at once their aggressive plan in Asia? Russian aggression in Asia has already taken shape, yet the Western powers have not decided on their stand. The people in Asia must fully realize their present position. (Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 2 June)

V I E T N A M

FRENCH "ANNIHILATED" ON CHINESE BORDER:

After the Dongkhe position was wiped on May 26, the remnant French troops fleeing towards Thakhet were pursued by Vietnam troops and almost entirely annihilated. (Moscow Radio quoted Vietnam News Agency, as reported in Monitoring Digest 143 of 2 June, as saying the Vietnam Army occupied Dongkhe, a strategically important town on the Sino-Vietnam border, following an engagement in which the French lost 370 killed and wounded and 185 captured. - Ed.)

At the same time as the Dongkhe forces were annihilated Vietnam troops wiped out two other French positions, namely Pakhau and Pakhoa, one kilometre from Dongkhe.

On the afternoon of May 27 French planes parachuted troops over Dongkhe. Vietnam troops immediately intervened and knocked out 130 of the enemy.

On May 28 a French battalion coming from Langson to reinforce Dongkhe was intercepted and suffered heavy losses. Prisoners captured included 40 soldiers and five officers of the remnant KMT Army.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 2 June)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South-East Asia)

N.Z. DOCK BAN ON AID TO MALAYA:

Dock workers in New Zealand have refused to handle the war equipment destined for Malaya. A Reuter report says the executive of the Dock Workers' Union has declared that its members will not load war equipment bound for Malaya.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 2 June)

USIS SPY NETWORK IN INDONESIA:

A Dutch newspaper reports that the Americans are extending their pro-paganda spy network in Indonesia. USIS Departments have been opened in Jakarta, Medan, Jogjakarta, and other towns in Indonesia. They have been given the job of carrying on the work of undermining the Indonesian people.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 2 June)

CHILDREN'S DAY IN MONGOLIA:

International Children's Day is being widely marked in the Mongolian People's Republic. Lectures are being held at factories, offices and in

Moscow Radio

Only six items of interest to the Far East were carried by Moscow Radio in the World News section of its broadcast to South East Asia last night. Three of these related to Children's Day, two of the stories being on China, one on the appeal of the Chinese peace committee (Vide Monitoring Digest No. 143 of 2 June), the other being statistics of children's welfare in China (Vide Monitoring Digest No. 142 of 1 June).

The commentary last night was an article from Pravda entitled "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing". This article is published today, being the first lengthy direct comment on China and the situation in Asia for more than 11 days.
- Editor

clubhouses to mobilise the working people for a still more active fight for peace in defence of the children. An editorial in a newspaper points to the great difference in position of Mongolian children prior to the people's revolution and today. There are now hundreds of schools in the country and a large network of children's consultation centres, nurseries and kindergartens.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 2 June)

"WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING" - "PRAVDA":

The failure of American policy in China has sown confusion among the imperialists. For several days now ruling circles in the U.S. have been weighing and re-weighing the reasons as to why the Kuomintang regime has perished. They have been drafting fresh plans and searching for new methods of implementing their imperialist policy in Asia.

In Washington there have been a series of secret conferences of Congressmen, businessmen, diplomats and generals. And up to now a battle of words has been going on over the problem of U.S. policy in Asia -

a battle of words between Republicans and Democrats, out of which both the one and the other seek to make political capital in view of the Congressional elections this coming Autumn.

The American Press has also used up no small amount of newsprint in search of a solution to the Asiatic problem. The war chorus has talked of the remnants of the Kuomintang regime in funeral tones. At the same time the U.S. ruling circles cannot somehow reconcile themselves to the fact that the Kuomintang regime is no more. They are still supporting the Chiang Kai-shek clique, taking refuge on Taiwan. Recently Congress earmarked close to \$100,000,000 for aid to the anti-Communist forces in China.

History not made by dollars

The monopolists of the U.S. still cannot get it into their heads that history is made, not by dollars but by the people. They cannot reconcile themselves to the democratic transformations that have taken place and are still taking place in Asia. The Chinese have long been our friends, declared the New York Times hypocritically. American diplomats speak of friendship and love for the Chinese people in paying their respects.

In the meantime the U.S. is waging a planned, hostile campaign against the Chinese People's Republic. Herbert Hoover, ex-U.S. President, made a hostile attack against recognition of the Chinese People's Republic only recently. Thirty-five senators declared in a letter to President Truman that they were opposed to recognition of the Chinese People's Republic and its acceptance into the U.N.

However, the imperialists are powerless in their spite. They cannot change the historic events that have occurred. The recently published book "Peace or War," by war-maker John Foster Dulles, now chief adviser to the State Department, urges that American policy in China be compensated for by pushing expansion in other countries of Asia. And events go to show that ruling circles in the U.S. are taking this course.

Japan Key to "Small Marshall Plan"

It is no secret that the U.S. ruling circles are using the occupation of Japan so as to turn it into their military strategic springboard in the Far East. Eloquent proof of this is the rehabilitation of Japanese military bases, now taken over by the American occupation authorities. The imperialists of the U.S. want to use Japan as an instrument for carrying out their imperialist policy in Asia.

With the loss of China, wrote U.S. News and World Report, Japan is assuming new significance for the U.S., both from the military and economic standpoint. The U.S. would like to have permanent military bases there. With increasing frequency, one comes across articles in the American press about what is termed the "Small Marshall Plan," the purpose of which is to put the Asian countries in bondage. Japan is the key to the "Small Marshall Plan" which the State Department is examining at the present moment.

Wall Street has appointed the Japanese people the role of cannon fodder in a war the U.S. monopolists are preparing. Senator Easton was outspoken. He got up in the House of Representatives to demand the formation of an anti-Communist army in Japan. He proposed that recruitment of Japanese soldiers for crushing the national liberation movements of Asia be started right away.

The turn taken by U.S. ruling circles in postponing the peace settlement with Japan is also linked with the imperialist plans. General Eichelberger, former commander of the U.S. 8th Army in Japan, has stated that a peace treaty with Japan at the present time might be fatal for U.S. interests in the Far East. To all appearances the U.S. Government prefers the military occupation of Japan under which MacArthur is a sort of uncrowned general Emperor.

Making Indochina a Second Greece

Of late the American press has taken to boosting what is called the Truman Doctrine for Asia. This doctrine means nothing more or less than an even more flagrant and barefaced interference by the U.S. in the internal affairs of the Asian peoples. One aspect of this doctrine is military and financial aid to the puppet Bao Dai in combating the people of Vietnam. The American papers are discussing the intentions of U.S. rulers to turn Indochina into a second Greece.

Convinced that the French colonialists are powerless in coping with the people of Vietnam, the U.S. monopolists have decided to assume the role of gendarme in Indochina themselves. Along with dollars and arms shipments, large numbers of experts in plain clothes and uniform are being sent out to Indochina, men who have had experience in combating the national liberation movement in other countries.

Scared of the advance and the success of the national liberation movement in Asia, the American imperialists are hastening to whip together all the reactionary forces in the Asian countries, so as to use them for carrying out their aggressive policy. One step in this direction is the creation of a so-called Pacific Pact.

Pacific Pact Linked to U.S. Plans

Obedying the orders of the Americans, President Quirino of the Philippines, a U.S. puppet, has taken the initiative in calling a conference of the South East Asian and West Pacific countries which opened in Baguio on May 26. The aim of the conference was to lay the ground for a Pacific Pact. This Pacific Pact

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is linked directly with American plans for expansion in Asia. Through the medium of this Pact, the U.S. wants to hitch as many Asian countries as possible to its bandwagon, in order to chain them completely both from the economic and military standpoint.

At the present moment American diplomats are particularly active in cajoling the Governments of India and Pakistan. During Nehru's visit to the U.S., India was offered disinterested assistance with regard to wheat, but on one condition - that India become the chief link in the Marshall Plan for the Far East and the hub of the Pacific Pact.

American ruling circles utilised the recent U.S. visit of the Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, to get Pakistan support for American plans in South-East Asia. The New York Herald Tribune has commented that Americans who previously had a vague idea of Pakistan, now realise how important Sherman tanks are for that country.

Mask for Imperialist Policy

The mighty advance of the democratic movement among the peoples of Asia, their desire to throw off the hated colonial yoke, compels American ruling circles to mask their imperialist policy. Plans for economic expansion connected with Truman's Point Four Programme, are being presented under the guise of technical aid to the under-developed areas of Asia.

American experts on Far Eastern and Asiatic affairs are recommending more and more insistently that U.S. foreign policy be re-examined with the idea of trying to gain the confidence of the people. Published in the American press recently was a memorandum by the State Department advisor, Professor Lattimore. Lattimore, who supports the idea of new methods of U.S. imperialist expansion, wrote this: "The policy which suffered defeat in supporting such a big figure as Chiang Kai-shek cannot have success if applied to the scattered small Chiang Kai-sheks in China and other countries of Asia."

Lattimore expressly warns against revealing U.S. aggressive plans directed against the camp of peace and democracy. The peoples of Asia must never be allowed to suspect, wrote Lattimore, that the real aim of the U.S. is in the long run to use them against Russia.

However, no matter how the wolves in sheep's clothing may twist and turn, the peoples of Asia understand who is their enemy. They are fully determined to win freedom and build up a new life without feudal oppression and foreign bondage. The future of Asia belongs not to the American colonialists but to the free peoples. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 2 June)

PEACE CONGRESS COMMITTEE SATISFIED WITH SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN:

The Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress held a plenary meeting in London on May 31 and June 1. Representatives of the Soviet Peace Committee and the peace committees of Great Britain, the U.S., Finland, Denmark and Sweden attended.

The Bureau noted with satisfaction the powerful development of the campaign to ban the atom bomb, in the course of which over 100,000,000 signatures have been collected for the Stockholm appeal. Thanks to this campaign, people of most varied views have come to realise the terrible menace hanging over mankind and to see the possibility of averting it.

The signatures of individual people, the Bureau resolution says, when they mount up into millions, become a force which can prevent war. The Bureau appealed for friendly cooperation among champions of peace with the aim of still further developing the campaign for collecting signatures under the Stockholm appeal. The Bureau also discussed preparations for the second World Peace Congress and decided to call it in Genoa the second half of October this year. The Bureau adopted a resolution of solidarity with its chairman, Joliot-Curie, declaring its protest in the name of hundreds of millions of people against his removal from the post of High Commissioner for Atomic Energy by the French Government. The Bureau also adopted a resolution of determined protest against the case brought by the French Government against Cataux for her active work, and declared its solidarity with Cataux in the name of millions of peace champions throughout the world. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 2 June)

APPENDIX "A"ARMY ON THE LAND RECLAIMS
BARREN COASTAL AREAS:RED STAR DAM BUILT ON FREEZING RIVER

A triumphant shout from several thousand throats died away over the flat alkaline-soaked country as five new electric pumps started pounding their rhythm. Water from the reinforced concrete reservoir slowly rose four metres, gushed into the entrance of a freshly-dug canal waiting to receive it, and began its 1,600 metre life-giving journey towards the irrigation ditches in the fields.

Special Note

Recently a special correspondent of the New China News Agency inspected production activities of an Army Group in Hopei Province. Arising from the visit he wrote several articles. Peking Morse English announced that five articles would be published. We have been waiting for the five, to issue them together, but as no further article has been forthcoming since May 25, we have decided to issue the first three now. - Ed.

This new modern pumping station at Changkweichuang on the outskirts of Tientsin is not the biggest of the construction projects of the Army Group, one unit of which has just completed it. Nor would the Army Group claim to lead the country in Army production. But the story of the effort behind Changkweichuang pumping station is typical of the Army in production today.

To get fresh water for the reservoir, a canal had to be dug from the nearest river, 1,500 metres away. But the river had first to be dammed. And so, while the main body of men were busy surveying the land and digging irrigation ditches in

the fields, 59 men, including 38 former Kuomintang soldiers, who had been incorporated in the People's Liberation Army after the liberation of Peking, were detailed to build the dam.

It was January and bitterly cold. The flow of the river was strong. To make things worse, sea-tides came in at frequent intervals giving the men only an hour or two of low water throughout 24 hours.

Men Never Built A Dam Before:

The men were not engineers and had never built a dam before. They were perhaps more inexperienced than the Japanese who, some years earlier, in order to be able to grow rice for their invading Army, had three times tried and failed to build a dam at precisely the same spot. But the PLA had courage and understanding of the importance of the job.

With the help of peasants to whom they explained the task, they filled over 4,700 large sandbags with earth, but found each time they tried that pressure of the river current and the strength of the sea-tides swept the sandbags away from the river bed almost as fast as they laid them down.

Eventually the men hit on an idea. Fifteen of them at a time jumped into the icy water to keep the sandbags down, while 20 more worked feverishly to fix up poles to hold the sandbags in position.

The local peasantry tried to dissuade the Army men from their almost impossible labour, as every few moments a group of men shot up, panting for breath, and another group jumped into water till it was over their heads to take their place. Even the engineers in charge of the work began to doubt if the job could be done, as hour after hour of this terribly exacting work went by.

River Conquered In Two Days:

But the men conquered the river. In two days and two nights, working almost non-stop and with no proper meal breaks, they succeeded in erecting a dam that was able to withstand the water pressures sufficiently for all the men to lay down another and firmer dam more slowly.

The dam has now been named "Red Star Dam", and 38 former Kuomintang soldiers who helped to build it have written to the Commander of the Army Group saying, "Peking's liberation also brought liberation to us, in mind and body. Under the education of the Party and the Army, we have gradually awakened to political consciousness."

"In our labour on the dam, we have achieved a further improvement of ourselves. Twelve of us have emerged as 'labour heroes'. We are not satisfied with our success, but we ask that we be assigned more and greater tasks."

The men's shout of triumph as the water was pumped from the reservoir was not only an expression of the fulfillment of their own arduous task of canal-digging, but a tribute to the 59 who, in successfully pitting their skill and determination against the forces of nature, had added lustre to the glorious flag of an Army Group of the PLA. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 19 May)

MAKING THE SALT LANDS OF BLEAK POHAI BAY FERTILE

"Comrade Mao", said Chang Hsi-fan, Vice-Chairman of the Army Group's Production Committee, "laid down the task last December of transforming millions of mow in the alkali coastal areas of Pohai Bay into fertile land."

He had clambered up with me to the top of the May Day pumping station, so named a few weeks ago on its completion, and pointed to the distant fields to which water from the pumping station flowed. "There," he added, "we are making a start to fulfil Chairman Mao's behest."

Five pumps below us were pounding away, each with its 50-horse-power motors, each lifting four cubic metres of water a distance of four metres every second. To provide fresh water, this unit of the Army had dug a new canal to the nearest river and had built a dam in the river to ensure a regular flow. Now water from the newly-built concrete reservoir was channelled to two medium-sized farms, where hundreds of crisscross ditches had been patiently prepared.

Land Needed Fresh Water:

Fresh water, and plenty of it, is just what this land needed. For centuries, seepage from the sea had led to accumulation of salt on the land to a considerable depth. No plants could thrive, and the whole area was bleak, barren wasteland, bare of people and houses, a landscape broken nearer the coast by the occasional windmills of a salt farm.

Faced with a new problem, the Army brought in experts and consulted Government's Agricultural Research Centre. They found that if they gave the earth a thorough "shampoo" to a sufficient depth and really washed the salt away, and then maintained a steady, smaller flow of clean water every day, the land stood a good chance of producing crops of as high quality as any fertile soil. With 270,000 hectares of such land at stake in the Pohai area, it was worth making an extensive experiment with a few thousand hectares. Hence the dam and the new pumping station, the new canals and irrigation ditches.

Though the Japanese had done a bit of reclamation in this area and the Kuomintang had the facade of agricultural research, neither could have carried out the large-scale investment involved. This year, the Army Group has invested the equivalent of 800 tons of millet in the pumping station and surrounding works alone. Will they get it back?

Army Investment Is Secure:

Confidently, Army chiefs pointed out that the very first harvest alone would repay the whole capital invested - though in fact, by arrangement with the Government, they will be able to spread the capital investment over five years.

The cleansing of the alkali fields has already gone far beyond the experimental stage. On these two farms, sowing and ploughing are already well under way. But they are only a small part of all the alkali land, which this Army Group is reclaiming this year.

Modestly they plan for a rice yield this year of half the output of long-cultivated rice lands, and are not aiming at average or high yields for two or three years, by which time they will have met whatever further problems will show themselves. And by all the signs and the opinion of agricultural workers and experts, they will certainly reach this year's modest aim.

270,000 Hectares To Be Won:

Reclaiming 270,000 hectares of land in Pohai Bay area will not be the job of the Army Group alone. In fact, it will take several years, and both State farms and peasantry will share in the work. But the Army Group has been assigned the leading role in this work, that is, turning the sterile area into populated farmlands.

How much of the whole job they do will depend on their successes this year. And they are already looking forward to having tractors to work the land next year, and have sent a number of their best cadres to the Government Agricultural Research Centre for intensive training.

"Our work here," said Chang Hsi-fan, "proves to us that the Army can accomplish every job they are assigned to do."

It was not a boast, but it was stated in very matter of fact tone. And judging by the cheerful atmosphere of busy work round May Day pumping station and on the fields, I heartily agreed with him.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)

CUTTING A NEW RIVER BED FOR THE CHAO PEI

East Hopei has a long history of floods. Every summer, particularly since 1912, when the main river, Chao Pei, broke through the dykes and changed its course, devastation and sorrow has been the lot of 1,300,000 people of eight counties in the river basin. Last year 400,000 hectares of land were under water for 42 hours, and even though the water-level fell, it remained over a large part of the area.

Chao Pei rises in Distant Jehol and is swollen by numerous smaller rivers it collects on its way across the North China Plain. It formerly ran into the Grand Canal, but for many years it has really had no river bed of its own in its lower course. Instead it has flooded into other rivers too small to hold extra water.

When the Army Group first learned of the Government's far-reaching schemes for ending the flood menace in the eight counties, they jumped at the opportunity of helping. They had themselves been discussing in all their units and through all ranks Chairman Mao Tse-tung's directive of December 5, 1949, calling on the PIA to "help the people conquer the difficulties left behind by the long war," and here was job on their own doorstep.

Army Wanted Capital:

Besides, they badly needed capital to begin their other construction schemes, and for water conservancy work Government agreed to pay the Army in addition to the regular allowance. Overwhelmingly, the men decided to put aside all the money so earned for investment and, so keen were they to get their Army Group started on constructive activity, they even added to the capital investment fund a month's pocket money.

So on April 1, 10,000 Army men, shouldering spades along with their rifles, set out for the bleak swampy land near Pohai Bay to start on part of the great water project assigned to the Army Group. This was to cut new river bed to the sea to take the overflow waters of the Chao Pei and its connected rivers.

It poured with rain the day we called on them. Our sturdy sure-footed Army horses galloped up the track they evidently knew well. And the strangest scene met our eyes. For miles, as far as the eye could see, the men were strung out in groups, in the midst of the flattest of bare country, some digging the sticky soil, others carrying the loads of earth and dumping them to form new dykes, all in the highest of spirits, despite the rain, grinning at us like schoolboys on holiday.

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Camps On The Deserted Plain:

They had built a complete new encampment of straw huts, since there was not a house or breath of any living being when they arrived. Everything in the encampment was spick and span and orderly. Kitchens, games rooms, and other facilities had been organized and a well dug to provide fresh water.

They have a labour discipline code worked out by themselves, and the Communist Party members, who form roughly 30% of the whole Army Group, help to lead the work and study and maintain a high level of understanding of the social purpose of the work. The motto over one of the huts read: "Our shoulders may ache, our hands may blister, but we will endure any fatigue, for our work is helping a million people in East Hopei."

Their actual working day is six to 6½ hours between 5 a.m. when they rise and 8.30 or 9 p.m. when they retire. Two and a half hours every day is devoted to study. The rest of the day is taken up with training, discussion and play. After work, too, they go in to the nearest villages and help the peasants, or hold discussions with them. They have their own song, dance and drama teams. And they have a day off every week.

New Labour Methods To Cut Earth:

The work is not easy. The river bed here must be wide and well-terraced. In their six or 6½ hours of labour they put everything into it. They have evolved new labour-saving methods of cutting the earth, digging and carting, which give good results. At the end of every day, they discuss the day's experience and progress, and interesting items are written up in their newspaper, alongside the poems and other literary efforts of the men. So great is the spirit that one problem for the commanders is to ensure that the men do not injure their health by taking on too much.

While the Army Group's share in the overall water conservancy scheme of East Hopei is not more than one-quarter of the total, the PLA are the pacemakers, the shock workers, the men who add spirit and understanding of the dignity and value of the labour. Their spirit enthralls the peasants and former Kuomintang soldiers, who are incorporated in the Army.

The Army Group is contributing 1,817,000 man-days to the work as a whole, and expects to net 5,442 tons of millet for investment in its other schemes of construction.

Finishing By End Of June:

Early July is the danger date for flood water in East Hopei. The Army's original aim was to complete the work within three months, by the end of June. But our talk to the men near the bleak Pongai Bay coast and examination of their progress charts convinced us that the new channel will be ready to receive whatever nature sends at least one month before the danger date.

So great is the scale of work, that it will be 1951 before it is possible to say that East Hopei is absolutely free from flood for all time. But enough will be completed this year for the 1,300,000 people of the area to work more securely in their fields this Summer, knowing that the caprices of nature have been reduced to a minimum by the leadership of the People's Government and the devoted efforts of the PLA. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 25 May)

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NATIONALIST CHINATAIWAN RED LEADER BROADCASTS OVER TAIPEH RADIO,
TELLS COMMUNIST PARTY ITS POLICY IS WRONG FOR CHINA:

The Secretary of the Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Taiwan, Chai Hsao-hsuen, made a broadcast speech over Taipei Radio tonight to countrymen and responsible members of the Chinese Communist Party on the China mainland. The broadcast said:-

NATIONALISTS SHELL
RED-HELD ISLAND

Nationalist troops attacked Taipei Island with intense gunfire at 7.00 p.m. on May 3. The gunfire hit many targets on the island, as well as bandit junks. Taipei Island is 4,000 metres north of Quemoy.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu
2130-hrs 1 June)

SOUTH CHINA FACTORIES
AT STANDSTILL

Hongkong reports say factories in South China have been brought to a standstill as a result of the heavy taxation policy of the Communist bandits. Only 22% of the factories in South China are operating. Many machines are not serviceable.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu
2130-hrs 1 June)

working under difficulties, I carried out my work despite all difficulties, and played an active and leading role. Membership increased steadily. Yet we suffered defeats, and at last we met total defeat.

Causes of Red Defeat

"What was the cause of our defeat? We have committed blunders and neglected our duty time and again. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party even went so far as to frame a wrong policy which wrecked our plan of activity in Taiwan, because under this wrong policy our activity was opposed to the interests of the masses. This resulted in complete defeat, which we could trace to a main cause.

"Let me tell what this cause is:- Firstly, looking back over the past four years, the Government showed the greatest concern for their countrymen in Taiwan. For example, the liberal handling of the "February 28 Incident", the implementing of rent reduction, and the introduction of insurance for labourers resulted in an improvement in the life of the people. These benevolent measures strengthened the confidence of the people in Taiwan.

"Brethren in Taiwan had a greater faith in President Chiang Kai-shek. They believed that President Chiang would succeed in his effort to build up Taiwan as a base to rebuild China. People here co-operated with the Government closely.

Situation Unfavourable

"In view of this the Chinese Communists ordered us to intensify subversive activities in Taiwan, such as putting forth intrigues against the Government, inciting the people to oppose the Government. We found ourselves in the situation which was unfavourable to us. Our work ultimately failed.

"Dear brethren on the mainland and responsible officials of various ranks of the Chinese Communist Party: This is Chai Hsao-hsuen speaking. I have been connected with the Chinese Communist Party for about 20 years. I was one of the Communist Party's high-ranking officials in Taiwan. Many responsible officials with long ties with the Chinese Communist Party and serving in posts in the Party were once my former colleagues who had been working with me through the worst days.

Was Former Interior Minister

"I joined the Communist Party in 1925. I was in the Long March. I served the Party as Minister for the Interior in the Chinese Soviet Government. Later I was transferred to the post of Political Director of the 18th Army Group. At the victorious conclusion of the war of resistance against Japan, I was assigned to a post in Taiwan as Secretary of the Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Taiwan.

"Today I am going to speak to you from here. Responsible Chinese Communist Party members! Don't worry about my situation in Taiwan. Be sure not to turn off your radio.

"During the past four years, I could say that my work in Taiwan was quite intense and loyal to the Party. Support from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was active. Though

"Besides, the Chinese Communist Party's one-sided policy of leaning on the Soviet Union aggravated the situation because this policy was against Chinese nationalism and only created bitter feelings against Russia.

"Secondly, the stability of living conditions in Taiwan is a good contrast to the famine-stricken mainland where many people are homeless and suffering under the rule of terror. People in the mainland are overwhelmed by a heavy burden on many taxes and levies. The people no longer have democracy and freedom.

Communism Not For China

"The people in Taiwan have realised that Communism is not fit for China. They are giving their support to the Government. They realise that China needs the San Min Chu Yi (The Three Principles). Every event and practice on the mainland is against the Three Principles. Communism is no different to dictatorship.

"The Chinese Communists have built their strength upon vast forces. The people are made to support these forces. This heavy burden will become a dangerous factor for the Communists. The temporary military victory of the Chinese Communists will break down when the people under their heavy burden rise up to overthrow the Communists.

Pro-Soviet Policy Most Unpopular

"Thirdly, on the political aspect, the one-sided policy of leaning (on the Soviet Union) adopted by the Chinese Communists has met with the greatest opposition from the people, and this policy is not welcomed by any support and help from other countries. A nation which stands alone without any support from other countries is facing an uncertain future.

"The Chinese Communist Party claims its rule as being the 'people's democratic rule'. It is in fact encouraging misrule. The Communists are giving protection to ambitious 'new officials' and 'new militarists', to exploit the rights of other classes.

"So we can conclude that the political base for the Chinese Communist Party is weak. The Communist Government then finds itself alone. In short, both from the angle of international relations and of internal relations, dictatorship is not fit for China." (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 1 June)

LIE'S POLICY CRITICISED BY CHINA'S DELEGATE TO U.N.:

The chief Chinese delegate to U.N., Dr. Chiang Teng-fu, spoke to the Press at Lake Success on Mr. Trygve Lie's trip to Europe.

"Mr. Lie has sacrificed reality in favour of surface interests," he said. "He has sacrificed long-range good in exchange for temporary gains. The present problem facing the world is the maintenance of peace, which is threatened by Russian aggression.

"Russian aggression has created a new situation. Russia is using new weapons. Russia expresses Hitler's imperialist spirit. The first object of its aggression and intrigue is China.

"We would not become its victim if we received aid from the U.N. Admittance of Communist China's delegates into U.N. would encourage Russian aggression and deal a hard blow to China and the cause of peace."

Dr. Chiang Teng-fu added:- "Mr. Lie's policy would enslave the Chinese people indefinitely. His efforts may prove unfavourable to the cause of peace." (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 1 June)

U.S. CONCERN FOR PHILIPPINES:

Newsweek reports from Washington that U.S. Government concern over the Philippines situation is growing. The Defence Department and the State Department are reported to be considering action before the U.S. withdraws from the Philippines. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 1 June)

POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN JAPAN:

Police authorities in Tokyo disclose that Japanese policemen will take precautions to prevent incidents during the nation-wide demonstration on June 3. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 1 June)

C H I N AGRAIN TAXES ON SUMMER CROPS
REDUCED BY GOVERNMENT DECREE:

An important decree reducing the public grain tax in newly-liberated areas on crops collected in the first half of this year was issued today by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government.

Repeated Items

Peking Radio last night repeated two items published in Monitoring Digest No. 142 of 1 June. These were statistics of China's care for children and the letter from the All-China Democratic Women's Federation on Greek children in Yugoslavia.

The commentary on Peking Radio repeated the important decree on Summer crops, carried on this page. - Editor.

The decree stipulates that the total amount of public grain to be collected by the State this Summer shall not exceed 13% of the total agricultural yields of the Summer harvest, which is now being gathered, not including the by-products.

Additional grain taxes collected by the local governments shall not exceed 15% of the State public grain. With the family as a unit, rates of grain taxes to be collected from the various strata of the rural population are laid down by the decree as follows: Up to 10% of their agricultural income for poor peasants, up to 15% for middle peasants, up to 25% for rich peasants, and up to 50% for landlords. A previous decision by the

Government stipulated that the public grain to be collected in newly-liberated areas should not exceed 17% of the total agricultural income and the maximum rate for landlords was 60%.

Striking Reduction, Says Paper

Commenting on the new decree, the Peking People's Daily in an editorial today states that this striking reduction of taxation will certainly create favourable conditions for the national economy, and especially for the recovery and development of rural economy.

"It is a new decision," the paper says, "made in a situation where the Central People's Government has realised unprecedented unification of the national finances, put an end to twelve years of inflation, stabilised prices and fundamentally conquered famine."

The editorial continued: "For twelve years the Chinese people, especially the peasants, have contributed enormous manpower and material strength to the anti-Japanese war and the People's War of Liberation. In the rough estimate of State revenue for 1950, revised in February this year, the levy of public grain still occupied 37.2%. The average burden on the peasants was around 17% of their total agricultural income and this burden was necessary in the situation at that time."

Famine Vanquished

"But we have at last vanquished famine and other serious difficulties," the paper says. "We have almost achieved a balance between income and expenditure, and we have ended twelve years of inflation. A new situation has emerged in which our finances and prices are approaching stability. This has made it possible for us to reduce the people's burden appropriately."

The editorial attributed these achievements to the leadership of the Central People's Government and the Communist Party of China; the support of the broad masses of the people; the efforts of the cadres to practise economy and to overcome difficulties; the heroic fight of the People's Liberation Army on the front and their taking part in production in the rear, and especially to the carrying out of correct financial and economic policies and the efforts to bring relief to the food-deficiency areas.

"At the Central People's Government Council meeting on December 2 last year," says the paper, "Chairman Mao Tse-tung summed up the economic situation thus, 'There are difficulties, but there are ways and means and the prospect is good.'"

Rates Fair and Reasonable

The events of the past six months have proved the prediction of Chairman Mao. "In accordance with his instructions," the editorial continued, "the

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Central People's Government and the Communist Party of China decided not to increase the people's burden unless it was unavoidable and to reduce it if it was at all possible. This would enable the people to recuperate, and develop production.

"The present decree of the State Administration Council on the Summer levy of public grain in newly-liberated areas is only the beginning of a sequence of new work. In accordance with the economic policies of the Common Programme, the Central People's Government will continue to adjust relations between the five sectors of the economy under the leadership of the State-owned sector."

The editorial pointed out that while the situation had greatly improved there was still much hard work to be done and many difficulties yet to overcome. The new rates fixed in the present decree, it concluded, were appropriate to the real situation of the newly-liberated areas, and were fair and reasonable.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 1 June)
(NCA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 1 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 1 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 1 June)

SALT TAX CUT BY 50%:

To relieve the burden of the people and to check effectively the smuggling of salt, the Finance and Economic Committee of the State Administration Council decided today to reduce the salt tax by 50% from June 1, and to re-adjust the rates of salt taxation for the whole country.

According to present conditions in production, distribution and cost, the rates will be as follows:- \$70,000 per picul in East China and North China, \$50,000 per picul in Shansi and the South-West, \$60,000 per picul in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and \$30,000 per picul in the North-West.

This reduction on the salt tax rate will bring down the price of salt for everyday use and will reduce the prices of goods involving salt in their manufacture. The salt tax already paid by private merchants at the old rate will be refunded to ensure no losses to them.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 1 June)

SHANGHAI HAS STEADY FOOD SUPPLIES:

Shanghai's food supply has been constant and adequate - without the importation of a single grain of rice from abroad. Formerly, the city had so largely depended on the import of rice that on the eve of liberation rice prices jumped several times a day. Now the price of rice is stable and prices in general became stable after March, in common with prices throughout the country.

Shanghai's Vice-Mayor Pan Han-nien gave these facts in the course of a report on the work of the Shanghai Municipal Government on the first anniversary of the city's liberation.

Against blockade and bombing, he said, the People's Government had demonstrated an iron resolve in maintaining and restoring essential industry and commerce. When, on February 6, American-made bombs destroyed lives and property in Shanghai, the electrical supply system was reduced to one-third of its normal output. Nine days later, the combined energy and enthusiasm of the Government, workers and the Army restored output to 65%.

Government had helped to organize joint operation of public and private industry and transport to solve problems of materials and marketing. Government credits, orders and purchases helped to provide some private enterprises with circulating capital. From Shanghai's liberation in May 1949 to March, credits which public and private banks granted to private business and industry amounted to \$431,000,000,000.

On relief, the Vice-Mayor reported that last year refugees flocked into Shanghai from the flooded areas and the situation was aggravated by enemy bombing. With all its financial difficulties, the Government appropriated 30,000 tons of grain for relief work, and up to March had helped 350,000 refugees to get home to engage in production or the repair of dykes.

Over 100 kilometres of dykes had thus been built in the cotton area of North Kiangsu, protecting 160,000 hectares of cotton from flood and making it possible to cultivate a further 130,000 hectares of cotton.

Now that the Chusan Islands were liberated and the threat of enemy bombing and blockade mostly removed, Shanghai's circumstances were becoming better and better. "Shanghai people should strengthen their unity and continue their exertions to support the front," he said. "They should struggle for the final liberation of Taiwan, the wiping out of remnants of the Kuomintang reactionaries, and construction of a new Shanghai."
(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 1 June)

CHILDREN CELEBRATE IN PEKING:

Today ancient Peking belongs to its young citizens. No one here can fail to know it is International Children's Day.

Trams to Chungshan Park filled early with excited, singing, laughing youngsters. Chinese Young Pioneers marched there in formation from all points of the city, with their banner-bearers proudly to the fore, looking very smart in the bright sunshine in their white shirts and red kerchiefs.

Five thousand of them packed a circular open-air theatre in the park, and after singing the National Anthem and the Internationale and saluting the two great portraits of Mao Tse-tung and Stalin, they proceeded to conduct their own meeting.

Throughout the morning, the proceedings were in the capable hands of 12-year-old Tsai Hsiang, who opened the meeting with an effective speech on the happy life of children in the new China, and said, "We children will strive to realise the ideals of Chairman Mao."

He then introduced those on the platform, who included children selected by various schools together with a number of adults, each with a distinguished record in some particular walk of life. As they took their bow, the young chairman said a few well-chosen words about each - the famous model worker, Chao Kuo-yu, who has recently returned from the Soviet Union, a People's Army hero, a distinguished airman, a well-known mathematician Hua Lo-keng, who has returned here from America, the authoress Ting Ling, and many others.

Enthusiasm reached its peak as colourfully-dressed children and Young Pioneers came on to the platform with bouquets of flowers for the visitors, and a number of Soviet and Korean children presented flowers to their young Chinese friends. The platform was a pageant of colour and the theatre rang with laughter, clapping and singing.

After short speeches, including one specially relayed from the C-in-C, General Chu Teh, the young performers sang songs, recited poems of their own composition, and staged a variety of other items. The variety of talents revealed augurs well for the future of Chinese artistic work.

In the afternoon gaily-bedecked vans were quickly loaded up with youngsters to take them to various places of interest in the city. All over Peking - and in all parts of China - children are flocking to parks, cinemas, concert halls, exhibitions, bookstores and theatres. They cannot help but be conscious of the care and affection with which they are surrounded in the new China, and, judging by the youngsters in Chungshan Park today, they have more than a superficial understanding of the bigger issues in the world today, of the transformation that is taking place in the world and the fight for peace. In China, children are getting the finest lessons in creative citizenship that any parents could wish for their children anywhere.

(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 1 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 1 June)

PARENTS URGED TO SIGN PEACE APPEAL:

In celebration of International Children's Day, the China Peace Committee called on all Chinese parents to sign the Stockholm appeal for prohibition of atomic weapons. The statement says:-

"Only the smashing of imperialist criminal plots for a new war can spare our dear children the most terrible disasters and ensure a fair future for the younger generation."
(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 1 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 1 June)

PRESS HAILS CHILDREN'S DAY:

News and special articles on International Children's Day have pride of place in all Peking newspapers. The People's Daily gave the whole front page to special greetings sent by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the C-in-C, General Chu Teh, and many other leaders of new China, and reproduced them in their original handwriting, alongside lengthy articles on children.

General Chu Teh called on the children to love their motherland, science and work, and to be prepared for the reconstruction of a new China. Liu Shao-chi wrote, "Safeguard the rights of children and protect their health." Madame Soong Ching-ling wrote, "This is the first Children's Day observed after the liberation. We must give our children warm protection and bring them up to be the new army in the Revolution." Li Chi-shen's message read, "To ensure further happiness for our next generation, we must set up nursery work."

The paper also printed a speech by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles, entitled, "Write for our child friends."

The foreign page of the same paper carried a letter from Zoya Dumanova, member of the Central Committee of All-Union (Lenin) Young Communist League, to Chinese Young Pioneers, and two letters from Soviet school children to their Chinese friends. Other articles on this page were entitled "Happy Soviet Children," and "Welfare of Rumanian Children."

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 1 June)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 1 June)

TWO ISLANDS LIBERATED NEAR HONGKONG:

PLA troops liberated the Lachi and Sinchiao Islands of the Wanshan Group to the South-West of Hongkong on May 27. KMT troops on the islands fled to neighbouring islands in panic.

A units of the PLA Fourth Field Army mounted an attack on the two islands to smash the KMT blockade at the mouth of the Pearl River on May 25. By May 27, the landing force captured the two islands and advanced towards other nearby islands.

During the battle, the PLA smashed KMT naval defences, sinking three KMT naval craft.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 1 June)

PEKING WRITERS AND ARTISTS ORGANISE:

A Committee of 45 members, headed by Lao She, popular writer who returned recently from the U.S., has been elected to lead the Peking Writers' and Artists' Association. This Association was formed yesterday at the closing session of a four-day conference of writers and artists.

The conference unanimously decided that writers and artists should not only educate people through their own works, but should also help them to master arts and literature themselves. They should work to popularise arts among the people and should unite with the people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The conference decided on measures to develop literature and the arts in factories, to reform ancient arts and literature which are still popular among a great number of people, and to create a new art and literature for youths and children.

Premier Chou En-lai addressed the meeting, calling on all artists to unite and work and study hard to develop a glorious people's art and literature. Before closing, the conference sent greetings to Chairman Mao and a message to the World Peace Congress supporting the Stockholm peace appeal.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 1 June)

AID FOR PRIVATE FACTORIES:

Private factories all over China are being helped through a difficult period by large-scale orders now placed with them by State industrial and commercial enterprises. Many private industries which, until price stabilization, had made their profits out of price fluctuations rather than efficient running of their enterprises and had not been able to adapt themselves immediately to the new situation, are now benefitting from Government assistance.

Through its various branches, the China Miscellaneous Goods Co., one of the biggest Government trading agencies, spent \$232,000,000 (or \$US6,000,000) in April alone on orders placed with private factories.

One million spindles in Shanghai are busy on orders for the East China Branch of the same State company. In Tientsin, the Yachua Glass Factory, one of the best-equipped of its kind, and the Yungli Chemical Works, an enterprise of over 20 years' standing, are now able to continue normal operations, since the North China Branch of the State company purchased their accumulated stocks.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 1 June)

SINGAPORE SCHOOL SEARCHED:

According to a report from Singapore, the Singapore colonial authorities dispatched a few hundred policemen on the morning of May 30 to carry out a search in the Singapore Chinese High School. Nineteen students and one teacher were detained, and the search lasted for four hours.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 1 June)

HONGKONG TRADE MISSION BEGINS TOUR OF CHINA:

The Hongkong and Kowloon industrial group, which is visiting China, arrived in Canton from Hongkong on May 30. At the station to receive them were the Deputy-Director of the Overseas Works Department of the South China Bureau of the Trading Department of the Kwangtung People's Government, the Deputy-Director of the Industrial Department, and 50 others.

The visiting group intends to go to Peking via Hankow, thence to Shenyang, Tangshan, Harbin, Port Arthur, Dairen, Tientsin and other places. They will gather information on the new conditions of production and reconstruction in China for industrial and commercial circles in Hongkong and Kowloon and other Overseas Chinese abroad.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 1 June)

REDS ATTACK ELECTION OFFICES
IN SOUTH KOREA:

South Korean people and partisans, breaking through police cordons, attacked offices of the sham elections which took place yesterday, says Labourer, a newspaper in South Korea.

In response to the call of Nodong Dang and the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the broad masses of South Korean citizens and villagers refused to accept 'voters cards', organised meetings and in many other ways expressed their opposition to the elections, conducted by American imperialism and its tool, the United Nations Commission for Korea, regardless of the police terror that was redoubled on the eve of the "elections".

The people's guerillas distributed hundreds of thousands of leaflets calling on the people to boycott the "elections." In mid-May, they attacked a number of places in North Zenra, South Tyusai, North and South Kelsyo Provinces. After executing special agents of "election offices", they turned the "election precincts" into centres for villagers' meetings and carried out propaganda work, explaining the sham nature of the elections and the American imperialists' war plans.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 1 June)

GIANT PEACE MEETING IN TOKYO:

Despite suppression by the Japanese reactionary Government, 100,000 people from 200 workers' and students' organisations took part in a mass meeting on May 30, sponsored by the Japanese Democratic and National Front.

According to Tokyo reports, red flags were waved at the meeting, and slogans such as "We oppose war," "We demand peace," "We do not want American bases in Japan," "We demand the Occupation Authorities quit," and "Fight against Anti-Communist legislation," were shouted. A parade was staged after the meeting.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 1 June)

PHILIPPINES REVISES IMPORT RULES
AFTER U.S. PROTEST:

A New York report says the new import restrictions adopted by the Quirino Government have met opposition from the American masters.

According to the import regulations, 40% of the total imports into the Philippines are reserved for Philippine businessmen, and this means discrimination against American importers.

In face of a strong protest by the American Ambassador in the Philippines, the Philippine Government was forced to its knees, and the regulations were revised.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 1 June)

V I E T M I N HU.S. MISSION TO INDOCHINA IS
EVIDENCE OF AGGRESSION:

The setting up of an American Economic Mission in Indochina headed by Robert Blum is new evidence of America's will to interfere in the Indochina war, and a new step in attempts to convert Indochina into a base of aggression against the rising tide of the people's movement, and also as a military base in view of an eventual Third World war that the international reactionaries are preparing. This was stated by the Voice of Vietnam radio commentator in a recent broadcast.

The commentator added, "The new American move also shows that Wall Street has realized the impotence of the French colonialists who have been suffering defeat after defeat these last five years. A great part of the Lend-Lease arms supplied to France is already serving in Vietnam hands in the fight for wiping out aggressive colonialism. The Robert Blum Mission is intended by the rulers in Washington to assure a better use of so-called American 'aid'.

"On the other hand, it is to be the first step towards completely driving out the French colonialists from Indochina in the same way as the sending of an American mission to Athens marked the beginning of the liquidation of British influence in Greece."

"The Voice of Vietnam commentator concluded by saying that American plans would be a bitter failure, (1) because French colonialists would not surrender to America without a fight, (2) because it would be difficult for the imperialists to find men to carry out their policy, and (3) because the Indochinese peoples would strongly oppose attempts to convert their territory into an imperialist base of aggression." (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 1 June)

"UNCLE HO" GREETES CHILDREN OF VIETNAM:

President Ho Chi-minh sent the following message to children all over Vietnam on the occasion of International Children's Day on June 1:-

"Dear nephews, June 1 is children's day all over the world. You should live reasonably happy and have the chance to go to school, as the Soviet children do. But in capitalist countries, if their parents are workers and exploited, the children must also be exploited and endure suffering. For example, the U.S. is one of the richest countries in the world. In the U.S. there are great financial magnates, but workers' children have to earn their living as early as the age of five or six.

"In Vietnam, the French colonialists who provoked the war are daily committing arson, slaughter and looting. Therefore, men as well as children must take part in the war of resistance. I promise you that when the French colonialists are completely driven out, I will strive together with the Government and the various organisations to assure you a happy life. Many kisses to you all. Uncle Ho." (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 1 June)

FRENCH GIFTS TO PRESIDENT:

Greeting and gifts were sent to President Ho Chi-minh on his 60th birthday by French nationals receiving the Vietnam Government's protection. The letters voiced gratitude to the Vietnam Government and President Ho Chi-minh for their solicitude, and hope for an early victory in Vietnam's resistance and closer friendship between the French and Vietnam people. A French national, M. Julien Chaumeau, presented President Ho Chi-minh with a bamboo arm chair made by him specially for this occasion. (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 1 June)

PEACE SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN BEGINS:

A nation-wide signature campaign has been initiated by the Vietnam T.U.C., the Vietnam Women's Union, the Vietnam Youth Federation, and the Peasants' Association in response to the Stockholm peace appeal.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 1 June)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South East Asia)

FRENCH DEFEAT ON CHINESE BORDER:

Vietnam News Agency reports that on May 26 units of the Republican Army occupied Dong-ne, a strategically important town on the Sino-Vietnam border. The French lost 370 in killed and wounded and 185 were taken prisoners. The French also lost large quantities of machine-guns, tommy guns, rifles, two 75-mm guns, one 105-mm gun, 12 lorries and scores of rifles.

Moscow Radio

Two protests to the United Nations sent by Peking's Foreign Minister Chou En-lai were carried in the World News Section of the broadcast to South East Asia by Moscow Radio last night. These two protests were published in Monitoring Digest No. 142 of 1 June.

Instead of the usual commentary, Moscow Radio broadcast a programme on International Children's Day. - E3.

In Paris, L'Humanite writes that the French colonialists are suffering one defeat after another in their imperialist war in Vietnam. Energetic Republican troops have attacked a French troop train near Bien-hoa, seizing large quantities of arms and ammunition. L'Humanite points out that the democratic Republican Army of Vietnam is growing stronger every day. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 1 June)

REVIEW OF SOVIET PRESS:

Progressive people in all countries are today observing International Day in Defence of Children. This day is being observed with the slogans supporting the Stockholm appeal to outlaw the atomic weapon, against war preparations and for protecting the lives and health of children and democratizing their upbringing.

International Day in Defence of Children is the central theme in today's Moscow papers. It is the subject of editorials, of articles by men and women prominent in social life, and by writers. There are also many dispatches about the healthy life of children in the USSR, and the tragic plight of the children of the workers and peasants in capitalist countries.

Pravda writes in its editorial that the struggle of the masses for peace against the imperialist fomenters of a new war is steadily growing in strength. Never before was there such a universal movement in defence of peace as there is today. The demand for peace and the happiness of children is ringing louder and louder at various meetings and demonstrations, and is contained in the petitions being sent to statesmen. In defending the children, peace supporters draw inspiration from the example of the Soviet people, whose children enjoy tender care and constant solicitude.

The paper publishes an article by the Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee, headed "Protect Peace and the Health of Our Children."

The editorials in the Izvestia, Trud, and other papers underline that the struggle for the happiness of the children is indissolubly bound up with the struggle for peace, against the firebrands of war and their sanguinary designs.

Izvestia publishes an article by the Minister of Education, entitled, "The Soviet State's Solicitude for the Rising Generation."

The papers report a Note sent by the Soviet Government to the Governments of the US and Great Britain concerning the trial by an international court of the Japanese Emperor Hirohito and of certain Japanese generals who have been exposed as war criminals.

The imperialist policy of the US in Asia is the subject of an article in Pravda by the paper's New York correspondent. Also reported in the papers is the meeting of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress for Peace in London, and of the fifth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva.

In all the papers there is a dispatch from Berlin of the text of the appeal of the German Congress of Young Fighters for Peace to the youths of France and Italy. The Congress solemnly vowed that it would not allow the youth of Germany to be turned into cannon-fodder for the imperialist war being hatched by the Anglo-American warmongers. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 1 June)

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY:

The Soviet Army is for peace. The Anglo-American imperialists are threatening peaceful nations with the atom bomb. They are concluding military alliances, sending arms to their dependent countries and feverishly preparing for a new war. But the greatest danger of all that threatens the whole world and millions of children's lives is the atom bomb, and President Truman recently declared that, should the need arise, he would not hesitate to use the atom bomb again.

The International Committee sponsoring International Day in Defence of Children calls on all men and women in all countries to affix their signatures to the Stockholm appeal which demands that the atomic weapon be outlawed and that the Government which first uses it be treated as a war criminal. The arms struggle is a heavy burden for the working people in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries, and first and foremost it is having a direct effect on the lives of the children.

According to incomplete figures published by the United Nations, 250,000,000 children are hungry and poverty-ridden in the capitalist countries. In the cities of the US, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Spain and Greece, crowds of child beggars roam the streets in search of food and alms. Their emaciated arms are outstretched as they beg for alms or search the garbage bins in the hope of finding something to eat.

The Anglo-American imperialists and their henchmen in India and Pakistan are not content with exploiting the adult population in India. They are also exploiting the children of the Indian working people, robbing them of all the joys of life. They continue to make huge profits on the brutal exploitation of child labour, even though the Indian Assembly has proclaimed an independent Republic.

In the match and textile factories, on the coffee plantations, under-age children constitute the main labour force. Child labour is widespread in the jute industry and the tobacco factories. Children work 14 hours a day without any let-up. In India 3,000,000 children die every year from various diseases. Forty percent of the children die before they reach the age of 15.

In Pakistan, according to the Associated Press of Pakistan, one town with a total population of 300,000 has 30,000 beggars. Most of them, the agency adds, have been beggars ever since they were born.

Over 90% of the population in India and Pakistan are illiterate. The children are unable to go to school. At the same time, at the bidding of the Anglo-American imperialists, the Indian reactionaries are spending huge sums for arms and for the purchase of tanks and planes. This military expenditure is a heavy burden for the working people and makes the position of the children still worse.

"Children are our future, our hope." These words of Comrade Stalin determine the exceptional care and attention with which children are treated in our country. The boys and girls of our country have a happy childhood. Tens of thousands of nurseries and kindergartens, schools, palaces and stadiums have been opened for them. Books are published for children, films put out and sanatoria built. Every decision of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party concerning youth reflects the great Stalinist solicitude for children.

An enormous number of doctors and trained nurses are in charge of the health of Soviet women and children. There 6,416 mother-and-child welfare centres which are entirely free of charge. All the achievements of science have been placed at the service of the mother and child. Last year special expenditure on public education amounted to 60,800,000,000 roubles. There are 220,000 schools in the Soviet Union. Everyday 34,000,000 Soviet children sit down at their desks. This is more than the entire population of Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Belgium and Sweden put together.

Great progress has been made in the field of public education by the national republics of the USSR. Soviet children are taught in more than a hundred different languages of the people. There are hundreds of music schools and 20 conservatories. Everything is being done in the Soviet Union for the all-round development of the children.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 1 June)

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NATIONALIST CHINASOVIET PILOTS AND JET-PLANES
ARRIVE IN CHINA FOR TAIWAN ATTACK:

According to Associated Press reports from Washington today the U.S. State Department, from information received, reveals the fact that Soviet pilots and jet planes have arrived in China preparing for an attack on Taiwan.

Voice of Free China

A new schedule for the Voice of Free China will come into effect from June 1, 1950 as follows (all times being in Malayan Standard Time):-

2000-2020, News in Kuo-yu.
2020-2030, Taiwan To-day.
2030-2045, News in Shanghai.
2045-2100, Correspondence.
2100-2130, News, commentary.
2130-2145, Speech.
2145-2200, Songs.
2200-2220, News in Kuo-yu.
2220-2230, Life in Free China.
2230-2240, The Voice of Freedom.
2240-2245, Market reports.
2245-2300, News in brief.
2300-Close Dictation news.

The principal news broadcast, 2100-2130 hrs, remains the same as in the previous schedule. - Editor

This report was given by American diplomatic personnel who left Shanghai last week for Washington. One of the officials declares:-

(1) There are at present 3,000 Soviet technicians and military personnel in Shanghai, who act as advisers to the bandit air force.

(2) He has seen with his own eyes 11 of the latest types of Soviet jet-planes in Shanghai and believes that they are all manned by Soviet pilots.

(3) Taiwan is the first target of Communist propaganda.

American observers on Taiwan believe that the Communist bandits will not attack Taiwan in a hasty manner, because it has strong defences.

A journalist in one of the Nationalist warships stationed at the mouth of the Pearl River declares that everything is

quiet there, no ships are seen coming out of the river; that Wanshan is still in the hands of Nationalist defenders; that in the battle of Nanshan the ships assembled by the Communist bandits for the past four or five months were completely destroyed by the Nationalist Navy.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 31 May)

DEFENCE MINISTER RESIGNS:

The Legislative Yuan held a meeting in Taipeh this morning with Chen Chuen presiding. The following resolutions were passed:- (1) To appoint Tuan Mow Lan, and Li Yen-ping as representatives to the 30th Session of the International Labour Conference; (2) To accept the resignation of Yan Chi-tsan as Minister of Defence; (3) To appoint Su She-chuan, Tuan Yuen, and Shen Fa-chow as Deputy Commanders of National Defence. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 31 May)

"LET US STRENGTHEN OUR DEFENCE WORKS":

After the withdrawal of our troops from Hainan and the Chusan Islands, Taiwan becomes the only land which Free China possesses. So it can be said that Taiwan is Free China, declares a Taipeh Radio commentary.

As the Communist imperialists are preparing for an attack, Taiwan has become a war zone. The Communist attack can be divided into two stages - the preparation stage and the attacking stage. But we must first of all foil all their preparations by attacking them at their bases and at the same time we must not lose any time in strengthening our defences.

There are three possible attacks from our enemies: (1) by air, with bombers with bombs up to 1,500 lbs; (2) by sea, with landing craft and (3) by dirty politics and intrigue.

Our defences can be divided into preparations by the Government and preparations by civilians. We must all know how far these preparations have gone, for our aim is to prepare ourselves for an impregnable defence, because without it we will all perish. This is our life and death struggle. Everyone of us must be prepared for the worst, and hope for the best.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 31 May)

C H I N APEKING AGAIN REQUESTS REPRESENTATION
ON THE UNITED NATIONS:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Chou En-lai, today sent a telegram to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, informing him that the Central People's Government had appointed Meng Yung-chien as a representative to attend the U.N. Trusteeship Council.

Repeated Items

Peking Radio yesterday repeated the story of President Ho Chi Minh thanking Chairman Mao Tse-tung and various organisations in China for birthday greetings. This story was carried by Peking Morse Chinese on May 30 and published in Monitoring Digest No. 141 of 31 May.

Peking Radio also repeated, in another form, the news item on production at the Yumen oil fields, Kansu Province, which was carried in Peking Morse English on 30 May and published in Monitoring Digest No. 141 of 31 May.

The commentary from Peking Radio today, which is also carried in another form by Peking Morse English, is on International Children's Day. - Ed.

Public of China, Li Ke-nung, addressed to you a Note, stating that the Central People's Government had appointed Chi Chao-ting representative of the People's Republic of China to attend the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

"Yet until this day the illegitimate delegates of the Chinese Kuomintang reactionary clique are still tolerated in the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and all the other related organs and agencies of the United Nations, excepting the Universal Postal Union, and not expelled therefrom immediately. I consider this is unjustified.

"Now that the Trusteeship Council is due to convene its session on June 2, I would like to inform you further that the Central People's Government has appointed Meng Yung-chien representative of the People's Republic of China to attend the Trusteeship Council.

"Please communicate this message to the parties concerned and give an early reply to the question as to when the sole legitimate delegation appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China can participate in the work of the United Nations, and when its representatives to the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the other related organs and agencies of the United Nations can participate in the meetings and work of the said organs and agencies."

(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 31 May)

CHOU DEMANDS EXPULSION OF KMT FROM I.C.A.O:

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai today sent another telegram to Mr. Lie asking him to drive out the so-called "delegates" of the Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique from the various organs and meetings of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

The telegram was also sent to the Secretary-General of ICAO, Dr. Albert Roper. The telegram reads as follows:-

"The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legal government representing the Chinese people. In the name of the Central People's Government I now inform you formally that the so-called 'delegates' of the Chinese Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique have no longer any qualifications for participating in the ICAO and must be driven out from its various organs and meetings, including its fourth assembly to be held in Montreal, on May 30 this year. Please reply by cable and transmit the same to the ICAO and all the parties concerned."

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 31 May)

MINUTE BUDGET DEFICIT IN APRIL:

The deficit in the National Budget in April was relatively minute and no currency has been issued for the purpose of defraying national expenditure since March. Figures issued by the Ministry of Finance indicate that the tendency toward achieving a balance between income and expenditure is steady.

In March, the Budget deficit was only one-fifth of January's deficit, and in April it fell to negligible proportions. This accounts for the general price stability throughout the country since March, and is a result of centralised control over the national income and expenditure by the Central People's Government.

National revenue has been increasing since March. Profits derived from publicly-owned enterprises covered 16.7% of the April expenditure, while in February these profits were negligibly small. There has been a steady rise in tax receipts since the beginning of the year.

Local government expenditure has been greatly reduced, and most areas are delivering surpluses to the Central People's Government instead of asking for subsidies.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 31 May)

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE IN CENTRAL SOUTH CHINA:

The Central South China branch of the People's Bank has beaten its deposit target for 1950 seven months ahead of schedule and by 48%. By May 20, the total amount showing in depositors' accounts in the numerous branches of the bank was ~~¥~~MP1,500,000,000,000.

The Bank's activity in calling back currency has helped to bring about price stability, and these large deposits have enabled the Bank to provide credit for both public and private industrial and commercial concerns.

In April, private deposits in Hankow and two neighbouring cities increased by ~~¥~~MP16,700,000,000 compared with March, and they were for longer terms. To safeguard the interests of depositors, the Bank has instituted a new deposit system. Commodity prices have dropped since March, and bank accounts reckoned in parity units based on commodities are no longer advantageous to depositors. Deposits may now be reckoned either in parity units or in money, whichever is better for the depositor. In either case, normal interest rates obtain.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)

NEW ACCOUNTS IN TIENSIN:

One hundred and fourteen State and Municipal enterprises have now opened accounts with the Tientsin Branch of the People's Bank under the newly developed scheme for controlling the flow of currency. All cash is passed into the bank, each enterprise retaining only enough for three days' needs. Transference vouchers or cheques are now in use for dealings between enterprises.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)

PRIVATE FIRMS PRAISED FOR COOPERATION:

High praise for collaboration between State and private enterprises was given by Mayor Huang Ching of Tientsin at a conference of People's Representatives of All Circles which has just ended.

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State concerns had helped to restore and develop private industry, he reported. Nearly 80% of all flour milled by privately-owned farms had gone to fill State orders. Wool, textile and electrical plants carried out State orders involving 50% to 80% of their total output. Private industrialists, moreover, had received one-third of all loans granted in Tientsin by the State Bank.

On their side, private enterprises had helped the State sector of the economy by producing for State concerns, marketing, helping Government in the import and export trade, buying State bonds and paying their taxes promptly. The Mayor said that taxation work was well done and the tax collection had exceeded the original plan. What was now needed to be done was to improve the tax schedule and to simplify methods of collection.

The City Government is providing work in city construction and handicrafts and other assistance to workers temporarily unemployed.

The conference set up three working committees to improve still further the relations between private and public enterprises, tax collection and provision of work for the unemployed.

(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)

FUKIEN FINDS LARGE STOCKS OF UNLISTED EQUIPMENT:

Stocktaking of former Kuomintang warehouses in Fukien Province has yielded large quantities of industrial and military equipment.

In Foochow Municipality alone, the inventory unearthed enough telegraph equipment to fit out 50 first-class telegraph offices, enough water-pipes for the entire city, drugs valued at \$1,200,000,000 and a considerable quantity of steam navigation engines and other shipbuilding material, which will be of great use in constructing and repairing vessels for operations involving crossing the sea.

(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)

SEAMEN OF EAST CHINA TO AID ASSAULT ON TAIWAN:

"Organise all seamen of East China to support the People's Liberation Army in crossing the sea and liberating Taiwan." This target was adopted by the East China Committee of the China Seamen's Union as their main task at the closing session of a conference held in Shanghai on May 26.

The conference also agreed to set up a committee responsible for organising as many ships as possible to help in restoring navigation along the North China sea coast, and for strengthening trade union work in both public and private shipping trades.

(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)

SHIPS FROM SHANGHAI TO RESUME TRADE WITH NORTHERN PORTS:

Five ships of the China General Steam Navigation Company in Shanghai will resume shipping with northern ports next month. The total tonnage of publicly and privately-owned merchantmen in Shanghai has increased from 50,000 to over 200,000 tons in the past year, and a large number of ships docked in Shanghai will soon ply between ports along the China coast.

In the upper reaches of the Yangtse River, 49 naval vessels and merchantmen of various categories have been refloated during the past few months. These vessels were sunk by KMT troops before they were driven out of the mainland last year.

It is estimated that there are still 225 vessels of all categories lying on the bed of the Yangtse River. These are being surveyed and some will be brought to the surface in the coming winter when the water subsides.

(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)

TRAIN SCHEDULES IMPROVE:

Since improvement of train transport and travel services began in April, order and sanitation in passenger trains is well maintained. Railway runs were well-controlled by the North-East Railway Central Station and the Tientsin Railway Board. Outbound runs in April were 99% on time and the train arrivals more than 90% on time. Results were better in May, departing and

arrivals and departures being respectively 94% and 99% on schedule. Passenger trains on all main railways have installed sanitation facilities. Every passenger is assured of seats on the trains.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 31 May)

CHINA CARING FOR THE CHILDREN:
GROWTH OF WELFARE RAPID:

Children's welfare and education receive close attention in new China, says Peking Radio's commentary. Article 5, Item No. 78 of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference lays down the rules for the protection of children's health, while the new marriage laws on the protection of children's interests become one of the fundamentals of the legislation. Under all these children's welfare work achieves rapid progress.

According to statistics up to the end of May 1950, there are 541 children's welfare organisations in 27 important cities of China where about 35,000 children receive benefit and proper care. At the time of the liberation of Peking, there were only nine children's welfare centres, but now there are 54 such centres. The increase in the number of children's welfare centres indicates that after the liberation many mothers have taken part in the production drive.

For the benefit of the children's education, there are at present 300,000-odd primary schools with 20,000,000-odd students attending them. The number of children attending schools has greatly increased since the liberation, especially those from the poor working families. Of these students, 81.3% are from poor families. The number of children's youth organisations has also greatly increased. According to incomplete reports, there are about 470,000 children participating in these organisations.

The above-cited facts prove that children's welfare and education in new China are progressing rapidly. Unlike the old feudal regime, most of the children of the labouring and farming families are now receiving an education.

Under the care of the children's welfare centres, primary schools and the children's youth organisations, new China is producing a great number of physically developed and morally healthy children. Credit must go to the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government whose guidance and support have made this possible.

On the occasion of this International Children's Day, we must express our respect towards all the child welfare workers. We also hope that child welfare workers will clearly understand that the children are the future masters of the State, and therefore their duties and work are of the utmost importance, especially at this period when the KMT reactionaries have left behind them thousands of uneducated children who need careful guidance and a sound education.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 31 May)

MORE DEVELOPMENT URGED:

"Develop children's work further" is the title of an editorial in today's Peking People's Daily devoted to International Children's Day which takes place tomorrow.

The editorial said that welfare and educational work for children had made rapid advances both in quantity and quality in new China under the guiding principles of China's Common Programme of the People's Political Consultative Conference.

(The paper then sets out all the statistics already quoted above in Peking Radio's commentary. - Editor.)

Judging by these facts, the editorial said, a sweeping change has taken place in child education and welfare work, which is now serving children of the broad masses of working people instead of simply catering for a small number of children of the Chinese privileged classes. The nurseries, kindergartens, primary schools and Young Pioneers are turning out large numbers of physically and mentally well-developed children.

The editorial attributes this great achievement to the personnel and cadres engaged in children's work, and ends by calling on these cadres to study Marxism, Leninism and the new democratic education methods, and to serve the children of China wholeheartedly.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)

WOMEN CONDEMN TITO'S PLAN TO RETURN GREEK CHILDREN:

A warm-hearted response to the appeal of Greek mothers to save their children from being handed over by Tito to the hangmen of the Greek Fascist Government was given on April 29 by the All China Democratic Women's Federation in a letter to Madame Vaillant Couturier of the Women's International Democratic Federation. Her letter reads in part:-

"Greek mothers, through the Democratic Union of Greek Women, have appealed to women throughout the world to intervene on behalf of 2,000 Greek children who had fled from the darkness and terror of Greece to take temporary shelter in Yugoslavia. News has been received that these children have been rounded up and are under heavy guard preparatory to their being handed back by Titotes.

"Having flung himself into the imperialist aggressive camp, Tito is helping the Greek Monarcho-Fascist Government to carry on a criminal war, which drowns Greek people in a sea of blood. Now he even more cruelly persecutes innocent young lives."

The letter in reply from China says, "Such inhuman actions have provoked the indignation and detestation of the people of the whole world. We shall use every occasion and do our best in exposing this crime."

The letter concludes with strong encouragement to Greek mothers to continue their courageous fight, saying, "The suffering of the people is only the darkness before the dawn. Dear sisters, continue your fight courageously, victory will be ours."
(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)
(NINA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 31 May)

PEACE SIGNATURE DRIVE ON TRAINS:

A passenger train was speeding along the edge of the East Mongolian grassland to Tsitsihar in North Manchuria. Suddenly the loudspeaker in each carriage called everyone to attention. "Countrymen, countrymen!" a voice said. "The World Peace Congress has called on all peace-loving people to join the peace signature campaign to halt the hands of the aggressive camp led by imperialist America from unleashing a new war on mankind!"

The passengers ceased gossiping and those reading put aside their newspapers and books. Peace became the main topic of conversation. These Manchurian passengers, who had had enough of war during the Japanese invasion, were not slow in expressing their views.

Then, the voice of Chang Ching-hua, the train's young chief conductor, broke in again. "We, the train crew, have peace signature forms ready. All people for peace, please sign your names." Members of the train crew appeared with forms, and workers, peasants, teachers, PLA men, businessmen, women and children wrote their names to the Stockholm peace appeal.

This is how passengers on this train, and tens of thousands more on the North-Eastern railways, are being brought into the great peace signatures campaign that is continuing throughout the country.

A mass rally for launching the peace signatures campaign was held in Ulanhot, capital of Inner Mongolia, on May 23. The chairman, Kwan Pu, said, "Signatures represent a powerful force. The more names that are added to the peace appeal, the greater is the strength of our peace camp."
(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)

CAVALRY DRIVING TRACTORS ON STATE FARM:

A distinguished PLA Cavalry Division of the Fourth Field Army, which arrived in Manchuria from the South last month, is now running a mechanised State farm. In 20 days' all-out effort it reclaimed 650 hectares and turned them into paddy fields, repaired 220,000 metres of irrigation ditches and channels, and built a number of houses. Many of the cavalymen are now expert tractor drivers.
(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 31 May)

REVIEW CRITICISES ITSELF:

People's Literature in its latest issue reviews and criticises its previous editorial work.

Under the heading, "Improve our work," the review says, "Our previous six issues carried articles welcome to readers because they described heroic

acts in the war of liberation, the history of social progress in China, and production and construction. These articles were of educational value. Shortcomings of these articles were a lack of the spirit of struggle and a low level of thinking capacity, no strong contrasts between old and new conditions, no stress on urgent problems, especially those of industrial construction, and no strong self-criticism."

The review pointed out that the responsibility for these shortcomings lies with the writers themselves and the editors as well.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 31 May)

"AGGRESSION BASE" IN NORTH THAILAND:

American imperialists are constructing an aggression base in Northern Thailand. According to USIS reports from Washington, U.S. officials announced on May 24 that the U.S. was considering establishment of an American Consulate in Northern Thailand at the strategic city of Ching Mai. The U.S. Ambassador to Thailand is making preparations for its establishment.

The USIS report implies that the strategic importance of Ching Mai is mounting. The city has been a centre of American activity for some time. Ching Mai is a narrow strip in Northern Thailand. It lies between Burma and Laos in Indo-China, less than 400 kilometres from Yunnan.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 31 May)

SOUTH KOREANS URGED TO BOYCOTT ELECTIONS:

According to a Tass News Agency report, Korean democratic parties and public bodies have issued a message to the people of South Korea to call on them to boycott the present illegal elections. The message urged the people to tighten up their struggle to expel South Korean representatives from U.N. and to overthrow the Syngman Rhee puppet government.

The Central Committee of the Korean Labour Party in a message to members in South Korea points out that the Korean people were successful in boycotting the first election which took place on May 10, 1948. The message called on the people to stage an even greater struggle.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 31 May)

SIGNATURE DRIVE FOR U.S. WORKERS:

Tass News Agency reports from Chicago that a meeting of the Working Committee of the 1,000,000-strong National Labour Peace Conference opened there on May 28.

The conference was attended by 50 representatives from various trade unions in the U.S. The Working Committee agreed to sign the declaration of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, and decided to launch a signature movement among American workers.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 31 May)

ANGER AT ARMING OF ARAB COUNTRIES:

The people of Lebanon and Syria are angry over the joint statement issued by Britain, the U.S. and France on arming Arab countries and Israel.

One paper writes, "The statement of the three nations seriously violates the rights of the Arab people. Arab countries are angry over the statement. Even if the statement is accepted by the Governments of Arab countries, the people will strongly oppose it."

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 31 May)

SUCSESSES OF VIETNAM TROOPS:

Vietnam troops scored successes in Northern and Central Vietnam recently. According to Vietnam News Agency, the Vietminh PLA killed and wounded 555 French troops at a strategic town near Ko Peng in the North. The PLA also took a large quantity of machine guns, rifles and trench mortars. Other war material captured included 100 tons of ammunition. In Central Vietnam, the Army cleaned up three French positions, killing 100 French troops.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 31 May)

V I E T M I N HPOLICE FIRE ON CHINESE DEMONSTRATION IN CHOLON:

Reports from South Vietnam say that Chinese residents in Cholon demonstrated on May 27 in protest against French repressive measures. French police intervening to disperse the demonstration opened fire, killing one Chinese and wounding many others. A number of arrests were made.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 31 May)

BROADCAST NEGOTIATIONS DENIED:

The Voice of Vietnam formally denied an announcement by the French Press Agency about alleged negotiations between Dr. Aeschlimann, delegate of the International Red Cross, and Mr. Nguyen Duc Quy, representative of the Vietnam Government in Bangkok, resulting in bi-weekly broadcasts by the Voice of Vietnam of news from war prisoners and French nationals living under the protection of the Vietnam Government.

The denial categorically stated that the decision to broadcast news from war prisoners and French nationals was a move intended by the Vietnam Government to demonstrate they were taking great care of them. It followed no negotiations with any alleged delegate of any so-called international organization.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 31 May)

THIRD WAR ZONE REVIEWS EMULATION DRIVES:

The Conference of Trade Union Cadres in the Fourth War Zone held last April reviewed the two great emulation drives launched among workers during 1949.

The first emulation drive initiated on September 23, 1949 scored the following results:- (1) Co-ordination with the general emulation movement of the people; (2) Reforming workers' ways of thinking, promoting the spirit of rationalizing methods of work; and (3) Promoting the synthesis of the experiences of the masses and the study of initiative from them.

Rationalized methods and inventions by workers to improve technique have made possible a general increase in productivity amounting in some factories up 500% or 750%.

The second emulation drive, a campaign to improve living conditions, gave important results by setting up numerous mutual aid funds, collective restaurants, and organizing gardening and cattle breeding.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 31 May)

COLLECTIVE WORK MOVE FOR PEASANTS:

A collective work movement is developing in the Fifth War Zone, according to a report made before delegates at a zonal peasants' conference. Up to October 1949, 4,200 collective work organizations were set up with 46,000 members and 13,000 acres of land. These results were achieved through the efforts of peasant cadres who had been working methodically to develop the movement. Collective work has made possible rationalization with a resulting increase in production. A plan was agreed upon by the conference to developing the movement further and to promote a co-operative movement.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 31 May)

PLAN TO PROTECT RIVER DYKES:

Protection of dykes is given a prominent place in the Vietnam Government's war programme for this year. Eighteen million piastres have been earmarked for it, in addition to contributions which the people will be called upon to make both in money and work.

Special attention will be paid to the strengthening dykes along the Red River. Plans have also been worked out for co-operation between the administration, the people, and the army in case of eventual attacks by French troops against teams working on the dykes.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 31 May)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South-East Asia)

CHINESE BEING PERSECUTED IN THAILAND:

It is learned that the authorities in Thailand have lately intensified the persecution of the Chinese population in that country. A few days ago the Ministry of Education officially announced the closing of 60 Chinese schools in Thailand. The police are raiding Chinese schools and arresting teachers and headmasters. It is reported that the Government intends to cut down the number of Chinese schools in Thailand from 312 to 152.

Moscow Radio

Reception of Moscow Radio's broadcast to South-East Asia last night was very bad and muffled throughout. This was made worse by heavy background noise. It was impossible to take two talks in the programme.

International Children's Day was featured in all sections of the programme. In the World News section, Moscow Radio carried an item already put out by Peking Radio on 28 May. This was a telegram for Children's Day from the All China Democratic Women's Federation. (Vide Monitoring Digest No.139 of 29 May).

The two talks which could not be monitored last night were (1) "Child Labour in Colonial and Dependent Countries" and (2) "Soviet Farmer is the Happiest in the World." - Ed.

The Thai Government is considering laws banning the Chinese from all trades and occupations. Those Chinese who continue to pursue such occupation are arrested and thrown into gaol. The police methods of discrimination against the Chinese inhabitants of Thailand are rousing strong indignation among the country's Chinese population.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 31 May)

MALAYA "WORSE THAN EVER":

The People's Liberation Army of Malaya is inflicting blow after blow on the British colonial troops. The Times says London financial circles have admitted their great anxiety that the situation of the British imperialists in Malaya is getting worse than ever.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 31 May)

PAKISTAN AND THE BAGUIO CONFERENCE:

The Pakistan Times comments on the conference of South East Asian countries which has just ended in the Philippines and sharply condemns Pakistan's participation in the conference. The paper says the Government's participation in any conference inspired by the Western Powers does not have the approval of the Pakistan people.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 31 May)

MONSTROUS CHILD MORTALITY IN INDIA:

In India, under British and American imperialism, tens of millions of children are doomed from their very birth to a life of forced labour, poverty, sickness and distress. Child mortality in India has reached monstrous proportions. A quarter of all new-born babies die in their first year. India, with the exception of Ceylon, has the lowest life span in the world. Half the Indian population die during childhood before reaching the age of 15.

Children in India lead an unendurable slave existence in the factories and on the plantations. They are made to work from the age of five or six. Millions of starving children who cannot obtain employment are compelled to beg for their living.

Children of working people have no chance of getting an education. Even according to official figures, 85 to 88% of the Indian population is illiterate, but the actual percentage is even higher. The Indian Government is cutting down on the already meagre expenditure set aside for education, but it is apportioning large funds for military purposes.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 31 May)

NORTH KOREA HAS 5,000 SCHOOLS:

The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic is attending to the question of maternal and child welfare. In the five years since the Soviet Army liberated Korea from the Japanese yoke, thousands of educational

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establishments have been opened in the Northern part of the country. North Korea today has more than 5,000 schools. All children of school age are studying. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 31 May)

CHILDREN'S DAY TODAY:

It will be International Children's Day tomorrow. The keynote of it will be the fight for peace, for a happy life for the children, and for their education. Children in the U.S.S.R. are surrounded with great love and the care of the State. Many special institutions have been built for them. Thirty-five children's magazines are published in the Soviet Union, Russian, Ukrainian, Byelo-Russian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Georgian and other languages. There is a children's newspaper which goes all over the country and has a circulation of over a million. In the Ukraine children have their own newspaper and a magazine.

In a few days now another country-house for the children will be opened in Moscow. About 280 children of the workers in a tobacco factory will spend their Summer holidays there. The Trade Union committee of this factory and the management are assigning 130,000 roubles for the children's Summer holidays. This year the trade unions of the U.S.S.R. will be sending 2,500,000 youngsters out into the country for holidays.

In Moscow, 9,000,000 roubles are being spent for a children's stadium. This stadium, will cater for 1,100 children. There are 11 departments of various kinds of sport, ranging from tennis, football and hockey to ice skating. All training is free of charge.

The iron and steel works in the Ukraine has just opened a holiday camp for workers' children on the shores of the Black Sea. The factory trade union committee and the management spent close to a million roubles on its construction. Eight hundred school children will go there for their Summer holiday. In the Soviet Union every iron and steel works has its own holiday camp for the children, and altogether 112,000 children stay at them.

Last year 37,000,000 books were put out by the State Children's Publishers of the U.S.S.R. This year the publishers will put out 50,000,000 books.

Children who lost their parents during the late war are brought up in homes maintained by the State. Such homes have a staff of qualified teachers; the children are well clothed and well fed, and given an interesting time. In the Russian Federation alone, more than 3,000,000,000 roubles are spent on the upkeep of children's homes.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 31 May)

REVIEW OF SOVIET PRESS:

Apart from great space given to International Children's Day, the Soviet Press today spread itself on the world-wide peace movement. All papers published the manifesto adopted by the German Congress of Young Fighters for Peace, which was held in Berlin last Sunday and attended by 10,000 villagers from all parts of Germany as well as youth representatives from many other countries.

"We want a lasting peace," says the manifesto. "We don't want a single German youth to ever have to give up his young life for the interests of greedy individuals who are hostile to the people - individuals who grow rich on war. We want a united, prosperous, strong, peace-abiding and democratic Germany. We want close friendship with all nations. We want to work together with the younger generation of all races and nations for a happy future for mankind."

The Trade Union paper Trud devotes its leading article to the movement for peace, saying the appeal to outlaw atomic weapons has penetrated to all corners of the world, and has found its way to the hearts of millions. The reason for this popularity is understandable. The appeal of the Permanent Committee expresses the sentiments of the great majority of people in all countries, their passionate desire for peace and friendship among all nations. And scores of millions of men and women in Europe, Asia, Australia and America have signed the appeal. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 31 May)

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C H I N AARMY CELEBRATES SHANGHAI'S LIBERATION:

People's liberation army forces in Shanghai held a great meeting in the City Hall last Friday in celebration of the first anniversary of Shanghai's liberation. Two thousand PLA men and some 300 representatives of all sections of the Shanghai population heard a report by Shu Tung, the Director of the Political Department of East China Military Headquarters, on the life and work of the PLA in Shanghai during the past year. Three hundred and one silk banners were presented by the people of Shanghai to the PLA in East China as tokens of respect.

Repeated Item

Peking Radio broadcasts last night repeated only one news item from the previous day. This was the story about Japanese students in Tokyo intending to strike on May 30 (Vide Monitoring Digest 140 of 30 May).

The commentary on Peking Radio last night was on the new marriage law, and was given by the Deputy Chief of the Organising Department of the Central Communist Party, An Tze-wen. - Editor.

Shu Tung said that nearly 15,000 KMT troops had been killed or wounded and 138,000 taken prisoner during the Shanghai campaign. War material captured included some 3,000 pieces of artillery, 70,000 rifles and 49 tanks.

"Except for a small part of the PLA forces who were assigned to garrison duties in Shanghai," he continued, "most of the PLA in East China have been engaged in intensive training in amphibious warfare since September 1949."

He declared that almost all PLA fighters had taken instruction in swimming, sailing, landing and establishing beach heads,

and they had full confidence in their ability to liberate Taiwan.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

UNEMPLOYED RELIEF DRIVE ENDS:

Relief aid for unemployed Shanghai workers has ended successfully. Up to May 26, a total of \$1,680,000,000 was collected and deposited in the banks, while 200,000 katties of foodstuffs had been donated.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 30 May)

ARMED ESCORT FOR CHUSAN FISHING FLEET:

Armed vessels escorted the Chusan Island fishing fleet when it resumed operations last week. Shortly after the islands were liberated, inspection teams were sent by the Military Control Committee to help the islands' fishing and salt industries to start up again. Government trading agencies were also set up to provide the population of 470,000 with food in return for their catch, and for the considerable amount of salt produced.

In its best days, the Chusan Islands had 12,000 fishing boats, making a haul of 200,000 tons a year and keeping 60,000 fishermen employed. Under KMT occupation, the fishing industry was reduced by over 80%. Islanders were only allowed to fish in distant waters. KMT officials used to force fishermen to exchange ten tons of fish for one of rice and levied numerous taxes in addition. As a result the fishermen and the salt producers were driven into bankruptcy and unemployment, and many actually starved.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

UNIFIED CONTROL TO FIGHT FLOODS:

Anti-flood organisations under a unified leadership are to be set up in every locality throughout the country to ensure victory over this year's floods and to ensure this year's agricultural targets are achieved. This was decided at the National Anti-flood Conference of the Ministry of Water Conservancy, recently concluded in Peking after an eighty-day session.

The conference decided that the legacy of the reactionary KMT regime was such that it would be impossible to eliminate the flood menace completely in a

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short space of time. However, it concluded that 70% out of 6,600,000 hectares of farmland which were inundated last year could be protected, even if this year's floods should reach the scale of last year's.

To achieve this aim, practical tasks have been assigned to water conservancy organisations throughout the country, taking into account varying flood times of different rivers. A network of water-level stations is being established to report the flood situation in all rivers promptly and regularly.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

FARM MACHINES ARRIVE FROM RUSSIA:

The first large consignment of farm implements and tractors ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture from the Soviet Union is now being distributed to State farms in the North-East, East and North China. Over 1,400 head of pedigree livestock and 130,000 kilograms of grass seed have also arrived.

The farm machinery includes 114 tractors, 74 combine harvesters, 342 sowers and seed drillers, and a large number of other implements, including mowers, binders, threshers, fertiliser spreaders, seed sorters, disc harrows, potato planters and pickers, mobile workshops and oil tankers.

A group of technicians has already been trained by the Ministry of Agriculture to handle the new farm implements and they are ready to use them in the Summer harvests. The livestock and grass seeds have been allocated to the State-owned breeding stations and cattle-producing areas in the North-East.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

FACT-FINDERS TOUR CHINGHAI PROVINCE:

An inspection group sent by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry of the North-West Military Control Commission arrived in Sining, capital of Chinghai, on May 23. The group included experts in industry, agriculture, weather, cattle-rearing and irrigation. The group is now gathering information and will remain in the region for five months.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 30 May)

SPRING PLANTING SUCCESS IN CENTRAL SOUTH CHINA:

Central South China has exceeded the target fixed by Government by completing its Spring planting, with over 733,000 hectares under cotton, vast areas under rice and grain, and 62,000 hectares of land reclaimed. The cotton area is 158,000 hectares larger than last year.

Rent reduction has been carried through, along with the Spring planting in most of the area and accounts for the rising enthusiasm of the peasants. They have displayed particular activity in building irrigation works. Kiangsi Province alone constructed 13,000 water ponds and reservoirs to provide water for 53,000 hectares of farmland. Over 10,000,000 cubic metres of earth were thrown up to strengthen the river and lake dykes and these will protect over 133,000 hectares of farmland from flood, even if the water reaches the same high level as last year.

An increase of 200,000 tons in grain output will thus be assured this year. Progress in the use of improved cotton and rice seeds can also be recorded. Honan Province has brought under improved cotton an area large enough to produce enough seed for the whole cotton area of this Province next year.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

BETTER SEEDS FOR FARMERS:

Improved seeds will be provided for the peasants of Chekiang Province by the newly established Chekiang Seed Company. This company will help to realise the Agriculture Ministry's plan to ensure that all the farmlands of China will be planted with good seeds within five years.

Besides selling selected seed to the peasantry, the company, through numerous agricultural stations in the Province, will teach farmers the technique of seed selection. The peasants can also take their ordinary seed to the company and exchange it for better quality seed or can get good seed on credit.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

TEA INDUSTRY REVIVING:

The tea industry in Central South China, which was decaying before the liberation, is steadily returning to life under the careful assistance of a State Trading Company. The Central South Branch of the China Tea Corporation has this Spring given extensive loans to tea growers and supplied them with expert literature on up-to-date methods of growing and processing tea. This has resulted in a better crop than in previous years.

Stations have been set up in tea-planting areas to buy tea directly from the growers at reasonable prices. Since April 12, nearly 5,000,000 kilograms of black and green tea have already been bought, representing approximately 74% of this year's plan for the area. Transactions in other commodities also increased as farmers spent their earnings.

Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi Provinces are among the main tea-planting areas. The yearly tea output in these areas was more than 45,000,000 kilograms before the anti-Japanese war, most of which were exported to the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia. War and the reactionary foreign policy of the KMT bandits severed the commercial links of China with the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia and caused depression in this part of the country.

KMT bureaucratic capitalists bought tea from tea-growers by force, at prices as low as they cared to impose. Tea farmers often chopped their trees down and planted land with coarse grain. By 1948, the tea crop of Kiangsi Province had fallen to less than one-tenth of its pre-war yield.

(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

PLAN TO KEEP EAST CHINA'S
COTTON SPINDLES TURNING:

A unified plan to keep the cotton mills of Shanghai and other East China cities supplied with raw cotton was worked out by the recent East China Textile Conference, attended by representatives of managements and workers of State-owned and private textile mills. Under this plan, cotton from all parts of China will be procured to feed East China's 3,600,000 spindles.

Under the KMT, East China, where bulk of the country's textile industry is concentrated, used to get more than 60% of its raw cotton from abroad. After Shanghai's liberation little foreign cotton was available. But despite blockade and bombing, the People's Government has been able to keep 77% of the spindles turning with home-grown cotton brought with great difficulty from Provinces of the interior.

The new unified plan is taking advantage of improved means of transport in the country. There is confidence that temporary difficulties are being overcome and that the industry is being developed on a sound footing.

(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

HUMIDIFIERS BEING MADE:

Humidifiers for spinning machinery are being made by technicians and workers of No. 3 Mill of the Sunsin Textile Company in Wusih. These conditioning installations, which were formerly imported and cost about \$US2,000/- each are now being made in quantities to replace the old-style equipment, which was separate from the machines. Moreover, processes for making the device have been photographed and sent to Peking, where they will be exhibited to encourage development of this type of attachment.

(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

OUTSTANDING OIL WORKERS CITED:

Seven sections of the Yumen oil field, the biggest in China, and 470 individuals have been cited for outstanding work in the emulation drive which workers developed in honour of May Day. Among the achievements were the production of lubricating oil for first time, the drilling of two new oil wells, the erection of three oil refinery tanks, the reconstruction of a large number of crucks from salvaged materials and the raising of output by 50%. Welding and riveting workers, in particular, found ways of almost doubling their results.

Following their May Day successes, 3,700 oilfield workers wrote a collective report on their work to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and pledged themselves to fulfil more than their targets for the next quarter.

(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

REBUKE FOR PARTY MEMBERS WITH
FEUDAL IDEAS OF MARRIAGE:

In a talk on the promulgation of the new marriage law and the cancellation of old feudal practices, the Deputy-Chief of the Organising Department of the Central Communist Party, An Tze-wen, said over Peking Radio tonight:-

"In spite of the total collapse of the old feudal system in China both economically and politically and the complete realization of the redistribution of land, some of the people and even some Party members still have feudal ideas in them. These feudal ideas are stumbling blocks to the new marriage laws promulgated by the People's Republic of China. Now let us see how the new marriage laws can be put into effective practice in spite of these stumbling blocks.

"The Chinese Communist Party has always looked upon women on an equal basis and has always favoured freedom in marriage. It has ordered Party members to organise propaganda drives to spread the new marriage law to the people. In this way sooner or later the old feudal ideas and practices will disappear, as more and more people adopt the new marriage law and create new ideas.

"Party members who still have old feudal ideas commonly have the defect of sneering at women comrades whose ability they think is not as good as theirs. They thoroughly lack a knowledge of the biological structure of women. They never realise that in the Revolution, women played a prominent part in making it a success.

"Some of the women comrades even develop an inferiority complex as a result of this sneering on the part of male comrades, so much so that they are not willing any more to do household work, which they regard as the work of the "weaker" sex. These people do not understand mutual help, mutual encouragement, and a cooperative spirit among husbands and wives in the reconstruction of the country.

"On the other hand some women comrades, too, have old feudal ideas in them. They have not got rid of the dependent nature of women. Instead of working hard for independence in the Party, they concentrate their attention on securing suitable husbands and give up their independent spirit. They neglect their work and act as stumbling blocks to the progress of the Party.

"Party members with old feudal ideas even unlawfully force people to get married by abusing the powers conferred upon them. Some of them even neglect their responsibilities in marriage. All these defects must be corrected immediately so that the new marriage system can be set up quickly. The reconstruction of China needs many trained men as well as women, and it is the duty of every man and woman to get rid of the old feudal system and replace it with a new one."
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 30 May)

NIGHT SANATORIUM IN FACTORY:

A night sanatorium for workers run by No.52 Factory in Mukden is a success. Many more State-owned factories will now set up night sanatoria. The sanatorium at No.52 factory is a boon to workers and employees suffering from tuberculosis, intestinal ailments and other chronic diseases. After the day's work, they come to the sanatorium where special diets, clean clothing, airy quarters and expert medical care are provided. Apart from a third of their food bills being paid by the workers, all the other expenses are paid for by the management.

Since its inception four months ago, this sanatorium, which the local union initiated and has helped to develop, has brought back to health scores of workers. Many have put on weight. Everything is done to make workers as comfortable as possible. There is a club-room, where they can read, play cards and enjoy music. A free cinema show is provided every week and occasional picnics organised to the outskirts of Mukden. Expert medical men periodically give the workers talks on diet and hygiene.
(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

NURSERIES CARING FOR CHILDREN
OF WORKING MOTHERS:

Nurseries are growing in China. Old nurseries are being equipped with up-to-date facilities and staffed with trained nurses, and new nurseries are being established. By June 1 this year - International Children's Day - considerable progress in this sphere may be marked up to the credit of the People's Government and the women's organisations of China.

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In industrial cities such as Shanghai, Tientsin and Mukden, for that matter most of the industrial centres of the North-East, nurseries attached to factories free the women workers from constant worry and enable them to concentrate on their work. The gain in terms of the improved health of the children can be gauged from their weight charts and the roses that bloom on their cheeks.

Shanghai's first nursery dates back to 1930, but when the city was liberated there were only 52 in all. It was found that few were attached to factories, mainly for window dressing. They were badly managed, and lacked trained nurses and equipment. By November 1949, Shanghai had 107 nurseries, with more being set up each month. Most of the new ones were established in factories. Two hundred and forty-seven beds were added to the old nurseries, trained staff appointed and better operating methods introduced.

Every child is now provided with one pound of fish liver oil and three pounds of special milk powder a month. Nutritious food has been added to the diet and great emphasis is placed on cleanliness.

The Shanghai Democratic Women's Union in cooperation with the Municipality has set itself the aim of a nursery for every major factory. In Tientsin, the women's organisations are cooperating with the trade unions and the local authority in a race to ensure that no working mother is hampered from playing her full part in production by the lack of nursery facilities.

One worker at No.1 Textile Mill said, "I can hardly hold back my tears when I see how well and healthy my baby is here, and I remember how my first child died of hunger. My baby is gaining in weight and I myself am much healthier. If liberation had come earlier, my baby need not have died. The nurses are teaching me useful points in child welfare and hygiene, and at the same time my work record is going up week by week."

A visit to the No.7 Rubber Factory's nursery at feeding time revealed a picture of rosy-cheeked children and smiling mothers. One of the mothers, Han Ya-chin, who had worked there for five years told how she had formerly to give up work on four occasions on account of confinement. She lost two of her children through not being able to give them adequate nourishment and care. Her two children at the nursery looked happy and well-nourished.

Singing, dancing and recitations are taught. The natural creative energies of children are encouraged and they develop the art of living collectively. Their diet is varied and plentiful, with enough milk and fresh fruit.

One of the biggest experimental nurseries in the country is to be found in Peking. It was first started in Yenon in 1944, where over 400 children were brought up on the principle of doing things for themselves. They got their milk from their own cows, did their own vegetable planting and growing, held parties to which they invited their own guests, staged their own exhibitions of insects or flowers they collected. Every May Day they presented to the workers flowers from their own gardens.

These principles are still being followed out now that the nursery is located near the Northern wall of Peking. And this June 1, the children, on their own suggestion, are presenting their own mothers with flowers. They know that their mothers are working for the people and that the nursery is working for them. At an early age they have a sense of the dignity and value of labour.

An exhibition was held in this nursery from May 20 to 22 in preparation for International Children's Day. It showed the life of children in various countries. The youngsters were very much taken by pictures of the joyous life of children in the Soviet Union and they are putting together letters and an album to send to their little Soviet friends on June 1.

The goal of the people's Government and the various women's organisations in new China is more and better nurseries, so that every child who needs one shall have a place. While there is yet a tremendous road to travel before this goal is reached, the progress made so far shows that it will not be for lack of consideration for children or for lack of energy if this goal is not attained in the years to come.

(NOMA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE PAPER WARNS BEVIN:

Still more 'annoyance and irritation' await Mr. Bevin unless he learns the very good lessons provided by the failure of his double-dealing policy toward China during the past five months, Peking Kwanming Daily said yesterday.

In an editorial on Sino-British relations entitled, "Warning to British Government," the organ of the Democratic League said:- "Bevin completely exposed the British Government's insincere attitude towards establishment of diplomatic relations with China in his House of Commons speech on May 24. He said that "the unpleasant decision" to establish such relations had been taken in agreement with America, after the British Government had 'discussed' the whole problem with Acheson."

Clearly, the paper comments, not only is sincerity lacking, but even a vestige of goodwill. If it wants to demonstrate either of these qualities, the British Government has to give up its policy of duplicity, entirely sever its relations with the Kuomintang gang, and play no part in imperialist intrigues hostile to the Chinese people. Then it could honestly conduct talks with the Chinese Republic and reach an agreement conforming with the interests of the British people." (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 30 May)

JAPANESE MINERS MAY STRIKE:

A general strike is brewing among Japanese miners, workers on privately-operated railways and film enterprises, demanding better wages and opposing the dismissal of workers on a huge scale. Some of the trade unions on strike also brought out slogans opposing war and promoting over-all peace. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 30 May)

AMERICA IS COLONISING JAPAN:

According to reports from Moscow, Izvestia printed a special article entitled, "The United States are Colonising Japan."

First of all, the writer pointed out:- "The U.S. Government is carrying out a long string of plans in Japan for its own selfish aims and to create favourable conditions for the American monopolistic capitalists. The Japanese Government has already abolished every law which is in the position of halting a further offensive by American capitalists."

"At present, American capitalists have already penetrated into the oil industry, chemical works, iron and steel production, machinery plants and railway communications in Japan. American businessmen have successfully absorbed the stocks and shares of a great many Japanese industries and enterprises. The total investment of the United States in Japan amounts to US \$2,500,000,000."

The writer also pointed out that the U.S. is employing the question of reparations as a means to colonise Japan. Superficially, the U.S. Government has cancelled all reparations to be made by Japan, thus assuming the place of a "saviour" but in reality "secret reparations" have been exploited in the dark.

After seizing the gold reserve of Japan, the U.S. Government is spending it freely, and has handed to Siam and the Bao Dai puppet government in Vietnam 40 tons of Japanese gold reserve in violation of the decision of the Allied Far East Commission.

The American war instigators attempt to utilise Japan as a springboard in their war in the Far East. But the American dream of abolishing the Japanese policy of national independence and the traitorous actions of the Japanese controlling class have aroused the hatred and indignation of the great Japanese masses, and the democratic movement in Japan is daily expanding despite of all steps taken by the reactionary group.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 30 May)

HO CHI-MINH SAYS CHINA AND VIETNAM
CAN ACHIEVE PEACE IN ASIA:

The President of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, Ho Chi-minh, sent separate telegrams to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Chinese Democratic Youth League, and the All-China Democratic Youth Federation, to thank them for their greetings on his 60th birthday.

In his telegram to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, he said, "I firmly believe that the unity of the Chinese and Vietnam people can overcome the aggressors and their running dogs, and achieve peace in Asia."

He pointed out in his telegram to the All-China Democratic Youth Federation, "I firmly believe with the efforts of the Vietnam people and youth, and the assistance rendered by our Chinese brethren, that our war of resistance is certain to score victory, and that democracy and peace in Asia are assured."
(NINA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 30 May)

NEWS IN SOUTH KOREA OPPOSE ELECTIONS:

Under a call of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Motherland Unity and Democratic Front, the people of South Korea have started a wide and courageous struggle against the bogus elections to be held on May 30, directed by the American imperialists and their aggressive tool, the United Nations Mission to South Korea.

According to a report of the Daily Worker in Korea on the eve of the election, the Syngman Rhee bandit clique mobilised a tremendous number of puppet police, army units and the secret service to create an atmosphere of terror and force the people to participate in the forthcoming elections under the so-called "emergency".

But guerilla activities, coordinated by the masses in the city and rural areas, were aimed to destroy the election stations. Mass meetings were held, and the people asked not to take part in the elections.

(NINA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 30 May)

KOREAN GUERRILLAS CLAIM NEARLY 3000 POLICE
AND TROOPS KILLED IN APRIL:

The Daily Worker of South Korea printed an operational report of the South Korean People's Guerilla Forces for the month of April, which reads:- "In the month of April, the South Korean People's Guerilla Forces were engaged in 1,423 actions, mobilised 65,005 fighting men, killed and wounded 2,868 puppet soldiers and police, and captured a tremendous amount of arms."

(NINA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 30 May)

U.S. PRESS WANTS MORE REARMAMENT:

Moscow reports American reactionary newspapers and publications have advanced the view that the present huge rearmament plan cannot possibly support the daily deteriorating economic activities of the U.S., and that competition in rearmament should be encouraged to increase arms output and bring further orders for arms.

They even propose that the U.S. should enter a period of war-time economy. That is why they all hail the resolutions on rearmament activities and war planning adopted by the North Atlantic aggressive bloc at its London Conference. The United States News remarks in regard to the London resolution on setting up a bloc Army, "The U.S. will give money, mainly for arms production, and Europe will offer its manpower and land." This publication also said, "The advisors of Truman believed the cold war will help to pull through economic crisis in the U.S. until the great election in 1950." At the same time, American monopolistic capitalists are reaping tremendous profits out of the cold war.
(NINA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 30 May)

FRENCH ARREST PEACE SUPPORTERS:

Tass News Agency says peace supporters who were arrested for taking part in the peace struggle were tried by the French authorities. The action of the French Government has evoked strong protest from the people in all places.
(NINA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 30 May)

NATIONALIST CHINA

CHIANG SAYS NO COMMUNIST ATTACK
ON TAIWAN LIKELY AT PRESENT:

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek received three reporters from Associated Press and United Press today.

He was asked, "What are the possibilities of the Chinese Government defeating an attack by Communists on Taiwan?"

Generalissimo Chiang replied:- "I do not believe that the Communists will attack Formosa this week. But whenever they attack us, we are ready for them, as the defence of Taiwan has been greatly strengthened ever since our withdrawal from Hainan and Chusan Islands of 60,000 and 150,000 troops, respectively.

"Although the withdrawal from the Chusan Islands was against the will of the people, yet it was a wise measure for it strengthens the defence of Taiwan. I firmly believe that, militarily speaking, the period for a Communist attack on Taiwan is over." (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 30 May)

DEFENCE CHIEF INSTRUCTED:

The Deputy Defence Minister, Lu Chuen, called on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek this morning to report for duty. Generalissimo Chiang gave him instructions on defence measures. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 30 May)

NAVY DEFEATS ASSAULT ON QUEMOY:

On May 28 Communist bandits from Amoy attacked Quemoy. On May 29 the Nationalist Navy annihilated the attacking bandits. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 30 May)

U.S. AID ON WAY:

The U.S. will continue to aid China. The U.S. Government is now negotiating with the China Trading Company in New York for the supply of arms to Taiwan. The company's adviser who is now in Taiwan, called on the Taiwan agent who declared that aid material is on the way to Taiwan. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 30 May)

YUAN PASSES BUDGET:

The Government Budget for 1950 was passed by the Legislative Yuan in Taipei this morning. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 30 May)

AIR SERVICE TO AMERICA:

The North West Aviation Corporation announces that it will start a weekly air-service from Taiwan to the U.S. from June 15. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 30 May)

"WE FEEL SORRY FOR FARMING VILLAGES
IN BANDIT-CONTROLLED AREAS." - TAIPEH RADIO:

Dear listeners, The so-called liberated areas have given rise to mass unemployment, especially in the farming villages. This is but a natural phenomenon under the policy pursued by the Communist bandits. The bandit paper Southern Daily News acknowledges this fact, for according to its reports, famine exists everywhere. But what appears in the bandit newspapers is far from the actual facts. If one was to travel to the bandit controlled farming areas, one would be able to witness the pitiful sight of starving farmers whose misery is undescrivable.

The taxes imposed by the Communists bandits have completely impoverished the farmers, especially some of the well-to-do ones, for it is the policy of the bandits to supply their troops with food first. They blinded the eyes of the farmers by issuing "bank notes" and by pouring on them propaganda and false promises of better living and a beautiful future. Bandit leader Mao Tse-tung told them that as soon as the reactionary forces were exterminated they would have a better living.

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But we must ask when the so-called reactionary forces can be exterminated? Is it the policy of the "Government" to fight on and on to Vietnam, the Philippines and South-East Asia until all anti-Communist countries are wiped out? With the civil war still on, the Communist bandits are fighting another war in Vietnam and have sent armed troops to the Philippines to co-operate with the so-called "Friends of the Soviet Union." They must fight until the end of the world before they can exterminate the "reactionary forces."

From the above facts we can see that Communist policy has produced nothing good. On the contrary the Communist bandits have set up their organisations in the villages to suppress the people and to impose on them heavy taxation. According to Southern Daily News, the Communist bandits wanted to get 10,000 ketties of food from the poor farmers to supply their troops' demands. Even if they had "helped" the farmers to produce, the increased production would have been sent to feed the Communist bandits, and the farmers would still be left in their miserable plight.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuō-yu 2130-hrs 30 May)

V I E T M I N H

CHINESE IN SOUTH VIETNAM SEND ANTI-FRENCH PROTEST TO PEKING:

Chinese residents in South Vietnam recently sent the following telegram to the Central People's Government of China through the Vietnam Government to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai:

"French colonialists in Vietnam and their puppets have been inhumanely exploiting and oppressing Chinese nationals in South Vietnam. They have made 100,000 Chinese workers jobless and brought over 100,000 Chinese traders to the verge of bankruptcy. They are also tolerating the creation of casinos to exploit Chinese nationals. They have already repelled many Chinese nationals from South Vietnam and detained many others in their jails.

"They savagely repressed Chinese meetings to celebrate the formation of the Chinese Central People's Government. On May 6 in a middle school in Cholon they arrested over 70 Chinese pupils and submitted them to the most atrocious tortures.

"All Chinese residents in South Vietnam demand the Chinese Central People's Government to intervene and strongly protest to the French Government about their repressive measures against Chinese residents in South Vietnam."
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 30 May)

PARTISANS ATTACK IN THIRD WAR ZONE:

Twenty-two French posts were annihilated by a partisan uprising in three months ending on March 19 according to an official communique from Vietnam Headquarters in the Third War Zone. Vietnam troops captured during these attacks 20 machine-guns, two mortars, 645 rifles, 100,000 cartridges and a quantity of other war material. Moreover, one plane, one mortar and 40 rifles were destroyed. The number of partisans amounted to 300. Vietnam troops wiped out a French-held position at Lapthanh in the Namdinh sector on May 8. They captured 28 rifles, seven cases of ammunitions, 950 grenades and a great quantity of equipment. A 7000-ton ship was sunk by a mine on the Saigon River on May 27.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 30 May)

LAOS RAIDS DURING APRIL:

The intense activity of the Laotian People's Liberation Army during April was announced by a communique from the Laotian High Command. In Muongsinh area (Higher Laos) Laotian troops threw hand grenades into French posts, causing severe losses. In Viemphukha a French sector was attacked by surprise, resulting in four deaths. Ten French soldiers were killed or wounded in the course of a skirmish near Muongsai on April 5. A French detachment was ambushed near Namoa and suffered losses.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 30 May)

U. S. S. R.

WHY THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN INDIA IS BEING PERSECUTED:

The peace movement grows in scope with every day. Workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals, millions upon millions of people in all countries are signing their names under the appeal to outlaw the atomic weapon issued by the Stockholm session of the World Peace Congress Permanent Committee.

This appeal is being signed by statesmen and political figures. The Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government of Democratic China, Soong Ching-ling, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister Antonin Zapatooky, the Chairman of the State Council of Egypt, Abdel Rasak Hourri Pasha, have all put their names to the appeal

Moscow Radio

Reception was very poor with heavy atmospheric last night during the first half hour of Moscow Radio's broadcast to South-East Asia. Conditions deteriorated as the programme went on. It was not possible to take down a literal transcription for use in today's Digest. Only the last fifteen minutes of the broadcast could be taken.

Here is a brief summary of the items which could not be reported:- (1) Review of Soviet Press: Nothing on the Far East or Anglo-American imperialism, one item on International Children's Day, and one on the peace signature drive. (2) World News: German Whitsun Youth Rally - Bulgarian people making preparations for International Children's Day - Short item from Peking on harvesting - Protests against "puppet" Bao Dai in French Indochina - South African segregation policy - Communist Party of United Provinces in India receiving many applications for membership. (3) Commentary: "The movement in defence of peace against the criminal plans of the Anglo-American imperialists for world domination." (4) Home News: International Children's Day - Statistics of children's institutions in the U.S.S.R. - Cotton crop in Soviet Republics of Central Asia. -
Editor

All people who have friendship and co-operation between nations at heart are taking their stand in defence of peace. Only those who aid and abet the Anglo-American fomenters of war are coming out against the peace movement. Ruling circles of India are persecuting people who take part in the peace movement. Leaders of the Indian National Congress, who are talking about their desire for peace, have endowed the provincial governments with the authority to arrest the peace supporters and their leaders. In Agra for instance, meetings and demonstrations were prohibited during the peace and freedom movement. Indian reaction, as represented by the feudal and big bourgeoisie, is obediently fulfilling the wishes of the Anglo-American imperialists, by preparing to turn the country into a springboard from which to crush the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, and for making preparations for a new war.

More than half the total budget of India is assigned for military purposes. New aerodromes are being built, and the old ones are being enlarged. "It is quite clear," wrote the Indian newspaper Crossroads, "that Indian aerodromes are being put in readiness to take big British and American air forces just when the Anglo-American imperialists are in need of them." The conversion of India into a vantage ground signifies only one thing for the Indian peoples, an intensification of Anglo-American imperialistic oppression.

Military expenditures are placing a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Indian people. This is one of the reasons for the systematic lowering of the already extremely low standard of living. Millions of homeless families are huddled together in the streets. Their dire need of housing, clothes and food is being ignored, while thousands of millions of rupees are being spent on the production of aircraft, weapons and munitions, in line with the imperialist plans of new war preparations.

This is what Crossroads wrote in one of its recent issues, "The plans of the Anglo-American imperialists and their Indian satellites, however, are meeting with resistance on the part of the entire Indian population. The peace supporters' movement in India is an obstacle across the path of the instigators of a new war. The Indian people are beginning to realise that the fight against their country being turned into a vantage ground is, at the same

time, a fight against colonial bondage, a fight against hunger and poverty." In Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and other parts of India, hundreds of thousands of signatures have been collected to the appeal of the Permanent Peace Committee. The peace supporters' movement threatens to snatter the cruel plans for turning India into a vantage ground.

At the same time this movement undermines the position of the Anglo-American colonialists, and that of their Indian vassals. This is precisely the reason why Indian reaction, on the orders of Wall Street, is resorting to persecution of peace supporters in India. Repression, however, cannot intimidate the Indian people. Along with the people of other countries, they are taking their stand in defence of peace. The example set by the dock workers of France, Italy, Belgium and other countries in refusing to handle American arms shipments, is inspiring the Indian people to push their fight for peace and democracy.

The Indian delegate at the Stockholm session of the World Peace Congress Permanent Committee declared in his speech, "We warmly greet those fighters for peace. We thank them sincerely for their expression of solidarity with us, and we pledge to make our contribution in the fight for this common cause, in the fight for peace between all nations."

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 30 May)

GREAT SOLICITUDE FOR CHILDREN:

"The youth are our future, our hope," Joseph Stalin has said. These words express the extraordinary care and attention which children receive in the Soviet Union. The childhood of Soviet boys and girls is indeed a happy one. There are scores of thousands of nurseries and kindergartens, schools, recreation centres which are real palaces, and sports stadiums, all for the younger generation. Special literature is put out for them. Motion pictures are made for them and sanatoriums are built for them. Every decision of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party is endeared with this great Stalinist solicitude.

Women delegates and foreign workers who visited this country for the May Day celebrations this year all came to the unanimous conclusion that children in the Soviet Union get wonderful care. In the talk that follows we bring you some of the statements made by these delegates:

"The care of the children in the Soviet Union really astonished the whole of our delegation," said one of the British workers' delegation. "We went around everywhere to see how the children were being looked after in the kindergartens, in the schools, in the workers' clubs and so on, and in particular our delegation was very struck with the children of the workers of the Stalin Metal Works here in Moscow, - youngsters sitting down in beautifully clean places playing games with each other, studying and learning all sorts of things." In connection with the care given Soviet children, many of the delegates also spoke of the emancipated position of Soviet women, and the fact that the Soviet Constitution guarantees women the same rights as men and gives the working mother full opportunity to take an active part in the life of the country.

Here is what one of the members of the French trade union delegation said about this, "The socialist state guarded by Comrade Stalin," she said, "showed the greatest solicitude about its mothers, enabling them to bring up their children without difficulty." She also remarked on the fact that Soviet parents pay very little towards the care given their children. The bulk of the expense is assumed by the state.

Chia Kuo-yu, a member of the Chinese workers delegation, and a Hero of Labour in his country, put his admiration for the Soviet Union's care of its children in the following words, "From the example of the present condition of children in the Soviet Union," he said, "we can see the happy and beautiful future of all mankind."

Many of the delegates spoke of the wonderful medical service for children of all ages. If the mother falls ill the children are all looked after. In their comments on the happy childhood and juvenile years of the younger generation of the Soviet Union, all the foreign delegates declared that only the land of socialism could give youth such care, the only country that devotes all its efforts to peace and progress. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 30 May)

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C H I N ACHINESE COMMUNISTS TAKE PART FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Su Yu-nung, Chinese delegate from Peking to the Executive and Liaison Committee of the Universal Postal Union, now meeting in Switzerland, arrived at Montreux on May 23, accompanied by his deputy, Hsu Chuan-hsing, and his adviser, Ke Pao-chuan.

He is the first delegate from the Peking Government to be admitted as representative of China at any international conference. On May 15 the Executive and Liaison Committee of the Universal Postal Union, after a secret ballot, decided that the representative of the Nationalist Government should be expelled from the meeting and the representative of the Peking Government admitted.

Speaking for the first time in the Universal Postal Union conference on May 24, Su Yu-nung said:-

"In accordance with the majority decision of the Executive and Liaison Committee of the Universal Postal Union, the representative of the People's Republic of China - the sole qualified representative of China - officially announces his attendance at this session. We regard the decision of the Committee as inadequate, but since the so-called representative of the remnant Kuomintang reactionary clique has been ousted from the Committee as a result of the session, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has, therefore, appointed me to attend the session here for promotion of international cooperation.

"The policy of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is to carry out the people's democracy at home and to uphold world peace internationally. With these principles as his basis, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai wired the United Nations, after the founding of the Central People's Government, declaring that Government was the sole legal Government to represent China and the Chinese people. He demanded that the so-called representatives of the remnant Kuomintang reactionary clique be expelled from all international organisations and meetings. Subsequently, similar demands were also sent to many conferences of special organisations of the United Nations.

"The demand of the Central People's Government is entirely reasonable and necessary. Unfortunately, representatives of some countries have tried by every means to prevent the attendance of the People's Republic of China at these conferences. Thus cooperation between the nations was obstructed. It must be pointed out that the Universal Postal Union has been the first international organisation to take a step forward in this matter.

"Today, with my first participation in this session, I wish to take the opportunity to inform you, honourable delegates, that the postal administration in the People's Republic of China is directed to the service of the people. It has gradually grown up and developed following victories in the anti-Japanese war and the Chinese People's Revolutionary War. As a result of the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the exertions of the Chinese people, we have overcome all difficulties and swiftly restored communications throughout the country.

"Speaking only of the people's postal service, we have at present over 53,000 post offices and over 863,000 kilometres of postal routes. The postal service of new China is now on the wide road of development and has resumed mail exchanges with all countries.

"Our participation in this session will secure closer cooperation in postal services between all countries. I am confident that if each honourable delegate and the postal authorities of every country will exert their efforts in this kind of cooperation, this will be a great contribution to world peace."

During the discussion of the International Postal Convention, Su Yu-nung proposed that the word "China" in the text of the Convention should be changed to "the People's Republic of China". This proposal was supported by representatives of the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands, but was rejected by a vote of ten to three.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 29 May)

"BOGUS" ELECTIONS IN SOUTH KOREA:

An exposure of Syngman Rhee's bogus elections and a description of the struggle in South Korea are given in Peking People's Daily today in a special article from its correspondent in Phyongyang, North Korea.

Among 2,237 candidates in the so-called elections to Kuk Hoi (National Assembly), the correspondent points out, 528 belong to the notorious pro-Japanese bloc of Syngman Rhee and Kim Sungsu. Another 1,221 are called non-party candidates, but most of them are national traitors and pro-Japanese elements, such as Bang Ng Mo and Sin Hyng Wu.

The first bogus elections in 1948 brought nothing but suffering to the South Korean people. The Army and Police, acting together with American soldiers, brutally beat up and murdered people in an attempt to break widespread opposition to the election. Rhee and the American authorities virtually handpicked a puppet Kuk Hoi from among traitors and pro-Japanese elements.

Since these so-called elections, Syngman Rhee has carried on his bloody rule by incessant slaughter of patriots fighting for peace and for the unity and independence of Korea. He took over the policy the Japanese had tried on the Chinese mainland - kill all, burn all, loot all! - and applied it in guerilla areas. Thus by the Spring of 1949, some 30,000 residents of Je Zu Wo Island were killed and 295 out of 400 villages there were burned to the ground. Even according to the understated figures in reactionary newspapers of South Korea, 155,000 families perished in the flames between November 1948 and January 1949.

Economic conditions are desperate in South Korea. The people live on the verge of bankruptcy, unemployment and starvation. They have not the least freedom or security. To suppress the present anti-election struggles, Syngman Rhee has ordered the police to appoint agents to every 100 families, along the lines of the Nazi supervision system, with powers of search and arrest. Army Divisions are concentrated on the demarcation line between North and South Korea and are trying to cause provocation. The American fleet is demonstrating in South Korean seaports and U.S. planes are flying over the people's guerilla areas.

And it is in these conditions that the U.N. Korean Committee does its part of the dirty work by proclaiming that elections are proceeding "in an atmosphere of freedom."

Life in South Korea stands in sharp and bitter contrast with life in North Korea. Through universal, free and equal elections there in 1948, democratic institutions were established and in political and cultural affairs, as well as in living standards, conditions are improving. The growing prosperity there is stimulating the people's resistance in the South.

Despite the pressure of U.S. imperialism and home traitors, South Korean patriots are extending the people's guerilla warfare. The patriotic war of the Korean people is advancing, and all parties and organizations are convinced that all Syngman Rhee's intrigues and butchery and all its American dollars will not prevent the people from achieving final victory.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 29 May)

JAPANESE REDS WANT OVER-ALL PEACE TREATY:

"Japanese supporters of an over-all peace treaty will frustrate Shigeru Yoshida's plan to reach a unilateral treaty with America and will force Yoshida's cabinet to resign," said Sanzo Nosaka, member of the Political Bureau of the Japanese Communist Party and candidate in elections to the Upper Chamber, in the course of his election tour of the country.

Nosaka stated that the elections, which will take place on June 6, will be a fight between supporters of an over-all peace treaty and those who want a one-sided peace treaty with the Western Powers.

Talking about recent activities of the Japanese Finance Minister, Isato Ikeda in America, Nosaka said: - "The fact that the Finance Minister of the country must consult with a foreign country about economic and financial policies at home clearly shows that the present Cabinet is treacherous and lacking in sovereignty."

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 29 May)

STUDENTS TO STRIKE:

The students of North-East University in Japan held a conference on May 25 to discuss the arrest on May 24 of fellow students who protested against the anti-Communist speech given by MacArthur's educational adviser.. The conference passed resolutions to get rid of those who oppose the Potsdam Declaration in educational circles, to abolish police supervision in educational circles and to guarantee freedom in educational organisations.

They decided to stage a strike on May 30. After the conference they demanded an interview with the Dean of the University, but were refused by the University authorities. However, they managed to present their resolutions to the Minister of Education, and requested him to abolish police supervision immediately. (NANA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 29 May)

WHY THERE IS PROSPERITY IN U.S.S.R:

Commenting on the prosperity enjoyed by the Soviet Union and the Eastern countries, one of the Soviet papers declared that for the past 20-odd years the USSR and the various Eastern democratic nations had, under the leadership of Stalin, created socialist states which benefit the people greatly.

Examples quoted to support this view were the great improvement of the heavy industries, the great expansion of farm lands, and the great improvements in the fields of science and culture.

The paper pointed out that the great progress and achievements made by the USSR and the Eastern nations had given rise to great contrasts in the livelihood of the peoples in the capitalist countries, where aggression had made the people economically bankrupt.

The paper concluded by saying that the liberation movements of the various colonial peoples were getting stronger daily, as the USSR and the Chinese people's victory in their revolution had encouraged them greatly in throwing off the yoke of their oppressors. (NANA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 29 May)

CUT IN U.S. ECONOMIC AID:

According to an American Press report from Washington, the two Houses of the U.S. Congress passed the "External Economic Aid Bill", which comprised US\$3,121,450,000 of external aid for the year 1951; US\$2,850,000,000 as expansion for the third year of the Marshall Plan, whose chief aim is to assist the remnant KMT bandits in Formosa; and US\$40,000,000 for military aid to reactionary governments in South-East Asia and other areas. Besides these sums, US\$27,450,000 was allotted for the expenses of the so-called "United Nations Arab Refugee Relief Plan" and US\$15,000,000 was allotted for the "United Nations International Children's Relief Aid Fund".

During the debates the amounts in the proposals made by President Truman for the Marshall Aid Plan and the Point-Four Programme were cut by US\$250,000,000, which reflected greatly upon the confidence of the reactionaries in their aggressive plans. (NANA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 29 May)

PREPARING FOR CHILDREN'S DAY:

News of considerable activity in preparation for International Children's Day on June 1 is coming in from some of the bigger cities of China. Peking, in particular, has arranged a variety of events. Chungshan Park will be the scene of a great children's rally. Famous leaders and heroes will be there.

Special film shows for children will be held in 16 Peking cinemas on the morning of June 1 and 2, and five cinema units are taking films to village children in rural districts around the city. All places of entertainment for children will be open to them without fee and children's books will be reduced in price by 80% in all publicly-owned bookshops. The Peking Democratic Women's Union has organised ten special mobile vans for giving free rides to thousands of children and youngsters. Nurses will be posted on these vans to take care of them.

A widely representative committee responsible for the celebrations has started a signature campaign for protection of children's rights and world peace, in line with the appeal of the International Children's Day Committee.

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Tientsin, Mukden, Changchun and other cities of the North-East also have extensive plans for June 1. In some places, the occasion is being used to make a thorough overhaul of children's health. Mukden Municipal Health Department is undertaking medical examination of 100,000 children in the city by June 1 and has arranged mothers' meetings on child health and education.

Tientsin is holding a review of 8,000 Young Pioneers. In Changchun, Children's Week was inaugurated on May 25 with varied events, including an exhibition, meetings of mothers, teachers and children, and film shows.

Celebrations, exhibitions and performances have also been arranged for June 1 in Shanghai, Sian, Tsingtao, Dairen and Port Arthur.
(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 29 May)

ROLE OF YOUNG PIONEERS:

CHILDREN NOT A PASSIVE ELEMENT IN CHINA:

The road to life is opening out for millions of Chinese children. International Children's Day on June 1 finds them beginning to make full use of their new-found security and educational rights.

Nearly 5,000,000 boys and girls are attending primary and middle schools in Manchuria, with 81% coming from working class and peasant families, and new schools are growing up all over China. There is not yet universal compulsory education, but peasants are more and more able to send their children to school as land reform and rent reductions improve their standards of living.

However rapidly the new schools are created in towns and villages, they cannot keep pace with the great demand. And as China's industry and agriculture expand and improve, the road to a fuller life grows wider.

Children are not a passive element in the new China. They have their own organisation, the Chinese Pioneers, which was founded last October on decision of the Central Committee of the China New Democratic Youth League, and in six months since then has recruited 480,000 members between the ages of nine and 15.

This body is the nucleus around which the wide masses of young people and children are rallied. It has its own publication Chinese Young Pioneers and branches in schools, public organisations, villages and residential areas of towns. It is under the leadership of the China New Democratic Youth League which appoints young cadres and students to help Pioneers.

Members of this young army are the brightest and most capable of China's youngsters. Corps branches organise outings, sports events, picnics, amateur dramatics, various kinds of societies and groups, and draw several million children into their activities. In schools they are among the best pupils and help their schoolmates in work and play. They help, too, in teaching child and adult illiterates.

Though established only six months ago, the Chinese Pioneers are heir to a long tradition of revolutionary activity among children. In the historic Northern Expedition between 1925 and 1927, the first Pioneer Child Labour Corps was established in cities and factories from grossly exploited young workers. Youngsters sang anti-imperialist and anti-warlord songs, publicised the revolution and helped to maintain order in areas liberated by the revolutionary army.

Young Pioneer and Children's Corps were established in rural areas under the people's control during the agrarian revolution period between 1927 and 1937. They were affectionately called "little red devils" by the grown-ups. They worked like heroes, took turns at sentry duty in the rear, kept a lookout for spies, helped families of Red Army men and often guided enemy troops into traps laid by the Red Army.

Children's organisations grew up in the anti-Japanese war period, too. In rural areas behind the enemy lines, they played a direct part in the war, helping the peasants, organising study groups, laying mines and acting as scouts and messengers.

It is this great tradition that the Chinese Pioneers have taken over. Their main task now is to help develop the rising generation in mind and body, spread a spirit of love for the motherland, acquire a knowledge of science and culture, prepare to take a leading part in national reconstruction.

The Pioneers have their own flag, song, insignia and slogans, which were adopted in April at the first national conference of cadres engaged in children's work. This conference, too, heard about the experience of its fraternal organization in the Soviet Union, the Soviet Young Pioneers.

The flag was publicly unfurled for the first time on May 4, China's Youth Day, when a unit of Chinese Pioneers, shouting their slogans and singing their song, was given a special place near the head of the demonstration. It received a tremendous ovation, both from the assembled crowd and from the rostrum.

"Long live the Young Pioneers!" and "We wish you progress" - these slogans are echoed by millions of Chinese people who are given new heart as they see the new opportunities that are daily opening out for their children.
(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 29 May)

CELEBRATING LIBERATION OF SHANGHAI:

More than 2,000 representatives from every sphere of Shanghai's life gathered at the City Hall last night to celebrate the first anniversary of the city's liberation. Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen), Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government, was among the high Government officials present, as well as the city's foreign diplomatic corps, including the Soviet Consul-General P.P. Vladimirov.

Speaking on the significance of the historic occasion, the Deputy Chairman of the East China Military and Administrative Committee, Tseng Shan, said that Shanghai in one year had overcome most of its difficulties. These had been encountered in the process of transforming the city's economy, which was developed in the past mainly to serve the interests of the imperialists and the Kuomintang, into an economy which would serve the people.

The People's Government would not only develop State enterprises and cooperatives, he said, but would also stimulate private enterprise, which is beneficial to national economy, to be developed under the leadership of State-owned enterprises.

The Deputy-Chairman of the People's All Circles Consultative Committee of Shanghai, Liu Hung-sheng, pledged that representatives of all sections of the city's population would use Labour and Capital consultations to the fullest extent to maintain production, help the unemployed and carry out taxation commitments.

A decision to telegraph Chairman Mao Tse-tung and General Chu Teh was adopted. The meeting also agreed to set up a memorial to Shanghai's revolutionary martyrs and a cenotaph in memory of the heroes who fell in the revolutionary wars.
(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 29 May)

SHANGHAI SHIPPERS RESUME:

Privately-owned and State-owned shipping companies in Shanghai have resumed their Southern and Northern navigation routes. The Shanghai Customs Department has decided to set up a convoy for ships along these routes soon. The British-owned China Navigation Co. in Shanghai decided to send the "Tsinan" on May 28, as the first ship to sail from Hongkong to Shanghai.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 29 May)

RELIEF FOR HARDSHIP IN CHUSAN:

The Military Administration and the People's Government of the Chusan Islands have extended aid to relieve the population of hardship. The Chekiang branch office of the China Foodstuffs Co., with the help of the People's Government, established distributing offices at Tinghai, Shenchiamen and Daishan on May 24. The first batch of rice, amounting to 750,000 katties, has already reached Tinghai to be sold to the people at low prices.

At the same time, the China Native Products Co. and the East China Sea-food Products Co. are busily preparing to help the people revive their fishing

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industry. Some of the fishermen in Daishan went to sea with the protection of the PLA to fish. In Tinghai the Military Administration will soon set up a Fishermen's Working Committee to lead the people in their work.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 29 May)

PLA NOT SLACKENING FOR TAIWAN:

The PLA who successfully liberated Chusan Island are all determined not to slacken their preparations for the coming attack on Taiwan. They are very angry at the atrocities committed by the KMT bandits on the people of Chusan before their evacuation, and they expressed their determination to follow them wherever they go until all of them are annihilated. Many victims in Shenchiamen volunteered their services to help the PLA in planning their attack on Taiwan. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 29 May)

KWANGTUNG FLOODS AVERTED:

Flood has been averted by swift Government action in mobilising people living along the banks of Kwangtung rivers, says a Canton report.

More than 80% of the 1950 plan to repair and build dykes had been completed when the flood season set in earlier than normally as the result of heavy rains in late April and early May. In some areas, the rivers threatened to break through their dykes. Peasants were swiftly mobilised at crucial points and worked with a will under the guidance of the Government, saving their farmlands from inundation.

Now with the danger under control, they are concentrating on preparatory work for the Summer high-water season. A Flood Prevention Headquarters has already been set up by the Provincial People's Government. Under the KMT, Kwangtung suffered successive floods for three years up to last year.
(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 29 May)

FAMINE CURBED IN FIVE PROVINCES:

Famine has been curbed in Hopei, Shantung, Pingyuan, Kiangsu and Anhwei as the People's Government extended constructive aid to the victims. In combating the famine, the People's Government allotted altogether 16,000,000 katties of rice to the famine areas.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 29 May)

SPRING FAMINE SITUATION IMPROVES:
MORE WORK NEEDED TO AVOID SUMMER THREAT:

Reports indicate that famine in many areas has ceased to spread. The situation in the serious famine areas of Hopei, Shantung, Pingyuan, Northern Kiangsu and Northern Anhwei is under control, and threats of famine will be over, if no new famine takes place. It is due to the cooperation of the Chinese people and the Central People's Government that the famine situation has improved.

Experience in anti-famine efforts has shown us that success in overcoming the Spring famine is due to production and relief work, and to organised aid by the people and the Government. Responsible relief officials have received assistance from the masses in the famine areas. Relief teams have eagerly taken part in inspection and study of the cause of famine, organising people in dyke repairs, draining and other work under the relief plan.

People in the areas where dyke repairs have been completed have seen for themselves the results of their relief efforts. They realised that famine could be overcome and the people's sufferings could be alleviated through a coordinated relief plan and cooperation of the people and the Government.

The Central People's Government mapped out a production and relief plan, under which famine sufferers were organised and provided work in a production drive. We should remember that relief projects, like other projects, require the cooperation of the masses under good direction.

At present serious famine has begun to disappear, and signs of the wheat harvests draw near. We should continue to struggle on until we are satisfied that we have prospects for a good harvest. We should not relax and be discouraged in the course of the struggle by the possible recurrence of famine.

We already know that the banks of the rivers in many areas have long been neglected. KMT bandits damaged parts of the river banks and wantonly changed the river beds. These acts endangered the banks and increased flood threats to people along the river valleys.

The inflation of money added another threat, because people were too economically exhausted to care for repair of the river banks. When we have tided over the Spring famine, we should still remember that to avoid famine in Summer, we must strive harder and help the water conservancy project.

And we have to win the war victoriously and early so that we may play a greater part in doing away with both famine and flood.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 29 May)

KMT LEFT AIRFIELD UNFINISHED ON TAISHAN:

A tall American and a group of Kuomintang officials turned up on Taishan Island before they started to build an airfield last September, says a New China News Agency special correspondent.

An inhabitant told me, he writes, they spent a number of days prospecting the place. "They tried to get us to help by saying, 'Help us get this international airfield ready for our counter-offensive!' But no-one wanted to help."

So they took over the best salt fields on the island and forced as many as 10,000 people to work at bayonet point to get the field ready to murder innocent Chinese people on the mainland.

May 20 this year was the target date for getting the job completed and large supplies of petrol were shipped to the island just before May 10. But they never had the chance to put their new airfield into use. Faced with the formidable pressure of the PLA, the KMT got out with what it could, and that was not very much.

When I set foot on the island, the first thing I saw was a great plain dotted with buildings - Taishan Airfield. In the office buildings beside the field, waste paper littered the floor, much of it unopened letters and documents from Taiwan.

Nor was this the only evidence of the enemy's hectic flight from the island. A transport plane had nose-dived into the mud near one of the gangways. Two damaged American-made fighter planes were abandoned. Everything showed that this was a last-minute reluctant flight to their last temporary hideout - Taiwan.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 29 May)

COOPERATIVE GODOWNS SET UP:

Great progress had been made by various cooperative societies in North China. With the aid of these societies, 19 cooperative godowns had been built in Peking, Tientsin, Chengchiako, Baodin, Toyuan, Sinchuan, Shekchia-chuang. These godowns act as purchasing and selling agents, agents for extending and receiving loans, and for organized transport services for the societies. They eliminated much of the middlemen's squeeze and facilitated the flow of goods and funds. From last September up to March this year a total of \$JMP264,000,000 of business was transacted through these cooperative godowns.

(NANA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 29 May)

WRITERS AND ARTISTS CONFER:

More than 360 delegates representing all literary and arts workers in Peking attended the opening session yesterday of their conference in the working peoples' "Palace of Culture." The purpose of the conference is to unite writers and artists, trained both in revolutionary and old schools, in cultural work in the interests of the masses.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 29 May)

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN MONGOLIA:

Since establishment of self-government for Inner Mongolia, education has made rapid progress. There are at present 3,676 primary schools, 182,900 students and 5,232 teachers, which represents three times as many schools, 1½ times as many students and 100% more teachers as compared with the pre-liberation days. There are also 17 middle schools with 18,718 students in addition to supplementary night schools for the workers.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 29 May)

NATIONALIST CHINAGOVERNMENT TO ISSUE BONDS:

The Taiwan Provincial Government recently put into effect two important measures - financial stabilisation and Austerity Bonds.

As from May 27, immigrants, including foreigners, from Macao and Hongkong will have to take out subscriptions for Government bonds. This is one of the steps to prevent fluctuations of gold and US notes as well as to prevent export of gold. The issue of the bonds will enable Taiwan dollars to the amount of \$810,000,000,000 to be absorbed by the Government.

The Governor, K.C. Lu, called a meeting of Mayors of various cities, members of the Provincial Government and the heads of various Government departments today to discuss the issue of Austerity Bonds. It was decided that bond repayments in the form of a lottery will fall due after two years. Bond interest rates will be 5%. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 29 May)

ANOTHER AIR DROP PLANNED:

According to Central News Agency, China Mainland Relief Headquarters announced that the packing of relief food of 60,000 ketties is completed, ready for a third air drop over famine areas. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 29 May)

EXTENSION OF SMUGGLING LAWS:

Central News Agency says that as the anti-smuggling regulations will end soon, the Finance Ministry has suggested to the Executive Yuan that the regulations be extended for one year. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 29 May)

PEACE TREATY BY JULY?:

A Washington report, quoting authoritative sources, says the US Government is likely to determine by July a meeting for a Japanese peace treaty. The Government will study opinions on peace problems before signing the peace treaty.

Another Washington message says the US Government will take defence precautions and use Japan as a military base to ensure the territorial security of Japan against Russian threats. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 29 May)

SOVIET MISSION CHIEF ON "LEAVE":

The spokesman of the Soviet Mission in Japan announces that the Head of the Mission, Lieut.-General Derevyanka, has left for the Soviet Union on leave. He will return to his post in two or three months. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 29 May)

BAGUIO CONFERENCE DISAPPOINTS KOREA:

President Syngman Rhee of South Korea, in an interview told Press men that the Baguio Conference had disappointed Korea by giving up its earlier decision against Communism. In view of this, Korea did not attend the conference. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 29 May)

POLITBURO TO MEET:

It is learned that the International Politburo will hold a meeting next week in Poland. Italian Communist leaders will take part in the meeting. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 29 May)

COMBINED FLEET OPERATIONS:

According to Central News Agency, the fleets of Britain, France and the Netherlands will hold manoeuvres off France between June 26 and July 13. The manoeuvres will include mine-laying and other operations. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 29 May)

TAIWAN IS KEY TO SOUTH-EAST ASIA:
AMBITIONS OF IRON CURTAIN BLOC:

As we have pointed out the Communist bandits are focussing their attention on Taiwan. We call on our countrymen to notice that Taiwan has entered a state of war. This does not mean that South-East Asia is out of danger. On the other hand danger is looming in South-East Asia. says a Taipeh Radio commentary.

The danger is two-fold. One is the aggressive intrigues of the Iron Curtain Bloc. The other is lukewarmness on the part of the Western democratic countries to correct their policies in time.

It is clear, and everybody knows, that since the end of the last World War, the Soviet imperialists have been planning aggression and preparing for World War III in an attempt to bring the whole world under Russian control. Russia took all possible steps to conserve and control various materials and resources.

The Iron Curtain Bloc seems to have extended its influence sufficiently to prepare for war, while the resources and materials they have so far conserved will ensure they are self-supporting for war purposes. The Bloc has prepared in such a way that when war breaks out, it will no longer need to import from countries outside the Iron Curtain Bloc.

What the Bloc still needs are mainly tropical products, especially rubber. Communist bandits trade with Hongkong has put rubber at the top. Because China's industry is still in the stage where rubber manufacture cannot find its proper place, the imported rubber is transhipped to Russia. Rubber in South-East Asia is a strong temptation for Russia, which has the ambition to take South-East Asia. The seizure of the area would rob the US and Britain of sources of rubber supply.

Since Russia actively intensifies war and other industries, it forces a large number of peasants to work in industry, and as the result there is shortage of peasants to work in rural areas. This results in shortages of food. Russia then plunders food from China.

South-East Asia is one of the rice bowls of the world. Russia has its eyes on the area and incites the Chinese Communist bandits to make political and even military adventures there. During the past month, Russian advisers assisted bandits throughout South China. Preparations in this direction were being intensified after the fall of Hainan.

Not only the coastal areas of Indochina are under direct threat, but the Paracel Islands and other islands will be used as bases from which the Communists could invade Malaya, the Philippines, and even Indonesia.

Looking to Tibet, who can say that internal confusion there is not due to Communist activity? Intense preparations along the areas bordering Indochina and Kwangsi enable Ho Chi-minh's forces to get war supplies. It is clear that Indochina is under pressure by sea and land. It will be recalled that Japanese forces penetrated into South-East Asia with Indochina as the first victim in the last World War. The present position there is more accessible to the Iron Curtain Bloc than it was to the Japanese then.

The present situation of South-East Asian countries and the attitude of Western countries, especially the US worry many people. The recent Foreign Ministers' Talk in London and the conference of North Atlantic Pact nations have indicated some progress in the unity of the Western bloc. At the same time the US has shown more concern for the situation in South-East Asia. US economic aid to Indochina has been described as part of her effort to win the closer solidarity of the Western bloc.

But US progress in one respect will not be compensated for by other aspects. When the US announced economic aid to Indochina, she declared that the stability of Indochina was mainly a French responsibility. This implied that in case of a military threats to Indochina, the Americans would be onlookers. Does this not mean that the Americans will allow the Iron Curtain Bloc and the Chinese Communist bandits to do as they wish in Indochina?

Since this is the attitude of the US, Britain will mind her own business and French defense by herself will be of no avail, though she is anxious about the matter. These weak points enable the Iron Curtain Bloc to knock out the South-East Asian countries one by one.

What do we see today? Besides the US occupation forces in Japan, free China and South Korea are the only countries putting up a strong resistance to the Soviet imperialists. It is due to the fortitude and fighting strength of the bastion of free China - Taiwan - that the South-East Asian countries still exist precariously. Taiwan not only ties up the major strength of the Chinese Communists, but also fans the enthusiasm of 450,000,000 people on the mainland to resist the Communists and Russia.

Because of its key position in relation to South-East, the fall of Taiwan would be unfortunate for the whole area. We believe that the area would not then stand for long, and not one of the countries could survive one or two years.
(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 29 May)

V I E T M I N H

HALF-YEAR PROGRAMME TO TELL THE PEOPLE:

A joint programme for the last six months of this year was agreed upon by the Executive Committees of Lienviet and Vietminh at their May session. This programme includes the following decisions:-

- (1) To explain to the people what fulfilling the task of marching rapidly to the general counter-offensive means.
- (2) To make the people carry out the Government's mobilisation decree.
- (3) To induce the people to make great sacrifices for the fighting Army.
- (4) To explain to the people the Government's policy of land-rent and interest rate reductions, provisional allotment of lands belonging to colonialists or Vietnam traitors, and raising the standards of life of the workers.
- (5) To carry out wide propaganda for the production campaign in implementing the plans of the All Vietnam Peasants' Association and the Vietnam Agriculture Ministry.
- (6) To develop the people's war, especially in French-held areas.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 29 May)

PEACE PARTISANS TO BE FORMED:

The establishment of a Vietnam National Committee of Partisans of Peace was decided upon by the Central Executive Committees of the Lienviet and Vietminh at a joint session early this month. This move aimed at binding Vietnam's resistance with the struggle for maintaining world peace.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 29 May)

"GREAT REFORM OF JUSTICE":

Commenting on the judicial question, Cuuquoc daily wrote: "The recent Council of Ministers decided on great reforms in the organisation of justice. This was an evidence of the Vietnam Government paying great attention to the interests of the people. From now on all tribunals are called People's Tribunals to lay stress on serving the people. People's delegates in these Tribunals outnumber technical personnel to defend the interests of the people."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 29 May)

LECTURE ON PENICILLIN:

Dr. Dang Van Ngu, the first Vietnamese physician to succeed in producing penicillin recently, gave a lecture in Nghean on his researches in this field. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Fourth War Zone Branch of the Vietnam Scientists' and Technicians' Association.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 29 May)

WAR ZONE BOOK BEING PREPARED:

A literary document-collecting campaign is being organised in the war zones by the Writers and Artists Association to gather worthy works for a book for popular use.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 29 May)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South East Asia)

KOREAN GUERRILLAS ACTIVE AS
ELECTIONS DRAW NEAR:

Guerilla activities are mounting in South Korea on the eve of the unlawful elections to the so-called National Assembly being held on May 30 by the American puppet Government under Syngman Rhee. Guerillas are waging stubborn battles against the Syngman Rhee troops and police and are wrecking election headquarters.

Moscow Radio

Moscow Radio in its broadcast last night carried five items relating to the Far East in its World News Section. One of these was a repetition of the story, "Demands Peace Treaty with Japan," published on Page 5 of Monitoring Digest 139 of 29 May.

Moscow Radio's talk, which is published today, was on "The Significance of International Children's Day." - Editor.

In the Hongchin district of Tengyi Province, guerillas routed a police detachment in the village of Annon. In Northern Kiansan, the guerillas are conducting widespread propaganda work among the local population. They are explaining that the elections are against the people and distributing leaflets which call upon the people to boycott the elections. In Southern Chungchen, North Chula and other Provinces, the guerillas also are quite active.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 29 May)

MOUNTING ECONOMIC CRISIS IN PHILIPPINES:

A bulletin issued by American Veterans of the Philippine Campaign speaks of a mounting economic crisis in the Philippines. It says that the number of unemployed has reached almost 3,000,000 and continues to increase.

The policy which the US imperialists have foisted on the Philippines, the bulletin says, hampers trade with the Chinese People's Republic, which could have eased the grave economic situation.

The bulletin also speaks of the rapid growth of the national liberation movement. The war which Quirino is waging against the People's Liberation Army, it emphasises, far from being successful, is only aggravating the economic crisis.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 29 May)

MALAYAN SUCCESS REPORTED:

Reuter has admitted in one of its reports that the Malayan people are scoring a success in the battle against the British colonial troops. On May 26 the Malayan National Liberation forces derailed an armoured train at Mentakab in Paang. In the district of Kluang, Johore, Malayan guerillas attacked a police lorry, several of the police were killed and wounded.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 29 May)

PEACE MEETING AT KARACHI:

There has been a peace meeting in the Pakistan capital, Karachi. Those taking part in it urged the population to sign the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress to ban the atomic weapon.
(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 29 May)

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERNATIONAL
CHILDREN'S DAY:

At the instance of a number of international democratic organisations, including the International Democratic Women's Federation, the World Federation of Trade Unions, and the World Federation of Democratic Youth, June 1 has been declared International Children's Day.

In the appeal to the nations to mark this Day, the sponsors say - "On behalf of hundreds of millions of men and women, expressing the hopes and desires of mothers, youth and working people, we call upon all who feel alarmed over the present position of children and their future to join us in protecting and saving the younger generation."

This summons has found a warm response among all democratically minded people. In France, Rumania, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, and other countries, national committees have been set up to prepare for the observance of International Children's Day. June 1 will be widely marked as a day in defence of the younger generation.

For millions of children in the capitalist countries and colonies, life is a hard struggle with no prospects for the future. Here are several facts which mankind cannot tolerate.

In Italy, out of every 1,000 children, 36 die. In India 2,500,000 children under five years of age die annually. Moreover, 1,000,000 of these starve to death. In French Equatorial Africa, 700 out of every 1,000 children die before they reach the age of five. In Central and South America, Africa and India, children of five to seven years are forced to work, and such child labour is very widespread. In Japan, children are still bought and sold. It has been estimated that of the 500 million children living in the colonies, 480 million have no opportunity to go to school.

In the US, where the ruling circles boast of the country's wealth, 3,000,000 boys and girls, instead of studying, work in factories, mills, mines and on the cotton plantations, putting in the same hours as the adults, but receiving lower wages. This speaks far more eloquently of the American way of life than the Voice of America's much-quoted figures of the number of refrigerators in the homes of wealthy Americans.

Whatever President Truman may say about his great efforts to improve the system of education, the fact remains that 6,000,000 children in the US do not go to school. While spending more than 70% of the national budget on war purposes, the American Government assigns the most negligible sums to education.

Millions of children of working people in the capitalist countries and colonies are doomed to a life of semi-starvation. They know none of the joys of childhood. They have no opportunity to secure an education or learn a trade.

In preparation for International Children's Day, democratic organisations are raising demands that will improve the position of the younger generation. They call for an increase in appropriations for measures to safeguard the health and lives of children, for labour protection for juveniles, the abolition of child labour, and a guaranteed living wage for parents, since small children have to go to work because there is not enough money to support them, more money to build schools, and placing education within the reach of the children of working people.

The solution of these extremely important problems is imperative for millions of working people in the capitalist countries. But the most important and most urgent for the defence of the younger generation is the demand for a lasting peace. Preparations for war deprive millions of boys and girls of a happy childhood. The atom bomb threatens millions of young lives.

That is why the fight for peace cannot be separated from the efforts to protect the younger generation. A fight for the life and future of our children means a fight for a lasting peace. That is why the Bureau of the International Committee preparing for the observance of International Children's Day on June 1 calls upon working people to mark the day under the slogan of "We must save our children."

Preparations for war are increasing, and the atom bomb threatens the peaceful existence of the people, says the message. Under such conditions, all our efforts to secure an improvement in the position of the children would prove fruitless if our primary goal were not to ensure peace throughout the world, because a child's first right is the right to live. The International Committee urges all people who wish to save the children, whatever their political views or religious beliefs, to sign and collect signatures for the great appeal which calls for prohibition of the atom bomb on an international scale, so as to deliver hundreds of millions of children from the terrible danger that threatens them.

In all countries the people are preparing to mark June 1 as a day of defence of the right of the younger generation to life, health and a democratic upbringing and education. On that day they will reaffirm their resolve to fight for peace against the menace of a new war, which the Anglo-American imperialists are scheming.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-nrs 29 May)