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C H I N ATIBET "CERTAIN TO BE LIBERATED":
BROADCAST TO DALAI LAMA:

A call to the Tibetan people and the Dalai Lama to achieve peaceful liberation was broadcast by Hsi Jao Chia Tso, Tibetan patriot and Vice-Chairman of the Chinghai Provincial People's Government, over the radio station at Sining. He said that Tibet would have regional autonomy after its liberation.

He first pointed out that Tibet was certain to be liberated, since it was part of the territory of the People's Republic of China and the People's Liberation Army was strong enough to fulfil the task of liberation.

They should not be taken in by the slanders of the British and American imperialist bloc, aimed at sowing discord between nationalities. Nor should

Repeated Items

Two news items published in the Digest yesterday, 22 May, were repeated by Peking Radio. These were congratulations on the liberation of Hainan from overseas Chinese in Japan and the departure of delegates to attend the Universal Postal Union Conference in Montreux. - Editor

they think that Tibet was too remote from Sinkiang, Chinghai and Sikang Provinces, which had already been liberated.

Geographical difficulties could not stop the PLA from marching there. No more proof of this was needed than the famous Long March, he said. In Hainan Island, where the Kuomintang exerted every effort to hold on, less than a month was needed to liberate it entirely.

He also called on them to harbour no more illusions about getting help from British and American imperialists. The destruction of the Kuomintang could serve as a lesson of the futility of such notions.

They could be assured that the Central People's Government, under the leadership of the Communist Party, was absolutely considerate of the interests and traditions of all component nationalities of the People's Republic of China and respected their freedom of religion.

Temples and monasteries in Chinghai and Sinkiang and Sikang had all been thoroughly well treated since the liberation. Tibet would have regional autonomy after its liberation, according to the common programme of the People's Political Consultative Conference.

The message ended with a call to Tibetans to secure peaceful liberation and to send a plenipotentiary delegate as soon as possible to conduct peace talks in Peking, in order to save the Tibetan people from unnecessary losses.

(NOMA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)

ARMY CONGRATULATED ON CHUSAN "VICTORY":

On May 21 the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Commission sent a congratulatory telegram to General Chen Yi, officers, and fighting members of the East China Military Area, on the liberation of Chusan Island.

The telegram said, "The PLA on the Chekiang front, with the active support of the people, landed on Chusan Island on May 17, and on May 18 completely liberated the island. This victory has smashed the plan of the Taiwan bandit remnants to use the island as a base in blockading and bombing East China, and has further paved the way for the liberation of Taiwan."

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 22 May)

TROOPS CHEER CHUSAN, PREPARE FOR TAIWAN:

The victorious liberation of the Chusan Group has given great encouragement to the officers and men of the PLA preparing to march to liberate Quemoy and Taiwan.

The news was received on the day Tinghai was liberated, while the men were practising navigation and other naval operations on the high seas.

Units of the Third Field Army held meetings to celebrate the liberation.

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All expressed their determination to intensify learning from comrades who took part in the liberation of the islands, and to prepare for the forthcoming liberation of Quemoy and Taiwan and the complete annihilation of the remaining KMT bandits.

When news of liberation of Chusan Group reached East China, personnel of the People's Navy applauded and cheered enthusiastically. Meetings were held to celebrate. All said they would double efforts to promote their political sense and technical knowledge to prepare for their historical task in liberating Taiwan.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 22 May)
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)

TINGHAI ON WAY TO NORMAL:

Tinghai, principal town of the Chusan Island, is well on its way to normal conditions. Law and order has already been established, while the population celebrates the island's liberation.

The town's electricity and power plant was back in operation on May 17, the day the island was liberated. Next day three middle schools and many of the primary schools reopened, and business organisations quickly picked up where they had left off a few days before. Communications between Tinghai and other points in the Chusan Group, including the important fishing centre of Shenchiamen, were restored and the mail services resumed on May 19.

The islanders have disclosed the whereabouts of KMT agents aiming to hide out in Tinghai and commit sabotage.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 22 May)

COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS:

Organisations under the Central and South Military Administration Committee and various organisations in Wuhan City have formed comfort corps. These corps started a mission to Hainan Island on May 21 to provide comforts for the officers and men of the Fourth Field Army and the Ching Yi Column in Hainan.

The corps, led by Li Shao-hao, will visit and present banners to the forces. The enthusiasm of public bodies, factories and schools to provide comforts for the forces has become greater, and numerous gifts are on the way to Hainan.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 22 May)

PEACE DRIVE PROGRESS:

The Working Committee of the Chinese Committee of World Congress of Peace held its fourth session on May 21 to discuss the country-wide peace signature campaign. Mukden, Tientsin, Shanghai, Chungking, Kunming, Dairen, Harbin, Chengchow and Taiyuan have already established branches of the World Congress for Peace and have launched peace signature campaigns.

Among the decisions reached was one to notify all local branches, asking for reports of work and progress to be sent to the head office. The meeting also decided to send a member of the Working Committee on tour of China to lecture on the work and resolutions reached at the Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress in Stockholm, and at the same time to strengthen relations between all branches. He will also explain the meaning of the peace signature campaign.

The meeting also discussed a plan to provide a peace prize like Stalin's peace prize. A committee composed of Tien Han, Chao Ching-hwa, Yuan Mu-tse was elected to discuss this with the All-China Literature Association.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 22 May)

HIGH TIDE IN THE WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT:

The peace signature drive sponsored by the Permanent Committee for World Peace Congress has now assumed a movement of action throughout the entire world. The victorious Chinese people have also started the drive on a very large scale to respond to the call of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

Altogether 36,300,000 people have signed their names to the peace appeal in Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Germany, not including Czechoslovakia and Poland where statistics have not yet been released. In Korea, 3,970,000 people had signed by May 7. Despite suppression and restriction by reactionary governments in capitalist countries, the peace signature drive has also started there. In West Germany, occupied by the American authorities, 90% to 100% of the adults have signed the peace appeal. The drive is also being carried out in Japan, which is under the control of MacArthur.

The significance of the peace movement lies in the fact that peace-loving people of the world are now organising and mobilising the people of the world to continue to fight against the imperialist bloc, and to prevent the outbreak of another world war. By the boycott of the people of the world and the further organisation and unity of the world's peace-loving people, war instigators would be eliminated and a new world war avoided.

The peace appeal demands unconditional prohibition on the use of atomic weapons. It is not because atomic weapons form the decisive factor in war, but because the American imperialists are employing the atomic weapons as a threat for large-scale slaughter of mankind. Such a threat has aroused the hatred and indignation of the people of the world. And now a drive is in progress to recruit all peace-loving people to fight against the imperialist warmongers and to prevent another world war.

At present, the imperialist bloc is met with serious daily-increasing difficulties in the course of preparing for a new war. Not long ago, Dean Acheson, the U.S. Secretary of State, who went to West Europe for the Foreign Ministers' Conference, increased further aid to European countries looking for industrial expansion under America's aggressive plan and the American "total diplomacy" in order to intensify their preparations for war. But reports from various sources show defeat of the American imperialists.

Conferences of the same nature were held in Bangkok, Cairo, The Hague, Paris and Tokyo. Acheson has started an all-out offensive in total diplomacy, and has also time and again reaffirmed the boycott of the Soviet Union. American aircraft invaded the territorial air of the Soviet Union. Bidault, obeying the order of the American imperialists, proposed a Supreme Council for the Atlantic. All these were done before the opening of the London Conference, which was aimed to form a new alliance based on the Atlantic Pact in order to unify American direction in economic, political and military plans.

But the U.S. Government has been faced with great difficulty in adopting Bidault's blueprint. West Germany's position in the new war remains unclarified. In military matters, divisions and conflicts between the U.S. and Britain have become obvious lately.

Similar things have also happened in regard to Asian problems. The Ministers' Conference did not mention anything about the Japanese Peace question. This shows a serious deadlock exists among the Ministers. However, it does not mean that the London meeting was neglected by peace-loving people.

The conference further revealed the imperialists' intentions for a long-term occupation of West Germany and Japan. The Conference has also further explained the motive of the Anglo-American imperialists in reorganising the Atlantic alliance and in broadening their aggressive plans.

At present, under the direct control of the American imperialists the various reactionary governments are employing every barbarous means to suppress the people and are carrying out Fascist and anti-Communist measures against the strength of the people. Anti-Communist legislation was proposed in Australia and South Africa on April 27 and May 5 respectively. Under the direction of the American imperialists the puppet governments in West Germany and Japan have also suggested measures to ban the Communist Parties supported by the people.

Under the direction of the American imperialists, Latin American Governments, including Brazil, Paraguay and Peru, have long prohibited the activities of the Communist Party, and Panama and other countries have recently declared the Communist Party illegal.

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The Bidault Government of France recently dismissed Joliot-Curie, chairman of the French Atomic Research Commission, by order of the American imperialists. Following the blueprint of the American imperialists, the Danish Government also proposed legislation on May 17 to ban the Communist Party and to sentence its members to death.

The anti-Communist tide of the world reactionary bloc, headed by the American imperialists, has reached its present height, and its crimes have been fully shown because of its fear of the expansion of the forces for peace and of the growth of the Communist Party in various countries. The Communist Parties in these countries are for the rights of the people, and are very powerful. At present, we are carrying on the struggle unceasingly.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 22 May)

VIETNAMESE HONOUR HO'S BIRTHDAY:

About 100 Vietnamese nationals in Kunming gathered on May 19 to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Vietnam Independence League and the 60th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh. All have expressed enthusiasm to learn the spirit of the Chinese revolution, and to prepare themselves for winning complete independence for Vietnam. They gave generously to funds to support the liberation war in their fatherland.

In Peking, the All China Democratic Women's Federation sent a birthday telegram to President Ho Chi Minh on behalf of the women of China, wishing the people and women of Vietnam complete victory in the heroic struggle for national liberation under his leadership.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 22 May)
(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)

MORE JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS RELEASED:

General MacArthur has released another group of Japanese war criminals. According to a Tass News Agency despatch from Tokyo, six Japanese war criminals who have not yet completed the terms of their sentences have been released from Sugamo Prison.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 22 May)

LENIN'S VIEWS IN 1920:

Pravda printed on May 22 an article by Lenin, which had not been published before, but was released by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute under the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

Entitled "Lenin's reply to U.S. and British Capitalist Classes and Press Men", the article written in February 1920, said that Lenin emphasized a strong desire for peace. He pointed out that American and other capitalists and imperialists impeded peace. In economic construction, according to Lenin, electrification had an important role. Electrification was the foundation for ultimate victory of Communism in the Soviet Union, and also for elimination of exploitation by capitalists and landlords.

The article added that in the imperialist war of 1914-1918, the attempt of French and Czarist capitalists to divide the world and oppose Germany and Austrian capitalists had awakened Asia and strengthened the people of Asia and other places who desire freedom and to work for peace and against war.

The article said: "American capitalists must not trespass on us. We will not interfere with them. We are even ready to buy with gold or raw materials the machinery necessary for transport and production."

In regard to the question whether Russia would give shelter to Russian revolutionists expelled from the U.S., the answer was "Yes, we will. We are ready to give shelter to citizens whom the U.S. are afraid will talk." As to the question whether there is a possibility of economic alliance with the Soviet Union, though the possibility is not great, we may establish relations."

In regard to the question, "What is our view towards war criminals?" The answer is, "We consider all capitalists as war criminals." Another question was, "Is the Soviet Union afraid of anti-revolution moves in other countries?" The answer was, "We are sorry to say we should be, because all capitalists are foolish and greedy."
(NCA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 22 May)

BRITAIN CRITICISED FOR DUPLICITY IN HONGKONG DECISIONS:

"The notorious duplicity of British traditional foreign policy is clearly revealed in its recent dealings with the People's Republic of China," is the comment made by a leading spokesman of the China Democratic League on the restrictions on Chinese nationals entering or leaving Hongkong and on the detention of Chinese civil airplanes there.

The spokesman went on to say that to protect its commercial interests in the Far East, Great Britain expressed its recognition of the Peking Government, but at the same time it abstained from voting for China's representation in the United Nations at Lake Success. It sent a Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to Peking to talk over the establishment of diplomatic relations, but while the talks were still proceeding, on April 28 it clamped restrictions on entering or leaving Hongkong, and in May 10 it ordered the detention of the 70 planes on Kaitak Airport, which belong to the China National Aviation Corporation and the Central Air Transport Corporation of the Civil Aviation Bureau.

"Great Britain should remember how Hongkong was conceded to it," he said. "Even in Great Britain itself, many people regard the Opium War as a war of injustice on the British side, not to speak of the sentiments of the Chinese people on this historical fact."

"For 100 years and more, the British authorities dared not openly treat Chinese nationals entering or leaving Hongkong on the same footing as other foreign immigrants. The Hongkong Immigration Control Ordinance of 1949 stipulated that Chinese nationals do not have to produce any papers. This also shows that the Hongkong Government understands that the prosperity of Hongkong depends entirely on the materials and manpower of the Chinese people."

"Now Great Britain has abruptly decided to subject our people entering or leaving Hongkong to the same control as other nationals. This unreasonable measure, as the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chang Han-fu, has stated in his protest, is an unfriendly act towards the People's Republic of China and her people."

"The 70 planes of the CNAC and the CATC now in Hongkong are the State property of the People's Republic of China. Our Government has time and again notified the British Government that no interference, damage, sabotage or transference by anybody under any pretext would be tolerated."

"Since the British Government declared its desire to establish diplomatic relations with our country, it should respect our State property as much as it possibly can. But as a result of its failure to give proper protection, many planes suffered sabotage at the hands of bandits. Now it has unreasonably detained all the planes. This is a highly unfriendly attitude to adopt towards the People's Republic of China."

"We are convinced that unless there is an immediate change in the actions and attitude of Great Britain, the only consequence can be to arouse the anger of the Chinese people. In such a case Sino-British relations would be unable to proceed on the right track, and diplomatic talks now going on between the two countries would not achieve any good result. The responsibility will rest fully on Great Britain." (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER CONDEMNS BILL:

Reports from Sydney on May 19 said the Chairman of the Australian Communist Party, commended on the Australian Labour Party's support of the Fascist Bill to suppress the Communist Party and democratic freedom and rights. He said, "We know from this instance that only by solidarity and struggle can the workers defeat this Bill."

He pointed out that workers throughout Australia demanded the overthrow of the Bill. He ridiculed any amendment of the Bill by saying, "An amendment is not an amendment anyhow. Can Menzies accept Labour's unconditional amendment without prejudicing the main aim of the Bill - the destruction of the labour movement." (NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 22 May)

'LABOUR HERO' RETURNS FROM MAY DAY IN MOSCOW:

"My visit to the Soviet Union has greatly heightened my confidence in the successful reconstruction of our motherland," said Chao Kuo-yu, on his return to Peking from the Soviet Union as one of the trade union May Day delegation.

A 26-year-old lathe worker, Chao Kuo-yu is a famous Chinese 'labour hero,' whose record-breaking 'Stakhanovite' work in a Mukden engineering factory served to start the new record movement in Manchuria. In his three weeks' stay, apart from attending the May Day rally in Moscow, he visited six factories, went to Leningrad, and spoke to numerous workers including some famous Soviet Stakhanovites.

"I was particularly impressed," he said, "by the great shoe-producing factory I saw, which had been totally demolished by German Fascists. There it was completely restored and working full blast. On seeing the photographs of the demolished factory as it was just a few years ago, I realised what hard-won achievement this - and other great works in the Soviet Union - represents of the diligent labour of Soviet workers. Nothing can be won easily."

"We talked for hours," he said, describing his meeting in Leningrad with G.M. Dubinin, a lathe-worker like himself and well-known throughout the Soviet Union. They exchanged experiences and Dubinin brought along other workers, too, to tell him of their work. Dubinin was extremely interested in the development of China, asked many questions about production and difficulties that were encountered, and presented Chao with many booklets showing the great achievements of the Stakhanovites in the Soviet Union.

"I was very interested in socialist emulation in the Soviet Union, and asked him how Soviet Trade Union Committees direct emulation. And in turn I told him about our new record movement in North-East China. I explained that we are meeting many difficulties, but we are confident we can by our exertions overcome them."

They left firm friends. "In China, we have often talked about our elder brothers of the Soviet Union," said Chao. "Now we have personally experienced how dear they are to us."

"My impression of Moscow is that city is full of vigour and vitality. When work finishes in the evening, the whole city becomes buoyant. Everything is well-ordered. You can but stand amazed at the wonderful things working people can achieve, once they become masters of their destiny. The Soviet Union clearly points out the future prospect for China."

He was greatly impressed by the expression of world working-class solidarity in the great May Day rally, with portraits of working-class leaders of various countries carried by gigantic waves of marchers, and was particularly moved by the warmth of friendship shown toward new China and the numerous portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung carried in the procession.

"In placards held aloft by Soviet workers of various factories showing the figures of overfulfilment of production plans, I saw a practical expression of the growing strength of that bulwark of peace, the Soviet Union. And this feeling was further heightened when I saw the powerful Soviet armed forces under review on May Day."

Summing up his impressions, Chao Kuo-yu said, "Leningrad suffered most cruel devastation at the hands of the Fascists. But now it has been turned by the workers into a beautiful city. Inspired by their example, I feel certain our motherland will surely and swiftly follow along the road opened out by the Soviet Union."

And he added with great confidence, "With the powerful Soviet Union, led by the great Stalin, and with all peace-loving people in the whole world, we are certain to blast the schemes of the war instigators. On May Day, the working class of the world, led by the Soviet Union, demonstrated that they are really a powerful force defending world peace."

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)

STOCKTAKING UNEARTHS MORE GOODS:

Honan Province has unearthed grain, cloth, cotton and other goods worth over \$JMP 6,000,000,000 by taking stock of former Kuomintang warehouses. This follows a recent Government directive and the establishment of a central organization to direct stocktaking of such warehouses. Over 4,000 taels of gold and silver were found during the stocktaking.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)

POWER OUTPUT EXCEEDS PROGRAMME:

China's power industry has surpassed the power supply plan for the first quarter of this year by 12%. Power output in this quarter was 77% above the corresponding period of 1949. Regionally, the North-East and North China topped the plan by 16% and 13% respectively.

Only last year, the average capacity of the power industry in the North-East, North and East China was still 65% of its full potentiality. Now it has not only surpassed this old figure, but has also far exceeded the target of 78.8% fixed by the Ministry of Fuel and Industry for the current year.

Coal consumption, used by auxiliary plants and line losses were greatly reduced in the same period. Coal consumed was 16% less; plant use was reduced by 23% and line loss 1.4%. All these records were attained through the joint efforts of workers, technical personnel and the administration by means of factory democracy.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)

FOUR VITAL ROADS NOW OPEN:

Traffic has resumed on four vital motor routes in South-West China, following completion of repairs to 17 bridges which had been demolished by the KMT when they fled. These roads will play a decisive part in motor transport work in this part of China.

They are the Szechuan-Kweichow, Hunan-Kweichow, Kweichow-Kwangsi, and Yunnan-Kweichow roads, with Kweiyang, Capital of Kweichow Province as their junction.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)

ARMY BUILDS SINKIANG CANALS:

The rebuilding of two canals was finished by PLA units last month at Hsinsheng and Taiping, in the area of Shawan, 220 kilometres North-West of the Sinkiang Provincial capital of Tihua. Water has been let into these canals, which are capable of irrigating 8,000 hectares of land.

The PLA started construction work when ice and snow just began to thaw in late March, with the aim of completing their work on the canals for the Spring sowing. To complete their job on time, the men laboured from early morning till late at night, building lock gates and canal dykes in bitterly cold weather.

Army men in Chinghai Province to the South-East also repaired a 15-kilometre canal and built a branch canal in the vicinity of Sining to supply sufficient water for vast fields.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)

STATE ENTERPRISES AID PRIVATE INDUSTRY:

State-owned enterprises have assisted privately-owned enterprises in tiding over present difficulties, such as bad sales of commodities. Department sources in Central and South China purchased early this month \$JMP 2,000,000 worth of matches, soap and other products of 400 different kinds.

State-owned industries gave part of their orders to be worked to privately-owned factories so as to enable them to continue in production. The Chung Nan Cotton Yarn and Textile Company purchased \$JMP 7,755,000,000 worth of cotton yarn and cotton cloth during April.

The Chung Nan Coal Company purchased 6,000 tons of coal from several privately-owned coal companies. Some mining enterprises have tided over their crises owing to help from State-owned enterprises.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 22 May)

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FINANCIAL AID IN CHUNGKING:

Loans amounting to JMP \$34,400,000,000 have been granted by the Commerce Department of the Central and South Military Commission, the Chungking branch of the People's Bank, and the Communication Bank, to assist privately-owned navigation companies, mines and other enterprises in Chungking to solve their various difficulties. Over 50 units have received loans.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 22 May)

NEW WATER PROJECTS IN CHARHAR:

Work has started on three river water-conservancy projects in Charhar Province. The work requires 1,500,000 workers, over 2,000,000 kilograms of cement, and 40,000 kilograms of steel equipment. The work will be accomplished in two stages.

The three projects will irrigate 990,000 mows of land, which are expected to produce 12,900,000 katties of rice in a year.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 22 May)

AUTUMN HARVEST IN:

Grain collection for the last Autumn harvest is almost complete throughout the country, and collection of the Spring harvest will start soon.

The Finance Ministry of the Central People's Government has already instructed the Finance and Food Departments of the various major administrative areas and provinces to prepare warehouses for the Spring harvest.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 22 May)

MECHANISED FARMS COMPLETE SOWING:

Ten State-owned mechanised farms in North China and East China fulfilled most of the Spring sowing by mid-May. The ten farms, eight in North China, two in East China, have a total of 139,400 mows of land. Already 139,000 mows have been sown.

In addition to the ten mechanised farms South of the Great Wall, there are 13 of these farms in the North-East. At present, these farms are used as an experiment so that workers can get more experience.

To train experienced agricultural workers, the Agriculture Ministry has established a farming mechanical school. By this Spring, the school had trained 455 drivers to handle tractors. In a Peking suburb, a State-operated farm depot and a farm tool repair shop have been established.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 22 May)

PURCHASES OF TEA:

The Central China office of the China Tea Company purchased 50,378 piculs of tea of all grades by the middle of May. In the course of the purchase, buying stations have been set up in various tea-producing districts, and reasonable prices offered to the planters.

At the same time, tremendous quantities of grain, cloth and other daily necessities have been shipped and sold to the farmers at low prices.

Tea production in the Central China occupies over 60% of the total output of the whole country, and exports to the Soviet Union, Africa and the South Sea Islands take up almost 80%. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 22 May)

PEASANTS SELL COTTON:

Over 500 tons of cotton were purchased within ten days by the North-West branch of the China Textile and Yarn Company from peasants of five county seats alone, says a message from Sian. This was the result of the stability of prices and confidence in the people's currency. Peasants no longer want to store cotton, which performed the role of money in these parts when currency was declining in value. To increase the flow of goods between towns and countryside, the Company has sent some 50,000 bolts of cloth and other goods for sale to peasants.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 22 May)

NATIONALIST CHINANATIONALIST CRITICISM OF AGENDA
FOR BAGUIO CONFERENCE:

In Taipei today, Foreign Minister George Yeh issued an official statement on the Baguio Conference. The release said:-

"A joint statement was issued by President Chiang Kai-shek and President Quirino on July 11, 1949 after their conference at Baguio, in which it was stated that, because of the lack of close cooperation in the past, the Far Eastern countries were now facing threats of Communism, and these countries should form an alliance immediately to assist each other in bolstering Communist threats.

"However, the joint statement of President Quirino and Foreign Minister Romulo, released this morning, is inaccurate. The forthcoming conference is to implement the joint statement of President Chiang and President Quirino with the aim of stopping the spread of Communism.

"On April 21, President Chiang Kai-shek sent a letter to President Quirino to reaffirm the support of the Chinese Government for the forthcoming conference and state his complete understanding of the aims of the meeting.

"But today's statement by President Quirino and Foreign Minister Romulo shows the impossibility of uniting the Asian nations and countries in the fight against international Communism, and the Chinese Government has no intention of participating in a conference of this sort. The Chinese Government will release a statement to clarify its stand."
(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 22 May)

SIX COUNTRIES TO ATTEND:

President Quirino told the Press today that India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Siam, Indonesia and Australia would attend the Baguio Conference. He announced the names of the six Philippine delegates, led by Foreign Minister Romulo. They include two Opposition party members. The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committees of both Houses and members of both Government parties.

President Quirino will return to Baguio tomorrow to prepare for the opening of the Conference. The Government is now intensifying its mopping-up of resistance forces to safeguard the Conference.
(CNA Taipei Morse English 2030-hrs 22 May)
(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 22 May)

KMT SWEARS LOYALTY TO CHIANG:

All working comrades of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang pledged their loyalty to President Chiang Kai-shek and their full support in defending Taiwan in a ceremony in Taipei this morning. Altogether 181 working comrades took part. On May 22, 17 members of the KMT Seamen's Special Committee took an oath of loyalty to President Chiang.
(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 22 May)

ISLAND ASSAULT WIPED OUT:

Chinese Naval Headquarters released an operational report on the anti-bandit drive on Tsingchong Island. The report said, "About 200 bandits landed on the island on May 19, but they were wiped out by contingents of the Wanshan defence forces. Fighting was concluded on May 20, with over 140 Communist bandits killed and 69 taken prisoner."
(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 22 May)

V I E T M I N HFRENCH LOSSES IN FIFTH WAR ZONE:

Six hundred and fifty enemy were killed or wounded, 100 captured and about 100 surrendered in the Fifth War Zone, according to an official communique on the activities of the Vietnam troops in that sector during the first quarter of this year.

Enemy material losses included 200 rifles captured, one railway station burnt down, one engine, 15 carriages, 30 motor vehicles and 54 rifles destroyed, three planes severely damaged, and three kilometres of rails removed. In the quarter, 600 square kilometres of territory and 20,000 people were liberated.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 22 May)

PRIMARY TEACHERS CONFER:

A Primary Education Congress in Vietbac was held for five days to discuss problems of cadres and school material, as well as those of developing culture and setting up a Federation of Teachers. The Congress emphasised that great attention should be paid to rural teachers, particularly those in mountainous regions, whose standards of living must be raised.

The Congress also discussed the question of reforming the ways of thinking of old-style teachers, writing school books and developing the people's culture. The Congress agreed on the need for teachers to maintain close contact with one another and to exchange experiences.
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 22 May)

VACCINE TO PREVENT EPIDEMICS:

The Vietnam Microbiological Institutes in Vietbac Third War Zone and Trungbo have been actively working the last five months on producing anti-smallpox and anti-cholera vaccines to prevent epidemics in the early Summer. Seven million units of anti-smallpox vaccine and 9,000,000 cubic centimetres of anti-cholera vaccine were produced in three months and sent to hospitals in various provinces and villages. (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 22 May)

INSPECTION TOUR OF VIETBAC:

The Government's decree providing for a Governmental mission to inspect the Vietbac War Zone was warmly acclaimed by the daily paper, Cuu Quoc.

"The general mobilization of all the forces of the people for the front to knock out the enemy requires from the cadres very much ability, clear-sightedness and justice," the paper says. "It requires from the people supreme conscience and sacrifice. The Government's inspection mission will stimulate the implementation of the general mobilization order and explain to the people their duty to contribute to the war of resistance."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 22 May)

TECHNICIANS GIVE ADVICE:

About 100 scientists and technicians in the Fourth War Zone held a technical congress in mid-April under the chairmanship of Dr. Nguyen Kinh Chi.

Opening the debate Engineer Ho Duc Vy reported on the work of the Chemical Branch, where great progress has been made in production of sulphuric acid due to a recent invention by Mr. Pham Dinh Ai. Enough sulphuric acid and soda is produced for Vietnam industries. These products are, however, impure. The congress decided to charge Ho Duc Vy with the study of refining methods.

Pharmacist Uyen revealed that many medicines had been produced from local raw material. The congress also heard a report by Dr. Dang Van Ngu on production of penicillin.

Nguyen Lam So, an industrialist, reported on the paper and cotton industries. He said that these two industries had been strongly developed, but were facing two obstacles: the paper produced was not very white, and cotton grown by the people had short fibres. The congress agreed on methods to

overcome these difficulties, to use chemical products to whiten paper-paste made from bamboo and to popularize the growing of the long-fibre cotton found in North Vietnam. (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 22 May)

INVENTIONS BY WORKERS:

The following inventions by workers were presented to President Ho Chi Minh for his 60th birthday:

(1) Nguyen Manh Tong, a worker in the Fourth War Zone, set up a press for a grenade match which resulted in from 80% to 150% increase in production.

(2) Do Van Ninh, another worker in the Fourth War Zone, invented a machine which raised production by 200%.

(3) Ha Van Tien, also a worker in the Fourth War Zone, increased mortar production by 400%.

(4) Doan Xuan Tien, a worker in a Thai Binh arms plant, raised production of powder to 500%. (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 22 May)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South-East Asia)

FOREIGN VISITORS IMPRESSED:

A large number of foreign workers' delegates came to this country for the May Day celebrations. Here are some of the things they said about the steady improvement in the Soviet standard of living. The workers' delegates who came to our country from the capitalist countries were amazed by everything, by the high earnings of the Soviet working people, by the efforts being made to improve living conditions and promote cultural progress, by the attention given to mothers and children.

Moscow Radio

In the Home News and World News sections of the Moscow Radio broadcast to South-East Asia last night, there were only two items relating to the Far East. One of these was a four-line item on the progress of the peace signature campaign in China. The other was a repetition of the opening of the ECAFE meeting in Bangkok when the Soviet delegate walked out after failing to secure recognition for the Peking representative (Wide Straits Times May 10). The Moscow Radio commentary was again on India. It is published in the Digest today. - Editor.

The foreign delegates were greatly impressed by the holiday facilities at the disposal of the Soviet working people. The British delegates visited a sanatorium in Sochi, a health resort on the Black Sea coast. "It is difficult to find words to describe the beauty of this health centre," said Fred Hollingsworth, the head of the delegates. "This is where Soviet miners spend their holidays. Among the holiday-makers were rank and file miners, engineers

and mine directors; all of them, you could see it, were united by the good friendship of people who are the joint owners of these sanatorium rest homes." (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 22 May)

PEACE DRIVE IN CHINA:

The signature campaign in China in support of the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress is making rapid progress. The newspaper Jen Min Jit Pao has collected nearly 50,000 signatures in Peking, and in the factories of the Chinese Textile Company in Tientsin more than 10,000 signatures were secured. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 22 May)

"RED" DEAN TOURING CANADA:

The Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, has addressed a meeting of peace supporters in an Ukrainian Workers' Club in Canada. The hall was crowded for the occasion and the audience responded with stormy applause, when Dr. Johnson said that plain people have the strength and can dictate their will to any Government, and they can also dictate peace policy.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 22 May)

AMERICAN PLANS TO ENSLAVE INDIA:

Not long ago the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, which is under American control, granted India another loan. The purpose of this loan, like the previous one, is to shackle the Indian economy to the American monopolists still more tightly.

By lending their dollars at an enslaving rate of interest, the imperialist sharks are striving to turn India into an appendage supplying agricultural produce and raw materials, and into a market for shop-worn goods. American plans for enslaving India are disguised by hypocritical talk about aid to under-developed areas.

The real aims of this American policy have been exposed in the Indian Press. Thus the newspaper Searchlight wrote that this aim is a smokescreen for preparations to convert South-East Asia into a theatre of military operations, regardless of whether the people want this or not. American policy is aimed at preserving the colonial regime in India, at subjugating the country to the interests of the American monopolists.

This is borne out by the fact that the loans granted to India are used primarily on measures facilitating exports of raw materials from the country, and on India's conversion into a military vantage ground. The loans are granted on shackling terms and a condition of unceremonious interference in the country's internal affairs.

The Indian newspaper, Bharat Joti, recently wrote that American investors of capital demand from the Indian Government the same rights as those enjoyed by Indian capitalists. Like their British colleagues, the American imperialists are trying to fill their pockets by exploiting the Indian working people.

At the end of last year, Indian and American industrialists met for a conference at Delhi. The demands which the American monopolists formulated at that conference give a clear idea of the true aims of American so-called "aid" to India.

These demands have been discussed by the British Daily Worker. What they boil down to is permission to take profits out of India freely, guarantees against any form of nationalisation, and the preservation of so-called internal stability. The last requirement means suppression of trade unions and other organisations and a further increase in the terror and policy of reprisals.

It is perfectly clear that should all these requirements be fulfilled, the American monopolists would have unlimited opportunities for interfering not only in Indian economic affairs, but in the administration of the country as well. In short, this would lead to India's conversion into a colony not only of the British, but of the American monopolists as well.

Under pressure from their senior partners, the Marshallised British colonialists are forced to move out and make room for American capital in India. This is illustrated by the following facts. Before the war the U.S. accounted for only 6.4% of India's imports. In the year 1948 the figure reached 24.6%.

The penetration of American capital into India is increasing colonial exploitation in the country. The American monopolists want to use India, with its enormous population of millions, and its vast natural wealth, for their aggressive aims of achieving world domination. They are out to turn India into a base for suppressing the national liberation movements of the peoples of Asia. All this spells fresh misery for the people of India.

In conducting this policy, entirely against the interests of the people, the British and American imperialists share a common language with the Indian reactionaries. It is an open secret, for instance, that at the Colombo conference of Foreign Ministers it was decided that the countries of the British Empire would give Burma a loan of £7,500,000 for suppressing the people's movement.

It is also common knowledge that battalions of Gurkhas from India and Pakistan are taking part in suppressing the movement in Malaya. To please the British and American imperialists, the Indian Government has concluded an agreement with the Maharajah of Nepal to recruit Gurkhas for suppressing democratic movements, both in India and abroad. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 22 May)

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C H I N APEKING ASKS BRITAIN TO CLARIFY POSITION
ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA:

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China today issued a statement on negotiations concerning establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Great Britain. The statement reads as follows:-

Repeated Item

Peking Radio yesterday repeated the Tass story on the opening of the ECAFE meeting in Bangkok, when the Soviet delegate walked out after failing to secure recognition for Peking's delegate (Vide Straits Times May 10). This item was the same as the one carried by Moscow Radio on May 22.

The commentary on Peking Radio last night was the Foreign Office statement on diplomatic relations between Britain and China, as it appears on this page. - Editor.

On January 6, 1950, the British Government presented a Note to Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, expressing a desire to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China on a basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territory and sovereignty.

The British Government on the same day also announced its withdrawal of recognition from the remnant reactionary clique of the Chinese Kuomintang.

On January 9, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai replied to this Note, expressing willingness to establish diplomatic relations between China and Great Britain.

And furthermore, on January 28, he accepted Mr. Hutchison, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, as nominee of the British Government for the purpose of coming to Peking as its representative to conduct negotiations on preliminary and procedural questions concerning establishment of diplomatic relations.

After Representative Hutchison arrived at Peking, negotiations on establishment of diplomatic relations formally began on March 2. During the course of the negotiations, the Central People's Government verbally mentioned to the British representative that a question which was most important and which must first be settled was the relationship between the British Government and the remnant reactionary clique of the Chinese Kuomintang.

The Central People's Government considered that the action of the British representatives in **abstaining from voting in regard to the right of Chinese representatives on the United Nations**, and the question of what actually was the attitude of the British Government towards various organisations of the remnant reactionary clique of the Kuomintang and the national properties and assets of China in Great Britain, Hongkong and territories subject to Great Britain, as all pertaining to the question of relationship between the British Government and the remnant reactionary clique of the Chinese Kuomintang. Therefore, the Central People's Government wished the British Government to clarify its position with regard to these two questions.

The British Government on March 17, through a verbal reply by Representative Hutchison, made some explanations with regard to the attitude of the British Government on the above two questions. The Central People's Government considered that this explanation was not satisfactory.

In actuality, the British Government has for five months consistently abstained on the question of the right of Chinese representation in all the subsidiary organisations of the United Nations.

Also, with regard to planes now at Hongkong, which are directly in the possession and protection of two airlines (China National Aviation Corporation and the Central Air Transport Corporation of the Civil Aeronautics Bureau of China), the British authorities at Hongkong not only have obstructed in many ways their flight to China, but have also failed to assume their real responsibility in protecting the planes, to the extent that seven of them have met with destruction.

All such facts sufficiently indicate that the British Government has not been able to demonstrate by its real actions that it has actually severed

completely its relationship with the remnant reactionary clique of the Chinese Kuomintang, and also that it has not paid sufficient respect to the rights of national properties and assets of the Central People's Government and its right to manage its properties and assets.

Therefore, the Central People's Government, on May 8, gave a special Note to Representative Hutchison for transmission to the British Government, asking it to clarify further its position with regard to the following two questions - the right of Chinese representation on the United Nations and the rights of Chinese national properties and assets.

But on the day following the notification, that is on May 9, the British Government even ordered the Hongkong Court to detain the 70 planes of the CNAC and CATC, which were on Hongkong's Kaitak airfield. This action not only proved that the British Government did not respect the rights of national properties and assets of the Central People's Government, and its right to manage its properties and assets, but also represented in actuality an extremely unfriendly attitude towards the People's Republic of China.

The British Government, on the one hand, expressed a desire to establish diplomatic relations between China and Great Britain. On the other hand, after expressing this desire, again and again it demonstrated that it had not in reality completely severed its relationship with the remnant reactionary clique of the Chinese Kuomintang.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China considers that it is completely necessary to ask the British Government to clarify further again its position with regard to the central question of these inconsistencies between declaration and action.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 23 May)

CHINESE PLANS PUBLISHED IN RUSSIAN:

Reports from Moscow say that a Russian translation of the common programme of the People's Political Consultative Conference has been published in Soviet political magazines and in magazines of the Soviet Communist Party. A recent edition of Bolshevik Magazine pointed out that the EPCC programme is the reconstruction plan for China.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 23 May)

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST LEADER THANKS MAO:

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, sent a telegram to W.H. Andrews, member of the Central Committee and ex-Chairman of the Communist Party of South Africa, congratulating him on the occasion of his 80th birthday on April 26. Andrews replied with a letter from Cape Town, thanking him for the congratulatory telegram.

Chairman Mao's telegram reads: "Comrade Andrews: On the occasion of your 80th birthday, I send you my heartfelt congratulations and wish you good health."

Andrews' letter reads: "Dear Comrade: This morning I received one of the greatest honours of my life, when your telegram was handed to me conveying your congratulations and good wishes on my 80th birthday.

"For many years I have eagerly followed the various fluctuations in the titanic struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants to liberate themselves from foreign imperialism and from their own national exploiters, and more particularly after the traitor Chiang Kai-shek turned against the workers and the Communist Party and as the hiring of foreign imperialism plunged your country into 23 years of bloody civil war, instead of assisting the magnificent and heroic Red Army to defend the Chinese Republic from the Japanese invaders.

"But you, dear comrade, with your heroic comrades, from the great leaders Chu Teh, Chou En-lai and many others down to the youngest and humblest soldier, peasant and worker, have magnificently carried out the task which you and they made their life's work. The Chinese people stand today triumphant masters of their own fate and of their own country for the first time in their long and dramatic history.

"As a lifelong socialist, trade unionist and a founder of the Communist Party of South Africa in 1915, I rejoice to know that the great Communist Party

of China has led the Chinese people to victory and now stands as the solid core of the democratic People's Republic of China in the old capital, Peking, and is the teacher and guide of your great nation.

"Compared with the achievements of the Chinese party and people, the South African Communist Party appears unimportant and its history uneventful.

"But the Union of South Africa is part of the great African continent, and we believe that the small but brave and determined Communist Parties, which are appearing in the various parts of this hitherto backward continent, have their part to play in the world drama, which is rapidly unfolding. There is a great and increasing awakening of the African and other non-European people of Africa which is very significant.

SELF-CRITICISM IN ACTION

The People's Daily in Peking in its short column of May 21 under the heading, "Please pay attention to grammar", said:-

"A letter by Lui Shu-shiang has given correct comment on an article appearing in our paper. We welcome his suggestions and thank him. We should pay attention to shortcomings in some articles and set a good example by writing good grammar.

"Content of articles is, of course, important, but wording and grammar are equally important. When we take these into account, editors, reporters, correspondents and other writers must be responsible for correct grammar among other things.

"We hope that all these writers pay attention to grammar, and study more, so as to express and write correctly. By hard learning, our errors in sentences and words will be corrected."
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 22 May.)

ing courageously against British and American imperialists and reactionary influences.

The letter said, "The Chinese working classes will consolidate unity and struggle under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung in conjunction with the oppressed people of Asia and Australia against the imperialists to win national liberation and democratic freedom."
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 23 May)

ousting Chinese Traders from the Philippines:

According to a Manila report, the Philippines House of Representatives passed a resolution on May 16 to instal Philippine retail merchants in place of Chinese merchants. According to the resolution, retail merchant permits will no longer be issued to commercial firms which are totally owned by foreigners, but to those which have 40% foreign capital. The old permits issued to such firms will be valid for a period of three years only.

American nationals are exempted from coming under such regulations because of the Trade Agreement made between the U.S. and the Philippines on July 4, 1946. This act of the Philippine Government is aimed at ousting the Chinese from the commercial world of the Philippines. At present, about 80% of the retail trade in the Philippines is controlled by Chinese.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 23 May)

"Repression and police terror can succeed in retarding the movement for liberty and social justice only for a time, as no one knows netter than yourself, and there are many indications that resistance is becoming more determined and better organised.

"With many thanks and high appreciation of your kindness in remembering my 80th birthday and hoping that you, Comrade Mao, will live to an even greater age than that and that you will see the fruits of your life's work in a magnificent, rich and prosperous China, whose talented and industrious people will build up a civilization before which even the ancient glories of China will pale into insignificance, and whose example will be followed by all the peoples of the East."
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 23 May)

LABOUR BOND WITH AUSTRALIAN WORKERS:

Queensland trade unions in Australia wrote a letter on December 9 last year to the All-China Federation of Labour, expressing a desire to strengthen friendship between the working classes of China and Australia. In reply, the All-China Federation of Labour expressed its esteem for the Australian workers who are struggling

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U.S. SENDING FIFTH-COLUMN ENVOY TO SAIGON:

The U.S. State Department has appointed the former U.S. Ambassador to Bulgaria as Ambassador to the puppet government of Bao Dai. It will be recalled that this Ambassador conducted fifth-column activities in Bulgaria. His mission to Vietnam is expected to be the organization of fifth-column activities there to foil the independence movement of the Vietnam people.
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 23 May)

AMERICANS AID TAIWAN:

A United Press report of May 18 from Taiwan proves that American imperialist elements ordered their so-called "adviser" of the China Trading Company in New York to go to Taiwan to assist the remnant KMT bandits in their last struggle for existence.

These included a former admiral of the U.S. Navy and a former commander of the U.S. Marines.

According to a Central News Agency report of May 20 from Hongkong, three of these American aggressive elements have carried out military work in Taiwan.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 23 May)

STRIKES IN JAPAN DURING MARCH:

The strike of the Japanese workers in March dealt a blow to the Japanese capitalists. According to a report from Tokyo, there were 263 disputes in Japan in March, involving about 1,120,000 workers. Damages sustained amounted to 3,840,000 working days.
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 23 May)

JAPANESE STUDENTS PLAN WALK-OUT:

Quoting the Japanese Daily News, Tass News Agency declares that 250,000 Japanese students have decided to stage a walk-out from their classrooms on June 3, in protest against MacArthur's educational adviser's anti-Communist speech.
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 23 May)

"PRAVDA" TELLS ALL ABOUT LONDON CONFERENCE:

Pravda declares that although the talks conducted by Acheson in London with the Foreign Ministers of Marshallised countries were held in secret, propaganda spread by American newspapermen revealed some of the facts. Proposals on U.S. armament aid were still unsettled, as they were set aside for "further consideration."

As for the so-called "Schuman Plan," the important posts of this set-up will be monopolised by "big shots," most of whom are under American "protection".

A plan was made to organize an "International Army," under the command of an American Supreme, while another plan was aimed at creating a permanent body for the Atlantic Pact to provoke aggressive wars.

The American plan of enslaving Europe is thus revealed in these secret talks under the pretext of the Marshall Plan and economic aid for rehabilitation of Europe.
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 23 May)

"WE DEMAND PEACE," SAYS SOVIET YOUTH LEADER:

"We are demanding, not begging, for peace; fighting, not waiting for it," said N.A. Mikhailov, head of the Soviet Youth Delegation, to an appreciative audience of 40,000 at a Mukden rally to welcome the delegation and the Soviet Youth Artistic Troupe, and at the same time to support the peace signature campaign. He stressed that the unity of the two great powers, China and the Soviet Union, was a titanic force without parallel in human history.

The Secretary of the Central Committee of the China New Democratic Youth League, Feng Wen-pin, said that the unity of Chinese and Soviet youth and the unity of world democratic youth, along with those all the world over who love peace and democracy, will certainly stop the imperialists

from provoking a new war. He called on all Chinese youth to learn from the experience and work of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, to build up a new China, and to defend lasting world peace.

Present at this mass rally were also the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the North-East People's Government and the Mayor of Mukden. The Soviet guests were presented with bouquets, banners and 425 different gifts, including sculptures, reliefs and busts of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, medals commemorating the liberation of the North-East and small jewelled brooches.

The North-East Working Committee of the China New Democratic Youth League donated to the N.A. Ostrovsky Museum of the Soviet Union copies of the Chinese versions of "How Steel Was Tempered" and "Born of Storm".

The Soviet Youth Delegation and Artistic Troupe left Mukden on May 21 to visit Anshan, Port Arthur, and Dairen, accompanied by Feng Wen-pin and other Chinese youth leaders. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 23 May)

MILITARY CONTROL IN CHUSAN:

A Military Administration Committee and Police Headquarters for the Chusan Islands were formed on May 22, under an order of the PLA, Chekiang area.

The Chinese People's Revolutionary Committee sent a cable on May 21 to General Chen Yi and all the military personnel at the Chusan battlefield congratulating them for getting rid of the KMT blockade and wishing them success in the forthcoming liberation of Taiwan and the annihilation of the remnant KMT bandits.

The Central and South China Board of the Communist Central Committee, the Central and South Military Administration Committee and the Headquarters of the Fourth Field Army sent a joint message of congratulations to the Third Field Army for the "great victory" in the Chusan Archipelago.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 23 May)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 23 May)

KAZAHK NOMADS MEET SINKIANG GOVERNMENT:

A conference of all circles of Kazahk people of the Tihwa and Hami areas was held in Tihwa recently by the People's Provincial Government of Sinkiang. Kazahks are nomadic people of Northern Sinkiang. The delegates included herdsmen, intellectuals, religious leaders and noblemen. There were ten women delegates.

The conference passed a resolution calling on the 400,000 Kazahks in Sinkiang to unite firmly with other nationalities and to help build up a new Sinkiang, and to form their own militia units to maintain peace and order.

A request was made to the Government to encourage herdsmen to set up unions, cooperatives, handicraft industries, schools, literacy classes and other institutions so that they might gradually lead a settled life. It was decided to proceed by stages to abolish the present undemocratic marriage system, and to adopt the new marriage law. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 23 May)

UNIONS CONFER ON PRODUCTION:

The All-China Trade Union Production Work Conference sponsored by the All-China Federation of Labour was officially opened on May 22 in Peking. Representatives at the conference included those from the All-China Committee of Industrial Trade Unions, trade unions from the main administration areas, various provinces, and cities, and the heads of various production organisations, totalling 134 persons.

Addressing the conference, the Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Labour, Li Li-san, emphatically said that all trade unions, either in publicly- or privately-owned enterprises, should make it their chief aim to produce as much as they could.

The following problems are to be solved by the conference:- (1) Responsible working committees of members to encourage mass endeavour on production work; (2) to encourage "reasonable" suggestions and proper awards; (3) to plan production contests; and (4) to make a scope for various trade unions to fulfil production targets and discuss problems on recruiting for trade unions.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 23 May)

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MANCHURIAN PEASANTS DEMAND MORE GOODS:

Manchuria's 30,000,000 peasants are asking for more and better industrial goods. Estimated requirements this year will be about 70% above last year's figures.

To satisfy the rising demand, especially for Summer clothes, the North-East Branch of the China Cotton Yarn and Cloth Company is adding 500,000 bolts of fine cloth, including a great variety of printed cotton from Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao and other cities South of the Great Wall, to its existing stocks of 800,000 bolts. This company is also placing orders with many local private textile and dyeing mills.

Two years ago, peasants counted themselves lucky to get coarse white cloth for Summer clothes, because they had been unable to get even this for a number of years. But now the demand is for finer and prettier cloth, especially for young girls and children.

During the first quarter of the year, farm implements, carts and building materials were in such demand that State trading concerns and State and private farm-implement factories had more orders than they could handle. Tyres for carts sold out immediately they were delivered at stores and cooperatives.

The rising purchasing power of the Manchurian peasant is firmly based on rising production in the countryside, where land reform has been completed. Last year, the total agricultural output of the North-East was 14,000,000 tons of grain, and peasants spent the equivalent of 3,300,000 tons in buying industrial goods. This year the target for agricultural production is 18,000,000 tons of grain, and the total which peasants will spend in buying industrial goods is estimated to be 5,600,000 tons.

Compared with the estimated rise in production, this is a conservative estimate, but even this is 70% above last year's spending. The peasants' demand for more industrial goods is stimulating industrial production, and the North-East Government is encouraging development of private industries needed by the peasants, apart from expanding State industries.

(NCPA Peking Morse English 2030-hrs 23 May)

GOVERNMENT AIDS PRIVATE STEEL MILLS:

Nineteen private rolling mills and 13 electric equipment factories in Shanghai have been enabled to raise their output and improve the quality of their work as a result of Government assistance and direction. Last month the East China Industrial Department placed orders with these factories to help them to overcome problems arising from the passing of the inflationary, speculative market to a stable financial situation. Prices offered by Government were the same as those paid to public steel enterprises.

At first, the private factories considered the prices too low, but the experience of the publicly-owned Shanghai Steel Company showed that it was quite possible to make a profit at those prices. A group of private mills sent representatives to investigate the Shanghai Steel Company and to study their experience in improving quality and reducing costs. These representatives especially noted that workers enthusiasm for production had been greatly stimulated by democratic management in the factories. As a result of measures taken, several mills are already running at a profit.

(NCPA Peking Morse English 2030-hrs 23 May)

BIG LOANS IN CHUNGKING FOR SILK AND SHIPPING:

Privately-owned mining, shipping and industrial enterprises in Chungking have been granted loans by the People's Government amounting to \$JMP4,400,000,000 in the past four months. Nearly one-third of the total went to the Szechuan Silk Manufacturing Factory to enable it to buy up cocoons in rural areas.

Shipping concerns received between them \$JMP4,400,000,000, which they are using to repair ships and improve river transport. The Government has also built up a store of 16,000 tons of coal for use of the shipping companies in case of difficulties in fuel supply during the Summer, when the Yangtse River rises.

(NCPA Peking Morse English 2030-hrs 23 May)

NATIONALIST CHINAWU SAYS CHUSAN WITHDRAWAL FAVOURS
MAINLAND COUNTER-OFFENSIVE:

According to Central News Agency, the Administrator of Taiwan, K.C. Wu, today described the Nationalist withdrawal from the Chusan group as not only strengthening the defence of Taiwan, but also laying a foundation favourable for a counter-offensive on the China mainland.

In optimistic vein he stressed the impossibility of the Communists invading Taiwan this Summer. He pointed out that the growing morale of Chinese on the mainland in resistance to the Communists has added new strength to the Nationalists in preparation for the return to the mainland.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 23 May)

BCA NOT CLOSING DOWN IN TAIWAN:

With reference to an article which appeared in the China Mail, Hongkong, under a United Press by-line, Dr. Raymond T. Morer, Chief BCA representative on Taiwan, made the following remarks: "The report states that staff members of BCA and the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction have been alerted, presumably in line with a plan to close down the BCA Taiwan Mission. That report is not true."

"As to the programme, this Mission is operating on the basis of continuing to our legal limit, which is June 30, 1950. A proposal is now before Congress to extend the aid programme beyond that date. This morning we received a cable from Washington requesting our views on a programme after June 30, sent presumably in expectation of favourable action on the present proposal. This appears to us to indicate that BCA in Washington is not closing down the programme in Taiwan."

(CNA Taipei Morse English 2030-hrs 23 May)

CHIANG RECEIVES CHINESE FROM MALAYA:

President Chiang Kai-shek today received Liu Po-chun and Tan Koo-chor, leaders of Overseas Chinese in Malaya. On behalf of Overseas Chinese in Malaya, they presented a gold sword to President Chiang and a written message offering respects.

They reported that Overseas Chinese in the South Seas were 100% lovers of their fatherland and supporters of President Chiang, adding that Chinese abroad had expressed pain and anger over Communist murders of fellow countrymen on the mainland.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 23 May)

NO MILITARY TALKS AT BAGUIO:

The Philippines Foreign Minister, General Romulo, announced today that the Baguio Conference would not discuss military problems for the time being, says Central News Agency. Talks would include ways and means leading to peace. The Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and Thailand would be represented at the Conference.

General Romulo said that Burma had refused to attend the Conference. Political circles in Manila regret that China and Korea, two countries sponsoring the Baguio Conference, will not be represented.

Central News Agency says the Communist People's Liberation Army and the People's Resistance Army are in the vicinity of Baguio. Philippine Government forces are placed at strategic points along the approaches to Baguio to ensure the security of the Conference.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 23 May)

REDS PLANNING REVOLUTION IN PHILIPPINES:

Central News Agency quotes the New York Daily News as reporting preparations for an armed revolution by the Philippine Communists, who expect to control the Government within a year.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 23 May)

CONTROL YUAN MEETS:

The Control Yuan today endorsed President Chiang's appointment of Shieh Kuan-ching as Vice-President of the Control Yuan by 77 votes to four. The Control Yuan also approved President Chiang's call for relief of famine sufferers on the mainland.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 23 May)

V I E T M I N HTHIRD WAR ZONE CLAIMS 1000 FRENCH LOSSES:

About 1,000 enemy were killed, wounded or captured in April, according to a communique from Vietnam Headquarters, Third War Zone. This included 700 killed, 200 wounded and 70 captured. Vietnam troops seized 140 rifles as well as a great quantity of ammunition.

Several French attacks were repulsed in the Thaibinh sector early in May. Over 300 of the enemy were knocked out.

In South Vietnam, troops cut off several sections of the Saigon-Phanhieth road and attacked several French convoys in April.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 23 May)

FRENCH ACCUSED OF ATROCITIES:

About 200 Vietnam youths were bayoneted in March South of Bacninh in the course of a French terroristic raid. In the same raid, French troops captured about 100 women and children, raped the women in turn, then shot dead both the women and children.

Over 300 Vietnam youths were slaughtered by French troops in April in the Thaibinh sector.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 23 May)

T.U.C. SENDS SIX POINTS TO VFTU:

The Vietnam Trade Union Congress in April sent to the VFTU a six-point resolution which reads in part:

- (1) The Vietnam T.U.C. has complete confidence in the VFTU, which has always been fighting for the cause of the working class, irrespective of colour, race, politics or religion and which is leading the struggle for world peace and democracy.
- (2) The Vietnam T.U.C. warmly welcomes the brilliant successes obtained by the working class and the people in the Soviet Union in building a progressive society.
- (3) The Vietnam T.U.C. acclaims the working class and people in the people's democracies of Europe and Asia which have made great strides on the way to socialism. The successes of these countries are also the common successes of the world democratic front.
- (4) The Vietnam T.U.C. acclaims the fighting spirit of the working class and people in Marshallised countries, particularly of workers and people in France and Italy, who have been struggling in more difficult conditions.
- (5) The Vietnam T.U.C. acclaims the fighting spirit of workers and people in colonial countries, such as Malaya, the Philippines, Indonesia, India, North Africa and South America, who have been waging a relentless struggle against aggressive colonialism.
- (6) The Vietnam T.U.C. pledges it will lead Vietnam workers in the increased production drive in view of the needs of the forthcoming general counter-offensive, and will strive hard for world peace and democracy.

The Vietnam T.U.C. also decided to send a telegram to the French T.U.C. acclaiming the fighting spirit of French workers and people against the war in Vietnam.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 23 May)

ARMY UNIT HOLDS STUDY CONGRESS:

A Study Congress was held in April attended by all company cadres of the Clear River unit. Problems of Indochina's new democratic revolution, the evolution of French and Vietnam tactics, the mastering of mobile warfare, as well as the new basic directives of General Von Guyen Giap, the C-in-C, concerning political work in 1950 were discussed. The Congress also studied experiences resulting from the recent Lehong Phong drive in the Laokay sector.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 23 May)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South East Asia)

BRITISH MILITARY EQUIPMENT SENT TO THAILAND:

The Bangkok Sunday Mirror reports that a few days ago 250 armoured transporters arrived in Thailand from Colombo. The transporters which were part of British surplus military equipment in Ceylon and were shipped to Thailand under the guise of being used in work for agriculture.

The paper says that each transporter cost the Thailand Government almost \$900, while Ceylon bought them from the British at \$150 each. The British are making use of the fact that the US has demanded that the Thailand Government militarise the country, and are selling every type of military equipment at high prices to Thailand under the guise of so-called aid.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 23 May)

TRADE UNIONS DEMAND PEACE IN ASIA:

At the second day's meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Trade Union Federation in Budapest, the General Secretary, Louis Saillant, presented his report. He declared that trade union organisations should redouble their efforts in the campaign to collect signatures for the appeal of the Stockholm session of the World Peace Congress Permanent Committee to prohibit the atomic bomb. He said the WFTU was giving constant support and taking effective part in all concrete actions undertaken by the peace campaign.

Moscow Radio

Only two news items relating to Far East were carried in the World News Section of the Moscow Radio broadcast beamed to South East Asia last night. No Far East news item was carried in the Home News Section.

The two Far East news items were an eight-line item on the peace campaign in China (already published in the Digest) and a nine-line item on military supplies to Thailand.

The commentary on Moscow Radio was an editorial published in Bucharest entitled "Peoples of the colonial and dependent countries in the struggle against warmongers." As much as possible this leader is published in Monitoring Digest today, but readers are informed that the Radio reception last night was uncommonly poor. - Editor.

After Saillant's report, the delegate of France declared that the French working people were putting up an energetic fight against the war being waged by their Government in Vietnam.

The delegate from India and Ceylon stated that in South East Asia, British, French, and the Dutch imperialists, backed by the American war-makers, were waging war against the national liberation movements. The trade unions of the world, he declared, must through their joint action, compel their Governments to restore peace in Asia.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 23 May)

GROWING SCALE OF LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN ASIA:

The national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries is steadily growing in scale, and is becoming more and more organised. Hundreds of millions of people, doomed by the imperialist land-owners to poverty, hunger and extinction, deprived of elementary human rights and liberties, are rising in resolute struggle against their oppressors. Socialism in the USSR awakened the peoples of these countries and brought to them the possibilities and necessity of destroying the colonial yoke.

After the second world war the imperialists planned not only to strangle the national liberation movement in the colonies, but also to transform other countries into colonies and prolonging and strengthening their domination. But these calculations of the imperialists miscarried.

The smashing of German fascism and Japanese militarism by the Soviet army, the weakening as a result of the second world war of the imperialist camp as a whole, and the consolidation of socialism headed by the Soviet Union, led to the development of the national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries. The complete destruction of the entire colonial system of imperialism is now (under way?).

One of the most devastating blows against the imperialists since the October Revolution was that delivered by the popular revolution in China, ... where the

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National Liberation Army has wrested from the imperialist invaders 90% of the country. In Burma more than half the population live in areas liberated from imperialists. In Malaya and in a number of districts in India, and Indonesia, the armed forces of the people are waging a heroic struggle for freedom and national independence. The liberation of the imperialist movement of Africa, Oceania and Asia Minor is growing in intensity.

In the present conditions, as shown by the experience of China, armed resistance to the imperialists is the most effective form of the national liberation movement in the colonial countries. It seriously weakens imperialism and in doing so strengthens the camp of peace.

The national liberation struggles of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries is headed by the most advanced, the most revolutionary of all countries, the working classes, and the Communist Party. Without suppressing the national liberation movement in the colonies, the imperialists cannot consider themselves fully prepared to unleash an aggressive war against the camp of peace and democracy. The imperialist aggressors are in fact already waging war in a vast territory extending from South Korea to Indonesia.

The whole world knows that Taiwan has been virtually transformed into a US war base, and that Shanghai is being raided by American Flying Fortresses. In South Korea, the Syngman Rhee gang are attempting to suppress the evergrowing people's movement. In Vietnam, the French colonisers have been waging war for more than three years against the people, who are defending their liberty and independence.... Their (help) to Bao Dai means in fact that the imperialists have actually declared war on the people of Vietnam. American tanks, aircraft, instructors and officers of the US Army are being sent to invade China. For over three years the British imperialists have been waging war in Malaya, Burma and in other colonies.

The conferences of imperialist diplomats in Colombo, Bangkok and Sydney, the meeting in Tokyo and the conference on South East Asia, the recent meeting of the warmongers Bevin, Schuman and Acheson in London, all had the aim of stepping up colonial wars and of preparing a new war.

All these facts testify that imperialism cannot live without violence and plunder, without bloodshed and shooting. In these conditions the struggle of the colonial and dependent peoples against their imperialist oppressors is part and parcel of the common struggle of working people throughout the world against the Anglo-American instigators of a new war.

The success of the national liberation movement strengthens the world front of peace. The victories of the national liberation struggle in the East are victories for the front of peace and democracy. All sincere lovers of peace regard it as their duty to support the national liberation struggle of the people in the colonial and dependent countries. In this connection splendid examples have been given by dockers, railwaymen, seamen and others who refused to transport arms for the colonial war in Vietnam.

The working people of Britain and other democratic countries are actively opposing the colonial war waged by the monopolists of Wall Street and of Britain in Malaya, Burma, South Korea, the Philippines and other colonies. Along with the intensification of the national liberation struggle, which is the contribution of the people from the colonial and dependent countries to the common struggle of the world peace front, the people of these countries are playing an ever more active part in the campaign for signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. These peoples are particularly interested in the demand for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and in the branding as a war criminal of the Government which first uses this weapon.

Despite persecution of the partisans of peace, the collection of signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee is under way in India, Indonesia, South Korea and Indochina, in Burma and Malaya. The campaign has developed in a particularly big way in those countries liberated from the imperialist yoke, as thousands of peace committees are being formed in China and North Korea.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 23 May)

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C H I N ASHANGHAI REJOICES OVER CHUSAN VICTORY:

Rejoicing in Shanghai over the Chusan Islands victory has been continuing since May 21, when the news was officially announced. Some 50,000 people dressed up and paraded through the streets on that day, dancing and singing till late at night.

Meetings, mass rallies, theatrical performances and dancing parties have been held throughout the city in celebration. Red national flags have been flying over the shops, offices and factories, and firecrackers were set off all over the city. The general atmosphere was as festive as at the New Year.

Industrialists and businessmen were particularly elated. Exporters have been busy inquiring into foreign market prices and have begun to place orders for materials. Shipping concerns have been making plans to resume trade, and the Shanghai Shipping Bureau is drawing up a practical scheme of operation.

The Shanghai Municipal People's Government, the Communist Party Shanghai Committee and the Shanghai Municipal Consultative Committee said: "This great victory has brought to the people of Shanghai the shining prospect of increasing production and the reconstruction of our city."

Fisherfolk of Ningpo, opposite the Chusan Islands, who have taken refuge in Shanghai, are now preparing to return home and resume fishing. The Chusan Islands are the best fishing grounds in East China.

Officers and men of the South-West Military Administration Area sent a congratulatory telegram to General Sun Yi, and the Third Field Army on the Chusan victory. The telegram reads, "Chusan has been completely liberated, and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit remnants isolated. The day for the liberation of Taiwan is near. The fighting men and people of the South-West are getting ready to free Tibet."

A joint telegram of the East China Military and Administrative Committee and the East China Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee stated that the liberation of Chusan had created favourable conditions for liberating Taiwan and the final extermination of the Chiang Kai-shek brigands.

The Fourth Field Army, the victors at Hainan, wired: "We are very glad to learn that you have victoriously landed on the Chusan Islands. This is the last knell of the Kuomintang remnants in Taiwan and Kinmen."

In Tinghai county, seat of Chusan, a People's Government was officially set up on May 22 by order of the Chekiang People's Government.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 24 May)

PEACE SIGNATURE DRIVE IN FULL SWING:

The peace signature drive is now in full swing throughout China. By now, 280,000 names have been collected in Tientsin, while Sian received 94,310 names, Tsingtao nearly 100,000, Peking over 58,000, and Tientsin rural areas over 8,200.

When signing the Stockholm peace appeal, five PLA fighters in charge of coastal defence wrote: "We will protect victories that we won with our blood. We will fight tooth and nail against any who dare to attempt a new war! Let the reactionaries on the other side of the ocean wait for their doom!"

The total number of peace signatures that have come in by post to the offices of the Peking People's Daily from Haiyuan, Sian, Shanghai, Peking and many other parts of China now reaches 105,000.

One hundred and forty-five former high-ranking Kuomintang officers have signed the peace appeal. They write: "Coming from the Kuomintang anti-people's war, we feel keenly the destructiveness of war. We are convinced that broad masses of peace lovers have incomparable strength, and victory must go to them. We are prepared to devote all our efforts to support peace and to oppose the war instigators!"

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All Peking's mass organisations and the Municipal People's Government have issued a joint peace manifesto, urging citizens to sign the Stockholm Appeal.

Twenty-three Japanese residents in Peking have written the following message:-
 "Heartless Yoshida, accomplice of American imperialism, wants once again to inflict bloodshed and death upon the Japanese people. Along with the steeled and powerfully organised ranks of the Chinese, the Soviet and other peoples in the world, we Japanese will resolutely curb any new war and wipe out the vampires."

The China Association for Promoting Democracy and the Central Committee of the Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party have called on their members to take an active part in the peace signature campaign. Many of their members in Peking are now going from door to door to explain the significance of the peace movement and are mobilising their friends and relatives and neighbours to join it.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 24 May)

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

EXPORTS FROM SOUTH CHINA RISE WHILE IMPORTS FALL:

South China exports exceeded imports by three times in April. The declared value of goods approved for export was 86% of the total exports from January to the end of March, and was unusually high in any single month, even for the last ten years. In giving these estimates, the Nanfeng Daily of Canton cites the general price stability as the principal cause.

The bulk of the exports were vegetables and vegetable oils, 51.4%, and animals, especially pigs, and animal products, 34.86%. The rest was made up of tea and fabrics.

Total imports in April were 37.3% of the January figures. Chief items imported were gasoline, rubber and rubber goods, and soap which made up 34.17% of the total. Foods and medicine were 17.24% and cotton and cotton goods, 15.9%. The rest were chemicals, dyestuffs, trucks and gunny sacks.

Confidence in the people's currency resulted from general improvements after the nation's economy and finance came under unified control in March. The rate of foreign exchange was maintained at a constant level, resulting in the foreign exchange proceeds of exporters being channelled either through Government banks or banks designated by Government. The official exchange rate was higher than the blackmarket rate throughout the month.

On the other hand, the steady decline in prices contributed to a decrease in the volume of imports. Formerly, imported goods were hoarded by speculators, in expectation of higher profits when prices went up. Also, the South China Foreign Trade Bureau approved only applications for importing essential goods.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

BIG STATE PURCHASES

Branches of State trading concerns in Central and South China bought about 3,000 tons of cotton, over 1,000 tons of tung oil, and large quantities of tea, eggs and other local products from mid-April to May 15.

During the same period State department stores sold considerable quantities of salt, cloth and other consumers' goods to peasants. Transactions in cotton yarn in Hankow rose from 1,470 bales in April to over 6,000 in the first 12 days of May.

These result from price stability, the consequent readiness of peasants to accept people's currency, and from the increased prosperity of peasants.

Two hundred and fifty-six tons of hog bristles for export were bought in Hankow in the past few months by the State-owned China Bristle Company. Hankow is one of the country's largest bristle markets. Before the city's liberation last year, there were only 159 privately-owned establishments engaged in the bristle trade. Now there are 470. This is the result of the huge loans extended to the bristle industry by the State-owned company.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

PRIVATE FIRMS NOW EXPANDING NORMALLY:

Following the turn for better in national finance and stabilisation of commodity prices, Sian private enterprises and industries are now on the way to normal expansion. According to the incomplete statistics of the Commerce Department of the North-West Area, in the four months between January and April, 337 new concerns have come into operation, while 267 suspended operations and 268 changed their business.

Tientsin private enterprises and industries are also on the way to normal expansion. According to statistics of the Industry and Commerce Department of the Tientsin City People's Government, 131 new factories and 245 business concerns have been approved to operate, while 11 factories and 35 concerns changed their business, and 116 industrial concerns and 261 commercial concerns suspended operations. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 24 May)

JOINT ORGANISATION FOR SMALL INDUSTRIES:

A number of Tientsin privately-owned small-scale factories are now forming joint organisations to overcome past difficulties in production due to divided business, lack of capital and technical equipment. At present, 500 joint organisations have been formed by the brick, carpet, iron, dye-making, cotton, brush, textile, printing, and paper-making industries. Other joint organisations are being formed by aerated water, leather, sauce, weaving, and pharmaceutical enterprises.

These organisations have been formed on various bases, either (1) joint raw material purchase, joint sales of products, unification in prices and wages, or (2) centralisation in raw material purchases and sales, or (3) joint sales, or (4) joint raw material purchases primarily and joint sales secondary.

Joint organisations have brought good results in improving production. For instance, the joint iron enterprise accepted big contracts from the Water Conservancy Ministry, which could hardly have been done in the past.

Production technique and efficiency have also doubled. If one dye factory keeps a burner, 11 dye factories run 11 burners, each burner requiring more than one ton of coal. After the formation of a joint organisation, one burner was run by the 11 factories, consuming only three tons of coal.

After forming of such joint organisations, planned production is strengthened, and production is based on market requirements. In joint purchases of raw material, exploitation by the middle man no longer exists. Furthermore, Government assistance and protection to the small enterprises are greatly facilitated through the joint organisations.

At present, joint organisations, not only accept Government contracts, but also explore every trading avenue for new markets. Nine printing plants, after forming a joint organisation, are now negotiating for a contract with the Peking Joint Books Company.

At the same time, the Industry and Commerce Department of the Tientsin People's City Government is introducing the products of the various joint organisations to Government departments. After the carpet joint organisation was formed, orders for 23,000 square feet of carpets from the North China Leather and Fur Company were received, keeping 78 factories operating.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 24 May)

BIG DEMAND FOR MANPOWER IN MANCHURIA:

An extra 200,000 workers were taken on by factories and mines of the North-East in the first quarter of this year, compared with 240,000 extra workers taken on in the whole of 1949.

For the first time, industries in Manchuria are recruiting farm labourers who can be spared from the land as unskilled workers to fill the ever-growing manpower demand. At the same time, they are stepping up recruitment of skilled workers and technicians from South of the Great Wall.

In one county alone in Liaotung Province 13,253 unskilled labourers, including 905 women, have already left their farms for factories and mines. It was found possible to let these farm workers go after mutual-aid methods of work were established on farms and labour was more effectively organised.

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Many odd-job men, who were former factory workers but lost their jobs in Kuomintang days, have already found their way back into industry, but a thorough comb-out is still going on in all Manchurian cities.

Odd-job men or women, pedlars, pedicab men and labourers in shops and business firms are being drawn in. In Mukden alone, unions and labour agencies are recommending on an average about 70 such persons a day. As a result, the number of hawkers, pedicab men and casual labourers has been greatly reduced.

Although large numbers of skilled workers and technicians are coming in from South of the Great Wall, the great demand for this kind of labour, too, is far from satisfied. In Anshan steel centre, for instance, 9,900 skilled workers have already been taken on in recent months, but welders, riveters, millers, carpenters, tile-makers and planers are still wanted in large numbers. And the same situation exists throughout the North-East.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

CEMENT OUTPUT TRIPLED:

A 300% increase in output was registered by State-owned cement plants in Manchuria in the four months ending April. This was the outcome of the new record movement, during which workers brought forward more efficient methods of production. Workers succeeded in prolonging the working period of their rotating kilns from 25 to 60 days between overhauls. As a result cement output has gone up sharply. For example, Harbin plant, which turned out only 2,700 tons of cement in January, was producing 12,000 tons in March.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

STEVEDORES' EARN MORE:

Daily earning of stevedores have risen by over 6% in the past year, since the establishment of the State-owned Transport Company in Tientsin last July. Stevedores, numbering 13,000, formerly belonged to over 200 feudal-type guilds and roughly three-quarters of their earnings went to the gang masters who controlled employment of labour. Following the Government's abolition of the gang labour system, a company was set up with the backing of the Transport Union and the Public Security Bureau to handle the transport business of State and private concerns. The conditions of the workers have greatly improved and their earnings have steadily risen.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

ARMY DRIVE TO AID UNEMPLOYED:

The PLA in East China areas is organising relief drives to assist unemployed workers in Shanghai. The amount collected from the PLA in Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow had already reached \$JMP226,000,000 and 200,000 katties of rice. Up to the present, military personnel in the entire East China area have, as a result of tariffy measures, saved about 1,300,000 katties of rice for the unemployed.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 24 May)

NEW VICTORY BOND RATES:

Revised rates published by the Head Office of the People's Bank for the purchase of the Victory Bonds effective from May 25 are as follows:-

Moscow, \$JMP 9,400; Mongolia, \$JMP 9,300; North Korea, \$JMP 60; USA, \$JMP37,500 U.K., \$JMP98,900; Hongkong, \$JMP6,120; Australia, \$JMP79,500; Singapore, \$JMP11,600; Indonesia, \$JMP240; Siam, \$JMP 1,700; Canada, \$JMP33,000; Philippines, \$JMP 14,400; Switzerland, \$JMP8,080; and India, \$JMP7,400.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 24 May)

HOARDS OF MATERIEL FOUND IN SOUTH-WEST:

Several thousand tons of plane parts were among great hoards of materials and equipment recently unearthed from former Kuomintang warehouses in South-West China's stocktaking, part of the country-wide stocktaking drive to recover equipment and goods hidden away by the Kuomintang.

Up to May 10, more than 3,000 tons of plane parts were recovered in Kunming, and over 1,000 items, including two complete unassembled planes, were found in Southern Szechuan.

The biggest find in Chungking totalled several thousand tons of radio sets, transformers, vacuum tubes and other parts, which are sufficient to meet the needs of telecommunications in the area for five years.

In Chungking were found \$JMP70,000,000,000 worth of metals and metal products, and 21,000 tons of sheet steel and iron.

The experience of stocktaking teams has shown that valuable materials and equipment were often hidden away in little-known places, particularly in Southern Szechuan. In Luhsien County alone, stock-takers in one month recovered arms and ammunition sufficient to equip a whole regiment, in addition to cotton yarn, medicine and gold bullion.

In addition to the plane parts, Kunning also discovered about 100,000 silver dollar coins and 170 kilogrammes of gold belonging to the Yunnan Mint.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

NORTH MAKES DISCOVERIES, TOO:

Tientsin Railway Bureau unearthed quantities of valuable materials recently in two railway depots under its administration in the course of a thorough inventory. The materials were valued at about \$JMP300,000,000.

Similarly, over 84,000 lengths of rails and nearly 72,000 other items of railway material were collected by the Chengchow Railway Bureau in a seven-month search for dispersed and unrecorded assets. All 160 counties along the railway lines covered by the Bureau were included in the search.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

AGRICULTURAL GROUP TOURS EAST CHINA:

The Spring sowing inspection group, sent to the East China by the Agriculture Ministry of the Central People's Government, completed its tour of the South Kiangsu area on May 14, and is now proceeding to Chekiang, North Kiangsu, South Anhwei and North Anhwei. During its half month's stay in South Kiangsu, the group witnessed the carrying out of the 1950 agriculture plan by the various county districts and areas, and saw the considerable results achieved.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 24 May)

MORE MECHANISED FARMS:

State-owned mechanised farms have now been established in North and East China, following their successful development in the North-East.

A Ministry of Agriculture report in Peking today states that ten State-owned mechanised farms in these two areas will, by the end of May, complete sowing of 4,126 hectares with cotton, hemp and grain.

The main function of these farms is the training of administrative and technical personnel. A three-shift system, working all round the clock, is in operation. Tractors and other motor-driven agricultural machines are widely used. There is shortage of spare parts and repair facilities, but workers are improvising and in some cases have succeeded in getting better results from the machines than are held out for them by their makers.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

PLAN TO WIPE OUT ILLITERACY IN NORTH-EAST:

Cultural and educational workers have just concluded a conference in Mukden to plan the systematic wiping-out of illiteracy within the next three to five years. The meeting was jointly called by the Board of Education of the North-East People's Government and the North-East Trade Union Council.

A still larger number of spare-time schools, winter schools, short-term middle schools and new-style universities for workers and peasants will be set up throughout Manchuria, said Chien Chun-jui, Vice-Minister of Education, when opening the conference. All grades of schools will be open to children of workers and peasants, in order to promote large numbers of intellectuals of a new type.

Chien Chun-jui stressed that economic, political and cultural development of China could only be pushed ahead if workers and peasants mastered cultural and scientific knowledge, and first step in this direction, governing all others, was to master illiteracy.

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A survey shows that in 14 industrial regions of Manchuria alone, 180,000 workers are now studying in night schools run by factories and trade unions. In Dairen and Port Arthur areas, nine out of ten workers are attending literacy classes, and the majority of these can read from 600 to 1,200 characters.

More than 4,750,000 boys and girls are now studying in primary and middle schools in Manchuria. This constitutes 11.5% of Manchuria's population. The children of workers and peasants make up half of all middle school students in the North-East and the percentage is far higher in primary schools.

In the countryside, millions of peasants are now studying in long-term adult schools, which have grown out of Winter schools.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

TEXTBOOKS FOR KOREANS OF MANCHURIA:

Over a million textbooks and reference books were published last year in the Korean language for use of students in the Yen Pien region, the five counties of East Kirin in Manchuria, where 74% of the population are Koreans.

There has been a 90% increase in primary and middle school pupils since the liberation of the area and a 63% increase in the number of schools.

Every village now has its own school. A university and a cadre training college have been established, while theatres, cinemas, clubs, libraries and bookshops have grown up everywhere.

Most Koreans in the area are farmers, but they have now also developed a number of factories for paper-making, chemicals, tobacco and other work, making use of by-products of the land.

These Korean settlers had a very rough time under the policy of national oppression and racial discrimination of the Chinese warlords and Japanese aggressors. With land reform completed and after three years of freedom and productive development under the People's Government, the Korean people - like other national minorities in China - are blossoming forth in industrial effort and cultural activity and are heading for a life of prosperity.

Yen Pien region is rich in deposits of gold, coal, copper and timber, and as these are exploited, the area will play an even greater part in the industrial growth of Manchuria.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

ARMY EXHIBITION IN SHANGHAI:

Men of the people's Third Field Army quartered in Shanghai have prepared an Army Exhibition to commemorate the first anniversary of Shanghai's liberation. It will open on May 28, the day of the anniversary.

The exhibition shows the achievements of the Third Field Army during the past year. On display are all kinds of captured American-made weapons, inventions of the People's Liberation Army fighters, pictures of war operations, criminal records of the Kuomintang reactionaries in Shanghai, documentary materials of the Taiwan people's struggle against oppression, and the remains of a Kuomintang bomber which was recently shot down over Shanghai.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

ON WAY TO POSTAL UNION CONFERENCE:

The Chinese delegate to the Executive and Liaison Committee of the Universal Postal Union flew yesterday from Prague to Montreux, Switzerland, where the session is being held.

Su Yu-nung, the Chinese delegate, was accompanied by his advisor, Ke Pao-chun, and his deputy, Hsu Chuan-sien. Welcoming them at airfield in Prague were Madame G. Sekaninova, Czechoslovakian Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and D. E. Reimoser, Vice-Minister of Posts.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

PEACE DRIVE IN BRITAIN, U.S.
AND SCANDINAVIA:

Peace signature drives are now in progress in Britain and the United States. The British Committee for Peace has already issued 250,000 copies of peace appeal to be signed by the British people, and thousands of them are endorsing their names to the peace appeal.

By May 20, more than 1,000 people in Scotland signed their names. Over 300 workers of a London dress factory also signed. Many people, using their spare time, are canvassing for signatures from home to home.

New York leather and fur workers have warmly supported the call for 250,000 signatures by the New York Workers' Peace Committee. Already 7,500 names have been handed in. Thirty Detroit automobile workers have collected 22,000 signatures for the peace appeal.

Tass News Agency reports say the people of Sweden, Norway and Denmark have been very active in the peace signature movement. The drive in Sweden has now assumed a nation-wide scale, and a few thousand signatures have been collected in the North.

The people of Norway have warmly responded to the call of their National Peace Committee to sign their names to the peace appeal.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 1500-hrs 24 May)

FIVE JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS FREED:

Tass News Agency, quoting Tokyo reports, says that five Japanese war criminals, who once directed Japan's aggressive war in China, were released by MacArthur on May 22, thus bringing the total number of war criminals released so far up to 17.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 24 May)

UNION PROTEST ON RELEASES:

A strong protest against MacArthur's arbitrary release of Japanese war criminals was voiced by the Preparatory Committee of the Trade Union Council of Wuhan and Central China. The protest said that on May 7 MacArthur suddenly issued a directive saying that all war criminals now imprisoned in Japan might be released on parole before their time was expired.

This is a thoroughly reactionary and imperialistic action, and oversteps MacArthur's authority. Workers in Central China and Wuhan suffered atrocities at the hands of the diabolical Japanese imperialists and want to have the war criminals duly punished.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 24 May)

SYDNEY CONFERENCE PLANS AIM AT
SUPPRESSING COLONIAL PEOPLES:

The main object of the British Commonwealth Conference held in Sydney, Australia, which was concluded on May 19, was to frame military and economic plans to intensify the suppression of the colonial people.

On the military aspect, the British Government particularly requested the members of the Commonwealth to share greater responsibilities in South-East Asia to save the British Government from a fiasco in suppressing the people's movement in that region.

Subsequently, the Australian authorities agreed to participate in the war against the Malayan people.

Another outcome of the conference was the subscription of £8,000,000 by the members of the Commonwealth within three years for funds against the people's revolutionary movement.

Commenting on the Sydney conference, the Soviet Red Star points out the aim of the meeting was to coin a plan for a Pacific aggressive bloc to slaughter the people of all races in Asia. The British imperialists are now depending on American imperialists in their struggle against the people's national movement in the colonies.

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The Anglo-American aggressive plan, the paper says, though it may recruit the consent of the various self-governing authorities, will be strongly opposed by the people of these countries.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 24 May)

GERMAN-SOVIET COMPANY AGREEMENT:

Tass News Agency reports the Soviet and German Governments have reached agreement on matters relating to Soviet companies in Germany, and the Soviet Government has transferred the rights of 23 agreements to the German people.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 24 May)

ANTI-WAR RESOLUTION BY YOUNG BRITISH COMMUNISTS:

The British Communist Youth League Congress was concluded in London on May 21. All the speakers reaffirmed that British working youth would never go to war with the Soviet Union or any other people's democratic country for the interests of the American and British capitalists. The congress unanimously approved a resolution to support the peace appeal of the Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 24 May)

TOO MUCH SPACE GIVEN TO CONFERENCE NEWS IN DAILY PAPERS:

It has been found that newspapers devote too much space to publication of conference news and activities of organisations.

According to investigations made, publication of conference news in February occupied about 40% of the space in the various newspapers, while in April only a slight modification was made. For example in the Honan Daily News, the Nanfeng Daily News, the Sinhua Daily News of Chungking and the Tsinan People's Daily conference news alone occupied about 20 to 30% of newspaper space.

Hence, it has been decided that newspapers should devote less space to publication of conference news.

But there are some important conferences which deserve attention. For example, the news of the first Representatives Conference in Munchenghsien published by the Hopei Daily News on April 3, which carried important news of the plans made by the farmers in producing for the country, the good results achieved, their activities and livelihood, and the history of their past are worth while publishing.

What really should be omitted are unimportant news items such as the places at which certain conferences are scheduled to be held, the number and names of the people present at these conferences, the subjects discussed.

These defects are often found in the Tsinan People's Daily, and the Honan Daily News, whose reports on the first Student's Representative Conference in Shantung and the first People's Representative Conference in Honan, respectively, did not carry important facts from the conferences. What was published in these papers were those unimportant news items mentioned above.

Newspapers should take note of the following point while reporting on conference news:- Do not report on all conference news, but select those items which have a direct connection with the people, and have a direct bearing on the people's livelihood.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2030-hrs 24 May)

NATIONALIST CHINARUMOUR-MONGERS WARNED BY POLICE CHIEF:

General Tao Yi-shan, head of Taiwan Provincial Police Headquarters, warned today that men responsible for groundless rumours would be severely punished.

In a grim tone, General Tao told Central News Agency that he has already ordered his men to watch closely such cases, and to deal with them. At the same time, he warned self-acclaimed informed sources not to boast of their sensational gossip, as the ever-present security men would expose its falseness on the spot. (CNA Taipeh Morse English 2030-hrs 24 May)

WANSHAN ATTACK REPULSED:

Nationalist troops on Wanshan Island repulsed a Communist attack today. More than 1,000 Red troops were killed by the Nationalist Navy and about 60 Red junks were sunk.

On May 24, the Navy discovered about 100 Red junks and opened fire, and sank about 20 of them. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 24 May)

FORCED TO JOIN INVASION ARMY:

Communist bandits recently forced many people to join the Army in order to invade Taiwan. Taiwan compatriots are greatly concerned over the welfare of China, and called upon their compatriots to organize themselves to prevent China from being totally overrun by the Communists. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 24 May)

MORE RICE DROPPED BY AIR:

Ten Nationalist planes delivered 30 tons of rice to compatriots on the China mainland today. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 24 May)

CHIANG TALKS WITH COUNCILLORS:

President Chiang conferred with Legislative Councillors in Taipeh today. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 24 May)

TRADE TREATY WITH JAPAN:

Trade representatives sent by the Nationalist Government to Japan flew from Taipeh to Tokyo on May 24, to discuss a draft treaty with the occupation authorities in Japan. Upon successful conclusion of the treaty, it will be signed by the two countries. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 24 May)

BAN ON REDS ENTERING U.N:

American officials in Washington declare that the Western countries have decided to prevent the entry of Communists into the United Nations. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 24 May)

U.S. PROTEST ON GERMAN POLICE:

The U.S. Government on May 23 blamed the Soviet Government for disturbing world peace in Germany by organizing police forces there. The U.S. Government declared that if the Soviet Government really wanted world peace they should disband the police force at once.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 24 May)

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V I E T M I N H

VIETNAM ARTILLERY POUNDS

HUE TO CELEBRATE HO'S BIRTHDAY:

Celebrating President Ho Chi Minh's 60th birthday Vietnam troops opened violent artillery fire against French posts in Hue city on May 19. Many enemy defence works were destroyed.

Meanwhile, several grenades were thrown in Saigon and Hanoi, causing the enemy severe losses. Golden-star red flags appeared in many parts of these two capital cities, as well as banners with the slogans, "Long Live President Ho Chi Minh!" and "Celebrate President Ho Chi Minh's 60th birthday!" (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 24 May)

ATTACKS IN BIEN HOA AREA:

On April 14, Vietnam artillery severely damaged two French ships on the Donnai River. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

On April 19 and 20, Vietnam troops attacked French "tours de garde" near Bien Hoa city, causing heavy losses.

On April 22, Vietnam guerillas raided Bieh Hoa railway depot, capturing two electric generators and destroying a number of other machines. (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 24 May)

ASSOCIATION'S CALL TO PEASANTS:

The Executive Committee of the Association of Peasants for the Country's Liberation addressed the following message to peasants throughout the country on the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's 60th birthday:

"Today President Ho Chi Minh is 60. This birthday has particular significance for peasants. Therefore, since the beginning of the year we peasants have been striving to achieve successes in view of his birthday.

"Peasants all over the country, under the imperialist and feudal yoke the peasants were the most oppressed people. Since the conquest of power by the people led by President Ho Chi Minh, he has been teaching us how to increase production, to fight against illiteracy, to realise the people's war. As a result we have beaten off famine and illiteracy and are about to defeat foreign invasion.

"We should do our best to realise the following programme for the last seven months of this year:-

- (1) Fully to implement the general mobilization order.
- (2) To complete the reduction of rent and interest rates and the provisional allotment of lands.
- (3) To increase production, and
- (4) To strive to bring new members into the association, special attention being paid to French-held areas."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 24 May)

PLANS FOR CHILDREN'S DAY:

Preparations for International Children's Day are in full swing throughout Vietnam. Many rallies are to be held on June 1 in the various provinces. Fathers are organising committees to visit the children's camps set up on this occasion. Special attention is being paid to fighters' children and subscriptions are being made for them. Many maternal classes and children's gardens will be inaugurated on June 1.

The following slogans are to be seen in every town and market:- "Against colonialist slaughter of children," "For children's welfare," "Children are thankful to Uncle Ho," "Children love country, people and work," "Children are laborious," "A children's garden, a hall, a pharmacist, a box-library for Children in every village or enterprise," "Long live the international friendship and unity of children."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 24 May)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South-East Asia)

GRIFFITHS AND STRACHEY IN
MALAYA TO INTENSIFY COLONIAL WAR:

The Daily Worker carries an article exposing the two aims of the trip to Malaya undertaken by British War Secretary, Strachey and Colonial Secretary, Griffiths.

The newspaper points out that the purpose of the trip is to intensify the colonial war against the national liberation struggle of the Malayan people. The paper says that an end must be put to the wanton murder of Malayans and British soldiers in this war.

Moscow Radio

In its broadcast to South-East Asia last night, Moscow Radio did not carry the usual commentary. Instead the radio put out a talk on Vietnam's fight for independence. It was announced that this was an extract from an article by the Secretary of the National United Front of Vietnam, and that it would be broadcast in three parts.

This article was published in full as an appendix in Monitoring Digest No. 131 on 19 May. - Editor

The Daily Worker calls on all peace-loving peoples to take part in a one-week protest campaign against the war in Malaya. This drive is being launched on June 3. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 24 May)

TREACHERY OF AUSTRALIAN LABOUR LEADERS:

The Tribune carries an article exposing the treachery of Australian Labour leaders who are supporting the Government bill to ban the Australian Communist Party. The article is contributed by the Chairman of the Australian Communist Party Central Committee, Dixon.

He writes that the Labour party leaders are working hand in hand with Prime Minister Menzies. Dixon calls on the working people of Australia to intensify the struggle

against Menzies' Fascist Bill and to reject it.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 24 May)

ARRESTED PEASANTS RELEASED:

The newspaper Sind Observer reports a big meeting in Pakistan on the release of two progressive peasants. Both were arrested for defending the rights of the peasant population, but the Pakistan authorities had to set them free under pressure of public opinion. The meeting adopted a resolution demanding complete abolition of the existing system of land ownership in Pakistan. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 24 May)

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS:

The Soviet Ambassador to Delhi, K.V. Novikov, has presented his credentials to the President of the Indian Republic, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 24 May)

PEACE COMMITTEE PROTESTS AGAINST PERSECUTION OF JOLIOT-CURIE:

The Soviet Peace Committee has issued a statement expressing its great indignation at the French Government's persecution of the Academician, Professor Joliot-Curie, Nobel Prize winner and Chairman of the Paris Committee of the World Peace Congress.

During the many years he has devoted to science, Joliot-Curie, a great humanitarian and courageous fighter for universal peace, has repeatedly declared that the use of atomic energy for peacetime purposes opened up brilliant vistas to mankind. We are deeply convinced, he said, that the peaceful use of atomic energy will be of decisive significance in raising the well-being of mankind.

When the warmongers began using the discoveries of nuclear physics for their cruel plans of fomenting a new war, Joliot-Curie, as a true progressive scientist of our day, understood that he must fight in the ranks of those who wanted the achievements of science to be used for purposes of peace, not for the selfish interests of beasts of prey, not for unleashing war.

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Speaking at the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, he demanded the prohibition of the atomic weapon and proposed holding guilty of war crimes the first government to use this weapon. In his speech Joliot-Curie expressed the thoughts and hopes of all progressive peoples the world over.

Joliot-Curie was the first to sign the Stockholm appeal addressed to people of goodwill the world over. The statement made by this courageous fighter for peace was the cause of the French Government removing this great scientist from research in the field of atomic energy. By this act, the warmongers have shown once again that only that science and those scientists who serve the cause of death and destruction are accepted and recognised by them.

The Soviet Peace Committee sends profound heartfelt greetings to Joliot-Curie, an outstanding scientist of our day and a staunch champion of peace. It expresses its admiration of his indomitable will to fight to avert the threat of a new shambles.

Supporters of peace in the Soviet Union strongly protest against the persecution of Joliot-Curie, the best son of the French people, a great scientist and a fearless fighter for peace.

The statement was signed by the Praesidium of the Soviet Peace Committee, including many high officials. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015 24 May)

WFTU ENDORSES PEACE APPEAL:

The Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions has unanimously adopted a declaration addressed to the working people of the world. It points out that its members have signed the Permanent Committee's appeal to prohibit the atomic weapon, and calls on the working men and women of all countries to manifest their unbending will to uphold peace by signing the appeal.

The campaign to collect signatures for the appeal to prohibit atomic weapons is making enthusiastic headway in the Korean People's Democratic Republic. All factory and office workers of North Pyongyang Province, including the personnel of the Suk Jun power-station, one of the largest enterprises, signed the appeal. By May 23, the appeal had been signed by more than 5,000,000 people.

The chairman of the State Council of Egypt, Abdul Razad Sanhili Pasha, has signed the Stockholm appeal. He declared that all members of the Egyptian State Council joined him in supporting it.

It is reported from Tokyo that the Osaka Branch of the Democratic Association of Japanese Scientists has decided to launch an all-out campaign to canvass signatures for the Stockholm appeal. By May 20 progressive students and personnel of Tokyo University had already collected 30,000 signatures. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 24 May)

ITALIAN INDUSTRY TO AID ATLANTIC PACT:

The Italian newspaper Popolo reports the Defence Minister has suggested that Italian industry, and first the aviation industry, should be incorporated in the so-called Atlantic Pact mutual aid programme. Agreement has been reached on the basis of which Italian industry will produce Vampire jet-fighters, built for the armed forces of Italy and for member-countries of the aggressive Atlantic military alliance.

According to another newspaper, the Italian aircraft factory in Turin has started production of such fighters. The working people of Turin, angered by these war preparations, are protesting strongly against the militarisation of Italian industry. Workers at the Italian works downed tools in protest against the production of military aircraft. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 24 May)

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C H I N AGRIFFITHS IN MALAYA WITH STRACHEY TO "SUPPRESS" THE PEOPLE:

Britain's Labour Government in an attempt to save their tottering rule in Malaya, sent on May 22 Secretary for Defence Strachey and Secretary for Colonies Griffiths to Singapore on a three weeks' inspection tour.

According to a United Press despatch, they were accompanied by the former Chief of Staff in South-East Asia, General Redman.

Griffiths disclosed on his departure for the tour that his major objective was to suppress the people in Malaya, and to study problems on military and

Repeated Items

The New China News Agency broadcast in Chinese morse yesterday carried three items which have already been published in Monitoring Digest.

One was the Daily Worker comment on the visit of Messrs Griffiths and Strachey to Malaya (Vide Digest No.136 of 25 May), which was first quoted and used by Moscow Radio. For convenience, this item is repeated in the Digest today.

The other two items related to Vietnam and were combined in one story giving alleged French losses in the Third War Zone (Vide Digest No.135 of 24 May) and in Fifth War Zone (Vide Digest No.134 of 23 May).

No Chinese comment on Malaya was carried over Peking Radio voice broadcasts yesterday.

- Editor

civil administration in Malaya. These problems included the so-called "establishment of self-government, and establishment of new trade unions" in an attempt to divide the workers' movement in Malaya.

The Tien Tung News Agency quotes a London despatch as saying that the tour in Malaya of Strachey and Griffiths coincides with the announced visit of U.S. Secretary of Defence Johnson and the Chairman of the Joint Conference of Chiefs-of-Staff, General Bradley, who will start a tour of Tokyo, Guam Island and Okinawa on June 11. They will also discuss with MacArthur American views on the military situations in the Far East and the Pacific.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 25 May)

"DAILY WORKER" THINKS SO, TOO:

In an editorial entitled "Bleeding Mission", the London Daily Worker on May 23 called on all peace-loving people to take part in a "Protest against Malaya War Week", which is to start on June 3.

The paper described the true aims of the tour in Malaya by Secretary for Defence Strachey and Secretary for Colonies Griffiths

as intensifying oppression on the Malayan people in a criminal war.

The Daily Worker requested stopping the war, which had cost the lives of innocent Malayan people and British soldiers. The paper added, "Don't cost us more lives by seeking profits for tin miners and plantation owners."

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 25 May)

ALLEGED PERSECUTION OF CHINESE IN THAILAND:

Fresh persecution of Overseas Chinese occurred recently in Thailand. According to a despatch in the Singapore Newspaper Nan Chiau Jit Pao on May 4, Thai policemen surrounded an area in the suburbs of Bangkok, where more than 1,000 Chinese peasant families live. One old Chinese peasant died due to rough handling by policemen. The peasant was cruelly mauled and died as a result.

These Chinese peasants depended on planting their gardens for a living. They were not willing to be expelled from their gardens. Because of this incident, Overseas Chinese in Bangkok were very indignant over outrageous acts of the Thai authorities.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 25 May)

SOUTH KOREAN ELECTIONS DUE TO U.S. IMPERIALISTS:

Po Hsien-yung of the Korean Labour Party's Central Political Board broadcast on May 20 on behalf of the Korean Labour Party urging Labour Party members in South Korea to struggle and smash the intrigues of Syngman Rhee's bandit clique in the so-called elections on May 30.

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He pointed out that American imperialists instigated Syngman Rhee's bandit clique to hold a second election in South Korea with the purpose of turning South Korea into an American imperialist colony. The purposes included attempts to produce more national traitors to collaborate with reactionary Japanese, through the election, the permanent division of Korea, and the instigation of civil war.

Po Hsien-yung emphasized that any terror, slaughter and the so-called election under the cloak of democracy could not avert the doom of Syngman Rhee's bandit clique. The intrigues of American imperialists would never materialise.
(NONA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 25 May)

MADAME SUN DENIES APPEALING FOR FOOD;
SAYS CHINA ABLE TO CONTROL FAMINE:

The following statement was issued today by Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen) Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government and Chairman of the People's Relief Administration of China:

"It has come to my attention that a slanderous attack was made in a recent 'Voice of America' broadcast against the relief policies of the People's Republic of China. In this attack, it was stated that I had cabled the China Welfare Appeal, an organisation friendly to the Chinese people, to send food supplies to China.

"I wish to state categorically that this is a shameful lie, which was used to distort the meaning of a paragraph in the May 1 speech of Vice-Chairman Liu Shao-chi. In the first place, I have never cabled the China Welfare Appeal asking for food. In the second place, Vice-Chairman Liu made it perfectly clear in his May 1 speech that the People's Republic of China is always ready to receive well-intentioned assistance from abroad, but we do not have to accept anything with imperialistic intentions behind it."

"I am in hearty agreement with Vice-Chairman Liu, and the People's Relief Administration of China is on record as being staunch and unwavering in its refusal of any so-called 'help', which would be used subversively or indirectly to attack the People's Government.

"I also wish to take this occasion to state, as has been made plain in other documents available to the whole world, that the Central People's Government is fully capable of keeping any famine under control, and that this is the actual state of conditions within our country today.

"It would be wise for those imperialists in the U.S., who are wasting time worrying about the welfare of the Chinese people, to spend all of that time on their own welfare problems, which consist of the livelihood of over 16,000,000 people, either totally or partially unemployed in their country today.

"The Chinese people would also like to recommend that these phony philanthropists spend less time warmongering in London conferences and divert all that wasted energy to retrieving the more than 20% decrease in their industrial index, which will so drastically affect the well-being of the people in the U.S."
(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 25 May)

SOVIET YOUTH DELEGATES TOUR NORTH-EAST:

The Soviet Youth Delegation and the Soviet Youth Artistic Troupe have returned to Peking from Mukden. Members of the Youth Delegation toured the major cities of Manchuria, where they acquainted more than 300,000 Chinese youths with the achievements and happy life of youth in the Soviet Union and the experiences of the Komsomol. The Artistic Troupe performed before more than 200,000 people during its tour in North-East China.

(NONA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 25 May)

VIETNAM PROTEST ON JOLIOI-CURIE:

The Chinese Committee of the World Congress of Peace has received from the Vietnam Cultural Association a telegram protesting to the French Government against the dismissal of Professor Joliot-Curie from the Atomic Energy Commission.

The telegram said, educators, scientists and writers in Vietnam were angry over the matter. Vietnamese cultural circles considered that the instigators, must be those who use American weapons and cost French lives in their destructive plots in Vietnam. These undemocratic moves proved that the French Government was serving under the intrigues of international reactionaries. It was also under these circumstances that the French Government had ordered the war in Vietnam to continue. To achieve their aims, the French Government had disregarded the rights of the French people and of scientists.

The protest concluded by requesting the Chinese Committee to convey their respects to Professor Joliot-Curie.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 25 May)

ROUND-UP OF DRIVE FOR PEACE SIGNATURES:

A peace propaganda group headed by the poet, Emi Siao, and including another poet, Ai Ching, is touring China in a great peace campaign, publicising the significance of the Stockholm appeal. Nanking is the first of the major cities on the tour. Emi Siao was delegate to the World Peace Congress at Stockholm, which decided to launch the peace signature campaign.

So far, 280,000 people in Tientsin have signed in support of the Stockholm appeal. In the ancient North-West city of Sian, signatures amount to 94,000, and in the Summer resort of Tsingtao, the total has reached 100,000.

Tens of thousands have attended peace signature meetings held in Wuhan, Hangchow, Tihwa, Kunming, Kaifeng and Tsinan, and in Provinces of Hopei, Hupeh, Charhar and Suiyuan.

At the meeting setting up a local Peace Committee in Tihwa, Sinkiang Province, fighters of the PLA said that they would defend world peace by deeds - by accomplishing the production tasks assigned to them and by wiping out the notorious local Kuomintang bandit Wusman, who was equipped by American imperialism.

The PLA drama group stationed in Tihwa staged a play showing how, after VJ Day, American imperialism tore up the Potsdam Declaration and proceeded to bolster up Chiang Kai-shek and the Japanese Fascists. The Waist Drum band of another unit is busy rehearsing a performance called, "Defending Peace".

All the Han, Uighur and Kazakh editions of Sinkiang Daily have published special peace pages.

According to incomplete records, 420,000 signatures have been gathered in several North-East cities, including Dairen, Mukden, Changchun and Harbin.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 25 May)

MASSACRES BY KMT TROOPS IN CHUSAN ISLANDS:

Just before they fled from Chusan, Kuomintang forces butchered prisoners jailed by them in Tinghai city. People living near the North Gate report that on May 13, they heard incessant shooting and the cries of dying prisoners for four hours in the middle of the night.

Massacres occurred throughout the islands. On Tengpu, all able-bodied men were rounded up by gangs and any who refused to leave for Taiwan were shot out of hand. Their wives and mothers, who stood by weeping or tried to save their men, were machine-gunned. Several young men were bayoneted to death on Shenchiamen pier for resisting embarkation.

The principal of Tinghai Middle School reported that the chief of the KMT 71st Division's Intelligence Section personally murdered 78 innocent citizens by throwing them into the sea with their hands bound.

Tales of loot, robbery, arson and destruction of ancient monuments are being reported from all sides. KMT troops in their futile last-minute destruction demolished monasteries, wrecked piers and installations, pulled down houses and indiscriminately arrested and tortured citizens.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 25 May)

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PLA WIN PEOPLE'S RESPECT:

The PLA who liberated the Chusan Islands have won the respect and confidence of the people as they have adhered strictly to military discipline. They have entered Tanghai to protect godowns and public properties and maintain law and order. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 25 May)

MORE WORKERS' CHILDREN IN NORTH CHINA SCHOOLS:

The children of the workers in North China areas have greatly increased during recent years.

At present there are about 4,752,000 workers' children in the various primary and secondary schools and colleges in North China areas and they comprise about 11.5% of the entire North China population. Of these, 50% in the secondary schools are children of farmers and workers' in the primary schools 81.3%.

Special schools and classes for 3,000 backward students have been set up. This year four middle schools are being established for rapid courses in agriculture. Three of them are already open. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 25 May)

CHEKIANG CO-OPS AID PEASANT CRAFTS:

Marketing and supply co-operatives in Chekiang Province have handled trade amounting to over \$10,000,000,000 in the first quarter of 1950. This represents one-third of the value of the peasants' side-occupations. This co-operative trading greatly reduced exploitation of peasants by middlemen and helped to organize the people to take up side-occupations and revive dying handicrafts. Co-operatives have been set up in 70 out of Chekiang's 74 counties. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 25 May)

TIENTSIN PRICES STABLE:

Commodity prices in Tientsin are now stable, after falling steadily for over two months. According to figures released by Industrial and Commercial Bureau of Tientsin, prices of essential goods at the beginning of May were 27% below those of early March. But they have now been holding firm, and the average fall in wholesale prices during the first half of the month of May was only 2.8%.

The first noticeable effects of stability of prices are abundant supplies of goods in the market, and lack of speculative capital. Secondly, the margin between retail and wholesale prices has been generally reduced. Thirdly, bank interest rates have fallen sharply, the present rates being only about 1/13th of those at the end of February. But bank deposits are rising and the total deposits in State banks have increased by 170% and in private banks, by 48% since the end of February.

All these unprecedented phenomena of stability resulted from the balancing of the State budget and the effective measures taken by State-owned trading companies and the Industrial and Commercial Bureau of Tientsin. They have enforced policies on stabilising commodity prices and have purchased products to help industrialists and merchants.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 25 May)

PROMOTING MUTUAL INTERESTS OF PRIVATELY-OWNED AND STATE INDUSTRIES:

Chairman Mao Tse-tung said, "Within these few months financial organizations of the Government must concentrate their work on promoting mutual interest between the privately-owned and State-owned industries." That is to say they must look after the interests of both State-owned and privately-owned industrial organizations.

It must be admitted that for the past few months the Government in its attempt to centralize financial control of the country to attain stable commodity prices has not been able to look after the interests of many privately-owned industries. But now that commodity prices have at last been stabilized the Government is able to devote its attention to the promotion of the interests of both State-owned and privately-owned industries.

At present, any individual can set up an organization which will benefit the people, and hence the scope of private enterprises is very big and the Government will encourage them.

The difference between the maintenance of State-owned and privately-owned enterprises lies in the paying of taxes. In the State-owned industries, because of the stringent accounting system, there is no possibility of tax evasion. In the privately-owned industries the accounting methods are different and taxes can be evaded. All privately-owned industries, will be encouraged to operate as long as they contribute a share equivalent to that contributed by the State-owned industries to the burden of Government expenditure.

Another difference between State-owned and privately-owned industries is that the wages of the workers and the numbers employed in the latter are comparatively higher than in the former. Moreover, in privately-owned industries the administration has no power to dismiss workers.

Regarding the markets for the products of the State-owned and privately-owned industries, a misunderstanding might be created, for the former have comparatively smaller markets for their products than the latter, and hence there may be a kind of fear among the privately-owned industries that the State may compete with them by lowering commodity prices and thus forcing them to close down.

Privately-owned industries must be made to understand that the Government is protecting them and the State-owned industries by encouraging them to have a minimum margin of profit.

Another object which must be brought to the attention of the privately-owned industries is that the Government's aim in maintaining State-owned industries are (1) to supply the market with the daily necessities of the people, and (2) to maintain commodity prices at a certain level so as to cut down excessive profits for the benefit of the people.

Lastly, it must be brought to the attention of the privately-owned industries that according to Article 37 of the Peoples Political Consultative Conference, the country's economy will be conducted according to the principles of free international trade. Any privately-owned industry which violates such a principle will be ordered to dissolve.

In promoting the interests of both the State-owned and privately-owned industries, there must be mutual assistance and not mutual attack, and under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung we believe that it can be successfully achieved.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 25 May)

BIGGEST SHENSI HARVEST FOR YEARS:

Harvesting of the biggest wheat crop for 20 years is about to begin on 1,300,000 hectares of wheatland in the Central Shensi Plain.

Plentiful rainfall over the area earlier this Spring has brought the wheat up to height, in some places, of over five feet. It will yield on the best fields as much as 15 quintals per hectare. "I have never seen such good wheat in all my life," said one 67-year-old peasant.

The Central Organisation of the North-West Co-operative has laid in stock of 15,000 sickles for resale, and the peasants are buying them up rapidly, as well as flails, rakes, pitchforks and various other implements. Government loans are to be had by anyone short of ready cash. Peasants are also hunting out every available cart and are buying animals to help in transporting the harvest. Threshing grounds are being carefully prepared.

Women are being encouraged by the Sian Women's Association to help in reaping, and members are holding discussions in the villages on how to make sure that not a single ear of wheat will be wasted for want of effort.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 25 May)

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PLAN FOR LARGE-SCALE EXCHANGE
OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS:

With bumper wheat crops assured South of the Great Wall, arrangements have been worked out for a large-scale exchange of wheat for the coarse grains of the North-East. In this way, the people of Manchuria - which is not a wheat-producing area - will share in the supply of better grain, wheat prices will be maintained South of the Great Wall, and there will be additional grain available for food deficiency areas in the South.

Rates of exchange have been fixed at 160 tons of maize or 150 tons of soya beans for every 100 tons of wheat, after deduction of freight and other charges incurred in transportation.

The whole plan has been carefully worked out by the Ministry of Trade and the wheat producers. Buying, transportation and exchange will be carried out by Government agencies or cooperatives working closely with them. In addition to wheat, the North-East will also exchange its coarse grains for cotton cloth and certain specialised local industrial products of the South, for which there is a great demand in cities of the North-East.

The Southern Provinces, to which this exchange plan applies, include Hopei, Pingyuan, Shantung, Honan, and Northern Anhwei. The quantity of coarser grains to be allocated for exchange are fixed at: Hopei, 72,500 tons; Pingyuan, 25,000 tons; Shantung, 31,000 tons; Honan, 25,000 tons, and North Anhwei, 40,000 tons.

Large quantities of grain will thus become available in these provinces in addition to very considerable quantities already transported by the Government from the North-East for the food deficiency areas.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 25 May)

LIVING STANDARDS RISE FOR MONGOLIAN NOMADS:

Life in nomadic Mongolia is undergoing a slow but steady change from a backward and unsettled existence to one based on thriving grasslands, breeding of dairy herds and well-organised animal trapping.

This year the Inner Mongolian People's Government is providing loans of \$5,000,000,000 in North-East Currency to promote pastoral activity and is maintaining prices of animals and furs at a level that will ensure the nomad tribes of reasonable livelihood.

In Chao Lan Ao Tao village in Jehol Province, once regarded as a most impoverished and backward place, feudalism has been swept away, nomads for the first time possess their own cattle and sheep, and literacy classes have been established and many of the people have mastered the rudiments of reading and writing.

For centuries the nomads owned next to nothing. They were exploited by feudal lords, Japanese aggressors, lamas or the richer strata of the nomadic ruling class. Their living came from tending animals rented out by the owners who exacted butter and cream and newly-born animals as rent. Nomads were half-starved, went barefoot and a single garment had to suffice them as clothing all the year round. Ignorance and superstition were widespread.

Today the Government has helped them combat animal pests in herds which are now their own. Cattle of Chao Lan Ao Tao village has doubled in the past three years and the number of horses has trebled. Cooperatives buy their butter and cream at good prices and sell them cloth and utensils cheaply.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 25 May)

FLOOD PREVENTION WORKS NEAR COMPLETION
THROUGHOUT CHINA:

All the main flood prevention projects for the current year throughout China are nearing completion. This year's work has been staggered to ensure that projects will be entirely finished in each part of the country before the onset of flood seasons which develop at different times.

Given normal conditions, the danger of large-scale floods this year has been virtually eliminated though - such is the legacy left by the reactionary regime - far more work will still have to be done in the future. It thus represents a tremendous step forward in healing the scars of war and rehabilitating the country.

It lays a firm foundation and, to a certain extent, provides a guarantee for the increase this year of 7,000,000 tons in agricultural output, which is this year's aim.

This year's work is on a scale never before seen in China's history. More than 300,000,000 cubic metres of earthworks are involved, and well over 3,000,000 peasants have been taking a direct part in it. Apart from the higher quality of work, in volume alone, it is several times greater than the many years of flood prevention under the Kuomintang. Work on the Yellow River in Shantung Province alone, for example, is 17 times more than the Kuomintang carried out in five pre-war years.

At least 10,000,000 peasants and their families have been enabled to earn a living by Government's large-scale investment in these projects, and the peasants have responded by displaying immense initiative and effort. In many areas, targets for repairing and strengthening dykes have been surpassed.

More than 90% of the earthworks on the Yangtse River and 80% on the Huai River have already been carried out. The Yellow River project is 70% complete and work on the Han River in Hupeh Province, with 600,000 thousand hectares of fertile farmland in its basin, is 95% complete.

Three hundred and forty thousand peasants in East China have in the past five months finished the current year's first stage of digging and dyke-building work on the Yi River project. Work on the Grand Canal in North Kiangsu Province reached 42% of the total target by the end of April. Rebuilding and repairing of sea dykes along the East China sea coast, which were destroyed by a typhoon last year, is in full stride, 60% having already been finished.

The rest of all the projects in these areas will be completed before the flood season, which begins on July 1, with the exception of sea dykes, which will be completed one month later.

Dyke repairs on the Pearl River in Kwangtung Province, South China, where the high water season sets in as early as May, was 80% complete by the end of March.

In Manchuria and North China, where floods generally come one month later than in other parts of the country, flood prevention projects on local rivers are from 30% to 40% complete. The pace here is such that the rest of the work will be completed before mid-June. (MCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 23 May)

NATIONALIST CHINA

ALLEGED RED PLOT TO OVERTHROW THAI GOVERNMENT:

Bangkok Police are now investigating reports of a plot to overthrow the present Government. There is evidence that there are Communist elements behind the plan, said the Deputy Police Director-General to the American-owned Bangkok Post.

Special police patrols were stationed at strategic spots throughout Bangkok last night. As another precautionary measure, senior Army officers met yesterday in response to call by the army C-in-C to discuss special security measures.

The Deputy-Police Director also revealed that the plotters included "influential Thais". (CNA Taipeh Morse English 2030-hrs 25 May)

FAMINE RELIEF DRIVE:

Thousands of people took part in the famine relief drive in Taiwan today as a result of which \$210,000 and 70,000-odd katties of rice were collected. Up to today the total famine relief collections amounted to about \$500,000 and 100,000 katties of rice. Madame Chiang Kai-shek personally gave 100 katties of rice for famine relief. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 25 May)

ANOTHER ATTACK ON WANSHAN:

Vanguards of Communist bandits made a second attempt to land on the Wanshan Islands, but were repulsed by the Nationalist Navy. (Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 25 May)

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SHANGHAI FELL A YEAR AGO; WU TO BROADCAST:

Today is the first anniversary of the fall of Shanghai. At the request of Taipeh Radio Station, Chairman of Taiwan Province, K.C. Wu, who was once Mayor of Shanghai, will broadcast to the people of Shanghai to comfort them on the sufferings they are undergoing from the Communist bandits.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 25 May)

WHY BRITAIN RECOGNISED PEKING:

British Foreign Minister, Mr. Bevin, today declared in his defence of the Labour Government's China policy that if Britain were to follow the U.S. in walking out of China, the entire Far East would fall into the hands of the Soviet Union, and that if Britain had not recognised the Chinese Communist regime the Western countries would give up the Far East permanently.

The British Conservative Party's No.2 leader, Mr. Eden, today declared in the House of Commons that the British Government's recognition of the Chinese Communist regime was an unfortunate failure in both timing and technique and had not gained any benefit for Britain. The Conservative Party hoped that the British Government would not make any concessions to the Chinese Communists for the establishment of diplomatic relations with them.

While the House of Commons was preparing for its debate on Far Eastern policy, Conservative newspapers in Britain called for abandonment of attempts to set up diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communist regime.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 25 May)

LIE EXPECTS GOOD RESULTS FROM MISSION:

The Secretary-General of the U.N., Mr. Lie, declared in London that his mission as a peace messenger would bring forth good results within the next three months. Before leaving London for New York, Lie requested all the U.N. powers to continue exerting their efforts to help U.N. in solving the strained relations between East and West.

London diplomatic observers are pessimistic over the efforts exerted by Mr. Lie in trying to bring about a peaceful solution to the cold war between the East and the West. They are of the unanimous opinion that unless the Soviet Union is willing to make concessions, there is no way of ending the cold war.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 25 May)

CALL TO HELP CHINESE ON MAINLAND:

The following is the text of a commentary broadcast over Taipeh Radio last night:-

"President Chiang's call for the relief of famine on the China mainland has brought about a good response from the people, but in spite of the relief we have extended to compatriots on the mainland, famine continues to occur and thus our famine relief work cannot be stopped.

"In Taipeh today a big China Mainland Famine Drive is being organised to combat the serious famine ravages in China. Although what we can contribute is comparatively very small, yet we will try our level best to supply the needs of our compatriots on the China mainland.

"Today is the first anniversary of the fall of Shanghai, and from what we saw in Shanghai we can imagine how our compatriots have suffered under the Communist yoke in the other areas. Shanghai was China's most prosperous city, but now it has become a dead city with shops and factories all closing down and people starving everywhere.

"The Communist bandits have robbed the people of their wealth by forcing them to accept Jenminpao. For the past 20-odd years they used the method of sabotage to ruin China, and now they have adopted stringent methods to rob the people and throw China into the embrace of the Soviet Union with the object of using the Chinese people as the shield of the Soviet Union in the coming Third World War. Ultimately the whole of China will be devastated.

"So it is our duty to think of a way to save China, besides trying our best to relieve our compatriots from starvation and the only way to save China is to get rid of the Communist bandits.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 25 May)

V I E T M I N HVIETNAM TROOPS INVADE TOWN FOR TWO HOURS:

On April 27 Vietnam troops launched violent attacks against French-held posts in Namdinh City, occupied all the streets and were masters of the situation for two hours.

Vietnam artillery caused many great fires in French positions. One warehouse was burnt down. Meanwhile, shock propaganda groups appealed to the municipal population to take an active part in general mobilisation. Many leaflets were distributed.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 25 May)

URGED TO MAKE READY FOR MOBILISATION:

The Secretary-General of the Vietnam Cultural Union, Hoa Ai Thahn, appealed to all members actively to contribute to implementation of the Government's mobilisation order. The appeal reads in part:-

"Our tasks are first the common tasks of every citizen. We should comply completely with the general mobilisation decree in our own field. All our possibilities in the way of inventive and creative work must be directed to the object of contributing to the carrying out of necessary military, political and economic work to pass to the general counter-offensive.

"Moreover, it is our task to explain the general mobilisation order to the people. To this end we must study this question, whatever our technical work is. And first of all we must mobilise ourselves."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 25 May)

MEASURES TO SAVE FOOD:

Thainguyen Municipal Council at its recent meeting took important decisions to prevent food shortages and to raise the workers' and peasants' standards of living in the Province.

To save foodstuffs the Council decided to prohibit the distilling of alcohol and the making of rice cakes. At the same time every effort will be made to help peasants in their agricultural work. Steps were also taken to preserve crops and to supply deficit areas with rice from rice-producing ones.

On the other hand special attention will be paid to bettering the people's living conditions. Large credits are to be granted to peasants, and Government decree on reduction of rent and interest rates will be fully implemented, and also the provisional allotment of lands to poor peasants. Steps will be taken to develop the cooperative movement.

The Council finally discussed the problem of popularizing hygiene in the country and setting up distributing centres for rural medicine.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 25 May)

PEOPLE AID ARMY IN THIRD WAR ZONE:

Seventeen kilometres of communication trenches and 15,000 secret shelters were dug out during the first four months of 1950 in Hunghoa District, Hadong Province, according to an official communique from the Resistance and Administration Committee of the Third War Zone.

People in the district also set up 200 guard posts in various villages, contributed 200 tons to the rice stocks for the general counter-offensive and about 40,000,000 piastres to the comfort funds of troops.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 25 May)

PARLIAMENTARY MISSION TO GO ON TOUR:

A Parliamentary Mission to tour various provinces in the Third War Zone to explain the general mobilisation order to the people was set up during a meeting of Deputies of the Third War Zone. It was also decided to create a Parliamentary Liaison Bureau to exchange experiences between Deputies, and to collect the people's news to be conveyed to the Working Committee of the National Assembly, and to the Government. The meeting decided to appeal to the people in the Third War Zone to strive to wipe out enemy manpower, thus coordinating their efforts with the people in the other sectors to speed up the coming of the general counter-offensive.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 25 May)

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U. S. S. R.
(Beamed to South-East Asia)

KOREAN LOAN A SUCCESS:

The Economic Development Plan Loan announced by the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic on May 15 is proving a great success. By May 22 subscriptions had already totalled 2,565,000,000 units, although originally the loan was for the sum of 1,500,000.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 25 May)

UNIONS PROTEST RELEASE OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS:

According to a Tokyo report, the National Trade Union Liaison Council

in Japan has supported the Soviet Government's protest to the Government of the U.S. concerning MacArthur's release of Japanese war criminals before the expiration of their sentences.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 25 May)

Moscow Radio

Moscow Radio in its broadcast to South-East Asia last night carried seven minor items relating to the Far East or South-East Asia in the World News section. No items of interest to the East were carried in the Home News section of the broadcast. One of the Eastern items reported was Vietnam claims to French losses in the Third War Zone (Wide Digest No. 135 of 24 May).

The review of the Soviet Press, which is a daily feature of Moscow Radio, last night contained no items referring either to the East or to Anglo-American imperialism.

The commentary last night was the second part of the article by the Secretary of the National United Front of Vietnam on Vietnam's fight for independence, already published in Monitoring Digest No. 131 of 19 May. - Editor.

PEKING ASKED TO SIGN FOR PEACE:

All Government institutions and social organisations in the capital of the Chinese People's Republic have called on the population to sign the appeal of the Permanent Committee for the prohibition of the atomic weapon. The newspaper Jen Min Jit Pao has already received more than 105,500 signatures to the appeal. In the suburbs of Peking, it has been signed by 53,000 people.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 25 May)

MORE SUPPORT FOR THE HUKS:

The people's liberation struggle against the American colonialists and their henchmen is gaining in strength in the Philippines. According to the New York Times the Governor of one province admits that the population is giving increasing support to the Huks, who are fighting for the common aim of all Philippine patriots, for national independence, freedom and peace.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 25 May)

PROTECT THE CHILDREN, SAYS INDIA T.U.C:

The All-India Congress of Trade Unions has called on the working people of the country to support the appeal of the Women's International Democratic Federation and other progressive organisations for the protection of children in capitalist countries. The Congress also called for active participation in International Children's Day, which is to be observed on June 1.

The cruel exploitation of workers and peasants in India, the appeal says, is dooming their children from an early age to unbearable disease and misery. Children are unable to protect themselves. "We men and women must take up a fight for them," the appeal says. "The struggle for peace, freedom and democracy is a struggle for the happy future of our children."

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 25 May)

SEAMEN STRIKE IN AUSTRALIAN PORTS:

Yesterday, seamen in all ports throughout Australia came out on a 24-hour strike in protest against the Government's Bill banning the Communist Party.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 25 May)

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C H I N AWHY THE KMT ARMY WITHDREW FROM CHUSAN ISLANDS:

It is not hard to find reasons why the Kuomintang hastily fled from the Chusan Islands, says a special correspondent of New China News Agency. Months of hard preparation for an assault on the islands had brought the

Repeated Items

Peking Radio repeated three news items yesterday which had been broadcast the day before. These were the visit of Messrs. Griffiths and Strachey to Malaya and the alleged persecution of Chinese in Thailand, both of which were Page 1 stories in Monitoring Digest No.137 of 26 May.

In addition, Peking Radio re-broadcast its story on alleged French losses in the Fifth War Zone, Vietnam (Vide Digest No.134 of 23 May).

Peking Radio put out yesterday the story on the Soviet Peace Committee protesting about Professor Joliot-Curie. This was first broadcast by Moscow Radio the day before (Vide Digest No.136 of 25 May). This story from Moscow was also carried in the morsecast of New China News Agency yesterday.

The Morsecast from Peking yesterday repeated its item on "Joint Organisation for Small Industries in Tientsin," which was put out the day before (Vide Digest No.136 of 25 May). - Editor:

along the coast and on the seas. Observation posts were set up on desolate islands, where men worked and lived in raging storms or under blazing sun and constant bombing of KMT planes. Damp, cold and hunger were their companions for months.

Their work kept headquarters on the mainland fully informed of enemy activities. When an enemy pillbox was just begun, a flag was already in position on the commander's map, and infantry and artillery were discussing how to smash it.

Thousands of peasant fighters became expert sailors in eight months of hard training in stormy weather or pitch darkness to avoid enemy planes and naval vessels.

When the PLA men brought their boats back to safety after struggling for hours against gales, old seamen would turn their thumbs up and say: "Your skill in sailing is only 80%, but your courage brings it up to 100%."

Then there was the great infantry force. In the daytime they practised attacking on beaches, up hillsides and in swampy fields. At night, they went in batches to practise landing operations. The beaches were then turned into real battlegrounds, where the ear-splitting blast of guns and shells threw the roar of the sea into the background. Through the gun-flashes, thousands of high-spirited fighters jumped from their boats and stormed up the beaches like a torrent. Then signal lights shot from the misty beach across the sky announcing the successful establishment of a beachhead.

PLA men are inventors. They designed more than 100 kinds of special blasting devices for use in amphibious war.

men of the People's Army to the highest point of training. For the KMT, the only choice was - to get out or be annihilated.

Large-scale preparatory work for landings began as long ago as August 1949. Sappers worked day and night, levelling hills, building motor roads and repairing bridges and piers for the swift marshalling of troops and supplies. Heavy artillery pieces were brought from remote places and mounted on hulls and along beaches. The sea and air off Chekiang coast were constantly under the vigilance of the PLA's long-range guns.

Medical workers began studying and developing methods of treatment effective on the high seas. A huge army of service men and women in the rear produced mountains of war materials and sent them to the front. To save time, many vessels were transported by rail from far-distant points of the North China coast - "land-borne ships," as the fighters called them. Thousands of fishermen and boatmen travelled to the Chekiang coast to teach the PLA fighters navigation lessons.

The people of East Chekiang helped to build strategic highways and carry grain over towering mountains and swampy terrain. PLA officers carried out frequent inspections of military preparations

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Day after day, hundreds of thousands of men pooled their knowledge in painstaking preparation for the liberation of the Chusan Islands. Every step of amphibious warfare from embarkation to inland penetration was brought to perfection. All units of the Army assigned for the Chusan campaign were geared like a giant machine.

In their minds was the instruction of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, "Never fight an unprepared war." They were certain of victory. Now all their experience, preparations and confidence will strengthen the final blow against Taiwan - and from there the Kuomintang has no other place to flee.
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

CHUSAN FISH FOR MAINLAND:

After the liberation of Chusan, a tremendous quantity of fish was shipped to Ningpo and other places to meet local demands. The first batch of fish weighed 25,000 piculs. Grain, rubber-goods, sacks, nets and other goods were purchased with the proceeds and shipped to Tanghai. The Ningpo Native Products Company has already sent men to Tanghai to buy 30,000 piculs of fish.
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 26 May)

HAINAN MOUNTAIN TRIBES BRING GIFTS TO ARMY:

A group of 66 mountain dwellers of Hainan arrived in Yulin with gifts for the PLA. They are elected delegates of the Li tribesfold who inhabit the rugged Tunglo Mountains, North-West of Yulin. It is the first time in their lives that they have descended to the plains and seen the sea.

Celebrations have been going on in mountain settlements ever since the news of the island's liberation reached them, for the coming of the PLA meant freedom for these independent people from long years of confinement to mountains by the KMT occupation. It was not choice, but necessity, and determination to keep up the fight against oppression that drove them there.

The delegates brought with them cattle, goats, crates of chickens and various other foods as gifts for the PLA. It took them four days to make the journey, travelling over rarely-used mountain paths.

In its usual style, the KMT had spread wild stories among the plains folk about the mountain people. But the meeting between them and the PLA and townsfolk of Yulin will go down in local history.

They explained their mission, in mime, their language not being understood, and amidst endless handshakes, smiles and laughter, they were lodged in an Army post. In return for their gifts, the PLA men presented the mountain dwellers with clothing and shoes which they gladly accepted. Among these gifts were American-made leather boots - trophies of the PLA.
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

FAREWELL TO SOVIET YOUTH DELEGATION:

The Soviet Youth Delegation, which came to take part in the China Youth Festival on May 4, left Peking today to return to the Soviet Union. A send-off dinner-party was given last night to the delegation by the Central Committee of the China New Democratic Youth League.

Among 300 hosts and guests at the party were leading members of the Central Committee of the Youth League, the Central People's Government, people's organisations, PLA fighters, labour heroes, and students' representatives. The Soviet Ambassador, N.V. Roshchin and his wife were guests of honour.

The Secretary of the Central Committee of the Youth League, Feng Wen-ping, and the leader of the Soviet Youth Delegation, N.A. Mikhailov, expressed the friendship, solidarity, mutual love and respect of the youth of China and the Soviet Union.

Toasts were drunk many times to Generalissimo Stalin and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and to the unity of the people and the youth of China and the Soviet Union.
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)
(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 26 May)

CHIEF JUSTICE AND 30 JURISTS ON TOUR:

A party of 30 jurists headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court, Shen Chun-ju, arrived in Tientsin yesterday to inspect judicial administration in the city. The party is on a tour of inspection and will visit Tangshan and other places.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

DISCUSSING THE MARRIAGE LAW:

The Vice-Chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, Madame Teng Ying-chiao, made a report on the marriage law in Kalgan city on May 14. The meeting was attended by members of the Army, personnel from Government offices and schools, and students, numbering over 7,000.

The meeting was sponsored by the Charhar Committee of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Her report was divided into three parts, namely, how the new marriage law came into force, its main contents, and how the law could be thoroughly carried out.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 26 May)

HOMAGE TO GENGHIZ KHAN:

The people of the Ikechao League of Inner Mongolia recently held a week's celebration to pay homage to Genghiz Khan. Songs and plays dedicated to the unity of the Mongol and Han peoples were performed during the ceremony. A Soviet colour film, "Transforming Deserts," shown by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was of special interest to the people who live in this dry region.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

DOUBLE TRACK FOR IMPORTANT RAILWAY:

Work has begun on a double track on a 400-kilometre section of the Chinese-Changchun Railway between Anshan and Changchun. The work involves building 81 new bridges, and setting up a great variety of other necessary railway installations. The work should be completed before the end of the year.

Double-tracking of this important line, which runs through Mukden, will advance the tempo of industrial development in South Manchuria. This section of the railway had a double track before the Japanese surrender in 1945, but it was almost obliterated afterwards. The KMT ripped it up and used the materials to build thousands of pillboxes and forts.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

STABLE PRICES BRING INCREASED DEMAND FOR CONSUMER GOODS:

A round-up of markets shows that price stability continues to create brisk conditions for industrial consumer goods.

In Hankow, the volume of transactions in cotton yarn for the first ten days of May was four times greater than the total volume for the whole of April. Other industrial goods also had a brisk market. In Peking, the daily amount of piece goods purchased in the first ten days of May doubled the April total, and daily purchases of cotton yarn rose 50% above the April rate.

In Tientsin, average daily sales of cotton yarn and piece goods in the first ten days of May were 77% higher than in April. Shanghai, Canton and other cities report sharp increases in remittances, indicating that the exchange of goods between the various areas is rising.

Market quotations of the first ten days of May generally show that prices of essential manufactured goods are holding firm, instead of dropping as was the case during March and the first part of April.

In Hankow, there was a slight drop of 0.5%. In Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Nanking and other cities prices fell 1% to 4%. In Canton there was a slight rise of 0.5%. This is a degree of stability unheard of for over twelve years.

Food prices during this period dropped from 2% to 5%, because grain is pouring into the cities and a good Summer wheat harvest is expected. When Government took measures to bring price stability in March, speculators began to dump their stocks on the market, thus accentuating the price drop. Latterly, State trading concerns have been holding their market quotations about 10% above the market prices to prevent a too drastic fall. At the same time, they are buying industrial goods from private factories and getting large quantities of industrial goods to the countryside.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

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ECONOMIC CHANGES IN SHANGHAI:

Shanghai has undergone an economic change. It is no longer a city depending on imperialists, feudalists and bureaucrats.

Since its liberation, a striking change has been observed in its economic activities, this change being a great blow to speculators. At the same time one can easily notice that US dollars and gold have lost their influence on commodity prices.

We can understand the relationship between fluctuation of commodity prices and speculation. Though speculation is not an important factor in fluctuation of commodity prices, it may aggravate fluctuations.

After the liberation of Shanghai, the People's Government twice succeeded in defeating fluctuations. Speculators did not trust Jenminpiao currency. Their practice of hoarding was a hard blow to them then.

During the past 12 years, the people of Shanghai suffered much from fluctuation of commodity prices. After the liberation of the city, the Shanghai people changed their outlook and stopped their old practices. People soon ceased to hoard commodities. Shanghai was under the control of privileged classes who had seen bad days. Those dependent on these classes to run their businesses shared the same fate.

About 700 restaurants in Shanghai dwindled to 200. All the 177 houses of prostitution closed down one by one. Curio shops and cabarets became fewer and fewer. This does not mean a slump in Shanghai, but it can be regarded as reformation. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 26 May)

TREES TO PROTECT RIVER DYKES:

The nation-wide afforestation programme designed to protect river dykes and add to the country's timber supplies will be extended in the coming weeks to North and North-West China and part of East and North-East China, where heavy rainfall occurs in July. In a directive issued by the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation, the particular point is made that enough men should be freed during the high-water season for flood prevention. In areas along the rivers, forest belts will be built to protect the dykes.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

INSURANCE FOR PLOUGHING CATTLE:

A cattle insurance scheme has been started by the East China Branch of the People's Insurance Company. Before doing so, the company as an experiment sent veterinary surgeons to inspect 32,000 plough oxen in Shangho County in Shantung Province. It then worked out a basis for insuring them against cattle plague. The oxen will be inoculated against various diseases. This scheme is the first of its kind in insurance history.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 26 May)

GOVERNMENT TO BUY HARVEST WITH GOODS:

Rainfall in the North-East is abundant, and a good wheat harvest is expected. The people of wheat-producing areas have asked the Government to purchase their crops.

To assist the peasants in tiding over their present difficulties, the Central People's Government has decided through its Ministry of Commerce to purchase the tremendous amount of grain surplus in the North-East with cotton yarn, textiles and other manufactured products.

By this means, the Central People's Government will be able to supply grain to the famine-stricken areas, to prevent an unnecessary drop in wheat price, and to find an outlet for the grain surplus of the North-East. A total of 387,000,000 katties of wheat has been purchased, and the Ministry of Commerce has decided to allocate 145,000,000 katties to Hopei, 50,000,000 to Pingyuan, 62,000,000 to Shantung, 50,000,000 to Honan and 80,000,000 to North Anhwei.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 26 May)

SAFETY MEASURES FOR COAL INDUSTRY:

Coal mines throughout the country will begin carrying out strict safety measures in June, under a directive issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Industry.

Improvements in ventilation systems and measures to prevent flooding are set out as being of foremost importance. Each colliery will have a safety organisation, a life saving corps and adequate equipment for testing and life saving. Safety lamps, a fundamental necessity always ignored formerly, have to be issued to miners in 1950. After September, miners may refuse to go down pits which still have no safety devices on the winding gear.

The Ministry of Fuel and Industry is now working out general safety regulations to be enforced in coal mines, and to be studied by all miners and technicians. It will set up classes for training safety personnel.

Apart from regular inspections, an urgent overall inspection will be made of safety conditions in all collieries. Miners' representatives will supervise the carrying out of safety measures.

Coal mines have already achieved considerably successes in safety work since the liberation. Tsiatso Colliery, known as the worst of all the collieries in North China under the Kuomintang, reduced its mortality and injury rates 79% and 76% respectively in the first quarter of 1950, as compared with last year.

A general reduction of about 50% in the accident rate was reported in the North-East after an overall inspection of safety devices recently.

Such achievements, though only preliminary and on a comparatively small scale, stand in the sharpest contrast to the past, when accidents were a daily phenomenon in the pits, which were only used as means of looting China's abundant natural resources by imperialists and their lackeys.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

NORTH-EAST MINING INQUIRY:

According to the People's Daily, the North-East People's Government has finished inquiring into unification of **all Government, public** and privately-operated mines. The inquiry covered general conditions, equipments, fuel consumption, relations between the mines and miners, conditions of exploitation, working hours and wages. A Joint Working Committee was formed by the North-East Statistics Bureau and other units to file reports, examine working conditions and solve difficulties.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 26 May)

CHECKING INDUSTRIAL STOCKS:

The first stage of stock-taking has been completed by the Industry Department of the North-West Military Control Commission and the Industry Office of Shensi Province. During the past two months, checking of stocks was carried out in three factories belonging to the former North-West Reconstruction Company, the Yenchuan mines, the flour mill of the North-West Reconstruction Company, the North-West Engineering Works, the North-West Power Plant, the Siking Power Plant, and the Shensi Enterprise Company, numbering 16 units. Altogether, 5,452 commodities were checked.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 26 May)

NORTH-EAST PRODUCTION TO EXPAND MORE THIS YEAR:

The speed and scale of industrial reconstruction and expansion in the North-East during this year cannot be compared with those in the past. This year, the North-East People's Government has invested 40.6% of the total Government expenditure in industrial reconstruction, 85% of the investment being for the restoration and building up of new heavy industries.

According to this year's plan for rehabilitation and repair, efficiency in industrial production by the end of this year will be considerably greater than that of the previous year. The production of iron, copper, power, machineries, paper machineries, cotton yarn and textile will be raised by 205%, 250%, 350%, 143%, 197%, 166% and 194% respectively.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 26 May)

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

PEASANTS GET GRAIN FOR EXCESS RENT:

Peasants in Hupch Province received 100,000 tons of grain from the landlords, exacted over and above their due rent, during the rent reduction movement which has just ended in the Province.

The rent reduction movement, in which most peasants took part, swept through 90% of the Province with its total population of 23,000,000. It quickly grew into a mass movement, during which peasants realised their newly-won power and became conscious of new political developments in the country. Everywhere, the peasantry joined Peasants' Unions.

Altogether 100,000 young peasants joined the People's Militia, thousands more joined the Communist Party and the New Democratic Youth League.

Side by side with the rent reduction movement, peasant enthusiasm for production was raised and big tracts of wasteland were reclaimed. Complicated water conservancy work was also carried out in area, while the refunded rent helped to tide peasants over the difficult Spring period.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

GRAIN SHIPPED FROM CENTRE AND SOUTH:

Grain shipments from surplus grain areas in Central and South China have amounted to 594,000 tons in the last five months. This is 80% of the grain scheduled to be sent out by those areas under the Government's scheme, initiated in January for readjusting the nation's grain supplies. The major share, 329,000 tons went to Shanghai, the North-West, North China and Shantung.

(NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

SHENSI IRRIGATION PROJECT ABANDONEDBY KMT IS NOW COMPLETED:

Too little water is as much a curse to some parts of China as too much water is to others. The great Kwanchung Plain, North-East of Sian in Shensi Province, has long remained barren, though the soil was known to be potentially excellent for wheat and cotton.

What baffled the engineers for 14 years in their efforts to irrigate the plain has now finally been overcome. The first stage of the Lohwei Canal project has been completed and water is already flowing from the Lo River, which rises in Northern Shensi and encircles the plain, through five long tunnels cut through a series of loess hills to end the perennial drought conditions in 6,600 hectares of farm lands.

The plans were worked out as long ago as 1933, when the late General Yan Hu-cheng was Governor of the Province. By 1936, a great diversion dam was erected at a point along the Lo River in Chencheng County, where the Lo forms a cataract 19 metres high and 150 metres wide. Ninety kilometres of canals were built with numerous bye-channels and culverts.

The principal difficulty in the scheme arose from the fact that the river, after descending in bluffs from the high loess plateau in North Shensi Province, runs for the main part much lower than the plainlands. And to add to the problem, the digging of tunnels was made doubly difficult by fine sand which poured down and mixed with the ground water as men tried to line the tunnel walls with stone.

In fact, after constructing some tunnels, work was never really completed throughout 14 years of Kuomintang control, though officials squeezed the equivalent of 3,015,000 silver dollars from the people for the project. One major tunnel in particular was started and left unfinished.

Now the major part of the restoration work on the old tunnels and canals has been finished, the problem that halted work on the major tunnel has been solved, and the tunnel completed.

How this was done is a sample of the effectiveness of working methods under China's new democracy. Workers, engineers and peasants, who had experience of the problem involved, spent days discussing every detail of the work and pooling their ideas till they worked out a practical solution. They collected all the material and the men needed for the work, and then went at it with a will. And with large-scale concentrated effort they built in 11 hours a most difficult stretch of tunnel that had for 14 years held up further progress on the whole project.

Repairing and rebuilding diversion works, spillways, bridges and culverts, and cleansing neglected canals and restoring sections of old channels have involved 350,000 man-days of labour. The People's Government contributed 7,500 tons of grain. Between last November, when work started, and April 10 of this year, well over 500,000 cubic metres of earthwork had been excavated and 175 different items of construction completed, using 500 tons of cement.

A festive ceremony was organised on the great day when the Lo River water was to begin pouring through the cleansed canals by the newly constructed 'impossible' tunnel. Whole villages from the surrounding countryside turned out to welcome the water, dressed in holiday garb, beating drums and gongs and singing songs dedicated to the new fertility that was to come to the land. And as the water poured through, many shouted, "This is not water, but cotton and wheat!"

The total effect of all this monumental labour is estimated to be an annual crop increase of 8,000 tons of wheat and 2,500 tons of raw cotton. By July 1 of this year a further 6,600 hectares of land will be within the reach of the irrigation system, and another 13,300 hectares will gradually be brought in during the next few years.

With the most difficult part of the constructional work completed, the Government is now helping the peasants to cut innumerable smaller farm ditches needed to bring the water to every section of the land.

(NANA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

CONFLICTS AT NORTH ATLANTIC PACT CONFERENCE:

After the conclusion of the Foreign Ministers' Conference, the North Atlantic aggressive clique held a fourth session of the so-called North Atlantic Executive Committee in London from May 14 to May 18. The meeting intensively discussed military and economic activities for war preparation, decided to concentrate forces to set up a "clique army," and establish a permanent organisation to direct war preparations in the North Atlantic Pact countries.

The meeting showed further control of the North Atlantic by the United States which seized more military and economic rights from its satellites.

But the proceedings and the outcome of the Ministers' Conference has further uncovered the conflicts existing between the members of the aggressive bloc, headed by the United States.

Anglo-American news agencies, quoting statements of conference personnel, revealed the heated atmosphere of the meeting by phrases such as "Acheson playing the directing role," "Sometimes, he got excited," "Exchange of opinions was running hot."

The main trouble the U.S. Government had at the conference was the question of who was to bear the tremendous expenses incurred in the preparation of the war plan proposed by the United States. But the British delegation confined itself to seeking a solution to patch up their shortage of U.S. dollars.

Nothing was accomplished at the meeting; no problems were solved. Therefore, the conference, though filled with the madness of preparing for war, fell into an atmosphere of deadlock from beginning to end.

(NANA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 26 May)

CZECHS, HUNGARIANS WALK OUT FROM UNESCO:

Czech and Hungarian delegates quit the UNESCO meeting in Florence. According to Tass News Agency, at the fifth session on May 22, the Czechoslovakian delegation proposed that the KMT delegates should be expelled from the conference. This was seconded by the Hungarian delegation. The Australian Chairman dared to call for a continuance of the conference in the presence of the KMT delegation. Following this proposal, the Czech and Hungarian delegations quit the conference.

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 26 May)

NATIONALIST CHINARED INVASION OF WANSHAN ISLANDS REPULSED:

Nationalist Naval Headquarters in Taipen issued the following communique today:-

"About 7,000 Communist bandits, including artillerymen of the 131st Division of Lin Piao's 44th Army, attempted to invade the Wanshan Islands. Fighting occurred between Chinese naval units and the Communists at sea in the area. The fighting ended at 3.00 p.m. on May 25 with a total Communist defeat. Communist casualties, including those killed on land and sea, totalled more than 4,000 men.

"Those Communist troops who managed to land on Chingchow Island, West Chingchow Island and Sanchiao Island are now facing annihilation with little hope of reinforcements.

"In addition to the war casualties announced yesterday, Chinese naval units have further sunk ten small Communist gunboats and 33 Communist motor-driven junks.

"This was the second attempt to invade these islands. The first was repulsed by the same Chinese naval units on May 19."

Another communique issued by Naval Headquarters stated that one Communist gunboat and 12 Communist motor-driven junks fully loaded with troops were sunk by Chinese naval units at 9.00 p.m. yesterday off the South-Eastern coast of Kau Chau Island, North-East of Macao.

(Taipen Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 26 May)
(CNA Taipen Morse English 2030-hrs 26 May)

BIG AIR DROP OVER FAMINE CITIES:

According to Central News Agency, Nationalist Air Headquarters on May 24 sent out ten planes laden with rice on a relief mission over famine areas on the China mainland. Altogether 30,000 tons of rice and 400,000 letters of comfort from President Chiang Kai-shek were dropped over Nanchang, Foochow, Suankwa, Nansuing, Chiaoan and Swatow. All the planes returned safely from the mission to their bases.

(Taipen Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 26 May)

PHILIPPINE CHINESE "COLD" TO BAGUIO CONFERENCE:

Chinese and Korean observers believed that the Baguio Conference should have a fundamental policy, says Central News Agency. A spokesman of the Korean Foreign Ministry said that the statement made on May 25 by President Quirino was not based on fact. It was a pretext.

The Conference was officially opened this morning. Principals and students of Chinese schools, merchants and journalists in Baguio were cold towards the Conference after the Chinese refused to attend the meeting.

The Indian representative stressed that India objected to any proposal for political and military agreement. The Indonesian representative said that his country opposed nothing but colonialism and imperialists.

(Taipen Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 26 May)

COMMUNIST STRENGTH IN PHILIPPINES:

According to Philippine intelligence reports, there is an organization 50,000 strong under the Chinese Communists in the Philippines. Weapons and propaganda materials were supplied by the Chinese Communists.

(Taipen Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 26 May)

BRITAIN TO HELP STOP ARMS SMUGGLING ON INDOCHINA COAST:

Central News Agency says Great Britain has agreed to assist the French to intercept the smuggling of weapons and ammunition along the coastal areas of Indochina to prevent these from falling into the hands of Ho Chi Minh's armies.

(Taipen Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 26 May)

U.S. FLEET AT GUAM:

The U.S. fleet, consisting of 33 warships and other craft, arrived in Guam today.

(Taipen Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 26 May)

MISERABLE LIVES OF WORKERS ON CHINA MAINLAND:

After the mainland was occupied by Communist bandits, all good-natured citizens suffered bitterly. The Communist bandits, in launching their so-called "No truth in rumours" propaganda, blamed the exodus of landholders and capitalists.

The Communist bandits said that those who were not satisfied with Communist rule and escaped to foreign countries were landholders and capitalists, or people who had close relations with the Big Four Families, or feudalists, or stubborn conservative elements.

Communist bandits regard all their enemies as reactionaries. The Communist bandits resorted to propaganda in the hope of changing the people's attitude. If the former landholders and wealthy farmers continued to exploit production, the Communist bandits would destroy them, according to their revolution theory. Capitalists could not co-exist with Communism. This explains the exodus of landholders and capitalists.

Are the working classes receiving protection in their daily life? Is their lot improved under Communist rule? The facts prove otherwise. The working classes, who are considered by the Communists as great and sacred, are leading miserable lives. In an attempt to cover up the plight of people on the mainland, Communist bandits recently tried to convince people in propaganda that stories related by travellers were unbelievable.

Well, how about the so-called official news issued by the Communist bandits' New China News Agency? Let us examine a dispatch from Shanghai issued by the news agency on May 22. The dispatch said that during the 20 days after the conclusion of the third session of the Shanghai People's Representatives' Conference, management and employees in privately-owned industries and commerce have organised consultative conferences to solve their difficulties.

They have attained "success." What do they mean by "success"? According to the Communist bandits' explanation, after the conference was held, many factories were saved from closing down because the workers promised to work and not receive wages for the time being. They even had to be satisfied with eating rice without dishes of food. No workers dared to object. The New China News Agency mentioned especially a certain rubber factory which would not pay their workers for the time being wages owed to them for two months.

Let us talk about the present condition of workers in Shanghai. Are they leading liberated lives or reactionary lives? The workers could recall their days under KMT rule. Even during what the Communist bandits call the most reactionary period, the workers could have enough food to eat, and by end of each year, they could receive double wages for the New Year. Beside these, there were bonuses, and so on. Workers were entitled to an eight-hours' day.

What did the Communists underground do then? They incited the workers to stage hunger strikes and anti-oppression demonstrations. Under their instigation, simple-minded workers pretended they were hungry and rose up against the capitalists, demanding better treatment.

Now the factories have been taken over by the Communist bandits, much material has been confiscated. The so-called reactionaries have been cleaned up, the so-called exploiting classes have been overthrown. Under these circumstances the workers living condition should be improved. Yet the workers have just begun to realise what hunger means.

If the New China News Agency has reported correctly and the Communist bandits still have a sense of humanity, they would feel that Shanghai workers who were said to be offered work without wages, live and work just like cattle and horses. If the Communist bandits persist in saying that these workers were sensitive enough to do so, then the workers are super-people of a high consciousness exceeding Soviet workers.

Another report by the New China News Agency said there were 200,000 unemployed workers in Shanghai. In fact, the unemployment number was much greater, being 2,000,000 people. The Communist bandits appealed to other workers with jobs to raise a fund for unemployed workers. But as these employed workers received no wages, they were seeking subsistence for themselves. How can they be expected to help other jobless workers? So these are the conditions under which the workers on the mainland are suffering.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1945-hrs 26 May)

V I E T M I N HNEW ORIENTATION OF JUSTICE FOR VIETNAM:

Dialectical materialism and historical materialism are given a prominent place in the programme of the All-Vietnam Judicial Congress, which is now meeting in North Vietnam.

This was revealed by Tran Van Giau, one of the lecturers at the Congress, when replying to a question by the correspondent of the Voice of Vietnam.

Mr. Giau stated, "The judicial question is an important one in the problem of the State, which is at the very basis of sociology. A study of society cannot be made without a knowledge of the laws of its development. To this end, we should have an exact conception of the universe, of which human society is only one part, and a sufficient knowledge of philosophy. This is the reason why philosophy and sociology must be studied before any study of jurisdiction or other social problems."

Replying to another question, Mr. Giau stated: "It can be said that our people's justice has taken a new orientation in conformity with the rapid evolution of the resistance for the general counter-offensive. The judicial organisation of fighting Vietnam is not a continuation of the former one, it is a new one built up on the disintegration of the former, and the very men in this branch, most of whom are old-style persons, are now permeated with the new ideal, that of serving the people, and the new spirit, that of the August Revolution."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 26 May)

SCIENTISTS PLEDGE BETTER WORK:

The conference of scientists and technicians in Vietbac War Zone decided to send a telegram to the Scientific and Technicians' Unions in the Third and Fourth War Zones voicing their hope for close cooperation in organising and developing science and technique to build up a people's science. The conference pledged itself to strive for inventions and better technique, to serve the people in the transition period to the general counter-offensive, and pave the way for future construction work.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 26 May)

DAILY PAPER TO FOSTER FRIENDSHIP WITH CHINA:

The Sino-Vietnam Friendship Association has published a daily paper entitled China-Vietnam, which aims to make new China better known to the Vietnam people, acknowledge construction work in that friendly country, and promote ever-closer friendship between the peoples of China and Vietnam.

Several pages are reserved for the introduction of the Soviet Union and East European people's democracies and promoting friendship between the people of Vietnam and the friendly democratic countries.

The editors of the China-Vietnam daily include S. Lyban, Daovu Van Trang, Nguyen Khanh Toan, Ho Tung-mau, Xuan Tsuy, Tran Suy Lieu and Minh Tranh.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 26 May)

CONGRATULATIONS ON HAINAN VICTORY:

The Chairman of the Sino-Vietnam Friendship Association, Ho Tung-mau, addressed the following telegram to Chairman Mao Tse-tung on the occasion of the liberation of Hainan: - "It is with great joy that the Vietnam people learned of the complete liberation of Hainan. On behalf of the Sino-Vietnam Friendship Association, we warmly welcome this brilliant victory and pray you to convey our heartfelt congratulations to the valiant Chinese PLA who are fighting under your leadership."

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 26 May)

ART FOR THE ARMY:

A literary and artistic mission was set up last March in the Third War Zone to stimulate literary and artistic activities in the Army. Members of the mission will advise troops and at the same time write for them on themes from life in the military camps.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 26 May)

U. S. S. R.

(Beamed to South East Asia)

AMERICANS WARNED TO LEAVE TAIWAN:

The U.S. Charge d'Affaires on the island of Taiwan, Strong, has published a letter to all US citizens on the island, suggesting that they leave as quickly as possible, in view of what he calls possible developments.

Noting that the Kuomintang has already lost the island of Hainan and the Chusan Archipelago, Strong warns American nationals that the possibility of military operations in the Taiwan area has increased. He writes that there is no guarantee that the U.S. Government will be able to supply transport facilities in the event of an emergency.

Moscow Radio

According to the Moscow Radio broadcast beamed to South East Asia last night, all Moscow newspapers yesterday printed the statement by the Peking Foreign Office spokesman on diplomatic relations with Britain (Vide Monitoring Digest 135 of 24 May).

Moscow Radio carried nine Far East items in its World News Section. Of these, one related to the conference of Kazakh nomads in Sinkiang Province (Vide Monitoring Digest 135 of 24 May). The other items, all minor, three of them relating to the peace campaign, had previously been put out by Peking.

Moscow Radio also broadcast the third and last part of the article on independence for Vietnam (Vide Monitoring Digest 131 of 19 May).

The commentary on Moscow Radio last night related to the Executive Meeting of the WFTU in Budapest. It is not published in the Digest today, preference being given to the Review of the Soviet Press.- Editor

their activities. The Socialist Party is a party of provocateurs and traitors."

"Remaining in the ranks of the Socialist Party and the Indian National Congress means betraying the people. We openly refuse to belong to these parties, and are joining the Indian Communist Party which is the real party of the working people." (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 26 May)

DEMONSTRATION IN LAHORE:

The Pakistan Times reports a demonstration of city transport workers in the big industrial centre of Lahore. The demonstrators demanded better working and living conditions. At a meeting held afterwards, a resolution was adopted demanding increased wages for city transport workers, a high cost of living bonus and better conditions of work. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 26 May)

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS IN INDIA:

Unemployment is on the increase throughout India. In Bombay alone the number of people out of work totals tens of thousands. As a result of the dumping of stale American goods, it is anticipated that very soon work at 23 textile mills will either be curtailed or stopped completely. In view of this, unemployment figures for Bombay will rise by another 31,000. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 26 May)

Strong's letter indicates that the latest victories of the Chinese People's Liberation Army have caused consternation among the American imperialists, who are seriously alarmed about the fate of the last stronghold of the Kuomintang clique. (Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 26 May)

32 INDIAN SOCIALISTS AND CONGRESS MEN JOIN COMMUNIST PARTY:

A joint statement has been made by 32 members of the Indian Socialist Party and the Indian National Congress, announcing their decision to leave those parties and to join the Communist Party.

"Up to now," says the statement, "we have been members of the Socialist Party and the Indian National Congress. We are now convinced that both these parties are capitalist parties and have never fought for the interests of the working people. The Socialist Party is now acting as an espionage organisation, ferreting out Communists, and informing the police of

REVIEW OF SOVIET PRESS:- China's Relations with Britain.

All Moscow papers today print a report from a news agency from Peking under the heading, "Double-faced policy of the British Government."

The report gives a detailed account of the statement, made by a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on May 23, about the negotiations concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Chinese People's Republic and Great Britain.

There is also Chinese Press comment on this statement. The Chinese newspaper Ta Kung Pao has expressed its surprise on account of the fact that Britain abstains from voting on the subject of Chinese representation in U.S., and that 70 planes belonging to the Chinese National Aircraft Company are still being detained in Hongkong on the orders of the London Government.

This policy of double-dealing, the Chinese paper says, is proof that the British Government is maintaining secret relations with the Kuomintang band.

Americans Making Japan a Colony.

Professor Constantine Popov writes in Izvestia today that the Americans are turning Japan into a colony. He underlines that the American instigators of war intend to use Japan as a Far Eastern strategic vantage ground, and that Japanese ruling circles nurture hopes of utilising such a war to satisfy their thirst for revenge. This is evoking spontaneous indignation from broad sections of the Japanese people.

Professor Popov writes that despite the efforts of the reactionaries, the democratic movement in Japan is becoming a powerful barrier standing in the way of the realisation of American imperialist plans.

Importance of Broadcasting.

Izvestia's editorial is about the development of the broadcasting network in this country. In the very first years of Soviet power, Lenin, who considered radio a matter of tremendous importance, in a letter to Comrade Stalin about the development of radio engineering, wrote, "I don't think that under any circumstances should funds be stinted for seeing through to the end the organisation of radio-telephone communications and for the production of very suitable loud-speaking devices."

After quoting these injunctions of Lenin, the paper says that they are successfully being carried out. In urban communities the task of providing every home with listening facilities has in the main been completed. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have now tackled the task of extending this to the whole country in the next few years.

Izvestia underlines that enormous educational and organisational work is undertaken by the Soviet radio, which is an active assistant in the building of Communism - a vehicle of the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin, and a disseminator of all that is new, advanced and progressive.

New Machines for Industry.

The trade union paper Trud writes that the factories, mills, mines and construction sites are constantly being equipped with new machinery. A great deal is being done to mechanise arduous processes, such as loading and unloading. The introduction of new machinery on a mass scale opens up new vistas before socialist industry.

WFTU Appeal to Workers to Aid Peace.

Featured prominently in the Moscow papers is the appeal of the WFTU Executive Committee which says, "Working men and women, join the ranks of the world-wide movement of peace supporters. Sign the appeal of the World Peace Congress Permanent Committee, which demands that the atomic weapon be outlawed unconditionally and that the government first to use that weapon against any country be held guilty of war crimes. Remember that every signature is a blow at the warmongers!"

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 26 May)

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C H I N ABEVIN'S SPEECH "EXTREMELY UNFRIENDLY" TO CHINA:

The Peking People's Daily today carries a short front-page comment on Sino-British relations, entitled "Real intentions of the British Government," It reads:-

"On May 24, the question of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Britain came up in the British House of Commons. The speech of Mr. Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary, on this occasion showed extreme unfriendliness to China. He went so far as to say that to establish diplomatic relations with China was an 'unpleasant decision.'

"This fully exposes the true purpose of the British Government in establishing relations with China, and at the same time manifests unfriendliness to China. It by no means conforms with the spirit of the British Government's expressions on January 6 concerning establishment of diplomatic relations with China on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territory and sovereignty.

"During negotiations with the Central People's Government of China, which have lasted for five months up to the present, the British Government spoke of its desire to establish diplomatic relations with China, while in practice, it displayed an unfriendly attitude towards China.

"For instance, it has for five months abstained from voting on the question regarding China's right of representation in organizations of the United Nations. British authorities in Hongkong have in different ways prevented the return of planes belonging to the China National Aviation Corporation and the Central Air Transport Corporation of the Civil Aviation Bureau. British authorities in Hongkong refused to take good care to protect the planes, allowing seven of them to suffer sabotage.

"Referring to these two questions, a spokesman of China's Foreign Ministry issued a statement on May 22 declaring that the British Government must clarify this discrepancy between words and deeds, and must sever its relations completely with the Kuomintang remnants.

"Mr. Bevin, speaking in the House of Commons, not only failed to take steps to make such a clarification, but defamed the Soviet Union, China's friend, in a vain effort to sow discord and undermine the solid friendship of the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

"We tell Mr. Bevin seriously that both the independent status of the People's Republic of China and the great friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples are unshakable. If the British Government does not clarify its attitude of discrepancy between words and deeds, it is futile for it to 'discuss the whole problem in Washington with Acheson' or to be 'annoyed and irritated.'" (NCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

BRITISH INTENTIONS EXPOSED:

According to London reports, British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin spoke on Sino-British foreign relations in the House of Commons on May 24 on the statement by spokesman of Chinese Foreign Ministry regarding Britain's attitude towards China as shown in British abstentions from voting in U.N., and the detention of Chinese Government aircraft in Hongkong.

Mr. Bevin said, "Our policy towards China has invited trouble in these matters." He did not make direct answers to these problems. British delegates abstained from voting in U.N. as a means of supporting the delegates of the KMT bandits and an attempt to shift responsibility to the Soviet Union. Mr. Bevin also said, "When British Government was still considering legal problems, Soviet delegates walked out of U.N. meetings."

Mr. Bevin's statement again exposed British intentions when deciding to establish foreign relations with China. Bevin said, "Though it may not be our own wish, we are right in our decision to accord recognition to the Chinese Central People's Government, because we could not let the Soviet Union be the only nation cooperating with China." Mr. Bevin's statement reveals the British policy of double-dealing towards China. He sounded out opinion from the U.S. Government before adopting this policy, because he said, "that he and Mr. Acheson discussed these problems in Washington."

(Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 28 May)

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CHINA'S YOUTH DELEGATES WELCOMED TO GERMAN RALLY:

Representatives of free German youth travelled from Berlin to Bad Schandau, the first German station on the German-Czechoslovak border, to welcome the Chinese Youth Delegation to the historic German youth rally, which opened today with the main slogan "Ready for work, ready to defend peace."

These boys and girls drove four new cars to the border during the night of May 24 and took their Chinese guests to Berlin on the evening of May 26. As the Chinese Youth Delegation of five members, including a fighting hero from the PLA, passed through Dresden, thousands of German young people who are being nurtured in the spirit of internationalism gathered to "salute the victorious youth of new China."

Mayors and chairmen of local Socialist Unity Party committees gave parties in their honour. Youth and Young Pioneers together with villagers lined both sides of the highway, greeting the delegation with shouts of "Mao Tse-tung", and threw fresh flowers into the delegates' cars.

At the border of Greater Berlin, 20 kilometres from the centre of the city, Erich Honnecker, Chairman of the Free German Youth, together with all members of its Central Secretariat, met the delegation and guards of honour were mounted. In his welcome address, Honnecker declared, "Free German youth will never be cannon-fodder of the Anglo-American imperialist warmongers. The youth of the German Democratic Republic, led by President Pieck, as well as the democratic youth of occupied Western Germany, will fight for the democratic unity of Germany, and will forever remain with the Soviet Union."

Hsu Li-chun, leader of the delegation, then spoke, stressing the unity of the youth of China and Germany in the struggle for peace, led by the Soviet Union.

A Komsomol Delegation of 13 and an art troupe of about 200 young Soviet people also arrived in Berlin yesterday. More than 30 fraternal delegations from foreign countries are attending the rally of over 500,000 German youth from the Republic as well as from imperialist-occupied West Germany. The rally will end on May 29.

(NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

YOUTH TO MEET IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY:

Three Chinese youth delegates, Hsu Li-chun, Wu Hsueh-chien, and Li Kuo-ying, will attend the Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Youth to be held on June 7; and Wu Hsueh-chien and another delegate, Liang Keng, will attend the Unification Congress of Hungarian Youth to be held on June 18, according to a decision of the Central Committee of the China New Democratic Youth League. (NINA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

SOVIET YOUTHS GO HOME:

The Soviet Youth Delegation, headed by N.A. Mikhailov, left Peking for the USSR today. Among over 1,000 people seeing them off were Feng Wen-pin, Liao Cheng-chin and Chiang Nan-hsiang, Secretary and Vice-Secretaries of the Central Committee of the China New Democratic Youth League; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chang Han-fu; Vice-Presidents of the All-China Federation of Labour, Li Li-san and Chu Hsueh-fan; representatives of the PLA, Navy and Air Force, workers, women and students; and also the Soviet Ambassador and Madame N.V. Roshchin. After the National Anthems of China and the Soviet Union were played, bouquets were presented to the Delegation by Chinese youth delegates and members of the Soviet Embassy.

Liao Cheng-chih said in his farewell speech, "The valuable work done by the Soviet Youth Delegation in China will forever live in the memory of Chinese youth. Henceforth, we will work and study even harder to repay this friendship."

In reply, Mikhailov said, "The Soviet Youth Delegation is leaving for the Soviet Union. We warmly salute all the democratic youth of China and their militant vanguard - the China New Democratic Youth League. The delegation heartily wish Chinese youth greater achievements in their work of further consolidating the People's Republic of China. Let friendship

between the two countries of China and the Soviet Union - mighty forces of democratic youth in the common struggle for peace and national independence - continue to consolidate and develop."

He then shouted, "Long live the dauntless youth of the People's Republic of China! Long live the Communist Party of China and its leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung! Long live Comrade Stalin, leader of progressive mankind and best friend of the Chinese people!"

The Soviet Youth Delegation arrived in Peking on April 29 to take part in the celebrations of the first Chinese Youth Day since the founding of the Republic of China on May 4. During their 26 days' stay in China, they toured 20 important cities, from Harbin in the North to Canton in the South. Everywhere they were warmly welcomed by Chinese youth. They attended 50 meetings, met over 700,000 Chinese youths. The Soviet Youth Artistic Troupe gave 36 performances in various cities in China to an audience totaling 475,000. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 26 May)

SUPPORT FOR TOKYO STUDENTS:

A telegram to the youth and students of Tokyo in support of their May 16 anti-imperialist demonstration was jointly sent today by the All-China Democratic Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation. The telegram was addressed to the Japan Youth Fatherland Front and the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Association. It reads:-

"The big May 16 anti-imperialist demonstration held by Tokyo youth and students once more unveils the sinister face of foreign imperialism before the people of all the world, and deals a telling blow to the imperialist plot to enslave the Japanese people and prepare for the unleashing of a new war. On behalf of the youth and students of China, we extend our fraternal salute to the youth and students of Tokyo! We believe that you will certainly continue to stand with the Japanese people to struggle firmly against the turning of Japan into a colony and a military base, for the early signing of an all-round peace treaty, for national independence and the establishment of a people's democratic government. We will give you our enthusiastic support!" (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 27 May)

THANKS FROM YOUTH OF IRAN:

A letter from the People's Youth Organisation of Iran has been received by the All-China Democratic Youth Federation, thanking Chinese youth for their message to the youth of Iran. The letter says, "Your stirring expression of solidarity with the youth of Iran in their difficult fight will arouse general joy and enthusiasm among all strata of the embattled youth of our country We follow your victories with sustained attention and assure you of the friendship felt by the youth of Iran for the youth of China." (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 27 May)

GREETINGS FOR CHILDREN'S DAY:

In preparation for International Children's Day on June 1, the All-China Democratic Women's Federation has sent greetings to the Women's International Democratic Federation and the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women. The greetings to the Federation read:- "We warmly salute the mothers and children of all countries. For the security and happiness of children, we fight together with all people concerned with children in defence of children's rights and lasting world peace." The greetings to Russia read:- "We warmly salute happy Soviet mothers and children. Their beautiful life is the direction and aim of all women and children and greatly encourages the defenders of children's rights and lasting world peace." (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

UNITY WITH KOREA:

The Premier of the Government Administration Council and Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai, sent the following telegram of congratulations on May 25 to the Vice-Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Bek Hun-yung, on the occasion of his 50th birthday tomorrow:- "I send you hearty congratulations and greet the daily growing friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese people promoted by your efforts." (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 27 May)

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WORLD WIDE SIGNIFICANCE
OF PEACE SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN:

New China News Agency's commentary on international events this week deals with the signature campaign in defence of peace which "has grown in a mass movement on a world wide scale of immense political significance." The commentary reads as follows:-

The victorious Chinese people are developing a large-scale signature movement to show their determination to defend world peace and their hatred of imperialist war instigators. In capitalist countries, the campaign is spreading among the people in spite of terror and oppression. In the people's democracies the Stockholm appeal has been signed universally.

The significance of the peace signature campaign lies in the blows it deals to the intrigues of warmongers by mobilising the widest masses of people. Peace cannot be implored from the imperialists. It can only be won by fighting and by keeping up the fight every day. The peace signature movement, called into being by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, is precisely adapted to organising and unifying all those who desire peace.

The Stockholm peace declaration demands unconditional banning of atomic weapons. This, of course, is not because they are so dreadful, not because there is any danger that they can decide the fate of war, but because American imperialists blindly believe atomic weapons to be the last word in warfare and are plotting to use them for large-scale slaughter of peaceful people, and because the criminal plan of American imperialists is thoroughly hated by the majority of people in the world.

Armed with a complete programme of aggression, the agent of the U.S. ruling bloc, Acheson, arrived in Western Europe to preside over a series of meetings, with the intention of imposing this programme on servile countries of the North Atlantic Pact, under the policy of so-called total diplomacy, and in order to speed up the preparations for a new war. But reports reveal that American imperialism evidently did not obtain what it desired.

The U.S. had made detailed preparations for the London conference. Conferences were held, too, in Bangkok, Cairo, Havana, Rio De Janeiro, The Hague, Paris, Strasbourg, Brussels, and Tokyo, all contributing to the same purpose. Acheson also unleashed a publicity offensive with continuous clamour against the Soviet Union. Bidault was trotted out to propose a "High Atlantic Peace Council", as a front for the American imperialist programme.

These preparations had the deliberate purpose of establishing a highly concentrated organisation of North Atlantic signatories on the basis of their completely surrendering their sovereignty through this London conference and totally merging their political, economic and military affairs under the unified command of the U.S. But this aggressive aim of the American ruling clique, with Bidault's proposal as a blueprint, met with difficulties and resistance, which they could not conceal. The ambitious proposal had to be reduced to a mere permanent secretariat under the existing North Atlantic Pact organisation.

Similarly with Asian problems. The communique of the Foreign Ministers' Conference made no mention of a peace treaty with Japan. This signifies that they met great difficulties, and were unable to overcome the obstacles on the problems of the Pacific League, South-east Asian Bloc and Point Four Plan.

All this is not to say that peace-loving people should disregard, or fail to be on the alert about the London Conference. This conference revealed American imperialist determination to prolong their occupation of West Germany and Japan. At the same time it showed that American imperialism is set on expanding its aggressive programme, based on the North Atlantic Pact, using West Germany as the mainstay and on developing its war machine over the whole world. The people all over the world should strengthen the struggle in opposition to this fanatical plan and bring about the bankruptcy of this whole aggressive alliance.

Under direct orders or indirect incitement of American imperialism, doomed reactionaries in various countries are becoming more and more maniacal in their barbaric, high-handed oppression of the people and Fascist anti-Communist

measures. They vainly hope to resist the powerful forces of the people and shackle the growing peace movement.

The occupation authorities in Japan and West Germany are manufacturing various pretexts to oppress the Communist party, which is supported by the whole nation, and to abolish the basic principle of encouraging democratic forces in these two countries, which was laid down by the Potsdam Declaration.

Latin-American countries under control of American imperialists, such as Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Panama, and Venezuela either have prohibited the activities of the Communist Party, or have completely outlawed it. The Governments of Australia and South Africa, after giving themselves up to American imperialists, have turned to open Fascist measures and proposed bills to outlaw the Communist Party.

Bidault in France followed out the instruction of his American masters and relieved Joliot-Curie of his post. The Danish Government, imitating the Committee on Un-American Activities, is persecuting peace fighters in Denmark. And the attack of American reactionaries on American Communist leaders is a crime well-known to the world. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

U.S. SEEKING MONOPOLY OF WORLD POWER:

Pravda commenting on the Foreign Ministers' Conference in London declared that the U.S. was pursuing a policy of monopolizing world power. Although there were disagreements among the three countries, new agreements made at the London Conference would increase their aggressiveness, for example, their conclusion on the policy to be adopted in Germany.

The U.S. imperialists were afraid of two things - the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the withdrawal of their troops from the occupied zones, for they want to make Germany their base of aggression. They were attempting to pull the big capitalists of the Ruhr into their aggressive regime, but would not relax their control of them. In fact, they wanted to prolong their control of Germany for their new aggressive activities.

No matter what sort of "reorganisation" the U.S. is trying to make in Germany it cannot escape revealing its aggressive designs. It is trying its level best to promote aggressive activities and to make other countries like Britain and France stooges of its designs. To counter-attack such designs the supporters of world peace must be united more strongly than before so that international peace can be preserved.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 27 May)

AGGRESSION IN ARMING ARAB COUNTRIES AND ISRAEL:

The Foreign Ministers' Conference in London decided to supply weapons and war materials to Arab countries and to Israel in preparation for turning the Near East into an American base of aggression.

According to Washington reports, U.S., Britain and France made a joint statement on May 25, saying:- "The three nations consider Arab countries and Israel should maintain an armed strength to enable them to take part in defence of the whole area. All applications from these countries will be given proper considerations."

It is generally known that the term "defence" means preparation for war. The American and British war bloc added this move to the Arab Collective Security Pact concluded in April at their instigation.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 28 May)

DEMANDS PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN:

"Fight for early conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan" is the title of an editorial in the current issue of the World Culture, the popular international affairs weekly published in Peking. The editorial denounces U.S. imperialism for obstructing the signature of a peace treaty with Japan to maintain long-term occupation and to turn Japan into an American colony, as well as a military base.

After listing the facts of MacArthur's violation of the Potsdam Declaration, the journal points to the steady deterioration of living standards of

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the Japanese working people. The Chinese people, it says, "demand a peace treaty with Japan based on the principles laid down in the Potsdam Declaration and they are deeply concerned about the present deplorable plight of the Japanese working masses. The Japanese people should enjoy full democratic rights and their livelihood should be improved."

"The main obstructing factor to conclusion of an overall peace treaty with Japan is no other than American imperialism," the editorial concludes, "The Japanese people should mobilise all their strength and fight resolutely against American imperialism." (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 27 May)

SIGNING FOR PEACE IN VILLAGE WHERE WAR BEGAN:

The people in and around the little township of Changaisentien to the South of Peking have special reasons to know what war means, says a special correspondent of New China News Agency. Just nearby is the famous Marco Polo Bridge, scene of the 1937 incident, which touched off the long anti-Japanese war. Local people remember corpses lying in brooks and dead, blown-up horses on the roads, as thousands of Peking citizens fled from the Japanese to the then comparative safety of Paoting.

I came here today for the market, but mainly because this traditional annual event here is, this time, an occasion for people from remote villages to sign the Stockholm peace appeal. I walked from the Marco Polo Bridge, and carts loaded with whole peasant families in their new clothes shouted cheerily, offering me lifts. Others, pushing big-wheeled barrows loaded with produce, hurried along between the fields of wheat, which, the old hands tell me, is a more promising crop than the district has seen for years.

Some of these folk had trekked 80 kilometres or more from villages in the Central Hopei Plain, trundling their goods or slinging them along on poles.

At the entrance to the historic townlet, a bright scarlet streamer hung across the road, bearing in big characters of gold the words, "Come and sign here, alllovers of peace!" Below it was a stall, surrounded by an eager crowd, busily signing their names. I noticed how many people, even middle-aged peasants, could at any rate manage to write their own names now, and this included women, too.

Formerly, the fair ground had been the temple of a goddess whose speciality was said to be making barren women fertile. Women would go there and burn incense or paper money to the "child-granting goddess", but now the place is a primary school and is being used by the local health authorities during the four-day fair.

Women were still queueing, but this time many of them were mothers or pregnant, and they were waiting their turn to get into an exhibition of modern methods of maternity and child welfare and simple hygiene.

As though to sharpen the contrast between the old and the new, a team of brilliantly-dressed school-children came into the open space with waist drums and went through the militant steps of the drum dance. As they finished, a small schoolboy began reading the Stockholm Manifesto over the loud speaker.

All this attracted flocks of people to the school, and business around signature tables got brisker and brisker. One old peasant woman pressed through to the table and asked a youngster to guide her hand while she signed. Then she went off and came back with her whole family.

I watched a healthy young peasant with his new pitchfork in his hand, making a tour of the busiest section of the whole fair, the part where the shining farm implements were on sale. With their new-found prosperity after land reform, farmers were crowding round buying for the wheat harvest in a few weeks' time. After pondering some further purchase this young peasant went away, apparently to think about it, listened to the appeal from a signature station and then, pushing his way to the table, said: "Here, let me sign this. How can we have better days without peace." Then off he went back to look once more at the reapers, harrows, drills and ploughs.

As the markets' business slackened off, an evening entertainment was given by the local government. Before the show began, one of the town's leaders spoke, saying, "We have driven 'old Chiang' away and our life is already better, but how can we really have a happy life while, outside our country the imperialists are spending their days and nights plotting new wars with new terrible weapons. Peace signatures will demonstrate the strength of lovers of peace. More names, more strength. So you must persuade all your villages to sign the peace appeal."

As I watched the attentive faces of peasants in the yellow lights, I reflected on the millions of peaceful people in all the townships of China and the world, who are playing their part in this struggle to keep the world's peace.
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 27 May)

REPORTS FROM MALAYA:

According to recent reports from Malaya, the Malayan People's Army killed five Malay and British police constables on May 23 six miles south of Kuala Lumpur. On May 22, they derailed lines in Pahang and bombed armoured cars. On May 19, they surrounded one village police force in Kuala Pilah area, Pahang and took their ammunition. On May 20 they attacked one British Army transport which was going from Kuala Lumpur to Pahang.

To cope with the intensified activities of the Malayan People's Army, the British colonial authorities recently transferred the Gurkhas and a portion of their troops from Hongkong to Malaya.
(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 27 May)

SUKARNO SUPPRESSES GUERRILLAS:

Since the establishment of the puppet Sukarno and Hatta Government, guerilla activities in Indonesia have been suppressed. The representatives of the two East Indonesian and East Sumatra states, which were not included in the United States of Indonesia, in early May conferred with the Premier of the Indonesian Republic, Hatta, and agreed to join the puppet "self-government" Republic, sponsored by the Dutch.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 27 May)

MORE JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS ON PAROLE:

MacArthur's Headquarters announced on May 26 that six Japanese war criminals would be released on parole on June 7. This is the fourth release since May 9.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1900-hrs 28 May)

KOREAN WORKERS SIGN FOR PEACE:

Working people in North Korea warmly support the world peace declaration issued in Stockholm. According to incomplete statistics, 5,680,000 out of 13,000,000 of the Korean population signed in the peace signature campaign between April 21 and May 15. The signatures were made by workers, students, women, artists, priests and others. Already 13,963 peace committees have been set up in factories, villages and schools.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1900-hrs 28 May)

MAO GIVES DINNER IN HONOUR OF NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR:

Chairman Mao Tse-tung gave a dinner party in honour of the new Indian Ambassador to China, K.M. Panikkar, yesterday. Accompanying the Ambassador were Secretaries A.K. Sen and V. Kumar.

Also present were four Vice-Chairmen, General Chu Teh, Liu Shao-chi, Li Chi-shen and Chang Lan. The Secretary-General of the Central People's Government Lin Po-chu, Premier Chou En-lai, the Chinese Ambassador to India, Yuan Chung-hsien, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Han-fu, and other Foreign Office and Government Officials were present.

Ambassador Panikkar has already presented his credentials to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and since then has separately called on the four Vice-Chairmen in Peking, Vice-Premiers Kuo Mo-jo and Huang Yen-pei, and the Chinese Ambassador to India.
(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

COMMUNIST REPORT ON U.S.:

According to the New York Daily Worker, at the national conference of the U.S. Communist Party held on May 22 and 23, the Secretary stressed in his report the need for speeding up and intensifying the peace struggle by Americans. There is a strong desire for peace in the U.S., but there is a lack of organized effort to hamper war preparations.

The conference also discussed problems relating to anti-Fascism in the U.S. and the need for Communist leadership. The conference urged the Secretary to take steps against anti-Communist organizations and to protect workers' rights.

Another Washington report says that on May 26, 100 Communists of Puerto Rico ~~conferred~~. The Chairman declared they had decided not to take part in any wars against the Soviet Union. The conference passed a resolution banning the use of atomic bombs, and also decided to advocate independence for Puerto Rico. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 28 May)
(NINA Peking Morse Chinese 1900-hrs 28 May)

NIGHT DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE:

Tass News Agency reports from Washington that representatives from various progressive groups staged a demonstration at the White House throughout the night of May 24. The demonstrators declared that they wanted to continue to demonstrate until the Government and Congress carried through their promised bills of people's rights. Demonstrators included representatives from trade unions, cultural organizations, and religious bodies. They hoisted banners with slogans accusing President Truman of failure to keep promises in his election speech. They pointed out that the cold war policy was inimical to the democratic rights of the U.S. people.

Meanwhile in New York, nearly 1,000 pickets demonstrated on the same day against Truman's policy of Nazifying Germany. Tass says the demonstrators were dispersed by police, but they soon gathered near a big hall where the former U.S. C-in-C in West Germany, General Clay, was speaking on the "defence of Berlin".

When police drove out one questioner, about 100 men left the hall to protest. Due to this incident, Clay gave up his speech. He had expressed his belief that the people in West Germany would expel gatherings of German youth from East Germany. (NINA Peking Morse Chinese 1900-hrs 28 May)

STATE DEPARTMENT "ARROGANT"
AND "IMPERTINENT", SAYS "PRAVDA":

Tass reports from Moscow say that on May 28, in an article entitled "Behaviour of the State Department," Pravda criticises the U.S. Government's second reply on the case of American aircraft flying over Soviet territory, and also the U.S. Government's arrogant manner.

Pravda points out that the U.S. Government in an attempt to extricate itself from its dilemma by admitting the right cause of the Soviet protest, revealed its impertinent practice. The new American Note on May 5 was made up of irrelevant words which were not worthy of reply because they could be regarded as repeating the previous representation to which the Soviet replied.

U.S. State Department officials were not happy because the Soviet Government did not reply to the U.S. Note of May 5, says Pravda. They forgot that it was an American diplomatic practice not to care for any answers. For example, the U.S. Government has not answered the Soviet demand for the trial of Hirohito and the Soviet Note protesting against the stand of the U.S., Britain and France on Trieste. (NINA Peking Morse Chinese 1900-hrs 28 May)

PRODUCTION DRIVE IN U.S.S.R.:

Workers throughout the Soviet Union took part in a production contest on May 22 as the Supreme Soviet will be meeting on June 12 in Moscow. Tyre factories in Moscow increased their daily output. Workers in Red Guardian mines in Moscow fulfilled their coal production plan for the first five months of this year 11 days ahead of schedule. Miners in the Krifuyi and Viroshilov mines produced ore according to plan. After adopting improved methods, the mines last year exceeded their plan by 62%. Workers and employees of the Ural Electricity Equipment Factory decided to fulfil their plan for six months before June 15. (NINA Peking Morse Chinese 1900-hrs 28 May)

CHINA CAN MEET ANY PROBLEM; EYES OF NATION ON SHANGHAI, SAYS MADAME SUN;

To commemorate the first anniversary of the liberation of Shanghai, a special article, entitled "Shanghai's new day has dawned" was written by Madame Sun Yat-sen (Soong Ching-Ling) Vice-Chairman of the Government Administration Council. The article reads as follows:-

Madame Sun's Commentary

The article herewith was broadcast as the commentary over the Peking Radio on May 27. This was also broadcast fully in Morse by the New China News Agency. The commentary last night was also on Shanghai. - Ed.

"It has been an event-packed, fast-moving year since Shanghai awoke from nightmare of oppression and took up its new life as part of liberated China. For this, we owe undiminishing gratitude to our People's Liberation Army. This has been a year of learning. We have learned about ourselves, our city, and our future."

"What have we learned about ourselves? We have discovered that the Chinese have a mountain of strength, bursting vitality and genius, that can competently meet any problem and overcome any difficulty. These are exactly what we need, for the task before us is not easy. And it is a real revolution to overturn our economy so that it works for the broad masses of the people, and at the same time defeats reactionaries.

"Yet, after one year, we can see that both are possible. We can see our daily necessities at stabilised prices. We can see our skies cleared of enemy bombers and the PLA on Hainan and Chusan Islands. We can see that there is not one reconstruction problem which we cannot solve - not one.

"What is more, it is plain that we are going to drive far past our present obstacles. We are going to bring prosperity to our city and to China, the like of which our long history has never recorded. We will accomplish this because our people have strength. We will accomplish this because our Government is founded on that strength, and is rooted in the people. That is what we have learned about ourselves after one year of liberation.

"What have we learned of our city? We have found that the eyes of the nation are on Shanghai. We have become a symbol of the struggle against the deadweight of imperialism and the cynicism of bureaucratic capitalist speculation. This blight has ridden the backs of our workers and citizens almost from the very first day of Shanghai's existence. The rest of the country knows how deeply embedded is the rot of this blight. Therefore, they encourage us as we struggle to make this a people's city, to make its factories and mills work for our country.

"Workers of the North-East shout to us, 'You will soon be like us, not one unemployed person. Keep up the fight.' They back their faith in Shanghai by solidly contributing funds to workers rendered jobless by enemy bombing and blockade, both imperialist-inspired and supported.

"Farmers of the interior send us grain in quantities, which account for stockpiles adequate to care for all the food needs of the city. This is an expression of their faith in the people of Shanghai. This is to let our merchants and industrialists know that there is going to be an ever-increasing market for them, as land reform proves its effectiveness, as the farmers' purchasing power steadily rises.

"All of this begins to have results. Business people of Shanghai, who misunderstood and moaned at the People's Government six months ago, now begin to comprehend and cooperate. Now they realise that overcoming the evil effects of imperialism, compradorism and bombing is not a one-day task. At first they expected miracles from the PLA and Communist Party. Now they have learned that nothing is accomplished if you wait for or expect such unrealities. Victories are nurtured with hard work, self-sacrifice and resourcefulness. This is the lesson we have learned.

"With this new attitude becoming widespread, more and more people have come to believe in the new Shanghai to be. They have come to believe in the plans of the People's Government. For it becomes clear that we can defeat imperialism and reaction. It becomes clear that Shanghai can belong to China and to our people. That is what we have learned about our city after one year of liberation.

"What have we learned of our future? We have found that our People's Republic of China is like an unusually strong and healthy new-born babe. While we are experiencing many of the illnesses of childhood, we have the resiliency of childhood. There is no question that we are going to grow up and be vigorous, with the power to pay our own way in world and with plenty to spare.

"One of our sicknesses, which came to us by inheritance, was the degeneration of our water conservancy works. This caused flood and famine in many parts of our country. But with speedy despatch, we have put the PLA on the job of building dykes, moving rivers, planting millions of trees. We have put the very people affected with flood and famine on the same work. We have put our revitalised transportation system into effect to move grain. The result is that we have brought both flood and famine under contro. This proves how we can bounce back when adversity strikes at us.

"The only people who do not like this idea are the phony philanthropists from American halls of monopoly capital. They want to play doctor to our baby illnesses, so that they can cure us once and for all, of everything, including life itself. Let them keep their lethal pills. China will make its own solutions, through principles of production and self-help. The manner in which China has handled its relief problem indicates how we will mould our future.

"However, there are other importance signpoints. The Deputy Premier, Chen Yun, in his report to the seventh session of the Central People's Government, explained how, for the first time in China's history, our finances are centralised. He explained the centralisation of food distribution and how both of these, along with other factors, have stabilised our economy. This was accomplished within one year of the liberation of most of the mainland. Previous Governments had tried for tens of decades to do the same thing in vain.

"Still further evidence of our future prospects is contained in Vice-Chairman Liu Shao-chi's May 1 address. He told the world of the advances being made in the North-East. Agricultural production will be increased by 37% this year. Workers in public enterprises increased by 240,000 in one year. Real wages of workers increased on an average of 27% in one year. Private industry in Mukden alone increased by 23% in one year. All of this has been achieved under the People's Government. All of this points the way for Shanghai and the rest of the country.

"If we need help on the way, we can get it. What we lack, our good neighbour, the Soviet Union, will help us make up in development of our natural resources, in trade, in scientific knowledge and in communications. We can rejoice that this is help based on cooperation, mutual respect and mutual help.

"Add it all up. The num is a healthy baby, overcoming all illnesses and getting bigger and better all the time. Add it up again and again, for the sum total of China's future is unlimited. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party, we have an era of new democracy. On the horizon looms the sunlight of socialism and a new and bountiful land. This is what we have learned of our future after one year of liberation.

"A challenge has been flung before us, citizens of Shanghai. We have learned from the liberation. We have our future well-defined. Let us go to work with full strength to build a new city, to build our new China."

(MCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 27 May)

REBIRTH OF SHANGHAI TAKING SHAPE:

Shanghai industrial and commercial circles were faced with tremendous hardship and difficulties in March and April this year. Many factories suspended operation; many shops went bankrupt, says a Peking Radio commentary.

Coincidentally, the payment of People's Victory Bonds and collection of taxes were started in the same period. Based on this coincidence, the KMT bandit remnants in Taiwan and Hongkong and the American imperialists cooked up a pro-propaganda campaign declaring the collection of People's Bonds and the tax collection is the cause of Shanghai's bankruptcy.

Let us enquire into the reasons for the temporary suspension of business and industry in Shanghai. Let us make a study of the lines of business and industry which have mostly been affected and in which unemployment has been very serious. These could be boiled down into three groups, namely, the importers and exporters, dock-workers and seamen, who have been affected by the KMT blockade; the gold

dealers, who have been forced to suspend business because of the wiping out of speculation and also the stabilisation of prices, and tailors, hotels and restaurants, who have been put out of business as a result of the turn towards austerity in the people's daily life.

The above mentioned difficulties faced by the Shanghai business have no relation to the collection of People's Victory Bonds and taxes.

In addition to these lines of business, chemical works, tobacco factories, woollen factories and cotton mills were also faced with the same hardships. Let us look into the causes of their hardships. As we know, in the past, Shanghai entirely depended on the imperialists for raw materials and grain as well, and sold its products to various places in the South Seas. As a consequence of the KMT blockade, Shanghai products could not be exported.

At the same time, the turn towards austerity in the people's daily life and the stabilisation of commodity prices also altered the attitude of the people and reduced their purchasing power. We must also point out the existence of a number of irregular industries in the past, which did care not for normal production, but used their names and their special connections and influence to carry out speculation in the market. Now that special connections and influence no longer exist and commodity prices are stabilised, these special groups of industry are left with no means for maintenance.

Evidently, difficulties and hardship will be met in the course of bringing Shanghai away from dependence on the imperialists for expansion to an industrialisation based on the products of the Chinese people. We certainly cannot say there is no future for Shanghai industries. However, we must also make it clear that it is true that industries which do not meet the requirements of the people of this new era will have no future. At the same time, speculative business will find no means of maintenance.

But, industries which supply the needs of the people will be able to keep up and to expand. Certain measures adopted in the middle of this year played a decisive part in the industrialisation of Shanghai. In accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Vice-Premier Chen Yun, the third session of the Shanghai People's Representative Conference adopted a resolution to readjust industry and commerce. In the first part of the national production plan framed by the Finance and Economic Commission of the State Administration Council, the organisation of private enterprises was also included, so as to reduce blind production by public and private enterprises.

At the same time, various Government industrial and commercial organisations were unified under suitable circumstances, and their work divided. Since the later part of April, the People's Government and various Government enterprises have offered their assistance and protection to private enterprises as a result of this decision. The number of factories shut down since April this year has been considerably reduced, and less unemployment registered.

The People's Government and Government enterprises have also encouraged improvement in privately-owned factories by giving orders and refining work to factories with best production, efficiency and management.

At the third session of the Shanghai People's Representative Conference, the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions proposed a slogan of unity between the employers and employees, promotion of labour capacity and increases in production to iron out the present difficulties. At the same time, the conference passed a resolution on forming a Labour-Capital Consultative Council and establishing new labour-capital relations.

Lastly, following the annihilation of the Chusan bandit remnants, the enemy blockade has been completely shattered, and this has opened up a path for Shanghai industry and commerce. Under the present existing conditions, the rebirth of Shanghai is taking shape. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2045-hrs 28 May)

W.W. YEN DIES AT SHANGHAI:

W.W. Yen (Yen Hui-ching) Vice-Chairman of the East China Military and Administrative Committee, died of heart failure at the age of 74 at his Shanghai home on May 24. He was an old diplomat, who took up philanthropic and educational work in his later years. Opposing Chiang Kai-shek's civil war, he flew to Peking and Shihchiachuang to carry on peace talks with leaders of the Communist Party of China in February last year. More than 800 people attended a solemn memorial ceremony on May 26. Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Premier, Chou En-lai sent telegrams of condolence.
(NCCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 27 May)
(NCCA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

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LOUD-SPEAKER OFFENSIVE:

The political offensive power of the PLA is in keeping with its military strength. This was well demonstrated on Tachua Island, one and a half kilometres from Kuomintang-held Tengpu Island, before the liberation of Chusan. "Loud speaking teams" were organised in Tachua to win over KMT soldiers by talking with them through megaphones across the sea during quiet nights. This non-shooting offensive began everyday as dusk fell. At first the KMT interrupted talking with wild cursing and shelling, but the PLA men patiently went on telling why resistance was futile.

KMT Officers shouted, "We have planes and naval vessels. You cannot jump over here." Back from the PLA came the answer, "You had more planes and naval vessels when you were on the mainland. How come you fled to this little island." After a long pause, the KMT shouted again, "America is helping us. We will soon launch a counter-offensive." The PLA retorted, "Don't be silly any longer, America has helped you, as you know. But why are there so many American-made guns on our shoulders now."

After a while, when KMT officers went to bed, sentries of both sides would often have cordial midnight chats across the sea. Once, when the PLA men told KMT soldiers news of the liberation of Chungking and Chengtu, there was silence for a moment. Then a voice came back, "Any other good news?" Before long, these KMT soldiers realised what was going on and lost all heart in fighting for Chiang Kai-shek. They were told repeatedly by the PLA men, "We shall come to liberate you all, very soon." (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 27 May)

SHANGHAI STARTS INOCULATION DRIVE:

With the prevention of ill-health as the main emphasis in health work, a large-scale campaign for minimising and, as far as possible, eliminating Summer epidemics has been launched in a number of the major cities of China.

The Shanghai Municipal Government has allocated \$2,800,000,000 for the work and has mobilised 2,500 medical personnel to assist. In five days they inoculated 210,000 people against cholera and other diseases, and they aim to inoculate 3,000,000 before the end of July.

Particular attention is being given to the question of the cleanliness of living conditions and water supply. Where large numbers of hut-dwellers are crowded together and there is a lack of adequate water supply, running water has been installed or water-supply stations established. Loud-speaker vans are touring the streets, explaining the purpose of campaign and making suggestions as to how people can help. As a result the people have formed teams to clean up their surroundings and ensure the application of simple health rules.

Similarly, in Tientsin, the public health department is aiming to inoculate 1,800,000 people. Railway stations and wharfs are being given special attention. Canton started its anti-disease campaign on April 22.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

ENCOURAGING EAST CHINA'S SILK INDUSTRY:

A new kind of agreement has been reached between the State-owned China Silk Company and 23 private silk manufacturing concerns in Shanghai, under which the company provides them with raw silk and takes their finished fabrics. The company has for some time been trying out various ways of encouraging the silk industry in East China. At various times it has assisted some 158 private concerns, with a total of 1,095 weaving machines, to keep going. The new exchange device is greatly welcomed by the industry. East China anticipates a rich yield of cocoons this year. Soochow area alone is expected to produce some 1,500 tons of fresh cocoons.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

SALT MAY BE BARTERED OVERSEAS:

The Financial and Economic Affairs Committee of the Central People's Government agreed yesterday to allow salt, pulverised bones, and canned goods made in China to be exported on a barter basis in exchange for other goods. This decision was made at the request of the Export Trade Administration Bureau of North China.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR EXPORT GOODS:

Uniform standards for export goods for 1950 were established at a recent conference called by the Ministry of Trade of the Central People's Government. The conference also decided that in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Tsingtao, goods for export will be inspected before they are packed to ensure maintenance of standards. Uniform rules for inspection of goods were drawn up.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

RAILWAYS AHEAD ON FREIGHT PLAN:

China's railways fulfilled their general freight plan for the first 20 days of May by 105% and reduced the time for turn-round of waggons by 12%. Each railway bureau mapped out strict daily and weekly schedules according to an overall plan - the first step towards planned railway transportation. Tsinan Bureau, which had not fulfilled its transport quota for the first quarter of this year, due to inefficient regulation of trains, caught up with the rest of the railway system, loaded 24% more cars and reduced the turn-round time by 20%.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

206 NEW LISTENERS FOR PEKING RADIO:

Since the introduction of the social science programme by Central People's Broadcasting Station, 206 listeners had been added to the list. Of these listeners 155 are from North China areas, 22 from East China areas, 15 from North-East China, seven from South and Central China, six from North-West China, and two from South-west China. Most of the people like the programme as it helps them in their organisation work and education.

(NCNA Peking Morse Chinese 1500-hrs 27 May)

GOOD WHEAT REPORTS FROM EAST CHINA:

First-rate wheat crops are being reported in East China, where the harvest is in full swing. An average yield of ten quintals per hectare - best in 20 years - is reported from Fukien. Here, in a warmer climate, the harvest has almost been completed and the new wheat is already being sold in the markets.

In Shantung, with a total of 3,000,000 hectares of wheat, the average is little, if at all, below the Fukien level, in spite of excessive rain in some areas. This is due to the enthusiasm of the peasants for production and to good organisation of labour power in the Province, where land reform has mostly been completed for several years.

In North Anhwei, where there were serious floods last year, two-thirds of the area is getting in a good harvest, and in South Anhwei, North and South Kiangsu and Chekiang, the average yield is also satisfactory.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

FOUR CITIES COMPLETE LAND REDISTRIBUTION:

Land redistribution on the outskirts of Peking, Tientsin, Dairon and Port Arthur has been successfully completed. Altogether 300,000 farmers near Peking, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, in six months of hard work got rid of the old feudal system and confiscated 394,790 acres of land from the rich landlords. This was distributed among farmers who had no land to plough. Altogether 52,009 families were allotted land.

The redistribution process was carried out to a plan set out by the Political Bureau. After redistribution, the political consciousness of farmers increased and mutual aid Societies were set up. According to incomplete statistics, 263 farmers' villages have already established such societies with a membership of 116,191 persons. Many educated farmers have become members of the Chinese Communist Party and the China New Democratic Youth League.

In Tientsin, redistribution was finished after 2½ months of intense work, and got rid of the old feudal system. A total of 76,010 acres of land was confiscated from rich landlords, and of these over 6,000 acres were distributed among farmers who had no land to plough. The remainder will be set aside for town planning.

Land redistribution in Dairon and Port Arthur areas was completed by the end of March after about two months' work. A total of 517,200 odd acres of land was confiscated from rich landlords. (Peking Radio Voice Kuo-yu 1600-hrs 27 May)

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PEDIGREE STOCK ARRIVES FROM SOVIET UNION:

The first batch of more than 1,200 head of pedigree horses, sheep and pigs from the Soviet Union has arrived in Manchuria. They are now at the breeding station in Tichlin, East Liachsi Province. Among them are big white pigs from Ukraine, noted for their rapid growth, and sheep noted for their high quality wool.

Importation of these excellent breeds will help develop the livestock of the North-East and finely-bred animals will soon be seen in their thousands on farms in Manchuria. In addition, many new instruments for artificial insemination were imported from the Soviet Union. These will speed up the rate of propagation of pedigree stock. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

PEASANT SERVICE BREAKS TRADE RECORD:

The Peasant Service Station of Harbin handled a trade equivalent to \$15,903,000,000 North-East Currency in the first quarter of this year - far in excess of its original supply and marketing plan.

In the busy Spring sowing period, the station supplied farmers from rural cooperatives with \$48,000,000,000 worth of farming tools and other necessary industrial goods. At the same time, it bought large quantities of farm products and products of side-occupations from farmers. This greatly helped the flow of materials and industrial goods between city and rural areas.

Harbin's peasant service station was set up in the winter of 1948. In addition to helping farmers in marketing and buying goods, the service station provided them with food and lodgings at cheap prices. This service to farmers immediately won their hearts, and business has been expanding ever since. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2130-hrs 28 May)

NATIONALIST CHINATAIWAN RICE PRICE SLUMPS:

Pressed by both good harvests in the South and a tightened money market, the rice market in Taiwan slumped about 10% yesterday, polished rice being quoted below \$2/- per 100 katties, while the unpolished grade was below \$2-80. Lee Lien-chun, Director of Food, yesterday predicted that polished rice would nose-dive still further. Meanwhile, good crops of sweet potatoes are also reported from Southern Taiwan, and are reported to yield an increase of 110% over last year. (CNA Taipei Morse English 2030-hrs 28 May)

BANGKOK RUBBER SOARS:

Bangkok's rubber prices continued to spiral up during the past few weeks and to soar radically yesterday, owing to shortage of stock and the increase of world demand, due to the stopping-up of stockpiles of strategic materials. The Communist threat in this rubber-producing region of South East Asia may be the main cause of this new phenomenon.

Rubber exporters in Bangkok met behind closed doors yesterday and decided to form a Rubber Exporters' Association. Also attending the meeting was the American adviser to the Thai Commerce Ministry and the U.S. Commercial Attache. (CNA Taipei Morse English 2030-hrs 27 May)

LAST CHANCE FOR REDS TO SURRENDER:

The Taiwan Government is giving last chance to some 31 Communist agents and sympathizers who had not yet surrendered to the authorities up to last night. They are given another week to make up their mind. By failing to do so, they will be liable to arrest and punishment.

General Chiang Ching-kuo, Political Director of the National Defence Ministry, disclosed yesterday that a total of 196 persons have already taken advantage of Government offer. Communist agents have been arrested for resisting the order to surrender. (CNA Taipei Morse English 2030-hrs 28 May)

NAVY REPELS ISLAND ASSAULTS:

Nationalist Naval Headquarters released the following communique in Taipeh today:-

"The Chinese Navy stationed on Nanshanwei, Laowenshan, and Tongshin Islands at the mouth of the Chukiang repelled bandit assaults on the various islands, and surrounded bandit units attempting to land on Wanshan and Nanshanwei islands. Commander Chi of a certain unit was seriously wounded in the operation, and Commander Liu was appointed to replace him on May 27."

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 28 May)

ANOTHER EVACUATION SUCCESSFUL:

The second batch of Army and Navy personnel and Government and Party officers, numbering 1,652, evacuated from the Chinsan Islands arrived in Keelung on May 26 by naval vessels. This is the last batch to be withdrawn from the islands.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 27 May)

DRIVE FOR WARTIME LIVING:

Response to the drive for wartime living is reported to be good, and at present over 150 organisations are taking part. The drive's committee decided to call a mass meeting on June 4, and to start a propoganda week in the first week of June to enable the public to understand the significance of the drive.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 28 May)

SALVATION AND AUSTERITY BOND DRIVE:

The Nationalist Government is to start a drive for National Salvation and Austerity Bonds on June 1 with the aim of strengthening anti-bandit fighting and to stabilise the economy.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 27 May)

NAVY PLEDGES LOYALTY:

The Anti-Communist and Anti-Russian Association of the Chinese Navy today mobilised 3,900 members to stage a demonstration in Koshun. At the same time, the Anti-Communist and Anti-Russian Corps of the Naval Academy, 1,500 strong, took an oath before the portrait of President Chiang Kai-shek to pledge their loyalty to the Kuomintang and the country.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 27 May)

RUSSIAN MISSION LEAVES TOKYO:

The head of the Soviet Mission to Japan and its top-ranking personnel, numbering 50, have left Tokyo. Diplomatic circles in Tokyo regard this step as a sign of a great change in Russian policy towards Japan.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 28 May)

CONFUSION ON MAINLAND:

A Tokyo newspaper reports that the China mainland is now experiencing the same confusion similar to that existing in Russia after the Revolution.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 27 May)

REDS BUILDING AIR BASES:

Chinese Communist bandits are now actively building up air bases at Chekiang, Swatow, and Canton. Work is in full swing day and night.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 27 May)

GENERAL WU IN HONGKONG:

General Wu Teh-chen, Chairman of the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association, arrived in Hongkong last week after completing his tour of Japan, the Phillipines and other countries. He is expected to return to Taiwan early next month.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 27 May)

EXECUTIVE YUAN MEETS:

The Executive Yuan held its third joint session in Taipeh this morning to continue examination of the Central Government's Budget for 1950.

(Taipeh Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 27 May)

TAIWAN ENTERS THE STAGE OF WAR; SAYS TAIPEH RADIO:

We pointed out to you in the middle of this month, that the Communist bandits will undoubtedly attack Taiwan in the Summer or Autumn of this year. We requested the general public to become more conscious and to be prepared for a war to crass the madness of Communist bandits in attacking Taiwan.

Army units withdrawn from Hainan and Chusan Islands will play their part in crushing the Communist assault on Taiwan, but the Communist bandits will not cancel their attempt just because of this. Why, you may ask.

Today, we will again put forward the various reasons for the Communist bandits being unable to assault Taiwan. We know perfectly well Taiwan is under a Communist constant threat, which can be realised by the people of Taiwan.

The international situation following the conclusion of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in London calls for our attention. The Russians will probably take slow steps towards the Western Powers because the North Atlantic nations have all mobilised of one accord since the London Conference. In the Far East, the Russians are obviously taking an all-out offensive, which has been further advanced as a result of the Chinese Communist victory on the mainland.

At the same time, Communist revolts are spreading like wildfire in Vietnam, Burma, Siam and the Malay Federation, and military pressure from the Chinese Communists is awaited. Should the United States, Britain, France and other western nations adopt the same hesitating attitude in halting the advance of the Communist bandits, another World War would be unavoidable.

Now, though the London Conference and the Bangkok meeting repeatedly decided on further military aid to South-East Asia, the war crisis in Vietnam remains in existence. This is why we say the probability of another World War in the East is greater than in the West. But we firmly believe that the Russians have no chance to win in the coming World War. That is why the Communist bandits are actively preparing for war.

The Communist bandits, on the one hand, are threatening Vietnam with all sorts of pretexts, but on the other hand, they attempt a military adventure on Taiwan. This is why we are shouting with all our might, "Taiwan enters a stage of war."

We have long expected the Communist to employ a political offensive prior to their military assault. Since the fall of last year, the Communist bandits have doubled their political offensive towards Taiwan. They want to split our anti-Communist political front and to break up our Navy and Air Force. They expect to land on Taiwan by May or June of this year.

Now, the main spy ring of the Communist bandits has been wiped out by us, and open political struggle has been completely eliminated. The Communist bandits have failed in their political offensive. From a military point of view, the Communist bandits, in forcing an attack on Taiwan, have to start from the opposite coast and cross the sea. They are sure to meet defeat in their military adventure.

If political security is maintained on the island, the Communist attack will be shattered. But how can we keep up political security on the island? We have but to double our efforts in breaking up Communist spy rings and to crush the political struggle. Taiwan has entered into a stage of war, and is now a wartime Taiwan. Besides consolidating public confidence and keeping up morale, we must avoid waste and double production to stabilise prices. We believe the final victory is ours.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 28 May)

CHINESE REDS IN PHILIPPINES:

The Philippines Intelligence Service has completed the first stage of investigations into underground organisations of the Chinese Communist bandits in the Philippines.

According to reports, the Communist organisations embrace a membership of 50,000 people, who are acting as spies, saboteurs, guerilla instructors, and arms smugglers. The organisations are now carrying out such propagasdas as the Chinese Communists are ready to attack the Philippines.

(Taipei Radio Voice Kuo-yu 2130-hrs 27 May)

V I E T M I N HRAIDS IN VIETNAM, CAMBODIA AND LAOS:

Three French-held positions were wiped out early last April in Quangnam Province. French losses amounted to 100 killed and a great deal of war materiel fell into Vietnam hands. Also early in April, Vietnam troops attacked a train on the Danang-Hue railway, the engine and six carriages being destroyed.

In the South, the French-held Chanhuu position near Dienhoa was wiped out on May 11. All equipment fell into Vietnam hands.

Forty enemy were killed and four captured on May 14 when Vietnam troops attacked Gangia post on the Phuochoa-Tanyen road. Vietnam troops captured one heavy machinegun, one 60 mm. mortar, 20 rifles and a great quantity of ammunition.

The Cambodian People's Liberation Forces wiped out two French positions in Battambang during last April, killed 52, captured 25 others, and seized important war booty.

On April 12, the Laotian People's Liberation Forces attacked a French boat on the Mekong River and captured ten cases of shells, five cases of grenades, three cases of mines, 10,000 cartridges, and clothing sufficient for 300 troops.

On May 2, Laotian troops and militia made a surprise attack on a French detachment near Nape. About 50 French were killed or wounded and two machineguns fell into Laotian hands.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 28 May)
(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 27 May)

FRENCH LOSSES IN SEVENTH WAR ZONE:

About 500 enemy were killed, wounded or captured in the course of 102 battles fought by Vietnam troops in the Seventh War Zone last April, according to a military communique from the South Vietnam Command. Four enemy "tours de garde" were annihilated; four engines and 11 railway carriage-loads of war materiel were destroyed. Vietnam troops captured two machineguns, 24 sub-machineguns, 65 rifles, as well as a great deal of other war materiel.

(Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 27 May)

REVIEW OF WAR OVER FIVE MONTHS:

Reviewing the military situation over the past five months, the Voice of Vietnam commentator stated last night in a broadcast:-

"These last five months the Vietnam Army has been carrying on General Von Guyen Giap's directive to master mobile war tactics while developing guerilla war to its highest degree. Several large-scale campaigns were successfully launched in Hoabinh, Laokay, Hagiang, Binhtrithien, Travinh, Bienhoa and Soctrang sectors.

"The successes obtained were evidence that the Vietnam Army is growing mature. For instance, 12 French positions were wiped out in Laokay sector, while in Quangbinh 13 posts were annihilated or evacuated under Vietnam pressure. The Travinh campaign, while shaking the French system of 'tours de garde' showed its fragility before attacks in force by the now well-armed and well-trained Vietnam Army.

"Parallel with large-scale military campaigns launched from the North to the South, guerilla war was greatly developed. French convoys and trains were attacked on the main roads and railways. Even in Hanoi city, guerillas attacked Bachmai Airfield, destroying 25 French planes. More than 600,000 litres of gasoline were blown up at the Lanesson ammunition dump. Seven electric transformers were destroyed."

The commentator concluded: "During the last five months, a sizeable part of the enemy manpower has been wiped out. The Third War Zone, where French troops had scored some success, is causing them more and more embarrassment. With the new emulation movement initiated on President Ho Chi Minh's birthday, the Vietnam Army and people are sure to fulfil shortly the task of preparing the general counter-offensive." (Vietnam Morse English 2030-hrs 28 May)

U. S. S. R.

REVIEW OF SOVIET PRESS:

Millions of working people in the people's democracies are guided in their struggle to lay the foundations of socialism by the tremendous experience accumulated by the USSR in the field of socialist construction. This is the subject of today's Pravda editorial which appears under the heading - "An Inspiring Example."

The paper quotes Stalin's words to the effect that competition is the Communist method of building socialism on the basis of the maximum activity

Moscow Radio

According to usual Sunday practice, no news was broadcast over Moscow Radio last night. Moscow Radio commentary, not published today, was another round-up of the peace signature campaign. - Editor

of millions of working people. Pravda points out that Stalin's definition of the role of socialist competition has been fully confirmed by the victorious march of construction work in the USSR, and is now finding confirmation in the development of the countries of people's democracy.

Today the press devotes prominence to questions of municipal development in Soviet town and countryside. Izvestia's leading article deals with municipal construction

in Soviet towns and cities, and says the October Revolution has brought radical changes in their life and aspect. The Bolshevik Party and the Soviet government have done much to ensure the growth and improvement of cities, to ensure that all their comforts and conveniences serve the people. The revolution in the USSR had swept the slums out of the towns. They have been replaced by blocks of bright and well-built workers' houses.

The newspapers report that 100,000 people in the Soviet Estonian Republic have received apartments since the war. More than 122 million roubles have been spent on repairing, restoring and building houses in Estonia. In the capital of Kazakstan, more than 25,000,000 roubles have been spent on development and improvement works since the war.

The Summer sport season is in full swing. The Soviet Trade Union newspaper Trud devotes its leading article to the development of physical culture and sports in this country, where millions of physical culture enthusiasts go in for athletics. Last year alone the trade union branches and sport societies set up 12,000 new physical culture groups. Soviet athletes are not only growing in numbers, they are also improving their mastery. In 1949 trade union athletes set 167 Soviet and a number of world records.

The Press carries a number of items of international life. Izvestia's international review says that the London Conference of the Foreign Ministers and the Council meetings of the North Atlantic Bloc are incapable of lessening any of the contradictions gnawing away at the capitalist countries. The fomenters of a new war are most of all frightened by the peoples who are fighting for peace, and who are determined to frustrate the criminal designs of the imperialists. The supporters of peace will still further intensify their activity in answer to the aggressive decisions arrived at in London. The American supermen are taking the path once covered by the Hitler organisers of a "New Order", but they will be repuffed by the masses of the people, who will smash all the man-hating plans of Wall Street.

Another item on international life is Zhukov's article entitled - "The Minions of the American Atom-mongers Exposed." Zhukov, who is Pravda's correspondent in Paris, points out that the French supporters of peace are demanding an explanation from those who either oppose the prohibition of the atomic weapon, or pretend to be neutral. There can be no neutrality in the fight to prohibit a monstrous weapon designed to annihilate millions of innocent victims. Either the fighter are for peace or for the warmongers - there can be no middle course.

Another paper devotes its international review to the labour achievements scored by the Chinese people in converting China from a backward agrarian country into an advanced industrial one.

(Moscow Radio Voice English 2015-hrs 28 May)