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CCP REGULATES TRADE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NORTH CHINA REGULATES IMPORT-EXPORT INSPECTION -- Ta Kung Pao, 29 Oct 49

On 13 October 1949, the North China People's government issued the follow-  
ing import-export inspection regulations:

1. All exports and imports having the following characteristics shall be handled according to these regulations.
  - a. Adulterated goods
  - b. Poisonous substances
  - c. Goods requiring establishment of quality
2. The list of goods to be inspected shall be determined by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the North China People's government.
3. Goods should be inspected at the port of embarkation or disembarkation, but to facilitate export movement, exports may be inspected inland at large concentration centers.
4. Goods requiring inspection may not be imported or exported without inspection certificates.
5. Foreign imports accompanied by inspection certificates may be passed without inspection unless it appears they are not as indicated on the accompanying certificate, in which case inspection shall be enforced.
6. The standards of inspection shall be set by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.
7. An inspection fee shall be set for various goods by the Ministry, but no fee shall exceed 0.003 ad valorem.
8. The Ministry shall provide for the establishment of inspection offices and stations at points of inspection.

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9. Exporters and importers shall apply for inspection at the regular offices or stations nearest them.

10. The method of sampling for inspection shall be determined by the Ministry according to the type of goods.

11. Inspection certificates shall be issued by the inspecting office or station for goods passing inspection and notices shall be issued for those failing to pass. The period of availability of inspection certificates shall be determined by the Ministry according to the type of goods.

12. A fee will not be charged for subsequent inspections of goods covered by inspection certificates at the request of the original applicant for inspection.

13. Lost certificates may be duplicated if the requester can show sufficient cause.

14. Amended certificates may be issued when sufficient cause is shown in case of changes in packing, date of shipment, or change of carrier.

15. Those failing to apply for inspection may be fined 50 times the original inspection fee or more.

16. Anyone who changes the nature or quantity of inspected goods or adds adulterants may be fined up to 30 times the original inspection fee.

17. In case surreptitious changes are made without the permission of the inspecting authority in the packaging of inspected goods, a reinspection shall be required.

18. Inspectors guilty of malfeasance in taking samples larger than provided for, or appropriating any goods, shall be dealt with by the Inspection Bureau. The more serious cases shall be brought to court.

19. Merchants who attempt to bribe inspectors, or who change inspection certificates, shall be dealt with by law and also fined as a warning. They may have their business permit revoked at the discretion and request of the inspecting authority.

20. Goods moved from one inspection authority's jurisdiction to another en route may be passed on presentation of the inspection certificate already issued, but in case of any apparent change in the goods a new inspection may be required.

#### T'IENTSING FOREIGN TRADE RISES -- Wen-hui Pao, 15 Nov 49

There was an export surplus of 2,600,000,000 yuan in people's notes over imports. Up to September 1949, in T'ientching, foreign trade data revealed an over-all increase in trade for this period over last year.

#### NORTH CHINA INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IMPROVE -- Wen-hui Pao, 20 Nov 49

A prominent industrialist, who recently returned to Hong Kong from T'ientching, reports conditions in North China industry are steadily improving. Labor-management cooperation is superior to that during KMT days. Whereas workers used to begin getting ready to leave work a half-hour before quitting time, they now frequently work a half-hour after quitting time voluntarily. Production has been speeded up. In Ch'ing-tao 45 bolts of cloth are now produced in 10 hours, as compared with the 27 previously required.

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There are 280,000 spindles in operation in T'ien-ching cotton mills, 50,000 in Chi-nan, and 350,000 in Ch'ing-tao. Sufficient gunny sacks are being produced by the East Asia Woolen Mills in T'ien-ching to supply 20 percent of the national demand, and all production is contracted for at present.

Railroad schedules are being speeded up on all lines. The trip from T'ien-ching to P'u-k'ou has been cut from 42 to 36 hours, and from Chi-nan to Ch'ing-tao from 23 to 13 hours. Speed on the Pei-p'ing--T'ien-ching line has been increased from 65 to 90 kilometers per hour.

Tax collections in T'ien-ching are being made normally to the extent of about 260,000 US dollars.

Imports of chemical raw materials, metals, and parts are bringing more than 100 percent profit to traders.

GUNNY SACKS FOR NORTHERN CROPS -- Wen-hui Pao, 23 Nov 49

The completion of the harvest in the Northeast and North China has created a demand for gunny sacks in those areas.

One Hong Kong firm has made a barter arrangement with the Northeast Trade Bureau to supply 1,500,000 sacks in exchange for soybeans. The North China Trade Bureau has recently placed an order for 20,000 bags with an Indian firm through the firm's Hong Kong representatives. Delivery on these deals is in process.

NORTHEAST REPORTS BUMPER RICE CROP -- Wen-hui Pao, 24 Nov 49

Shen-yang, 21 November (CNAC) -- The paddy rice yield in the Northeast in 1949 was generally a bumper crop. From a total of 467,200 acres a yield of 470,300 tons was harvested. This yield is about twice that for other cereal crops (grain sorghum and maize). The largest acreage for paddy rice in the Northeast is in Sungkiang Province where 159,333 acres yielded 133,900 tons.

Under experimental conditions with selected seed and special methods of cultivation, yields up to 6 tons per acre have been obtained.

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