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CPW Report No. 34-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Aug. 4 - 10, 1952)

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- 1 -

1. (1b) Absorption in Soviet Orbit:

Peking reported (Aug. 5) that the Soviet team won the Olympics, setting new records and accumulating the most points. At the close of ceremonies there was loud acclaim for flags of the USSR, China, and the People's Democracies.

Peking announced (Aug. 6) that Chu Te had received Lt. Gen. Jaroslav and other members of the Czech Army delegation. Shanghai said (Aug. 8) that eight Chinese equipment companies had prepared exhibits for the Bulgarian International Exhibition, the German Industrial Exhibition, and the Moscow New China Economic Exhibition.

2. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Mukden announced (Aug. 6) that Soviet experts on the Chinese-Changchun Railway observed Stalin Railway Workers Day. Peking (Aug. 6) presented a talk on Tokolev, Soviet expert with the Chinese-Changchun Railway. Mukden stated (Aug. 10) that in the Chinese collieries costs had been cut and production increased by adoption of Soviet methods in tunneling. In national construction projects, progressive Soviet methods were being adopted following demonstrations, though at first many workers had refused to change their old methods and wasted much labor and material. In the No. 3 brick factory at Harbin the complacency of the workers had been overcome through adoption of a new "system of authority."

Nanchang announced (Aug. 4) that Nanchang machine shop workers had organized a Soviet emulation team to urge imitation of the Russians, point out the improved status since the Liberation, and recall "with anger" exploitation under the capitalists. Peking reported (Aug. 5) that the Mukden Railway Administration of the Chinese-Changchun Railway had set up a traffic chart for freight train movements with the aid of Soviet experts. Peking said (Aug. 8) that the Shihchingshan Power Plant had organized an exhibition to popularize emulation of the Russians, and had organized teams to promote Soviet methods.

3. (2a) War Burdens:

Tsinan announced (Aug. 6) that Tsingtao women were enthusiastically participating in agricultural production "after indoctrination on their patriotic duties." Hangchow reported (Aug. 7) that the Chekiang League of Democratic Women had called for active participation of women in all farm activities. Chungking stated (Aug. 4) that Southwest peasants who retained the feudalistic ideas that women should not engage in productive work had been told to change their thinking. Chungking added (Aug. 7) that day nurseries had been set up in southern Szechwan so that working women would have somewhere to leave their children.

Hangchow said (Aug. 5) that 1,900 people welcomed the return of the No. 1 medical team from Korea. Anshan announced (Aug. 6) that the Anshan medical workers' conference had punished five medical workers in local hospitals for dereliction in duty.

4. (2a) War Propaganda:

Nanchang charged (Aug. 10) that American planes flew over Kiangsi Province June 30 and again Aug. 6. Peking in numeral code (Aug. 9) quoted the Azad of India as denouncing American tactics in dragging out the Korean truce talks. Peking said (Aug. 9) that TASS quoted a representative of the Soviet-American Friendship Association who toured China as saying China had sufficient evidence that the Americans had used germ warfare.

Peking stated (Aug. 4) that although the American steel strike had ended, it had seriously affected U.S. war plans. Peking in numeral code (Aug. 7) claimed that the American 45th Division had dealt the American imperialists a serious blow through failure to fight after losing 8,000 men and realizing that promises of U.S. Senators meant nothing. The 45th now had been replaced by the 2d Division, with no better results. Since Van Fleet began his "autumn offensive last year," the Chinese Volunteers have "fought strong defensive battles."

5. (2c) Goods Shortages:

Shanghai announced (Aug. 5) that through patriotic drives and protection by the People's Navy, 60 percent of the East China goal of 810,000 tons of marine products had been fulfilled. Shanghai added (Aug. 8) that improvements in fishing techniques and organization, and a greater exploitation of marine resources, had been demanded. Mukden announced (Aug. 5) that charcoal-burning vehicles could reconvert to gasoline, and farmers could stop using vegetable oil for lighting, as expansion of the northeast oil industry had provided gasoline and kerosene for civilian use.

UNCLASSIFIED

- 2 -

6. (2c) Industrial Shortcomings:

Mukden said (Aug. 8) that the Northeast Bureau of Industries reported the half-year industrial plan completed 96.82 percent, with all areas except Liaotung, Fushun, and Sungchiang falling behind. Shanghai announced (Aug. 4) that the East China Department of Communications had called a meeting to discuss needed improvements in transportation.

Peking said in numeral code (Aug. 10) that the North China production drive had been hampered by the increasing accident and sick-leave rate, and "some factories and mines have been forced to close down or have been unable to fulfill their production plans." Of 1,700 accidents in Tientsin, 92 percent were due to improper safety precautions and administrative negligence. "Special circumstances, heavy assignments, and unfavorable conditions are no excuse."

Kunming reported (Aug. 4) that Government processing orders had revived production in the 20 local soap factories, 80 percent of which had been closed, while meetings now were being held to solve capital and materials problems. Chungking said (Aug. 9) that cadres had been punished for carelessness in handling a cargo of oil at Chialing wharves, resulting in explosions and fires which killed a number of workers.

7. (3a) Resistance to Change:

Dairen stated (Aug. 7) that local factories were holding classes for workers "to overcome their resistance to accepting innovations." Tsinan reported (Aug. 9) that cadres in Chiyang Hsien, Shantung, had refused to enforce the marriage law, resulting in four suicides in Chu No. 5. Chungking said (Aug. 9) that cadres in the Southwest had been warned they would be punished if they did not fully implement the marriage law, "eliminate feudalistic thinking on marriage," and prevent murders and suicides.

Wuhan said (Aug. 6) that 300 marriage law violations had been uncovered by the Women's Democratic League. At Wuhsien, public trials were held, with seven men given prison terms up to 10 years.

8. (3a) Counterrevolutionary Indications:

Peking announced (Aug. 10) that the Central Ministry of Public Security had outlined plans for organization of public safety committees in city and rural communities to work secretly in apprehending spies, traitors, bandits, counterrevolutionaries, and "other elements opposing the Government." Committees were warned against making false accusations.

Kunming reported (Aug. 8) that the 35,000 persons who saw the public security exhibition at Kunming were determined to wipe out counterrevolutionaries after learning that imperialist agents, such as Dr. Leighton Stuart, undermined the People's China under the guise of teaching religion.

Kunming stated (Aug. 9) that 40,000 persons attended a rally to suppress counterrevolutionaries, when several arrests were announced. Kunming added (Aug. 10) that propaganda teams to suppress counterrevolutionaries were being organized.

9. (3c) Steps Toward Regimentation:

Hangchow announced (Aug. 9) that grade school graduates receiving relief had been assigned to training for construction jobs. Wuhan reported (Aug. 5) that of 1,000 high school graduates being indoctrinated for college entrance, 90 percent had agreed to accept Government control in assignments to jobs.

Shanghai reported (Aug. 8) that Central and South China private cotton mills had been ordered to shorten their 11 and 12 -hour shifts, with the workers spending their resulting spare time in study. Hefei reported (Aug. 10) that when the quartermaster section of the Anhwei Public Safety Bureau refused to promote the patriotic sanitation movement, public accusations were made. The program was carried out the next day.

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- 3 -

10. (3d) Anticorruption Drive Reaction:

Hangchow announced (Aug. 8) that "upon the demand" of workers promoting the five-anti's drive, the local party committee had organized cadre training classes. Anshan reported (Aug. 5) that police had arrested Jen Jung-tao for seriously injuring fellow workers because of "imaginary grievances" suffered during the anticorruption drive.

11. (4) Border Minorities:

Peking reported in numeral code (Aug. 5) that a delegation led by Peng Tse-min was welcomed by 700,000 persons of the Yenpien District, mostly Koreans, who were urged to strive for greater unity and a greater contribution to the national defense and economy.

Sian announced (Aug. 8) that Government officials visiting Ining, Sinkiang, returned to Tihua to view dams and irrigation projects being completed ahead of schedule, and added (Aug. 9) that in the Yenchu Special District the largest canal in Sinkiang, 560 kilometers long, was completed in July as part of the Chufang conservancy project. Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 9) that People's Liberation Army units in Sinkiang had completed the Red Star irrigation ditch.

Peking reported (Aug. 4) that Hsi Chungk-hsun and Liu Ko-ping of the Central Government Nationalities Affairs Commission visited Ining to inspect work among the minorities. At Ining, "birthplace of the nationalities' struggle in China's war of liberation against the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang," Hsi and Liu called for land reform, farm improvements, a higher standard of living, and emphasized the "need for the minorities vigorously to promote regional autonomy in Sinkiang."

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