CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 336 May 1, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Observance of Labor Day

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Due to the fact that internal rebellion broke out as soon as the war against Japanese aggression was successfully concluded, not only has it been impossible to carry out the industrial reconstruction program which the Government decided upon long ago, but the factories which have been taken over from the enemy have not yet been able to restore their normal production capacity. As to all the privately-owned factories, due partly to limited sales, partly to the high cost of production and partly to the difficult circumstances, they have either been forced to close down or have found it difficult to carry on. The majority of the laborers either have been thrown out of employment or have been able only to eke out a bare subsistence. Moreover, with the steady rise in commodity prices, the laborers have no way of raising their standard of living, even though they work hard all day long. The most fundamental cause of all this is the current rebellion.

While we want to carry out the industrial reconstruction program, yet the Chinese Communists have purposely disrupted communications and caused an economic depression in the rural areas. While we want to relieve the people of their suffering, yet the Chinese Communists are obstinate and believe in the almightiness of armed force, blocking the road to peace. Of course, the living conditions of the laborers urgently need to be improved. However, although both laborers and capitalists have worked hard for improvement, yet they have no way of redressing their grievances. This is what we must regret in observing Labor Day this year.

However, now that constitutional democracy has already made a beginning, our compatriots throughout the country should work together for the promotion of national reconstruction. (Summary)

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## Meaning of Observance of Labor Day

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Today is Labor Day. In China this occasion has great significance. In spirit the Chinese nation is peaceful and united, and in the Chinese social structure there are no class distinctions, so the situation in this country is quite different from that in any of the Western countries. We in China have much respect for labor, and therefore we attach great importance to Labor Day.

Unfortunately, since the conclusion of the War, the living conditions of the people have been difficult and the threat of unemployment is becoming more and more serious, with the result that both the livelihood of the individual and the stability of society have been seriously affected. Therefore, as we observe Labor Day today, we wish to call attention to two important problems, namely, the social problem and the labor problem, and we wish to urge the statesmen and the legal experts to attach due importance to these problems, and the general public to understand them. (Summary)

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## Ameliorate the Living Conditions of Laborers

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

We are afraid that today, the laborers in Shanghai will not be interested in any commemoration meeting or any parade, because what they are most interested in is the question of ameliorating their living conditions. Even during the month before the cost of living index was frozen, not every laborer was able to live in a satisfactory manner. Since the cost of living index was frozen, it has been replaced by a so-called system of subsidies covering differences in commodity prices. The frozen January cost of living index was 7,954 times the pre-war figure, but during the past three months commodity prices have risen by from one and a half to two times. The whole price index for the third week in April, recently released by the China Economic Institute was 21,905 times the pre-war figure. Based on the price index for April, the cost of living index for April would be at least 20,000. In other words, the cost of living index for April would be at least one and a half times that for January. How can the laborers whose living conditions are already very difficult be expected to further tighten their belts?

Latest reports have it that the Government is considering the question of the unfreezing of the cost of living index, but there may be a change in the method of working out the index. However, past experience shows that the Government attends to its work a little too slowly. (Summary)

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## New Situation and New Mission

-- Dedicated to Labor Day --

Lih Pao (General Labor Union Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Labor Day is with us again. In harmony with the new situation throughout the world, our mission from now on will be as follows:

(1) We shall continue to fight for national independence, and shall continue to oppose all imperialistic threats to our national existence and all efforts of foreign nations to interfere with our internal affairs and to stir up rebellion.

(2) We shall eradicate all anti-peace and anti-democratic forces in the country and fight for the thorough realisation of national unity, democracy and freedom. In order to achieve this end, we laborers must (a) shatter the intrigue for rebellion of the Chinese Communists and their satellites and do all we can to end the civil war in which we are fighting against ourselves; (b) fight against all remnants of feudalism, and (c) participate in legislatures so as to fight for the legal status of the laborer and for a reasonable standard of living.

(3) We shall improve labor discipline, increase the working efficiency of laborers, and fight for economic democracy. (Summary)

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## The Laborers Have Their Fatherland

-- Dedicated to Labor Day --

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

"The world today is one where the 'laborers have their Fatherland', and in China today it is necessary that 'the laborers love their Fatherland'.

On Labor Day all of us must understand that we must do our best to help the State to increase production and support the Government in its effort to quell the rebellion and to beat down the Chinese Communists who have been undermining production and doing harm to the laborers in China. This alone is the meaning of the observance of Labor Day this year." (Extract)

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Marshall's Speech

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

As a matter of fact, the reason why Soviet Russia has been so stubborn is that she is afraid of the U.S. policy of getting prepared for possible war against Russia. On the other hand, the United States, likewise, is very suspicious of Soviet Russia, and the more stubborn Russia is, the more suspicious the United States becomes and the more determined she is to be prepared for possible conflict with Russia. Due to this fact, relations between the two countries have steadily been deteriorating.

Viewed at long range, however, there is still hope that U.S.-Soviet relations will improve. For instance, the recent Moscow Conference was not entirely without results, because agreement was reached on certain problems of secondary importance. Although a Third World War is not absolutely impossible, yet there is very little likelihood of it breaking out in the next few years. The main reason for this is that all the people of the world truly hate war and that, consequently, the leaders of no nation dare stir up war lightly.

For this reason, we are quite optimistic about the general international situation. We believe that while dispute after dispute will arise between the United States and the Soviet Union from now on, yet these disputes can ultimately be solved through negotiations. After reading through Marshall's address, we are more convinced about this than ever before. (Summary)

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Mass Examination of Middle School Graduates
Should Not Be Resumed

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

The other day the Ministry of Education issued a circular order that the system of the mass examination of senior middle school graduates be resumed this year. Students have voiced opposition to this. The Association of Students of Government and Private Senior Middle Schools at Nanking Graduating this Summer have petitioned the Government to cancel the proposed mass examination, and many senior middle school students in Shanghai are taking parallel action. We can say that all the senior middle school students in the country are worried about this matter.

Education is most reasonable in nature, and those who are in charge of education must appeal to reason in everything. It is quite obvious that under existence conditions, mass examination would do more harm than good. Since the students have appealed for cancellation of same, the educational authorities ought to respect public opinion and change their policy. This is not a question of the Government's prestige, but is rather a question of the education of tens of thousands of youthful students. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 1, 1947

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|---|---|---|
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Question of Reopening of Foreign Trade to Japan |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On International Labor Day |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | On International Labor Day |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | High Wages and High Efficiency |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Political Set-Up in Germany |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On Commodity Prices |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Cocktail Party Given by New Premier at Nanking

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Nanking, April 30---Chang Chun, President of the Executive Yuan, gave a cocktail party to the press circles here at the International Club at 5:30 p.m. today. Over 100 newsmen both in Nanking and Shanghai attended the party. At the party, Mr. Chang was surrounded by the newsmen and discussed all questions in general with them. He said that the present economic condition should be improved fundamentally through the balancing of the State budget and the increase of export. The causes for the recent hike of commodity prices should be detected and settled step by step. The problem cannot be settled only by pressing down the prices through forcible administrative measures, he declared.

Mr. Chang asserted that the report that the Government is making great endeavour to obtain a foreign loan is entirely untrue. The idea that China should count on foreign loans in improving her economic conditions is entirely mistaken. China should rely on her own strength in ameliorating her economic conditions, Mr. Chang opined.

Asked by a certain reporter when he will proceed to Shanghai, Mr. Chang replied that he is not planning to go to Shanghai and that he will remain in Nanking to exert all his efforts to serve the country. He also expressed the opinion that there is no reason for the Governor of Central Bank of China to stay in Shanghai and that he should station in Nanking.

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## Ambassador Stuart to Fly to Tientsin Today

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Tientsin, April 30---Ambassador Stuart is scheduled to fly to Tientsin from Tsingtao tomorrow. Yenching University and the Tientsin City Government are preparing to welcome him. It is learnt that the Ambassador's trip is connected with the transfer of U.S. surplus supplies to China.

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## China Plans to Send Inspection Group to Port Arthur and Dairen

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Nanking, April 30---It is learnt that the Chinese authorities have forwarded a note to the Soviet Union stating that they are planning to send an inspection group to Port Arthur and Dairen for a tour before they take over those two places. Up to today, they have not received any reply from the Soviet.

## Officials of Northeast Administration to Return to Mukden Soon

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Mukden, April 30---Tung Yen-ping, Chief-of-Staff of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northeast, Chang Chien-fei, Special Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Northeast, Chu Hsin-min and Chiu Nan who are now taking part in the negotiations on the take-over of Port Arthur and Dairen in Nanking will come back here as soon as the Chinese authorities receive a note of reply from the Soviets. Sino-Soviet negotiations on the Chinese take-over of Port Arthur and Dairen during the past two weeks do not seem so deadlocked as before. Soviet quarters have already mentioned the question of stationing of Chinese troops in those two places and have studied the exact number of Chinese troops to be stationed there and the districts in which they are going to be stationed. However, pending the Soviet reply to the note which the Chinese authorities forwarded to the Soviet authorities a week ago, no final decision can be made in all respects.

The Chinese delegation consisting of over 10 members is organized by representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Defense and those of the local competent authorities. Led by Tung Yen-ping, the delegation will be sent to Port Arthur and Dairen for an inspection tour. It will stay there for a period of time to study the problem of demarcation of zones for the stationing of troops in those two places.

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## Young China Party Interested in Military Affairs

Lien Ho Wan Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
April 30, 1947

Nanking, April 30---According to information revealed by concerned quarters, the demand of the Young China Party for the participation in the local administration and in the military administrative set-up has not yet been completely settled. Militarily, besides taking special interest in the Szechuan-Sikong Pacification District, the Party has demanded that all quarters concerned should organize a supreme military affairs commission, because even though the Party cannot take part in the formulation of policies, yet it should at least understand the general military situation prevailing in the country.

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## Li Huang to Come to Shanghai from Nanking Today

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Nanking, April 30---Members of the Standing Committee of the CEC of the Young China Party held meetings both this morning and this afternoon to discuss various important problems which have arisen after the Party's participation in the Government. In regard to the post of Minister of Economic Affairs, Li Huang told our reporter that he is still considering whether or not he will accept it.

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## Democratic Socialist and Young China Parties Intensify Their Activities in Canton

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Canton (By Airmail)---The report is rife here that Tso Shun-sheng, leader of the Young China Party, has sent a group of party personnel to South China to try and secure new members for the Party in Kwangtung Province.

Canton (by airmail)---Members of the Democratic Socialist and the Young China Parties here have already begun to get busy in connection with the forthcoming elections of Legislative and Control Yuan members as well as National Assembly delegates. The place where the Democratic Socialist Party has the largest number of party members in this city is the Kuo Min University, because Prof. Wu Tsao-chih of that university is one of the Party's leaders in South China. At National Sun Yat-sen University there are also quite a number of Democratic Socialist Party members.

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## 600 Members for Legislative Yuan to Be Elected From Candidates of 44 Administrative Districts

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Nanking, April 30---The number of members for the Legislative Yuan to be elected in various provinces and municipalities was decided upon at a recent meeting of the Executive Yuan. With the exception of Thibet where a different set of electoral law is in force, 600 members for the Legislative Yuan will be elected from 44 administrative districts in the whole country (Hankow, Canton, Sian and Mukden not included as these municipalities are not yet under the direct control of the Executive Yuan). The country will be divided into a number of electoral districts as follows:

Kiangsu, 7; Chekiang, 4; Anhwei, 4; Hupeh, 6; Hunan, 6; Honan, 6; Hopei, 5; Shantung, 7; Shansi, 3; Shensi, 3; Kansu, 2; Chinghai, 2; Fukien, 4; Kwangtung, 6; Kwangsi, 3; Yunnan, 3; Kweichow, 2; Szechuan, 10; Nanking, Shanghai and other Municipalities, 1 each; Taiwan and 9 Northeastern Provinces, 1 each.

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## Ma Chao-chun to Proceed to Peiping to Inspect Peasant and Labor Movement

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Nanking, April 30---Ma Chao-chun, Director of the Board of Peasant and Labor Affairs of the Central Kuomintang, is scheduled to leave here for Peiping on May 2 whence he will proceed to the Northeast to inspect the peasant and labor movement there. He will return here about one month later.

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## Korean Leaders Grateful to China for Her Support for the Independence of Korea

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Nanking, April 30---On April 16 Minister Wang Shih-chieh of Foreign

Affairs published his reply to General Marshall, U.S. Secretary of State, advocating that the independence of Korea should be restored at an early date and that China, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union should enter into consultations in regard to this matter. This document has won the general support of the Korean people in all parts of the world. Korean leaders including Kim Kiu, Lin Ping-tsi, chairman of the Korean Comrades' Association in the United States, and Li Kuang-tsi, chairman of the New Korean Democratic Party, have recently sent telegrams to the Chinese Government pledging support for the latter's stand towards Korea and expressing gratitude towards the latter for its upholding of justice.

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MILITARY NEWS

### Preparations for Enforcement of Conscription in Shanghai Underway

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

(Local News)---The printing of the various forms for the investigation of the able-bodied men eligible for conscription was completed yesterday. They will be distributed by the Civil Administration Department of the Shanghai City Government to all district offices. The investigation into the family conditions of the able-bodied men as well as the number of able-bodied men eligible for conscription will be started as soon as these forms are filled in and statistics are compiled.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

### National Food Conference to Be Held by Ministry of Food

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Nanking, April 30---Starting from tomorrow, a national food conference will be convened by the Ministry of Food for three days successively. It is learnt that the agenda of the conference will include: 1) the question of distribution of Army provisions, 2) the question of the collection of land tax in kind in arrears, 3) the question of fixing the amount of land tax to be collected for the current year, 4) the question of demarcating the areas in which land tax will be collected in kind and those in which the same will be collected in cash. The general principle laid down in this connection is that in areas where transportation facilities are available and a larger number of troops is stationed, land tax should be collected in kind while in other areas, the same should be collected in cash, 5) a general review of the past work.

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### Government Employees and School Teachers in Wuhan Area Demand Readjustment of Salaries

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Hankow, April 30---All Government employees and school teachers in the Wuhan area have wired the Central authorities requesting the latter to readjust their salaries on the same basis as that adopted in the Nanking-Shanghai area.

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## Cost of Living Indices Will Probably Be Unfrozen

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

(Local News)---According to information obtained by our reporter from concerned quarters, in view of the suffering of the salaried class, the Government authorities have decided in principle to unfreeze the cost of living indices in all parts of the country. A decree to this effect is expected to be issued shortly, the same report revealed.

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## 30,000 Tons of Soya-Bean to Be Shipped to Japan

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 1, 1947

Mukden, April 30 (Shenchow News Agency)---The first batch of the 30,000 tons of soya-bean was shipped out to Japan from Yinkow yesterday, while the rest will be exported in six batches.

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## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

### American Sailor Disappears

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
April 30, 1947

(Local News)---Philips (?), a 19-year-old American sailor, went out alone to play yesterday afternoon, but had not returned to his ship up to this morning. The U.S. Navy Headquarters has telephoned to the Police Bureau asking for assistance in locating the missing sailor.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 337 May 2, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## The People Must Be Enabled to Continue to Live

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

After the Government enforced the Emergency Economic Measures, commodity prices remained stable for a while. During the past few days, however, prices in general have again been spiraling. The price of rice, which was a little over CN$100,000 per picul a month ago, had risen to CN$260,000 per picul by yesterday, which is an extremely grave crisis facing the livelihood of the people. We wish to take this opportunity to remind the responsible authorities that they must not again "give treatment to the head alone when it aches". Especially must not they adopt another unreasonable set of measures for "partial control".

A country's national economy is an integral whole, but the present anomalous situation is that each locality has its own system of control, with the result that the country has been divided into innumerable economic units. The barter system has been adopted between provinces (for instance, Taiwan and the Northeast). Recently, there have been cases where even the exchange of commodities within the same province has become difficult. It is a well-known fact that the farmers of the Northeast have been using soy beans for fuel, and yet here in Shanghai there is an acute shortage of edible oils. In Hankow rice is selling for only CN$80,000-90,000 per picul, and in Chungking only CN$60,000-70,000 per picul, and yet it is impossible for Shanghai people to purchase rice from the upper Yangtse valley. Besides, coal, sugar and cotton yarn are all subject to control. Of course, this state of affairs is due to the civil war. First, there is the lack of transportation facilities. Secondly, Government agencies, including military organizations, have been purchasing large quantities of rice. Thirdly, there are those "partial control" measures of a local nature. Thus, in the case of rice and edible oils, the prices of these two commodities in the producing areas are higher than those in the consuming areas, and there have even been cases where these commodities have been flowing from the consuming areas to the producing areas.

The situation today requires an integral emergency economic plan. The fundamental solution lies in the increase of production irrespective of the cost involved, including the production of agricultural products and those industrial products which are necessities. A palliative measure would be to facilitate transportation and to abolish control, so that goods can be freely transported from one place to another in the country and so that all the principal industrial enterprises can procure sufficient quantities of raw materials and implements. At the same time, open markets should be encouraged and aided, so that black markets may be eliminated. The new reorganized Government is faced with only two important problems, namely, the winning of peace and the improvement of the economic situation. We fervently hope that the Government will do its best to achieve these two objectives at the earliest possible date. It should at least make it possible for the people, who are now at the end of their tether, to continue to live. (Summary)

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## Press Down Commodity Prices as Quickly as Possible

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

During the past week commodity prices in Shanghai have registered another mad hike. Rice, edible oils, vegetables, meats, cotton yarn and all

other daily necessities have doubled in price. Due to this rapid rise in prices, the problem of wages, including the problem of unfreezing the cost of living indices and the problem of the pay of Government employees and school teachers, has arisen.

We do not deny that there are quite a number of factors contributing to the latest spiraling of food prices and of prices of all other commodities. Besides the basic factors, namely, the continuance of rebellion and further currency inflation, hoarding, speculation and manipulation by treacherous merchants still constitute an unpardonable crime. Although the plan of rationing rice adopted by the City Government is a relatively good one, yet if the rice shops which handle the rationing of rice are not closely watched, the above-mentioned defects still cannot be avoided. At the same time, in order to have a sufficiently large stock of rice and to balance supply and demand, it is still necessary to take positive steps to purchase the surplus rice from the producing areas in the country and to order rice from abroad.

While rice is one of the people's daily necessities, yet to press down the price of rice alone would not only not be able to relieve the people of their suffering, but would cause the farmers great losses. Edible oils and cotton yarn are also among the people's principal daily necessities. If it wants to stabilize commodity prices effectively, the Government must first begin with edible oils and cotton yarn which are under its control. (Summary)

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## Again on the Wrongness of the Present Price Policy

Lih Pao (General Labor-Union Organ), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

We have always felt that the present price policy of the Government is open to question. First, in principle, we are not opposed to control of prices at the present time, but such control should be over-all rather than partial in scope. Secondly, the policy of the Government sale of commodities should be discontinued immediately, because while the amount of supplies controlled by the Government is limited, yet commodity prices will continue to rise. Moreover, sometimes the policy of the Government sale of commodities benefits only a few merchants who act as middle men without benefiting the general public. Thirdly, the appraising and restricting of prices have been able only to check the rise in prices somewhat, but not to stabilize prices. Fourthly, in procuring certain types of commodities to meet military needs, the Government should see that the livelihood of the people is not affected. Fifthly, price control agencies should be unified. The military and police organizations have their respective duties to perform, and the question as to whether they should be allowed to control commodity prices requires careful consideration. (Summary)

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## The Real White Terror
(Short Comment)

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

During yesterday alone the prices of rice rose by CN$40,000 per picul. The price of first grade white rice had risen to CN$240,000 per picul, and that of extra grade white rice to CN$280,000 per picul. The real white terror has now begun.

There are no indications yet that the rise in the prices of rice is going to stop soon. The reason for this is that there are now 4,000,000 Government troops fighting against the Communist troops in the country.

This wasting and consumption of foodstuffs by 4,000,000 men has resulted in the fact that almost all the rice stocks in the rear have been bought up by the Government. It is reliably reported that in the rural areas on Chungming Island and in Chuansha Hsien, the old stock of rice is nearly exhausted, though the new harvest is still several months off. Normally, the months of June, July and August are the period where the "green and the yellow do not follow each other immediately." This year, however, this period began as early as April.

What about the system of rationing rice? This is impossible. In meeting the needs of the 4,000,000 troops, the Government has already bought all the rice it possibly could. Now, if the system of rationing rice were adopted among the 5,000,000 residents of Shanghai and Nanking, it would be necessary for the Government to buy up all surplus rice stocks, which might lead to civil commotion. Moreover, all those who had to eat moldy rice in Chungking during the war know very well how corrupt and impotent those in charge of the carrying out of the ration system could become.

When the CRB$10,000 notes were issued in April, 1945, the price of rice immediately began to rise rapidly from the original figure of CRB$200,000 per picul, and it rose several times a day. Today, the situation is very critical, and the authorities should deal with it cautiously. (Summary)

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## After the Parliamentary Elections in Japan

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

After the general elections in Japan, General MacArthur issued a statement saying, among other things, that these elections find no parallel in the history of Japan and that they reflect the wishes of the vast majority of the Japanese people. In other words, General MacArthur feels that the Japanese people now lean neither to the left nor to the right, and that they have adopted real democracy. However, from a purely objective point of view, the Japanese people's democratic way of life is but a camouflage, for basically, their thinking is still inclined toward conservatism. They still think of the Emperor, the peers, the bureaucrats, and the Zaibatsu. While General MacArthur thinks that the Japanese people have already adopted a middle-of-the-road ideology, yet, as a matter of fact, Japanese bellicose elements are still engaged in clandestine activities. Therefore, we are of the opinion that General MacArthur's political tutelage for Japan really needs to be thoroughly revamped. (Summary)

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## Diplomacy
(Short Comment)

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

The principal culprit involved in the Tsang Ta Erh Tse case has been allowed to go unpunished. Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a protest, but the reply of the American Consulate was that the U.S. Naval Court was deeply interested in the matter, but that according to the provisions of the American Constitution, the culprit may not be subject to a dual trial. Hence, "the request for re-trial cannot be acceded to."

This means that the guilty sailor has been definitely acquitted. Thus, The Tsang Ta Erh Tse case has finally produced a result, and that result is as follows:

Tsang Ta Erh Tse has been killed deservedly.

Larrinaga, the instigator of the crime, has been sentenced to one year and nine months imprisonment.

The culprit, Roderick, should be set free as he has been found not guilty.

Is our Minister of Foreign Affairs also "deeply interested" in this matter? (Full Translation)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 2, 1947

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|---|---|---|
| Wen Hui Pao, Shanghai | -- | How to Settle the Palestine Issue |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Import Quotas and Industrial Production |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On Commodity Prices |
| Ho Ping Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Examination and Education |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Month of May |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Young China Party Members Urge Li Huang to Take up Post of Minister of Economic Affairs

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

Nanking, May 1---Li Huang, newly appointed Minister of Economic Affairs, is now in the Capital and seldom leaves his house. The Young China Party continues to hold meetings and its members have urged Li Huang to take up the post of Minister of Economic Affairs.

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## Roderick Cannot Be Retried

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

With regard to the case wherein Tsang Ta Erh Tse was beaten to death by an American sailor, the culprit, Roderick, was acquitted by the U.S. Naval Court. In order to safeguard the legal rights of the Chinese people, our District Court, feeling that the judgment handed down by the American Naval authorities was unjust, wrote to our Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the middle of last month requesting it to lodge a protest with the American Consulate General in Shanghai. The reasons for the protest were as follows: (1) During the trial by this Court of the instigator, Larrinaga, Roderick admitted that he had beaten up Tsang Ta Erh Tse. (2) The judgment of the U.S. Naval Court was handed down prior to the completion of the trial of the case by the Chinese Court, and it seems that the basis for the judgment handed down was incomplete. Therefore, the U.S. Naval Court was requested to refer to the record of, and evidences obtained during, the trial of the case by the Chinese Court, and to re-try the case.

Yesterday, the U.S. Naval authorities sent a reply to the Chinese Court through the American Consulate General at Shanghai, which also contained two points, as follows: (1) This Naval Court is deeply interested in the request made by the Chinese Court. However, according to the revised provision of Article 5 of the American Constitution, "we feel that an American citizen who has committed a crime should not be subjected to a dual danger." (The so-called dual danger means that one matter shall not be raised for a second time.) Hence, this Court cannot violate the provisions of the country's

Constitution. (2) In its protest, the Chinese Court said: "During the trial of Roderick, the U.S. Naval Court did not write to the Chinese Court inviting it to send a representative to attend the hearing." This matter had been reported in the newspapers prior to the completion of the trial by this Naval Court. However, this case was tried by this Naval Court in the traditional manner and the trial was open in character. This was in accordance with the usual practice, so this Naval Court did not think beforehand of the question of inviting the Chinese Court to send a representative to attend the hearing. If the Chinese Court had taken this matter up with this Naval Court while the trial was in progress, this Naval Court would have gladly issued to it a permit to attend the hearing.

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### More Cases of Missing Persons Occur in Chengtu

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

Chengtu, April 22 (By Mail)---Following the disappearance of Li Tai-pin, head of the General Affairs Department of the Hwa Si Wan Pao in this city on April 2, Wang Te-siu, employee of the Finance Department of the Szechuan Provincial Government, disappeared on the 10th. Other unconfirmed cases of missing persons were also reported.

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## MILITARY NEWS

### Situation in Shansi Becomes More and More Grave

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

Peiping, May 1---The situation in Shansi has become more and more grave. Government quarters revealed that CP troops have used the Chungtiao, Luliang and Taiheng mountainous areas as their bases to facilitate the transfer of their men to Shansi from other places. CP troops are continuously pouring into that province from North Shensi, West Hopei and North Honan. They are also holding out the strategic point of Yenmen to balk the southward advance of Fu Tso-yi's (Governor of Suiyuan) Government troops. In the east, they are defending Niangtsekwan so as to prevent the Government troops of the Paoting Pacification Headquarters from striking westward. In the southwest, they attacked various points along the Yellow River so as to prevent the Government forces from pushing northward and to isolate the Government-held strategic points of Taiyuan, Linfen, Tatung and Yuncheng.

According to estimates made by Government Army authorities, the CP has stationed in the seven Army administrative districts along the Shansi border a total of 22 divisions of troops, numbering about 150,000 men. They will in all probability start offensives along the Chengtai Railway, along the northern and southern section of the Tungpu Railway from North Shansi, West Shansi, Yennan, Northwest Shansi and Southeast Shansi.

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### Governor of Hunan to Leave for West Hunan for Inspection Tour

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

Changsha, May 1---The two bands of remnant bandits under Li Jen-lin and Wang Teng-chih along the Hunan-Hupeh border are still active in the Taiping-chieh and Tseliangping areas between Shihmen and Wufeng.

Governor Wang Tung-yuan of Hunan will leave for various hsiens in West Hunan to inspect and supervise the bandit-suppression campaign there. The bandit-suppression advance headquarters in the Hunan-Hupeh-Szechuan-Kweichow border region has been moved to Yuanling. Fu Tso-fang, Commander of the Headquarters, will leave Nanking for Yuanling to assume his post.

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## Kaoliang in South Anhwei Rooted Out

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

Wuhu, April 28 (By Mail)---While kaoliang has not yet grown up, bandits in the Hsuancheng and Chinghsien areas of South Anhwei are already active. Acting in compliance with the instructions from the Kiangsu Provincial Government with a view to maintaining the communication network in South Anhwei, the Wuhu Hsien Government has prohibited the inhabitants residing within two kilometers along the two sides of the highways from planting Kaoliang and corn. All the Kaoliang and corn planted along the Nanking-Wuhu, Wuhu-Tunchi and Wuhu-Tsingpu highways have been rooted out. The losses which the farmers there have incurred are tremendous. Such measures have also had an adverse effect on the food situation in Anhwei.

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## 30,000 Recruits to Be Enlisted in Kiangsu, Shantung, Honan and Anhwei

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

Wushih, April 30 (By Mail)---In order to replenish various army units in the Hsuchow area, the Ministry of National Defense has planned to enlist 30,000 recruits in Kiangsu, Shantung, Honan and Anhwei. Each recruit will receive an amount of $10,000 and an additional amount of $50,000 as family maintenance allowance.

According to a latest decision, the conscription in the Shanghai area will be started as from July 1.

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## Naval Patrol Office to Be Set Up in Kwangtung

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

Canton, May 1---In order to strengthen the peace maintenance work in Kwangtung Province, the General Headquarters of the Chinese Navy has decided to set up a Naval Patrol Office in the Whampoa area, which will be headed by Yao Ju-yu, Commander of the Chinese naval units in Kwangtung.

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## Another Division of Government Troops to Be Transferred to Shanghai Area

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

(Local News)---In compliance with instructions from the Ministry of National Defense, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters has now exercised its jurisdiction over a larger area than before which includes Sungkiang, Kingshan, Paoshan, Fengshien, Nanhui, Kating, Tsingpu and Chwansha.

Garrison Commander Hsuan Tieh-wu has wired the Ministry of National Defense requesting the latter to transfer an additional division of armed force to the Shanghai area to strengthen the defense here. It is learnt that the Central authorities have complied with his request and will transfer a certain division of the Government Army to this area in the near future.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

Commodity Prices in Peiping Hit Record High

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

Peiping, May 1---Economic barriers have been set up in the North. With the exception of soya bean, exports from the Northeast have been restricted, and tax in the name of the so-called "equitable price reconstruction funds" has been levied on exports. The amount of soya bean exported last year was only 33,000 tons representing less than 1% of the total amount of production. It has been planned that 150,000 tons will be exported for the current year, which represent only one-twentieth of the lowest annual production and one-thirty-fifth of the highest annual production in the past years.

People in Changchun burn soya beans as fuel. Food merchants there after purchasing foodstuffs, find themselves unable to send them to other places for sale due to Government restrictions, so they have to sell them on the local market.

The administrative authorities in the areas along the Peiping-Suiyuan line in the Northwest have collected sufficient army provisions for required purposes. However, they are still continuing the collection in behalf of the authorities in other areas. A new ruling has been enforced to the effect that food merchants will have to buy for the Army authorities four "tou" of rice at official price for every picul of rice which they are going to send to other places for sale, otherwise the shipment of their rice to other places will not be allowed.

The price of millet is $1,800 per catty while that of rice, $320,000 per 100 catties. The price of American flour has risen to $360,000 per bag. All prices in the city have hit a record high.

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Cost of Living Indices Not to Be Unfrozen

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

(Local News)---Ku Cheng-kang, Minister of Social Affairs, after attending the mass meeting for the celebration of the International Labor Day yesterday morning told our reporter that the cost of living indices will not be unfrozen and that the wage increment system will still be retained.

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NEWS OF COMMUNICATIONS

Chen Yen-chiung Assumes Office as Chairman of the Chinese Changchun Railway

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

Mukden, May 1---Chen Yen-chiung, Special Commissioner of the Ministry

of Communications for the Northeast, has been appointed Chairman of the Chinese Changchun Railway and he assumed his office this morning.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Over 300 Workers Raid Tsing Hwa Glass Factory

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

(Local News)---Yesterday, several scores of thousand of workers held a meeting and staged a parade to observe the International Labor Day.

After the close of the meeting, over 300 workers on several trucks sped to the Tsing Hwa Glass Factory 1422 Gordon Road. They stormed the factory and destroyed all the equipment therein. It is learnt that they made the raid because the workers in that factory did not join the Glass Workers' Union.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 338 May 3, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Prevention of "Underground" Intrigues

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

During the year and more since V-J Day, the steady rise in commodity prices has seriously threatened our livelihood on the one hand, and rumors and terrorism have given us a sense of insecurity. This social insecurity has been caused by the two weapons with which the Chinese Communists have used to enlarge their rebellion. One of these weapons is the disruption of communications designed to cut the lifeline of the national economy, and the other weapon is the creation of fear and instigation of the "three strikes and one tragedy" designed to undermine social tranquility so that the Chinese Communists may open the so-called "second front" of their rebellion. From the "Program of Underground Struggle" which the enlarged conference of the Communist Political Bureau has worked out, we can see that the Chinese Communists are dangerous and cruel to a degree which is almost unbelievable. On the one hand, they have set up secret organizations to direct espionage and violence, and on the other hand, they have used such open shielding organizations as the Democratic League, the Association for Democratic National Reconstruction, etc. to instigate trouble as an instrument for creating disturbances. Any minor affair or incident can be enlarged by the treacherous party into unfortunate disturbances. We cannot help calling at the top of our voice upon everybody not to participate blindly in the so-called "mass movement" which has ulterior motives, so as to prevent the treacherous party's intrigues. (Summary)

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## Trying to Exterminate Them All at a Stroke?

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

A Central News Agency despatch datelined, Nanking May 2, published a document entitled "Program of the Chinese Communists' Underground Struggle". The despatch also cited the interpretation of this Program by a certain observer, who feels that "the Democratic League, the Association for Democratic National Reconstruction, the Association for the Promotion of Democracy, and the Association of San Min Chu I Comrades, which have always claimed to be independent, peaceful and lawful, have, in effect, come under the control of the Chinese Communists and their actions have been in harmony with the wishes of the Chinese Communists."

If the interpretation by this observer were correct and tallied with the facts, then naturally, all the members of these four political groups, like the so-called "members of the Communist Party who are in hiding", "are all rebellious elements and military spies" and would not be entitled to the protection afforded by the provisions of the Constitution and the political program of the new Government regarding legitimate political activities. Even opposition elements in the Democratic Socialist Party, like Wang Shih-ming, Lu Kwang-sheng, Sun Pao-kang, etc. would also be considered as rebellious elements and military spies, whose crime would at least be such that they should be sent to a concentration camp.

We would like very much to hear the views of Messrs. Chang Chun, Carson Chang and Tseng Chi on this interpretation. (Full Translation)

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## New Outlook on Situation in China

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

The recent meeting of the Legislative Yuan has caused us to expect great things from the future development of the situation in this country. We are pleased with the fact that those executive heads who attended this Legislative Yuan meeting included not only President General Chang Chun of the Executive Yuan, but also the Vice President of the Executive Yuan, the Ministers of National Defense, Finance, and Communications and the heads of other Ministries and Commissions concerned. The number of executive heads who attended this meeting was unprecedentedly large. Moreover, President General Chang Chun adopted a humble attitude, and all the Legislative Yuan members enthusiastically voiced their views in the meeting, a fact which clearly indicates that relations between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government have improved.

Naturally, what the people expect of the new Government now is that it will relieve them of the present economic crisis. So far as the present situation is concerned, this economic problem seems to be centered on the enforcement of the Emergency Economic Measures. There are certain facts which deserve our attention: Take rice for instance. When the measures were first enforced, the price of rice was only a little over CN$60,000 per picul, but during the past two months and more it has risen to more than CN$300,000, a fact which indicates that the Government's price control has not proved effective because of the enforcement of the Emergency Economic Measures. On the contrary, the price of rice has spiralled because of the enforcement of these measures. Since commodity prices cannot be frozen, what can be frozen is wages and salaries. However, this lack of equilibrium will inevitably cause serious social unrest. Besides, although the black-market price of gold and the black-market exchange rate are not reported in the newspapers now, yet it is an undeniable fact that such black-market price and rate do exist. We hope that the Government will devise ways and means of alleviating the present economic crisis as soon as possible. (Summary)

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## Look at the Japan of Today

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Japan has enforced the new Constitution, so that one stage of the Allied nations' work of controlling Japan has been concluded. "Democratic elections" have already been held in Japan under the new Constitution, and a new Japanese Cabinet will soon assume office. However, we would like to ask: "Has a new Japan really appeared?" "Will those nations which are Japan's close neighbors be able to live with a sense of security from now on?"

"The New Constitution of the Japanese Nation" was promulgated on November 3, 1946 and was adopted by the 90th Provisional Diet. That Diet was led by the Liberal Party and was dominated by the conservative forces. The Constitution is full of diplomatic phraseology designed to please General MacArthur; it neither represents the free will of the people nor is it sincerely desired by the conservatives.

There are two basic facts which should be pointed out:

(1) The mentality of the Japanese has not been changed much.
(2) It is inevitable that Japanese Capitalism will embark upon aggression against other countries, and yet, today, Japan is nurturing a powerful Capitalism.

Today, we wish to advise the Japanese people to make big strides forward; they must under no circumstances be misled by their ruling classes again. Today, we also wish to warn our compatriots that they must look straight at the Japanese question. Especially do we want to urge General MacArthur and the Government and people of the United States to be cautious. (Summary)

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American Forces to Be Withdrawn
(Short Comment)

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Yesterday, Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, said that all United States marines will be out of China by July 1, except "a small detachment with the fleet at Tsingtao" and that "all wartime naval bases not needed will be closed by the same date."

There are several points which deserve our attention: (1) This declaration was made after the close of the Moscow Conference. (2) The U.S. Marines are not really withdrawing from China, because a "small detachment" (heaven knows how small it will be!) will remain in China. (3) "All wartime naval bases not needed" will be closed. In other words, naval bases "which are still needed" will not be closed.

These three points remind us that we should view the problem from the angle of U.S.-Soviet relations. (1) In order to be prepared for possible war against Soviet Russia, the U.S. Marines will not withdraw from Tsingtao, because if a bombing radius is drawn with Tsingtao as the center, Port Arthur, Dairen and Vladivostok will all be within the scope of the activities of the U.S. Navy and U.S. air forces. (2) The fact that this declaration has been made after the close of the Moscow Conference indicates that the United States will continue to follow the Marshall route irrespective of the results of the Moscow Conference. It also indicates that the United States expects Soviet Russia to continue the policy of non-intervention in China's internal politics which she has followed during the past two years. (Summary)

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Our Expectations of the National Farm Tax Conference

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

In the National Finance and Food Conference held last year, it was decided to strengthen the organization of Committees for Supervising Farm Tax Collection of various grades, so as to prevent irregularities, and so that these Committees could perform their duties efficiently. Despite the adoption of this resolution, the desired results have not yet been achieved. The current Farm Tax Conference certainly needs to make a further effort to prevent corruption and irregularities.

All of those attending this conference are farm tax authorities from various provinces and municipalities. The question as to how, while solving the problem of food supplies for soldiers and civilians, a reasonable farm tax scale can be worked out, so as not to increase the burden of the farmers too much, should be an important item on the conference's agenda. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 3, 1947

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|---|---|---|
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Palestine Issue |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | This Year's Food Problem Is Exceedingly Grave |
| Wen Hui Pao, Shanghai | -- | Commodity Prices and Wages |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Should Cost of Living Indices Be Unfrozen? |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | Wallace's Views Analyzed |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Economic Problems as Mentioned in the Outline of the Government's Administrative Policy |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | Several Basic Principles for the Stabilization of Commodity Prices |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Improvement of Social Customs and Habits |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | CP Plot to Stage General Revolt in China Disclosed |
| Ho Ping Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | 1) A Word of Advice to Educational Circles<br>2) On the Present Political Situation in Japan |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Authorization of U.S. Export-Import Bank to Extend Loan to China to Expire at End of June

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Nanking, May 2---The authorization of the U.S. Import-Export Bank to extend the US$500,000,000 loan to China by the U.S. Government will expire at the end of June. According to information emanating from diplomatic quarters, the report that the Chinese authorities are conferring with U.S. quarters on the prolongation of the period of negotiations for the loan as the former have not yet brought forth a concrete plan for the utilization of the loan is untrue.

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## Li Huang Refuses to Take Up Post of Minister of Economic Affairs

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Nanking, May 2---Li Huang, one of the leaders of the Young China Party, has insisted on resigning from the post of Minister of Economic Affairs. He told our reporter tonight that he had tendered resignation to President Chang Chun of the Executive Yuan, because he was not capable of undertaking this work. He expressed his desire to assist President Chang in the administration in his capacity as member of the People's Political Council. He said he did not know whom the Young China Party would nominate for that post to succeed him.

The Young China Party representatives have gave a dinner party to Teng Shih-hou, Governor of Szechuan, this evening here. After the party, Mr. Li told our reporter why he should have insisted on resigning from the post. Slightly drunken, he indicated his firm determination to resign. However, the Young China Party quarters still eagerly hope that he will change his mind.

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Nanking, May 2---Around 4 o'clock this afternoon, Chen Chi-tien, one of the leaders of the Young China Party, told our reporter that the power and the scope of work of the Ministry of Economic Affairs are quite limited, because they are only confined to the supervision of industrial and commercial administration, while foreign trade and factories are not under control of the Ministry. Therefore, it is impossible for the Ministry to improve the present economic control system in the country, Mr. Chen revealed.

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## Newspapermen Nabbed in Peiping

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Peiping, May 2---Chang Chin-wu, city editor of the "Hwa Pei Jih Pao" (North China Daily News), was arrested by an armed person at his friend's house at 6 p.m. yesterday.

This afternoon, reporters of all local newspapers gathered at the Press Bureau of the Generalissimo's Headquarters here and expected to meet Wang Hung-shao, Chief-of-Staff of the Headquarters. Due to important business at hand, Wang did not receive them. News regarding the arrest of Chang was not released until 7 o'clock the same evening. Chang was once puppet "Chu" (District) chief and puppet magistrate in Hengshui and Kucheng when these places were under the occupation of the bandit armies. After V-J day, he changed his name into the present one and joined the press circles here with a view to camouflaging his intelligence operations and subversive activities. As all quarters are deeply concerned about the maintenance of peace and order in this city, they were shocked by this incident.

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## General Check-up of Citizens' Certificates to Be Carried Out in Shanghai Shortly

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

(Local News)---With a view to finding out whether or not all the residents in Shanghai have obtained their citizens' certificates and to checking up whether or not those certificates have been filled in properly, the Civil Administration Department of the Shanghai City Government will soon carry out a general check-up of the citizen's certificates in the city. According to plan, the preliminary check-up will be completed within one month. After a period of 15 days, a final check-up will be carried out and completed within ten days.

It is learnt that the secretaries of various Pao will take up this work under the supervision of the staff members of various "Chu" (District) offices, and then the Civil Administration Department and the Police Bureau will send their men to make further check-ups from time to time. All residents who have not yet obtained their citizens' certificates from the Paochia chiefs in the areas wherein they are residing should immediately approach the latter to get their certificates. After the start of the general check-up, any one who is found to have possessed no certicate will be subject to investigation.

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## Newspaper Offices to Get New Licenses Before End of June

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

(Local News)---The Ministry of the Interior issued a directive to the Municipal Government to the effect that all newspaper offices here must change their old licenses for new ones before the end of June and that all those which fail to comply will have their licenses cancelled.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

## Rice Shops in Hangchow Raided by Mobsters

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Hangchow, May 2---Rice shops in all districts of this city were raided by mobsters yesterday. The situation was so grave that the competent authorities found themselves unable to suppress the riot. Two persons were arrested by the No. 2 police station, whereupon the mobsters rushed to the station and demanded their release. They raided the station and smashed the doors and windows of the premises. It is learnt that the people raided the rice shops because they had no money to buy rice, as the rice shops were selling their stock at the black market price of $280,000 per picul. Most of the mobsters are thirteen or fourteen years of age.

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Hangchow, May 2---According to statistics, over 40,000 people took part in the raiding of the rice shops in this city and more than 10,000 piculs of rice have been taken away by the mobsters. It is learnt that the Kiangsu Provincial Government and the municipal authorities had planned to proclaim martial law during the incident, because they regarded it as a riot of political nature, but due to the opposition of the city councillors, they did not enforce this measure.

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## Wusih Magistrate Unable to Tackle Rice Problem, Resigns

Lih Pao (General Labor Union Organ), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

(Local News)---Since a general rising trend in rice price hit the Nanking-Shanghai area, the Magistrate of Wusih, Hsu Yuan-jo, has found himself in a very perplexing situation. The China Food Corporation which has purchased 8,000 sacks of rice in Wusih is still considering to purchase more. However, the Kiangsu Provincial Government has clamped a restriction on the export of grains, while Mayor K.C. Wu of Shanghai continues to urge the former to retract the order. Magistrate Hsu is indeed in a very embarassing state. It is learned that Hsu already tendered his resignation to the Kiangsu Provincial Government the day before, but so far no approval has been forthcoming.

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## Silk Weaving Workers in Hangchow Strike Again

Tung Nan Jih Pao (KMT Southeast China Organ), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Hangchow, May 2---The silk weaving workers here went on strike on April 29 when their written demand for a 80 percent increase in wages was turned down by the management of factory owners last month. Immediately afterwards, they accepted the advice of the Social Affairs Section of the Hangchow City Government to resume work and negotiations were then conducted. However, as there was no indication that the management will accept their demand, over 10,000 silk weaving workers went on strike again on May 2.

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## Demobilized Military Officers to Undertake Land Reclamation Work

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Nanking, May 2---The Government has tentatively set the number of demobilized military officers who will be assigned to reclamation work at 30,000 men. They will be sent to various reclamation areas in Panshan in the Northeast, Kiangsi, Chenkiang and the Tungting Lake area. At the same time, they will be taught how to cultivate the land by the Central Training Corps in conjunction with the Reclamation Bureau.

It is learned that the program will be based on the principle of alloting 50 'mow' of cultivated land to each military officer undertaking reclamation work (or an equivalent of 100 'mow' of uncultivated land), while all the agricultural implements will be supplied by the Government with the land ownership still belonging to the State. So far, already 3,500 men have volunteered to settle in the Panshan reclamation area in the Northeast, while several thousand more have volunteered for other areas.

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## BOSEY Sells U.S. Surplus Material to U.S. in Exchange for Foreign Currency

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

(Local News)---Of the surplus material which the Board of Supplies of the Executive Yuan bought from the United States, 33% is equipment for heavy industries, 15% communications and transportation equipment, 15% daily necessities and the rest medical supplies.

The aim of BOSEY is, internally, to balance budget and, externally, to absorb foreign exchange so as to cover the deficit in the international revenue and expenditure. But under the present condition when the nation's foreign exchange funds are almost exhausted and drained, it is all the more important to absorb more foreign exchange. Consequently, BOSEY is shipping to the States large quantities of heavy industrial equipment which are considered surplus in this country but which can help replenish needy factories in the U.S.

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## Manager of Certain Foreign Steamship Company Engaged in Smuggling of Gold Bullion and Foreign Currency Notes

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

(Local News)---The Economic Section of the Shanghai Police Bureau recently

received a report from the Shanghai City Government which says that the manager of a certain foreign steamship company in this city and its Russian employees are engaged in the smuggling of gold bullion and foreign currency notes to Hongkong and other places abroad. The police authorities are now making investigations into this case, it is learnt.

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NEWS OF COMMUNICATIONS

### Sino-American Air Route to Be Opened by Northwest Air Line in Early June

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

(Local News)---Mr. King (?), Assistant Manager of the Far Eastern Office of the U.S. Northwest Air Line, arrived here yesterday. He is making preparations for the opening of a Sino-American air route as of June 1.

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### Locomotives Bought From United States Were Manufactured Twenty Year Ago

Lien Ho Wan Pao(Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

(Pacific News Agency)---The Ministry of Communications ordered 47 locomotives from the United States last year. These locomotives were manufactured twenty years ago. After they are shipped to China, they must be overhauled and repaired before they can be put into use.

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NEWS OF CULTURE & EDUCATION

### Ambassador Stuart Plans Establishment of Yenta School of Engineering

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Tientsin, May 1---U.S. Ambassador Leighton Stuart enplaned for Tientsin from Tsingtao today at 4:45 p.m. The next day (May 2nd) he would attend Yenching University's Industrial Education Committee conference here discuss measures connected with the establishment of a School of Engineering. It is learned that the School of Engineering now under planning will consist of four departments, namely, chemical industry, spinning and weaving and others. Industrial circles here will be contacted to cooperate with the School which will lay emphasis on practical work so as to train practical technical talents.

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## Convocation of First Pacification Conference in Nantung

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
April 26, 1947

Nantung, April 22 (from our correspondent)---Spring is far advanced and kaoliang is grown to man-size. Under cover of this natural hideout, the CP remnants in North Kiangsu are again beginning their harassing activities. Quite a few skirmishes occurred in this area which extends from Nantung in the south, through Haimen, to Tungtai, Yencheng and Fulin in the north. The refugees who just returned to their homes in the few big cities where peace and quiet had been restored, have now to take flight once again. Today, North Kiangsu is still in the throes of unrest and instability.

Since the transfer of the First Pacification Headquarters to Nantung a year ago, under the command of Commander Li Mu-an, many Hsien cities and stragetic points have been recovered. What North Kiangsu is urgently in need of now is the maintenance of security in the whole area in addition to the opening of communication lines and the recovery of strategic points. The CP troops are still a constant threat in the remote rural areas around Nantung and Haimen, while only one-fourth of Tungtai and one-third of Shinhua are under Nationalist control. Under situations like these, there can hardly be any peace and stability in the area as a whole, not to talk of points and lines. The pacification authorities in Nantung therefore called a "North Kiangsu Pacification Conference".

The Conference opened on the 20th instant. Among those who attended the conference were Li Mu-an, Pi Su-wen and Wang Tieh-han of the Pacification Headquarters, vice-divisional commanders, brigadier commanders, special commissioners of various administrative districts, hsian magistrates, chairmen of hsien councils, secretaries-general of Hsien Kuomintang Headquarters as well as the chiefs of various branches of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps.

The meeting opened with the Chairman's reading of an address by Commander-in-Chief Gen. Ku Chu-tung, outlining the following five-point objective:

(1) To bring about close coordination among the Kuomintang, the Administrative and the Military organs so as to effectively carry out the mission in view.

(2) To strengthen the 'Hsiang', 'Chen', Pao and Chia organizations.

(3) To extensively establish an intelligence network so as to counteract and destroy the secret underground organizations of the CP.

(4) To organize, assist and raise the efficiency of the self-defense militia.

(5) To promote education as well as cooperative enterprises so as to improve the livelihood of the people and to remove the last vestige of Communist thinking.

In the opening address, Commander Li emphasized the significance of the meeting saying: "On this conference hinges the restoration of peace and security in North Kiangsu. In fact, this is a decisive phase. Before the growing kaoliang spread a protective screen through the length and breadth of the North Kiangsu plain, the threatening germs (CP troops) must be completely exterminated. Then and then only can peace and security be assured."

The first two days of the conference were given to hearing reports. On the morning of the third day, the topics of discussion centered on military matters, such as measures connected with the "redisposition of local armed forces, organization of people's service corps, measures for the joint bandit suppression campaign, construction of defense works, communications, transportation and intelligence." The afternoon session was given to the discussion of politics, economics, culture, propaganda, directing and supervising work, the basic organization, the joint Kuomintang, administrative and military conference, army-civilian cooperation, improvement of administration, reopening of schools, as well as economic blockade, agrarian policy, disposal of supplies left behind by bandits, and rural development.

During this meeting Commander Li repeatedly stressed the hope that all the responsible officials should "give themselves to full freedom of action for the sake of stabilizing their respective areas." Director Tung told the Hsien magistrates, "Concentrate all your efforts on your respective missions and give no heed to whatever gossips, taunts, slanders and accusations directed against you." Vice-Commander Chia said: "Leave all gossips to the judgment of the public and all merits and faults to the judgment of history." Thus in an atmosphere like this, the Nantung Pacification Conference came to a close.

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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 339 May 5, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## First Anniversary of Return of National Government to Nanking

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

During the year since it returned to Nanking, the National Government has enacted a Constitution, which is the basic law of the nation, thus completing the basic preparations for enforcement of the Constitution, and concluded the Kuomintang's one-party political tutelage which has lasted for the past twenty years. We should attach special importance to these two achievements and also consider them as important milestones on the road to national reconstruction.

However, during this same year, it has been impossible to stabilize commodity prices and the rebellion has been steadily spreading, and in certain areas where the rebellion has been in progress, the people have been suffering just as much as they did during the war against Japan. For this reason certain people have blamed the Government for this state of affairs. We certainly do not want to say that the Government is blameless, for it should naturally be held responsible for its administrative policy. However, with an armed rebellion by the opposition party on the one hand, and with a corrupt society where everybody seeks only for his own selfish gain on the other hand, no matter how able the Government is, it will be unable to make any satisfactory record. The future of the country and the people depends entirely upon whether or not the country can be unified and social conditions can be stabilized. Only after these two conditions have been met can the nation be reconstructed and the people's living conditions ameliorated. (Summary)

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## First Anniversary of Return of National Government to Nanking

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Today marks the first anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking. One can recall how warmly the people throughout the country, rejoicing at the glorious victory over Japan, celebrated the return of the Government to the National Capital one year ago. However, today, one year after that date, the fruit of the glorious victory has completely vanished, and one cannot help being worried about the future.

First, improvement of the political situation and enforcement of the Constitution still require the redoubled efforts of the Government and the people throughout the country.

Secondly, nationalisation of the armed forces must be achieved at all costs. While we admit that it has been necessary for the Government to take military action against the Chinese Communists, yet we still hope that it will have an over-all military plan so that peace can be restored in the country and nationalisation of the armed forces can be achieved within the shortest period of time possible, resulting in lasting peace and national unity.

Thirdly, economically, the Government should stabilize the livelihood of the people first. However, during the past year commodity prices have been soaring due to the Government's inability to balance the State budget, which has resulted in continued inflation, so that the people have been in a state of semi-starvation. Their living conditions have not been less difficult than those during the war against Japan. The Government should take drastic measures in enforcing an economic new deal.

The people throughout the country still hope that the reorganized Government will, as a new Government which does things in a new way, try to surmount the present political and economic difficulties. (Summary)

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## Victory of Democratic Constitutionalism

-- Dedicated to the first anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking --

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Today marks the first anniversary of the return of the Government to Nanking. However, it has not yet been possible to complete the reconversion work, with the result that the desired political reconstruction has not yet materialized and social conditions have not yet completely returned to normal. Furthermore, the financial and price situation has been greatly affected, so that there has been social unrest and the people have found it very difficult to live. The Government employees and school teachers have been experiencing greater hardships than they did in wartime. All this is the result of the Chinese Communists' rebellion during the past year.

The Government today is a revolutionary and democratic coalition one. The people throughout the country must support the Government in its effort to quell the rebellion, so that a general election may be held, thus completing the important task of bringing about democratic constitutionalism. (Summary)

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## Whither China's Art and Literature?

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Both spiritually and materially, the writers, who have no protection at all, are suffering the most at the present time. In spite of the fact that China has emerged victorious, the living conditions of these people are even more difficult than they were during the war. Today, the writers are facing the greatest spiritual vacuum since the establishment of the Chinese Republic. The problem of edible oils, rice, soy bean sauce and vinegar is vexing them so much that they find it impossible to write. Besides, the moral degradation of political circles and the chaotic economic situation, as well as the suicidal civil war, leave nothing for the writer to write on except to air their indignation and grievances.

Materially, the Chinese writer today enjoys far less security than the beggar on the streets of New York or London. Because of transportation difficulties and because the Government has made it extremely difficult for publications to register, there are altogether only less than half a dozen litertary magazines of a serious nature in this country which has a population of more than 400 million, and the circulation of none of these magazines exceeds 5,000. Calculated on an hourly basis, the remuneration of the writer is even less than that of the pedicab driver. The Government employees enjoy the privilege of rations, and factory enployees are granted a sum of money each month covering the difference in the prices of certain basic daily necessities between the month of January, 1947 and that particular month, which helps them somewhat in their struggle for existence. However, the writer, besides receiving occasionally a cotton-padded long gown or a few cans of evaporated milk, can be said to be the worst victim during the present economic crisis. We wish to appeal to our compatriots throughout the country who love Chinese civilization to take steps immediately to prevent the tragedy

of the extinguishing of the "May 4th" torch from happening. However, today the situation in China has become such that no local relief can solve any problem. So long as the civil war continues and so long as the circulation of periodicals remains small, the freedom of the writer will be restricted. (Summary)

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U.S. Loan and Regeneration Through Our Own Efforts

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

It looks as though the US$500,000,000 loan will not be extended to China for some time yet. Now, why does the Allied nation, which is "sincerely friendly" to China, has been so reluctant to extend to us this much-talked-about loan? Since there are no indications as yet that the United States is going to change her policy of aiding China, why has she been so cautious about this US$500,000,000 loan?

Our views on this matter are these: (1) The projected US$500,000,000 loan has as its political condition "peace and unity" in China as hoped for by President Truman in his statement on China. Hence, whether or not this loan is extended will determine whether the United States is satisfied that the reorganized, new Chinese Government has been "liberalised". (2) U.S. policy towards China must have a certain amount of regard for President Truman's December, 1946 statement on China and for the agreement on the China question reached by the Three Foreign Ministers Conference at Moscow. Moreover, before the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet rapprochement becomes smaller than the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet break, the United States does not want to increase Soviet Russia's displeasure in regard to the China problem. Besides, public opinion both in China and the United States must have had some effect on the matter.

As regards the stand of the Chinese people, they naturally hope that the United States will strictly adhere to the political condition for the loan which she has advanced. They also hope that those who rely too much upon the U.S. loan to alleviate China's present economic crisis will get rid of their own inferiority complex. President General Chang Chun of the Executive Yuan, in expressing his views on the projected U.S. loan, said, "People generally attach great importance to this, but I do not pay much attention to it, because China needs to work out her national regeneration through her own efforts." This statement is quite right, and we hope that the authorities will work out definite measures for implementing the statement. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 5, 1947

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| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Increase of Production and Stabilization of the Value of Currency |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Cotton Loans |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Immediately Unfreeze the Cost of Living Indices |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Outlook on the Independence of Korea |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | Three Wishes Regarding the Reorganized Government |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | The 1st Anniversary of the Return of National Government to Nanking |
| Sin Wen Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Import Quotas for the Second Season |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | There Must Be an Over-all Price Policy |

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POLITICAL NEWS

Students Clash with Police on 'May 4th' Celebration

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

(Local News)---Yesterday marked the 28th anniversary of the "May 4th" Students' Movement. In order to commemorate this event, all the schools here undertook to make propaganda as well as to put up posters in the streets. Among the slogans used were: "Oppose Civil War", "Protect Human Rights and Freedom", "Down With Bureaucratic Capital" and "Unfreeze the High Cost of Living Index". The occasion was celebrated with great enthusiasm which, unfortunately, led to untoward incidents.

About a dozen students of the Shanghai Law College, situated on Kiang-wan Road, rode on their school bus to the nearby places where they put up posters and cartoons. They clashed with the police, resulting in 3 injured, one on the police side and two on the students' side.

The director and vice director of the North Szechuan Road Police Station, Messrs. Tseng Teh-yun and Wang chao-hsin, and the chief of the judicial section, Mr. Wu Cheng-lung, told reporters: The Police Station has received orders to first persuade and prevent the masses from making propaganda as well as from putting up posters; but when this first attempt proved a failure, then the violators are to be arrested. For the sake of carrying out their duties, the police had to take these measures. However, it was the students who first beat up the policeman who is now being treated in the Police Hospital for serious injuries. After the incident, four of the students, namely, Pan Shih-tsai, Ku Chien-chi, Li Hsu-shi and Lin Tsu-chiu, were called to the police station for questioning but were later remanded to the acting President of their college, Chu Feng-yi.

According to the wounded Pan Shih-tsai and the students of that college: At this time when so much publicity is given to democracy and to the protection of people's freedom of the person, it is indeed intolerable that the said police station should have taken such measures. Moreover, the policemen of that station wounded two of our fellow students, so we are determined to join force with all the colleges and universities here to lodge a protest with the Government and to appeal for public support.

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

(Local News)---When the students of the Kwang Hwa University were putting up posters at the corner of North Szechuan and Haining roads yesterday morning, the director of the Szechuan Road Police Station, who was passing by, tried to prevent them from doing so and confiscated the identification card of a certain student, stating that he would return the card after a "talk" with the student in question.

Two students of the Nanyang Girls' Middle School and XX Middle School, who were putting up posters along Nanking Road yesterday morning, were taken to the police station by policemen of the Louza Police Station. Later, upon the intervention of the students' "Anti-atrocity Federation", the two were released at 3 p.m. However, before their release they were compelled to write statements of repentance.

After the occurrence of this incident, the students of the Shanghai Law College were all indignant. Besides requesting their college President to lodge a strong protest with the police station, they also notified various schools and public bodies to support their cause and to organize a "May 4th Incident Protest Committee", setting forth the following five-point demand:

(1) To appeal to the Mayor to prosecute the culprits, (2) to demand the authorities concerned to insert an announcement of apology in the newspaper, (3) to hold authorities concenred responsible for the victims' medical expenses and for the compensation of all losses incurred, (4) to demand the authorities to guarantee that no similar incidents will recur, and (5) to wire President Chiang Kai-shek and to join with all college and university students to take unanimous action.

The local students' "Anti-atrocity Federation" commemorated the "May 4th" anniversary yesterday by putting up posters and cartoons and distributing leaflets in the streets. More than 30 units of the National Chaiotung University participated in the propaganda work. The topics of propaganda centered on making the people understand that the current skyrocketing of commodity price was due to the civil war and that the miseries of the people were brought about by conscription and collection of land tax in kind. The most conspicuous slogans read: "$10,000-denomination notes flutter all over the country, commodity prices soar steadily skyhigh. If the civil war is not put to a stop, the life of every citizen will be at stake," and "The civil war rages, rice price rises; to stop the rising trend, war must be put to an end."

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## Current Situation Analyzed by Yang Chieh in Speech Delivered in Chungking

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 4, 1947

Chungking, May 3---Yang Chieh, well known Chinese military strategist, gave a speech here yesterday in which he made an analysis of the present international situation and domestic problems in detail. In conclusion he declared that the third World War may not break out in the immediate future.

Commenting on the present KMT-CP relations, he pointed out that the tactics of procrastination now adopted by the CP are intended to cause the Government to collapse. The Government forces are only good for fighting for a quick decision, and the CP problem cannot be settled by armed force, neither in three months' time nor in 300 years. Mr. Yang revealed that the new Government under Chang Chun will have to find a new formula to resume the peace talks with the CP.

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## Disturbances Break Out in Hangchow Again

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 4, 1947

Hangchow, May 3---Rice merchants in this city proceeded to the Municipal Government administrative building to lodge their appeal today, but no results were achieved. Then they bid two to three hundred of their employees to go to the Municipal Government office to make an appeal again. Carrying the Kuomintang and national flags and also a picture of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, they marched on Chungcheng Street, and while passing by the Chung Kuo Restaurant, they stormed the place and smashed up all the tables, chairs and window panes therein.

A report says that during their parade they met a child who, carrying a bag of rice, shouted at them, "Look at those rice worms!" Infuriated, they went up to beat the child, while the latter ran into the Chung Kuo Restaurant. Then the raid on the restaurant ensued. Later on, while passing by the King Kuo Theater on Ying Sze Street, they also raided the theater and destroyed everything therein. After that, they marched to the Chung Mei Cafe inside the West Lake Hotel, wherein the play "Rice Worms" was staged.

Considering that play as an insult to them, they also raided the cafe. They did not disperse until the gendarmes interfered and arrested forty their ringleaders.

After being informed of this news, all the rice merchants totalling over 100, gathered together at 4 o'clock the same afternoon and marched to the Municipal Government office to demand the release of their employees.

It is reported that a large quantity of rice at the Kiangshan station was ready to be sent eastward by train on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. Dissatisfied with the shipment of rice out of the city which is now experiencing acute shortage of rice, the mobsters raided the Hsien granary and took away the rice stored therein. Then they went to the station to seize the rice which was being loaded for shipment.

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## Assassination Groups Organized by CP

Lih Pao (General Labor Union Organ), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Nanking, May 4---According to information obtained here, the CP has recently organized assassination groups in various places in an attempt to disturb peace and order. The peace maintenance authorities have already ordered various local authorities to keep a close watch over such activities.

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# MILITARY NEWS

## President Chiang Kai-shek Inspects Hsuchow

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Nanking, May 4---President Chiang Kai-shek left here for Hsuchow by plane yesterday for an inspection trip and returned here this afternoon.

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## President Chiang Kai-shek Inspects Tsinan

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Tsinan, May 4---President Chiang Kai-shek arrived here on board the presidential plane "Mei Ling" at 3:30 p.m. yesterday. He was accompanied by General Chen Cheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, Liu Fei, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Yu Tsi-shih and Chiang Wei-kuo. Upon his arrival, he visited all the offices of the Shantung Provincial Government. The same evening, he received all the top Army and administrative officials and gave them instructions regarding the pacification work in this province.

At 9 o'clock this morning, he called a meeting of the high-ranking Party, administrative, Army and San Min Chu I Youth Corps officials and representatives of the public opinion agencies, at which he gave a speech praising the Army and the people in Shantung for their achievement during the past two years since V-J Day and especially for their spirit of striving for the successful execution of the pacification campaign under the present difficult situation. Finally, he pointed out that the great task of national unification will soon be completed, and exhorted all the KMT members and the people of Shantung Province to unite and to continue the struggle under the leadership of General Wang Yao-wu, Governor of Shantung.

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## Tenseness Prevails in Shansi

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Peiping, May 4---The situation in Shansi Province remains exceedingly tense. Three brigades of CP troops launched a fierce attack on the bridgeheads of Hungtung and Fenglingtu. It is reported that Chaotsun still remains in the hands of the Government forces. Five pillboxes at the bridgehead of Maotsintu were demolished by gunfire of the CP troops and a fierce fight is raging in that area. Up to the present, the Government authorities have sent only one division of fresh troops to South Shansi and this division has already been transferred to the Kihsien area.

The attack of the Government forces on Suiteh indicates that they are endeavouring to gain full control of North Shensi by dealing blows to the main force of the CP troops in the Northwest region. Then they will cross the Yellow River and enter Shansi through Ichuan so as to lift the siege of Linfen and Taiyuan and to facilitate their deep penetration into Central Shansi. Therefore, the battle for the seisure of the bases of operations in West Shansi hereafter will have a much greater significance than the fight for the bridgeheads of Hengchu and Maotsintu.

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## No Reinforcements for Kwangtung

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 4, 1947

Canton, May 3---A few days ago, the Kwangtung Provincial Council wired the Ministry of National Defense requesting the latter to dispatch reinforcements to Kwangtung to suppress the bandits. The Council has received a reply from the Ministry to the effect that the latter finds it unable to send reinforcements to Kwangtung at present. However, it has wired Generals Chang Fa-kwei and Lo Cho-ying, Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Canton and Garrison Commander in Canton respectively, bidding them to adopt effective measures to cope with the situation.

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## Special Commissioner in Hainan Reports on Bandit Activities

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 4, 1947

Canton, May 3---Tsai Ching-chun, Special Commissioner for the 9th District of Kwangtung Province, who returned here from Hainan Island recently, told our reporter, "The bandit-suppression campaign in Hainan Island was scheduled to be completed at the end of April. However, from now on I shall not set any time-limit for the campaign, as I have decided to continue it indefinitely. According to my estimation, the main force of the bandits in Hainan is now only on 3,500 men, not including the irregular elements. Because there is no clear distinction between the people and bandits, and the physical feature of the island renders it difficult to detect the whereabouts of the bandits, the competent authorities up to the present have not yet discovered their main force. While criticizing the bandit-suppression campaign in Hainan, certain people said that despite the continuation of the campaign, the bandits have even further intensified their activities there. However, I should say that the campaign has achieved certain success. Most of the bandits are now scattered in the Chengmai and Linkao areas."

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## Banditry Rampant in Fukien

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 4, 1947

Foochow, May 3---Instability prevails in Fukien Province. Bandits were found to be active in Kutien, Mintsing, Hsiaotien, Ping-nan, Chiangloh, and Shunchang Hsien last month. Their movements are mobile and harassing in nature, therefore the competent authorities find it quite difficult to suppress them.

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## Emergency Military and Administrative Measures Enacted by Generalissimo's Headquarters in Wuhan

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Hankow, May 4---With a view to maintaining local peace and order, the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Wuhan area has enacted temporary military and administrative measures which in accordance with the directive of the Ministry of National Defense will be applicable to the Hupeh, Shensi, Honan and Anhwei Provinces. According to the measures, the areas under the jurisdiction of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Wuhan will be divided into three districts, namely, the bandit-suppression, the pacification and the rehabilitation districts. The bandit-suppression districts will include: 1) East Hupeh, West Hupeh, and North Hupeh, 2) South Honan, South Shensi, and the Szechuan-Shensi border, and 3) South and North Anhwei.

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## Governor of Jehol Arrives in Peiping

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Peiping, May 4---General Liu Tu-chuen, Governor of Jehol, arrived here from Jehol yesterday to report his duty to General Li Chung-jen, Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Peiping. He said that the CP troops are active in Jehol again. The garrison force in Jehol is not sufficient to cope with the situation, so it should be further strengthened and replenished with more arms, munitions and equipment. Besides, the Jehol Provincial Government will request the Central authorities to repair the Peiping-Chengteh Railway and at least to repair the Peiping-Kupeikou section because this railway is of vital importance to the province. Governor Liu has already requested General Li to convey this idea to the Central authorities.

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# ECONOMIC NEWS

## Rice Price Exceeds $270,000 Per Picul

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 4, 1947

(Local News)---The black market price of rice exceeded $270,000 per picul yesterday. Residents in various districts of this city carrying their resident certificates gathered about the rice shops to buy rationed rice early yesterday morning. Great confusion prevailed at the time when they were buying their staple food. The stock of rice in the shops was limited and not sufficient to meet the needs of the buyers. Some people who stood in front of the rice shops from 7 o'clock in the morning up to noon still could not get their rice. With the exception of a few shops which sold unpolished rice to their customers, all the rice shops in the city have suspended their business.

Representatives of the rice hongs went to the Shanghai City Government and the Social Affairs Bureau yesterday afternoon and requested the latter to adopt a ration system whereby ration coupons are to be distributed to the people to buy rice.

Yesterday morning, the Tungchangjen Rice Shop on Sinkiang Road was raided by over 1,000 mobsters who struggled to seize rice from the shop as ten sacks of the staple food were just moved in. The police found themselves unable to disperse the mobsters. Frightened at the situation, all rice merchants dare not order any more rice. The clothes of the proprietor of the Wangchang Rice Shop on Taki Road in Nantao were torn to rags by the infuriated mobsters.

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## Prices in Pengpu Rise Skyhigh

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 4, 1947

Pengpu, May 3---All prices here have jumped skyhigh. The rice price today rose to CN$430,000 per picul.

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## National Central University Faculty Members Ask for Increase of Pay

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 4, 1947

Nanking, May 4---Due to high cost of living, faculty members of the National Central University have petitioned the competent authorities requesting the latter to increase their salaries so that they can make ends meet. Students' Self-Government Association has decided to offer support to the latters' demand-for-higher-pay campaign.

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## Government Employees and School Teachers in Wuhan Ask for Increase of Pay

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 4, 1947

Hankow, May 3---With a view to demanding the readjustment of their salaries Government employees and school teachers in the Wuhan area gave a press conference this afternoon, at which their representatives cited facts and poured out their sufferings with tears in their eyes. They said that the rosy picture of victory about which the Government employees and school teachers had dreamed during the time of war had completely vanished. If the Government will not increase their pay on the same basis as that adopted in the Nanking-Shanghai area, they will send representatives to Nanking to appeal to the Central authorities in the near future. If their appeal does not achieve results, they will stage a general strike, the representatives declared.

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## NEWS OF CULTURE & EDUCATION

## Eight Resolutions Passed at Annual Meeting of Writers' Association of China

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 4, 1947

(Local News)---The 36th annual meeting was held by the Writers' Association of China at the Tsing Hwa Alumni Club yesterday afternoon. Over 100

members including Hu Feng, Cheng Chen-to, Mrs. Lu Hsun, and Tien Han attended the meeting which was presided over by Shao Li-tse.

At the meeting the following resolutions were passed: 1) A plan will be drawn up for the promotion of the welfare of the writers such as the setting up of cooperatives and rest camps, 2) A library for the writers will be set up, 3) A committee to take charge of contacts with writers in foreign countries will be formed, 4) A journal for reporting the activities of the Association will be published, 5) The civilian publishing circles will be helped to buy newsprint at official foreign exhcnage rate, 6) A protest will be lodged with the authorities over the recent arrest of Lo Ping-chi, member of the Association, 7) A circular telegram addressed to all the writers throughout the nation will be issued to draw their attention to the present national crisis and the sufferings of the people in the course of the civil war and to express firm determination to strive for the realization of democracy and peace in the country, 8) Since the safeguard of the freedom of the body has close connection with the personal freedom of the writers as well as that of the law-abiding citizens, the Association protests against the recent acts by which the freedom of the body of the people was infringed upon.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Solution of Price Problem

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

The price problem has now become so serious that it must be solved as soon as possible, and naturally, the first step toward solving the price problem is to reduce the amount of currency in circulation. However, calculated on the basis of China's large population, the amount of currency now in circulation cannot necessarily be said to have reached the stage of malignant inflation. The main cause of the spiraling of commodity prices is still hoarding and manipulation. Secondly, the fundamental solution of the problem still lies in the increase of production. However, in order to direct idle capital to productive channels, it is necessary for the Government to strictly prohibit hoarding and speculation.

In a word, in order to solve the present serious price problem, there must be an over-all plan and the thorough implementation of the plan. We hope that the Government will draw up an over-all plan for the solution of this problem. (Summary)

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## Restrictions on Rice Price Lifted

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

The fact that the municipal authorities have decided to discontinue its past policy of restricting the price of rice and to permit the free sale and purchase of rice will undoubtedly have far-reaching effects upon the future of the food situation. Because of the lifting of the restrictions on the price of rice, the rice merchants can purchase rice in the producing areas as they used to do. The rice shops need no longer hide their rice and refuse to sell because the ceiling price is not sufficient to cover cost. The populace need no longer purchase any extra quantity of rice for fear of a rice shortage. Whether this new measure will prove effective depends upon how well the Government supervises its execution; at the same time the cooperative spirit of the residents and the rice merchants will also have a decisive effect upon the success or failure of the measure. (Summary)

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## On Solution of Taiwan Problem

-- Sending off Chairman Wei Tao-ming of the Taiwan Provincial Government Council --

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

The Taiwan incident has been concluded. With Dr. Wei Tao-ming appointed as Chairman of the Taiwan Provincial Government Council, there should be a new type of administration in that province which will have the interests of the people more at heart.

We hope that Chairman Wei will go there as a plain sheet of paper and will first seek to understand the situation there objectively and then draw up his administrative program. The recent incident has taught a valuable lesson.

We further hope that Chairman Wei will take democracy to Taiwan with him; Fascism must not be allowed to make its appearance in Taiwan.

1. Question of System. That the system of Governor-General for Taiwan should have been changed into an ordinary provincial government system requires no further explanation. However, we wish to serve warning that at the present stage the adoption of the provincial government system for that island will only be an experiment. We hope that emphasis will not be laid on transplanting to Taiwan all the laws and regulations that are now in force in all other provinces. It is necessary to convince the Taiwanese that this system is a good one. If, unfortunately, the Taiwanese are given the impression that this change of system is designed to reduce the powers of the Taiwan Provincial Government and to increase the Central Government's control over that island, or even that democracy is mere empty talk, it is possible that the administration of Taiwan will become even more difficult.

2. Question of Personnel. The selection of personnel for the Provincial Government Council and for the different Bureaus and Departments seems to have laid emphasis only on the placement of Taiwanese and non-Taiwanese and ignored certain other conditions. We are afraid that the Taiwanese will not be entirely satisfied with this line-up. (1) Of the 16 Councillors, 7 are Taiwanese. "People from other provinces" evidently form the majority. Moreover, most of the Taiwanese Councillors have not been appointed to serve concurrently as Commissioners of Bureaus or Directors of Departments. (2) The selection of the Taiwanese Provincial Councillors has been based on the old conception. There seem to be too few among them who command the confidence of the Taiwanese, who are close to the masses,or who are considered to be relatively progressive by the Taiwanese. (3) Too few among the Taiwanese Provincial Councillors speak South Fukien dialect, and none of them will serve concurrently as a Bureau Commissioner.

3. Question of Policy. First, the handling of the aftermath problems of the Taiwan incident is still being overdone. A certain "mob leader" who is still at large said in a recent letter to a friend of his, "If they accuse me of having rebelled against the State, it is really the Kuomintang that has rebelled against the State,because everything I did had previously been agreed to by the Kuomintang Headquarters." In connection with the current purge of the population in Taiwan, one is very liable to be called "treacherous" and there are many different forms of extortion, a fact which has aroused the great indignation of the people. We feel that attention should be given to the following: (1) The Government should share with the people the economic rights which are now enjoyed exclusively by it. (2) The Central Government should give as well as take in its relations with Taiwan. (3) There must be production! production! production!!! (Summary)

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## Who Wants Civil War!

-- Only those who support the Government's effort to quell the rebellion can be said to be really opposed to civil war --

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

Recently, in coordination with the counter-offensive launched against the Government forces by the rebel Communist troops, the Democratic Leaguers and the many Communists who secretly remain in Government-controlled areas have been launching a so-called "oppose civil war" movement in the Nanking-Shanghai area. On May 4th, the anniversary of the Student Movement, many young people disseminated anti-civil war propaganda in different parts of this city. We wish to ask, however, who, after all, wants civil war?

During the past year, the National Government has been devoting itself whole-heartedly to the task of concluding one-party political tutelage and returning the governing power to the people, with the hope of completely realising constitutional democracy. Therefore, the Government certainly does not want internal rebellion. If we are opposed to civil war, we ought to appeal to the Communists who are waging a civil war. (Summary)

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## Intensification of Political Struggle in France

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

The reorganization of the coalition French Cabinet under the leadership of Premier Ramadier was announced yesterday, resulting in the exclusion of all the five Communist Cabinet members. Thus, the political struggle in France has been intensified to a point where the opposing parties have gone to the extremes. This political crisis is going to have far-reaching effects upon the unsettled situation in West Europe and upon the entire world situation.

It is feared that from now on there will be no political tranquility in France and that the efficiency and progress of the economic reconstruction work in France will be adversely affected. As to the United States, she will naturally go a step further in trying to win over and supporting the rightists in France, so as to attain her objective of organizing a Western bloc of nations for the purpose of opposing Soviet Russia. (Summary)

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## Cabinet Crisis in France

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

We are afraid that as a result of this political crisis, a state of unrest will prevail in France from now on. Speaking internationally, if the new Ramadier Cabinet can stand on its feet, the United States will no doubt continue to extend it a large amount of aid and French foreign policy will probably be changed from one of independence and neutrality to one favoring the Western bloc of nations.

However, it will be difficult for the situation in France to remain stable, and it is inevitable that serious internal disputes will arise. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 6, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Cabinet Crisis in France |
| Ching Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Rice Panic |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Closing of the Yellow River Breach and National Reconstruction |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | After the Abolition of the Rice Ceiling Price |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Ugly Psychology of the Soviet Commentators |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Abnormal Market Conditions |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Situation in Britain and France and That in China |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | An Appeal in Behalf of the University Professors |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Committee to Be Set up by Executive Yuan to Liquidate Wartime Loans from U.S.

Ta Kung Pao (Independent Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

Nanking, May 5---The Executive Yuan will soon organize a committee for the liquidation of accounts of supplies from abroad during the wartime. The committee which will be composed of a chairman and seven committee members will take charge of the liquidation of wartime loans from the United States.

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## China Agrees to Start Negotiations with U.S. for Liquidation of Wartime Loans

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

Nanking, May 5---When China will be able to obtain a loan from the United States will entirely hinge upon how much efforts the Government will make in this connection. A report was circulated both at home and abroad before the reorganization of the Government to the effect that as soon as the Government reorganization was completed, negotiations for a loan from the United States would be started. However, the subsequent course of events does not correspond with the above report. U.S. quarters recently indicated that in starting the negotiations on a new loan, both parties should first decide measures whereby the old ones, that is, the loans which China borrowed from the United States during the time of war, will be liquidated. Chinese authorities have already agreed that the negotiations in this regard will be started immediately. In fact, such negotiations are a part of those for a new loan from the United States. The Chinese authorities are now studying the ways as to how the new loan is to be utilized and paid off.

Though the authorization given to the U.S. Import-Export Bank by the U.S. Government to extend loans to China will expire at the end of June, yet it does not constitute a question because U.S. quarters will prolong the time-limit of the authorization by that time.

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## U.S. Reported Ready to Negotiate with China on New Loan

Tung Nan Jih Pao (KMT Southeast China Organ), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

Nanking, May 5---Diplomatic quarters revealed that the extension of the US$500,000,000 loan by the United States to China has gradually materialized. It is learnt that U.S. quarters are ready to negotiate with the Government on this question. The new loan will be extended in the form of supplies which are now needed by China.

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## Chang Po-chun Makes Statement Refuting Report on the Peasant and Labor Democratic Party

Lien Ho Wan Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

(Local News)---Mr. Chang Po-chun, Chairman of the Peasant and Labor Democratic Party, said to our reporter today:

"All vernacular papers on the 3rd instant carried a Yenan dispatch released by the Central News Agency on the so-called 'The General Program of the CP Underground Struggle' which referred to the Peasant and Labor Democratic Party in the following passage: 'We should take advantage of all opportunities to mobilize the strength of the Democratic League and the Peasant and Labor Democratic Party and to closely cooperate with them and participate in their meetings and activities.'

"I should say that this dispatch was definitely not released by Yenan but was fabricated and disseminated by Nanking quarters in an attempt to eliminate all the democratic parties and groups in the country. It should be recalled that during the past several years, while advocating national unity for the sake of the war of resistance and for the realization of peace and democracy in the country, we have often been falsely accused of having taken part in the CP organizations. However, the recent plot of the quarters concerned against the democratic parties and groups was hatched much more systematically than before. For the sake of the interests of the nation, we hope that the concerned quarters will re-examine themselves and do their utmost to restore peace in the country. If they want to make a false accusation against the democratic parties and groups so as to get rid of them, they may easily realize their aim by issuing an order announcing that all the unarmed democratic parties and groups in this country are illegal."

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Rice Shops in Wusih Raided; Hsien Government Besieged by Mobsters

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

Wusih, May 5---Rice riots broke out in the city again around 3 o'clock this afternoon. The situation was so grave that it was out of control. The mobsters raided all the rice shops, granaries and warehouses and took away everything which they could find there, and none of the several scores of rice shops in the city escaped the raids. It is reported that seven or eight employees of the rice shops and mobsters were wounded during the riot and that one employee of a certain rice shop was killed. Police authorities tried to suppress the mobsters but of no avail. The entire city was in a state of anarchy.

The raids started at 8 o'clock this morning outside the north gate of the city. The same afternoon, they spread to all parts of the city. Over 1,000 piculs of rice were robbed. Outside the west gate, self-defense corps members opened fired at the mobsters for five or six times, and each time they fired over 10 shots. Two persons were killed and two others wounded. Indignant, several thousand mobsters stormed the Yu Tai Rice Shop where they either took away the rice or threw it into the river.

At 10 o'clock the same night, the mobsters raided rice shops outside the north gate. The edible oil and cotton yarn shops were also affected. At the same time, they besieged the Hsien Government, and shouted, "Down with the corrupt magistrate Hsu!" After taking down the signboard of the Hsien Government, they carried it to parade in the street. Though the guards of the Hsien Government opened fire, the crowd did not disperse.

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Rice Panic All Over the Country

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

Wuhu, May 5---The rice price here is $240,000 per picul. Cases of rice riot occurred on Kiho Street and in other places this noon. Several

persons were arrested by the police. The committee in charge of selling rice at equitable price has decided to sell the staple food at equitable price.

Chengtu, May 5---The price of rice here has suddenly jumped to $25,000 per "tou". Since the 5th instant, many rice looting cases have occurred. A few rice shops were raided and wrecked. The competent authorities announced that martial law is to be proclaimed in the city as from 10 o'clock every night.

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## Rice Panic in Shaohsing

Tung Nan Jih Pao (KMT Southeast China Organ), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

Shaohsing, May 5---A rice panic broke out in Shaohsing yesterday morning. Over 40 rice shops were stormed and wrecked by the mobsters and the raids did not come to an end until four o'clock in the afternoon. Over 300 piculs of rice were seized by the mobsters, it is learnt.

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## Students Dissatisfied with Mayor's Reply on May 4th Incident; Plan Another Parade

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

(Local News)---The whole student body of the Shanghai Law College, with a view to protesting against the incident which occurred on the May 4th celebration wherein policemen of the North Szechuan Police Station tore off the posters put up by the students and beat up and injured students Pan Shih-tsai and Ku Chien-chi, declared a classroom strike yesterday. At the same time a "May 4th Incident Protest Committee" was formed and at 9 a.m. yesterday over 200 students boarded five trucks and drove to the Municipal Government building to present their petitions. Seven representatives were elected to call on Mayor K.C. Wu to render him a true account of the incident and submitted to him personally a five-point written demand which reads as follows:

(1) To severely prosecute the guilty policemen, (2) to guarantee that no similar incident will recur, (3) to pay for all medical expenses, (4) to implement the Government's four-point promise, and (5) to make the guilty policemen openly apologize to the students.

Mayor Wu agreed at once to pay the medical expenses of the wounded students personally. As for the other demands, the Mayor suggested that a representative of the Municipal Government and one of the Law College should be appointed to investigate the case, upon the completion of which they will be settled in accordance with the procedure of law.

The students of the Law College were dissatisfied with the fact that the Mayor could only personally undertake to pay the medical expenses of the wounded students but could not guarantee that no similar incident will occur again nor that compensations will be made. So they decided to call a representative meeting of all college and university students here this afternoon at two, to solicit support from all the college students and to prepare for another petition parade.

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## Law Students to Besiege Hongkew Police Station Today

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

(Local News)---When students of the Kwang Hwa University were putting up

posters at the corner of Haining and North Szechuan Roads, they ran into the Director of the Hongkew Police Station, who then sent police to force the students to tear down the slips. One of the students' identification card was also confiscated. When news of this reached the ears of other students of the Law College, they became very indignant and decided to gather all the students in front of the Hongkew Police Station this morning to demand for the return of the card and to make the latter authorities guarantee the safety of the student in question.

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### Sun Lih-jen Not to Go to the States with President Chiang

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Peiping, May 5---General Sun Lih-jen, former Commander of the New 1st Army, said that the aim of his air trip to Nanking is to undergo training there. The report that he will accompany President Chiang Kai-shek to go to the United States is untrue, he added.

He revealed that a big battle may not break out in the Northeast in the near future. Internal strife within the CP Army there is quite serious. If the take-over of Port Arthur and Dairen will be carried out smoothly, the Government authorities will find no difficulties in settling the present military situation in those two areas. As for the reported death of Lin Piao, C-in-C of the CP Army in the Northeast, he said he had not received any accurate information in this connection.

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### Two Books Banned by Authorities

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

Nanking, May 5---The competent authorities have decided to ban two books entitled "The National People's Assembly" and "The Four Big Families", because the contents of which are considered "absurd". An order to this effect has been issued to all the subordinate Government agencies concerned.

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## MILITARY NEWS

### Only 24 Hsien in Shansi Under Government Control

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Nanking, May 5---According to concerned quarters, 5 out of the 37 hsien in South Shansi are under the control of the Government Army, namely, Yuncheng, Pinglu, Linfen, Hungtung, and Hsiangling. The airfield in Yuncheng was occupied by the CP troops on May 3. The only city in Central Shansi which is in the hands of the Government Army is Taiyuan. The situation in North Shansi is comparatively quiet. Out of 105 hsien in Shansi, only 24 are under Government control.

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### Instability Prevails in Both East and Northwest Fukien

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

Foochow, May 5---Instability prevails in both East and Northwest Fukien, with disturbances breaking out all the time. Governor Liu Chien-shu of Fukien left for Changloh this morning. He will summon all the hsien magistrates along the coast of East Fukien to hold a peace maintenance conference. Robbery has been rampant in the Lin Shen Hsien near this city during the past month. The number and seriousness of robbery cases reported recently are unprecedented.

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### Senior Military Officers in Northeast Proceeding to Capital for Training

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

Mukden, May 5---Fighting in the Northeast has been slightly relaxed, so all the senior military officers are one after another proceeding to the Capital to undergo training. Following in the wake of Gens. Cheng Tung-kuo and Chao Chia-hsiang, Vice-Commander Hsu Shih-tsung of the New Sixth Army, Commander Shih Chueh of the 13th Army, Commander Tseng Che-sen of the 60th Army, Divisional Commander Lo Yu-luan of the 207th Division and others, totalling 35 persons, left here on the 5th instant at 2 p.m. by a special plane for Peiping whence they will proceed to Nanking.

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### SOS to Build Large Arsenal in Kukong

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

Nanking, May 5---The Headquarters of the Services of Supply has decided to construct a large arsenal in Kukong, Kwangtung, for meeting the military needs in South China. The site of the plant has already been found in a certain place in the vicinity of Kukong, and construction work will soon be started.

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## ECONOMIC NEWS

### Ministry of Food Wants Army Provisions

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Nanking, May 5---The National Food Conference will in all probability be adjourned this afternoon. According to a report submitted by the food administration, a total of 1,500,000 bags (200 catties per bag) of Army rice will be needed for the period from May to September this year. From August last year up to April this year, 1,810,000 bags of Army rice were handed over to the Army authorities, the same report revealed.

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## Chinese Textile Industry Hovering Between Life and Death

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
April 28, 1947

### Japan's threat is again coming

Since V-J Day, although the efforts of the Chinese Textile industry to restore its productive capacity have made some progress, yet nothing along the line of positive reconstruction has so far been accomplished. This is evidently due to the difficulties resulting from the civil war which have confronted the industry. Of late, with the shortage of raw cotton and the damage done by the enforcement of drastic Government control measures, the industry has found it even more difficult to continue to exist. Yet, the revival of the Japanese textile industry which has been going on apace, will undoubtedly become a serious menace to our textile industry in the near future. From the point of view of SCAP headquarters which is Japan's guardian, China, aside from having to quitely accept "supplies" from other countries, is not qualified to compete with Japan. This can be seen from utterances of General MacArthur's spokesman to the effect that China's 1,400,000 spindles can only supply the needs of a small portion of her vast population of 450,000,000.

### China's cotton products are sufficient for domestic consumption

First of all, we must correct the figure on the number of spindles possessed by China. At present, China has a total of 4,500,000 spindles, not 1,400,000 as stated by the spokesman of General MacArthur. In Shanghai alone, there are 888,004 spindles in the hands of the State-owned China Textile Development Corporation and 1,271,260 spindles in the pessession of privately-owned cotton mills, making a total of 2,159,264 spindles. According to the most up-to-date statistics, the number of spindles owned by State-operated cotton mills is 2,712,952, making a total of 4,512,892 spindles. These spindles are capable of producing 1,827,000 bales of cotton yarn each year, from which over 608,000,000 bolts of cotton cloth can be manufactured; in other words, there will be over 2,435,000,000 yards of cotton cloth available for a population of four hundred million, each of whom will be able to get, on an average, over six yards of cotton cloth.

Textile experts are of the opinion that, if China has 6,000,000 spindles after peace in the country has been restored, she will have become self-sufficient. We already have 4,500,000 spindles now and if 1,000,000-1,500,000 more spindles can be dismantled from Japanese cotton mills and shipped to China as Japanese reparations equipment allocated to China, our problem can be fundamentally solved.

Turning to the Japanese textile industry, a maximum of 1,500,000 spindles will be quite sufficient for her needs. Granted that an additional 1,500,000 spindles will be necessary for the maintenance of her imports of raw materials to be covered by the proceeds of the sale of her exports, the number of spindles to be retained should not exceed 3,000,000. Thus, from a political and economic point of view, we are fully entitled to ask our Allies to order the dismantling and removal of such surplus equipment to China as part of Japanese reparations.

### Crisis facing textile industry

With the expansion of the civil war and the steady deterioration of the economic situation in the country, the textile industry has drifted from placid to troubled waters. Beginning this year, textile factories are confronted with some most difficult problems as follows:

1) The shortage of the cotton, the principal raw material, in cotton producing areas has almost caused a panic. In pre-war days, China yielded an annual output of 15,000,000 piculs of cotton which was barely sufficient for domestic consumption. During 1937, the total consumption of raw cotton by cotton mills throught the country was 9,000,000 piculs. After the war, the rate of cotton production has been greatly reduced. Only some 5,000,000 piculs of cotton were produced in 1945, and about 7,000,000 piculs in 1946. Apart from the amount kept by the rural communities for their own use, the actual amount that could be supplied to cotton mills was only two-thirds of the total production. It is estimated that a total of 8,000,000 piculs of cotton is required by all cotton mills for the current year. With the demand for native cotton being over the supply, three-fourths of the raw material required will have to be imported from abroad. But owing to the near exhaustion of foreign exchange resources, the Government has been hesitant in deciding on the importation of foreign cotton. The determining of the import quota for foreign cotton for the first quarter of 1947, which had been withheld ever since the end of last year, appears to have been done recently, but the number of import licences issued is very small indeed. Although there have been some allotments of cotton by CNRRA, yet the small quantity distributed has been insufficient to meet the urgent demand. This has resulted in the depletion of stocks in the hands of cotton mills whose owners have had to buy up all cotton in the producing areas, causing the price of same to rise from CN$600,000-700,000 to CN$1,400,000-1,500,000 per picul within one month. Yet, even at this high level, cotton was still unobtainable, causing a sharp rise in the production cost of cotton yarn.

2) In buying up half of the cotton yarn stocks manufactured from imported cotton in the hands of privately-owned cotton mills, the Government promised in exchange the examination and granting of import quotas of foreign exchange necessary for the importation of raw cotton. Painfully, the cotton mills had to sell their cotton yarn to the Government at a low price, in order to obtain imported cotton. However, no foreign cotton has been shipped to China so far; cotton yarn manufactured from stocks on hand has all been bought up by the Government at a reduced price; the proceeds realized from such sales were not sufficient to cover the cost of reproduction; and at the same time the Government has fixed the official price of cotton yarn in private dealings, which is CN$1,000,000-2,000,000 below the cost of production and is too far away from the market price.

Yet, the crisis has not reached its climax yet. The import quota of 230,000 bales of foreign cotton for the first quarter of 1947 may be allocated by the Government, but what about future allocations? When native cotton comes into the market this Autumn, will public order and communications permit a large quantity of cotton to be collected by that time? When will the Government discontinue the conflicting policy of fixing the official price of cotton yarn without controlling the prices of other commodities? Will the Government abolish the measures for purchasing cotton yarn which are detrimental to the interests of re-production? If all these problems cannot be solved, the waning textile industry which has to carry on under hardships and sufferings, will be further exploited as time goes on. Now that the market in the South Seas will soon be seized by Japan, the Japanese textile products will once again invade and compete in the China market.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 341 May 7, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Raise the Pay of Government Employees and School Teachers as Soon as Possible!

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Towards the end of the war against Japan, the question of "raising the pay of Government employees and school teachers" had already become quite an austere problem. Nearly two years have elapsed since V-J Day and reconversion has been completed long ago. But what about the living conditions of the Government employees and school teachers? While the cost of living index has exceeded 20,000 times the pre-war figure, the income of the Government employee or the school teacher is still far below 2,000 times that figure. Their living conditions are now much more difficult than they were during the last stages of the war against Japan. Not only do our sympathies go out to the Government employees and school teachers, but we are worried about the future of our nation. Therefore, we wish to appeal to the Government to raise the pay of the Government employees and school teachers as soon as possible!

At present there is a big difference between the receipts and expenditures of the National Treasury, so the Government is experiencing serious financial difficulties. Viewed superficially, there is obviously no possibility that the Government employees and school teachers can be reasonably well paid. The Executive Yuan is a huge organization. How many of the redundant personnel could be reduced? If the superfluous agencies can be abolished and the superfluous personnel discharged, and if the unnecessary expenditures can be saved, the Government will be able to make ends meet. This is what we earnestly hope the Government will carry out. (Summary)

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## Look Straight at the Present Economic Crisis

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Since the Emergency Economic Measures were put into force by the Government in the middle of February, the cost of living index has remained frozen. However, commodity prices have not only not been pressed down, but have risen steadily. For instance, the price of rice has doubled or trebled during the past two months and more. While the fact that commodity prices in China have steadily risen since V-J Day has been due to a number of reasons, yet the main reason has been that our Government authorities have been without any over-all planning and that they have failed to establish an integral economic policy. It is true that the present chaotic market conditions are due to man-made factors, but the contradictions between the Government's words and deeds must be held partially responsible for this state of affairs. We find it necessary to call the attention of the Government and the people throughout the country to the following two points:

First, we feel that the reorganized, new Government has only these two courses open to it in trying to meet the present economic crisis: (1) To continue the economic policy adopted by Dr. T.V. Soong and to strengthen economic control, or (2) to adopt a new policy. However, if the Government decides to abandon the old course and to adopt a new one, then we ask that it pay attention to the following: (a) No new policy should be adopted until it has been very carefully considered and until it is felt certain that it can be successfully carried out. (b) It is absolutely necessary to keep the new policy secret before it is announced. (c) If the Government wants to adopt a new policy, it must devise effective measures immediately; there must be no further procrastination.

Secondly, we want society in general to understand the present crisis. If no effective ways and means of alleviating the crisis are devised at an early date and if the present situation is allowed to continue, it will only afford a good opportunity to the Chinese Communists. (Summary)

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## How to Press Down Commodity Prices

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Since the Emergency Economic Measures came into force, inflation has continued because the Government has been unable to make ends meet, and because there has not been an effective measure to take the place of the gold policy through which a large amount of currency in circulation returned to the Government. For this reason, it has been impossible to reduce the rate of inflation. Under these circumstances, coupled with the general public's psychology regarding the amount of currency in circulation and the fact that people want to lay in stocks in advance in view of the expected shortage of certain essential commodities, how could price hikes have been avoided? It is reported that the Government are planning to work out a whole set of measures for solving the economic problem. We feel that in principle the following courses should be taken in addition to adopting a reasonable set of measures:

First, besides the U.S. dollar Government bonds and Treasury notes which are already being issued, a kind of short-term (two or three months) Chinese dollar Treasury notes which bear a high rate of interest could be issued. If the rate of interest could be as high as 8% per mensem, it would be quite attractive to the general public.

Secondly, low-interest production loans must be extended by the Government.

Thirdly, inter-province and inter-hsien exchange of goods must not be hindered under the pretext of protecting the interests of a particular province or hsien.

Fourthly, China's international trade should be controlled, so that non-essential foreign commodities will not be imported and so that the import of necessary foreign materials will be increased. (Summary)

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## Reasonable Criterion for Unfreezing of Cost of Living Index and Adjustment of Pay of Government Employees, and Military Men

Lih Pao (General Labor Union Organ), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

The Emergency Economic Measures which were promulgated as a result of the gold and U.S. dollar notes crisis can be said to have proved another failure. That is why the new President of the Executive Yuan has indicated that the cost of living index will be unfrozen and that the pay of the Government employees, school teachers and military men will be adjusted. However, while, after the cost of living index is unfrozen, laborers in general will be given reasonable remuneration in accordance with the cost of living index, yet regarding the adjustment of the pay of the Government employees, school teachers and military men, it is reported that the Executive Yuan is planning to raise their present pay by only 70%. This means that the most these people would receive after the adjustment would be only 10% of their pre-war income. Under these circumstances, besides engaging in "enforced irregularities", what other way is there for them to maintain their living? (Summary)

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## Don't Allow Yourself to Become the Tool of a Tool

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

The other day the press throughout the country published the Chinese Communists' "Program of Underground Struggle", which is a strong proof of the fact that the "Democratic League" is an appendage of the Chinese Communist Party. All those "Democratic Leaguers" who are unwilling to serve as tools of the Communists and to be utilized by the Communists should wake up and unhesitatingly return to the arms of the State and the people.

As regards the so-called "liberals" and "fellow travellers", everybody, especially the innocent youth, should and must be on guard against the CP and its appendages. They must at all times and in all places guard against the activities of the "instigators' group", so as to avoid participating blindly in the disturbances instigated by that group. (Summary)

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## Political Crisis in France

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

The other day, due to the question of the wage and price policy, a political crisis arose in France resulting in the expulsion from the coalition Ramadier Cabinet, which was formed only three months ago, of all its Communist members. However, the so-called wage problem was only the superficial cause for this Cabinet crisis, for as a matter of fact, there has been a long feud between the leftist and rightist camps in French political circles. On all diplomatic and internal questions, such as the French Indo-China incident, the Madagascar incident, the labor policy, the policy of the nationalization of economic enterprises, the Anglo-French alliance, and the loan from the United States, the Communists have always made some radical proposals which were unacceptable to Ramadier. This made it necessary for the French Communists to withdraw from the Cabinet.

The fact that an agreement on coal has been reached at Moscow by the United States, Britain and France, and Wallace's assertion that the French Government has already approached the United States for a loan, indicate that the foreign policy of the French rightists has already won the day.

During the past three months that the coalition Cabinet has been in existence, whenever a dispute arose within the Cabinet regarding a decision to be made, the Communists always tried to avoid a break with the Cabinet led by the Socialist Party. This time, however, the Communists have eventually parted with the Socialists. This is an important defeat which the Communists have suffered in the political struggle, and a great up-heaval in the post-war political situation in France. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 7, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | Immediately Adopt Measures to Settle the Problem of Supply and Demand of Food |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The True Facts about the Activities of Idle Capital |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | Again on the Import Quota System |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Political Crisis in France |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Readjust Foreign Trade So As to Press Down Commodity Prices |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Commodity Prices, Livelihood and the Morale of the People |
| Wen Hui Pao, Shanghai | -- | Improvement of Anglo-Soviet Relations |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Exercise of Thrift and Production |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Responsible Official of the Ministry of Food Analyzes Causes for Rise in Rice Price

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Nanking, May 6---According to the responsible official of the Ministry of Food, the causes for the recent rise in the rice price are as follows: 1) The issuance of the big-denomination notes, 2) The amount of credit granted is too large, 3) The hoarding of rice by food merchants, 4) The failure on the part of the local governments in food control. Take Shanghai for instance. During the past two months the Ministry of Food has handed over several scores of thousands of piculs of rice to the Shanghai City Government for open sale. However, according to the investigation conducted by the representatives of the Ministry, the rice which the City Government has been selling has all gone into the hands of the food merchants, rather than into the market. The fact that a large quantity of rice is still being kept by the hoarders in the warehouses suffices to prove that only one-third of the amount of the Government sold rice has been put to sale on the market. Since the merchants are hoarding the stock of staple food and are waiting for higher prices, the soaring of rice price is naturally inevitable.

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## Rice Riots Continue in Wusih

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Wusih, May 6---Rice riots continued throughout yesterday and last night. This morning, three rice mills were raided by mobsters and over 500 piculs of rice were looted. Since then sporadic riots have continued, which however were successfully suppressed by the police. A total of over ten thousand piculs of rice was looted and the riots continued for one day and one night. All rice and flour shops suspended their business today. Piece goods and flour shops as well as department stores also closed their doors.

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## Peace and Order in Wusih Restored

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Wusih, May 6---The rice riots in the city have gradually subsided. Martial law was proclaimed this morning. Rifle fire was still audible this morning. The Wusih City Defense Headquarters put up notices on the four city gates, prohibiting the looting of rice as well as the manipulation of the food market. Any one who commits this offense will be punished according to martial law. All police are instructed to shoot to kill any one who disturbs peace and order, the notices said.

Several hundred people gathered at Hsingkaoli outside the city, and were dispersed by the self-defense corps.

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## Martial Law Proclaimed in Chengtu; Two Rice Looters Executed

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Chengtu, May 6---Since last night, martial law has been proclaimed in this city every night. Yen Hsiao-hu has been appointed by the Szechuan-Sikong

Pacification Headquarters as commander to enforce martial law. Yen put up notices everywhere, emphasizing the following two points: 1) Any one who gathers together a group of persons to commit looting and to set fire to houses will be killed without mercy by gendarmes and police, 2) Any one who calls assemblies and organizes societies to take part in activities to the detriment of public peace and order and spreads rumours will be arrested and severely punished.

Yuan Shu-teh and Sung Yu-shu, who were nabbed during the rice riots yesterday, were given death sentences and executed last evening. The rice riots came to an end today.

Chengtu, May 5---Rice riots broke out in all streets inside and outside this city. Hundreds and thousands of poor people raided the rice shops and took away rice. All rice shops and confectionaries suspended their business. A number of rice shops were stormed and wrecked by mobsters and stocks of the staple food therein were taken away. Since so many poor people took part in the looting, the police dared not interfere with them. Hence the whole city, especially outside the New South Gate, was thrown into utmost confusion.

Chengtu, May 5---Rice riots continued in the city in growing intensity. Besides several tens of rice shops which were looted, the warehouses of the Mei Feng and the Chungking Banks were also raided by the mobsters. A platoon commander of the Chengtu Garrison Headquarters, named Peng Hai-ting, was beaten up and wounded by the furious crowd.

At the press conference held this afternoon, Li Shao-fu, Secretary-General of the Szechuan Provincial Government, and Wan Li, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Szechuan-Sikong Pacification Headquarters, declared that the riots were obviously instigated and directed by subversive elements. Two ringleaders named Sung Yu-shu and Yuan Shu-teh were already nabbed. The treacherous plot of the subversive elements to instigate riots definitely will be frustrated, they said.

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## Demonstrations Staged by Workers in Huchow Because of High Rice Price

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Huchow (Chekiang), May 4 (by mail)---The price of rice here has already hit the new high of $280,000 per "shih". At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fifty to sixty ricshaw pullers, workers and poor people gathered at the South Gate bus station and staged a demonstration parade. In the streets they put up posters containing the following slogan: "It is against law for a Government official to squeeze money. It is also against law for a person to commit robbery, but it is not against law to beat up the profiteering rice merchants". Though a large number of armed police patrolled the streets, yet they dared not interfere with the paraders. The situation became more and more grave around 8 o'clock the same night, as the paraders began to raid the rice shops. The Huifeng and Changlung Rice Shops bore the brunt of their attacks and everything therein was wrecked. After that, the paraders told the pedestrians in the streets that if the rice merchants do not sell their stock at lower prices, they will take further action to force them to do so.

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## Rice Price Soars Skyhigh in Kashing

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Kashing (Chekiang), May 5 (by mail)---The price of rice here has soared skyhigh, reaching $220,000 per "shih".

A number of mobsters came to conflict with the employees of two small rice shops at the East and North Gates of the city yesterday. They were afterwards dispersed by the police.

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### Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters to Arrest CP Underground Workers

Cheng Yien Pao (Local KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

(Local News)---Since the evacuation of the CP personnel from this city on March 5, all CP elements have withheld their activities. After the fall of Yenan, they gradually took to underground activities and have joined a certain league so as to camouflage their secret operations in Shanghai. It is learnt that the local Police Bureau recently found out that CP secret agents have concealed themselves in certain organizations and schools and are planning to stage riotous activities on memorial days and other holidays. The police authorities have requested the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters to adopt measures to arrest those subversive elements. These agents will be nabbed and wiped out soon.

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### Students of All Schools in Shanghai Organize May 4th Incident Support Committee; Threaten to Stage Classroom Strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

(Local News)---Under the sponsorship of the Students' May 4th Incident Protest Committee of the Shanghai Law College, a meeting of representatives of universities and middle schools in the city was held in that school at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Over three hundred representatives of more than 30 schools including National Chiaotung University, St John's University, National Fuh Tan University, National Tsinan University, National Tungtsi University, etc. attended the meeting, at which they organized a "Shanghai Students' May 4th Incident Support Committee". A resolution was passed to the effect that the students of the Shanghai Law College will stage a classroom strike as from date and will intensify their propaganda activities. They will bring forth the following demands to Mayor K.C. Wu: 1) to punish the culprits severely and to discharge and punish Tseng Te-jung, Director of the North Szechuan Road Police Station, 2) to compensate the humiliated students for all losses incurred in the name of the Shanghai City Government, and 3) to tender an open apology to the students.

If the Mayor fails to give a satisfactory reply before 2 o'clock this afternoon, the students of the Shanghai Law College will call upon students of all other schools in the city to stage a general classroom strike in sign of protest against the City Government, according to a decision reached at the meeting.

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## MILITARY NEWS

### CP Army Active Between Ichang and Shashih

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Chungking, May 6---It is learnt that more than 1,000 remnant CP troops under Li Hsien-nien were recently active in areas between Ichang and Snashih

Hupeh, and are attempting to disrupt the communications along the Yangtze River. Upon receiving this news, the military authorities transferred strong army units to Wushan and Patung to launch a bandit-suppression campaign in coordination with the operations undertaken by the Pacification Headquarters in the Szechuan-Shansi-Hupeh border district.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

Rice Price in Foochow Rises to a New High

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Foochow, May 6---The price of rice in Foochow has reached the new high of $300,000 per "shih", thus stimulating other commodity prices which have changed several times in a day. The local populace has fallen into a panic. Most of the poor people are taking fish as their staple food.

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Professors of Chekiang University Threaten Strike if Salary Not Increased

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Hangchow, May 6---Threatened by soaring commodity prices, the professors of the Chekiang University are considering to stage a strike. The said professors, in order to ask for a raise in salary, had sent representatives to the Capital to present their petitions, but without results. It is learned that if no concrete replies are forthcoming from Nanking within this week, the whole faculty body will go on strike in sign of protest.

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Faculty & Staff of Amoy University Ask Readjustment of Salary

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Amoy (By Airmail)---The whole faculty and staff of the National Amoy University, in view of the fact that the recent hike in commodity prices has made it hard for them to maintain their livelihood, wired the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Education, respectively, on the 2nd instant, requesting for a salary readjustment.

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Labor-Management Disputes on the Increase

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

(Local News)---With a view to fighting for the unfreezing of the cost of living index, the workers of seven factories of the Machine Made Enterprises in the Fourth District including the China Cotton Mills, Ltd. went on strike day before yesterday, and workers of two more factories in the same district went on strike yesterday.

The workers of the hog bristle trade declared a strike because the management ceased to supply them with meals as from yesterday.

The workers' strike at the Alluminum Rolling Mills, Ltd. entered the 10th day yesterday as they refused to resume work before their demand for a readjustment of wages was met.

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NEWS OF COMMUNICATIONS

## Engines of American "C" Type Passenger Planes Said to Have Deteriorated

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 6, 1947

(Local News)---Apart from sudden changes in weather conditions which accounted for the repeated crashes of passenger planes of CNAC and CATC in the outskirts of Shanghai and in Tienmen and Hankow, in Hupeh Province, last year, these mishaps were due also to the planes having developed engine trouble in mid air. It took quite a long time for the competent authorities to probe into the causes of these plane crashes, yet so far the results of their findings have not been made public. But, the news to the effect that Mr.Chen, general manager of CNAC, quietly left Shanghai for Hongkong last month to negotiate for the purchase of British passenger aircraft, indicates that what is considered "a secret" by those who are not engaged in the trade has been uncovered. The secret is along the following lines: that the "C" type passenger planes of these two aviation companies were brought from the United States, that the condition of the engines of all the planes of this type which have been in use in China for quite sometime, is said to have deteriorated, that during the time of war, it was inevitable that engines of an inferior quality were turned out in a rush, and that the general condition of these "C" type planes now being used "has gone from bad to worse". All these factors were responsible for the repeated and unexplained disasters with which CNAC and CATC planes have met.

According to those who are engaged in aviation, these mishaps could not have been avoided and that similar air disasters may happen at any time in future. For instance, the air crash which occurred this year on Hankow airfield on the day following the resumption of air passenger services of CNAC planes, was but one of the more glaring instances. The recent crash of of CNAC plane No. 141 which occurred on the highway in the vicinity of Lunghwa remains a riddle. Investigations carried out by the civil aviation authorities have been without result; all they did was to keep their mouths shut just like "the mute taking the bitter wort".

Whether the engines of planes are new or old is a matter of minor importance; it is their poor quality that has caused the air tragedies. Although "C" type American planes cannot be considered as low-grade goods, yet from the fact that those who have been accustomed to smoke American cigarettes of "Morris" brand now prefer "Craven A" British cigarette, and that people are fond of wearing western-style clothes made from British materials, it is not difficult to estimate what sort of goods "C" type American planes are. The fact that the general manager of CNAC enplaned for Hongkong to negotiate for the purchase of passenger planes with responsible officials of the British Civil Aviation Administration, marks a turning point in the history of Chinese aviation. Although the negotiations are of a tentative character, yet actual purchases are not far off, judging by the number of engines of British passenger aircraft which Mr. Chen has brought back to Shanghai. The quality of British planes is not known to us, but in order to develop civil aviation in the country and to ensure greater safety in air travel, it is hoped that the management of CNAC will exercise greater care in selecting the planes before purchase, so as to avoid the same mistakes that were made in the purchases of "C" type planes.

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## Inside Story Regarding Dr. Wei Tao-ming's Appointment as Governor of Taiwan

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
April 30, 1947

Dr. Wei Tao-ming's political connections have for years been founded on the friendship existing between his wife Cheng Yu-siu and Kuomintang veteran Wang Chung-hui. After the outbreak of the war of resistance he came into the favor of the Soong brothers. His appointment as Chinese Ambassador to Washington was not without the strong backing of the Soong brothers.

After the recent Taiwan incident, President Chiang Kai-shek wired Chu Shao-liang who was then on leave in Shanghai, to come to Nanking for a talk. The latter was offered the post as governor of Taiwan, but he returned to Shanghai after a two-day stay in the Capital because of ill health.

Gen. Pai Chung-shi was on a pacification tour in Taiwan. Chang Chun and Wu Ting-chang insisted that the reorganization of the Taiwan administrative system be postponed so as to give more time to Governor Chen Yi to wind up the affairs connected with the incident, thus giving the latter an opportunity to save his face and to find another way out.

It is learned that the goal of this move was to make Chen Yi director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Chungking, for although Chu Shao-liang had been recuperating in Shanghai for over a year, yet he still held the nominal post as vice-director of Generalissimo's Headquarters in Chungking. Chang Chun and associates, in order not to make the senior staff of the Political Science Group slump into a relatively inactive position, planned to give Chen Yi's Taiwan post to Chu Shao-liang and vice versa, thus saving the face of Chen Yi.

However, at the 3rd Plenary Session of the Kuomintang CEC, over 60 members of the said Committee signed a joint petition asking for Chen Yi's dismissal. The words they used in the petition made those members of the Political Science Group present extremely embarrassed. Even at the off-the-record discussions held later, no mention was made of the change of personnel in the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Chungking. Since Chu Shao-liang was not interested in the Taiwan post and declined the offer on grounds of ill health, the governorship of Taiwan thus became the object of contention among the various factions and groups.

Some of the veterans proposed to give the post to Hsu Shih-ying, while others favored giving the post to somebody else, but all these suggestions did not meet with the approval of President Chiang Kai-shek. Upon the return of President Chiang to Nanking, it is learned that someone informed the President that after the retirement of T.V. Soong his old staff had not yet been given any assignment. Dr. Wei Tao-ming was therefore recommended to head the Taiwan administration on the ground that since the Taiwan incident had aroused the attention of the American people, and while Dr. Wei enjoyed quite a bit of reputation among the Americans, it is thus hoped that the new appointment will evoke favorable comments from the American people. It is most likely that following the assumption of office by Dr. Wei Tao-ming as Governor of Taiwan, not only will T.V.'s bureaucratic capital find a new sphere of exploitation, but that quite a few of the authors of the recent gold rush scandal will eventually find themselves a place is this administration.

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Interview with Li Huang, Minister of Economic Affairs

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

I had an interview with Mr. Li Huang last night. When we shook hands I noticed that Mr. Li had become thinner than I last saw him. Following is our conversation:

Reporter: "May I ask if you have already given up your intention to decline the post as Minister of Economic Affairs?"

Mr. Li: "No, I am definitely not going to be Minister of Economic Affairs.

Reporter: "Why?"

Mr. Li: "I am not in very good health. I am suffering from neurasthenia. When I was undergoing treatment in the United States two years ago, the doctor advised me to take a long rest and to keep away from heavy duties. I cannot take up the post for just a few days and then resign, for that would be harmful to myself, to others and to the country. So it is better not to assume the post now. This is the first and greatest reason for my hesitation to accept the post."

Reporter: "What is the second reason?"

Mr. Li: "During the San Francisco Conference my observation convinced me that the firmness of the American democratic basis was due to the soundness and stability of her industry and commerce. American talents concentrate in industrual and commercial circles. American politics often require the help of industrial and commercial circles. So upon my return to China I advocated the theory that 'democracy is the concern of the employed'. To back up my claim with examples, I undertook the establishment of a fishery corporation in Shanghai. Henceforth, I will make greater efforts in this line. My interest is not in the administrative field. Even if I were to become the Minister of Economic Affairs, I would not be found equal to my task. At the same time, under the current situation, the ideals and views of a scholar can hardly be realized. Moreover, China is like a sick person. After enduring eight years of war of resistance, she is already extremely weak. Even until today, this sick person is still bleeding and no tonic is able to save her. The first thing to do now is to stop the bleeding and then take steps to cure the ailment."

I understood the profound and underlying meaning of Mr. Li's statement. Just as I was about to ask him if there were still hope that the day of peace and prosperity would descend on China, he continued:

"In short, Mr. Chang Chun wants me to assume the post of Minister of Economic Affairs. I am very thankful to him for this kind offer. Mr. Chang's ability and ideals have always been admired by all. I hope he will find a more suitable person to undertake this task. I feel rather awkward and embarrassed that the fellow members of my Party should have selected me to fill this post. I am really too weak in health to live up to the expectations of my colleagues."

When I took leave of Mr. Li, he told me that he would take a rest in Shanghai for the time being.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Judgment on Caltex Company Motor Accident Case
to Be Pronounced on May 8

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

(Local News)---The trial of the Caltex Company motor accident case wherein a National Chiaotung University student named Chia Tse-kan was hit and killed by a Caltex truck was concluded yesterday and judgment on the case will be pronounced on May 8.

The accused pleaded not guilty on the ground that the victim ran across the street from behind the truck beyond the sight of the driver, and that he was, therefore, hit by the vehicle, so it was impossible for the accused to prevent the accident.

Then the presiding judge summoned the witness, Wu Pei-tsi, to testify about the accident. The latter said, "On the afternoon of April 4, I took the truck of the Wei Sheng Transportation Company to Kiangwan from the city. The truck stopped at a place opposite the main gate of the National Tungchi University. At this moment, the truck driven by the accused sped along from the north to the south, and did not blow its horn. Unfortunately the victim was hit by the truck and killed."

In regard to the claim of the plaintiff, Chia Hung-teh, the victim's father, for a compensation of $450,000,000 for the loss of his son, the accused requested the judge to conduct a thorough investigation into the financial condition of the victim's family and then to transfer the subsidiary civil action to the civil court.

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Ta Feng Mill Raided by Workmen; Mill Hands Forced to
Join Labor Union

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

(Local News)---The day before (May 5), more than 50 workmen drove in two trucks into the Ta Feng Silk Printing and Dyeing Mill on Ningwu Road in the eastern section of Shanghai, where they forced a part of the non-unionist workmen of that mill to join the labor union. The intruders also raided and wrought havoc to four of the factory buildings inside the mill, carried by force three workmen into their truck and drove away at full speed. Later, the abducted workmen were rescued by the police.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW

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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China

No. 342 May 8, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Exercise Greater Vigilance About Japan

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Although China has suffered greatly from Japanese aggressions in the past, yet she will not in the least be jealous of Japan's becoming a rich and healthy nation after the war, but will be quite willing to help raise the standard of living of the Japanese people and to make it possible for the two countries really to live in peace. However, what has happened in Japan during the past twenty months has been too disappointing. Neither the land reform nor the disintegration of the Zaibatsu has been thoroughgoing, and the nation's industries and wealth are still under the control of the ten and more Zaibatsu families. Politically, the conservative forces have consistently been in power. They have been trying by hook or by crook to please the United States. Their only desire is that control over Japan may be relaxed and that they may obtain economic and political facilities, so that they may participate once again in the international struggle for supremacy in the future. This state of affairs reminds one of the way in which after 1933, Germany, with the connivance of Great Britain, rearmed herself, resulting in World War II. There can be no doubt that the remnants of Japanese aggressors are doing everything they can to follow in the footsteps of Nazi Germany.

In connection with the reparations program, Japanese industries have been permitted to maintain the level for the period 1930-34, which certainly is not a peace industrial level. Japan has been permitted to keep all of her textile industry, and two-thirds of Japanese-manufactured textiles have been sold to different countries, so that all the Asiatic countries have begun to feel the pressure of the Japanese textile industry. It is reported that the United States is planning to resume full-scale private trade with Japan, and that she is planning to convene the peace conference on Japan in October of this year, so that conditions in Japan may return to normal. To return the economic weapon to a country which, politically, has not yet been completely disarmed and which still secretly harbors aggressive designs is sufficient to make it impossible for the rest of the Far East to feel secure.

If we fail to take cautionary measures against possible trouble and to deal with Japan in a fair and just manner, it will not only invite disaster for China, but even endanger peace in the Far East. This is a matter about which we must be cautious. (Summary)

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## Second Anniversary of Collapse of Nazism

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Two years ago yesterday, the remnants of the leaders of Nazi Germany surrendered unconditionally, and Truman and Churchill announced at Washington and London, respectively, that "the War is over". Thereupon, European history entered a new stage. Hitler's failure, like that of Kaiser and Napoleon before him, was due to an inescapable law of history, i.e., the law of cause and effect. Because he believed in the almightiness of military power and monopolised all power, Hitler was doomed to destruction, which is a law of history.

Is the anniversary of the collapse of Nazism worthy of celebration? Hitler was only one of those who firmly believed in the almightiness of military force. A glance at the world shows that mankind has not yet given up their belief in the almightiness of military force, and that it still has an intense love for concentration of power in a single man. This means that the law of cause and effect will have another chance of being applied.

On this occasion which is both felicitous and deplorable, we wish to lay before all those in power throughout the world this lesson taught by history, and silently pray that at this time when the security and existence of mankind are at stake, there will be some supermen who can change their minds at the last minute. (Summary)

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## Lifting of Ceiling Price for Rice

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Why has the price of first-grade white rice jumped from CN$260,000 per picul to over CN$300,000 per picul since the lifting of the ceiling price for rice, thus aggravating the rice problem? Inasmuch as a large additional amount of currency has been put into circulation, the basic cause for the rise in commodity prices cannot be removed, and when the general price level rises, there is no way of preventing the rice price from rising, too. Under the Government's policy of "taking effective military measures" and of insisting on "achieving national unity by military force", naturally the front lines come first, and military provisions come first. It is reported that in order to meet military needs during the next five months, the Government will have to obtain another nearly 2,000,000 piculs of rice.

We are afraid that this is where the crux of the problem lies. If you want to fulfil the food requirements of the Army, you will not be able to meet the needs of the civilians. It is inevitable that this contradiction between military provisions and civilian food requirements will become increasingly sharp during the next few months. Ceiling price or no ceiling price, the most it can achieve is to alleviate the gravity of the rice problem. Because the pay of the Government employees and school teachers will have to be adjusted, because the pay of the Army officers and enlisted men will also have to be raised, and because the cost of living index for white collar employees and workers will have to be unfrozen, the Government's expenditures will have to be increased and more currency will have to be put into circulation. Moreover, the period wherein the "green cannot follow the yellow immediately" is drawing near, and it is likely that the rice price will rise further and that even an acute shortage of rice will be experienced. The recent rice riots in Hangchow and Wusih are just a warning signal. (Summary)

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## A Re-study of the Price Problem

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

The pressing down of commodity prices is unanimously desired by the people. However, while prices have been rising steadily, the authorities' policy of pressing down prices has been going in the opposite direction. We feel that as a local solution, the Government should spare no labors and gradually put the essential daily necessities under ration according to the census records, and that as an all-over solution, the Government should, on the one hand, discharge all the Government employees whose services are not absolutely necessary so as to balance the State budget, and on the other hand, help the productive enterprises to increase production. There is really no other course open to the Government. (Summary)

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## A Study of the Question of Pressing Down Prices

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Recently, commodity prices have been rising very rapidly. The Government should seek both a palliative and a fundamental solution for the price problem. The press should be more careful about what they say and should absolutely refrain from saying anything that is likely to disturb the general public. It is only through the joint efforts of the Government and the press that the present crisis can be tided over. (Summary)

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## U.S.-Soviet Relations Face Final Test

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Viewed from all angles, President Truman's aid to Greece and Turkey program will probably not be approved by the House of Representatives in the near future. If Soviet Russia can indicate her peaceful intentions and express her willingness to cooperate, it will at least be able to relax the anti-Soviet atmosphere in the United States. Some of the members of the U.S. House of Representatives feel that the Greco-Turkish question should be referred to the United Nations Organization for handling, and there is a possibility that this proposal may materialise. In that case, the road to peace would be re-opened. (Summary)

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## On "Trumanism"

Tung Nan Jih Pao (KMT Southeast China Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Since President Truman announced his plan for extending aid to Greece and Turkey the term "Trumanism" has become the clearest indication of U.S. foreign policy. "Trumanism" is a product of the post-war international political situation, and is also the result of the policy of the United States, the leading Capitalist nation in the world. Therefore, it cannot be said to represent a "reactionary" trend of U.S. history.

"Trumanism" is not confined to preventing the expansion of Communism, but is designed mainly to bring about political and economic stability in the United States as well as other countries. Therefore, it will not necessarily hasten the outbreak of another war. If the nations of the world will abandon their policies of unlimited expansion, war can certainly be averted. In that case, "Trumanism" will only become a powerful factor for enhancing the stability and prosperity of world Capitalism. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 8, 1947

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|---|---|---|
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | How Britain and France Have Surmounted Their Economic Difficulties |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | War Situation in Shansi |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | How to Tide Over the Present Economic Crisis |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Prolongation of the Lease of Houses Allotted to Government Employees and Cultural Workers |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Appeal in Behalf of Government Employees and School Teachers |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Cabinet Crisis in France |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Outlook on Political Crisis in France |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## U.S. to Assist China in Training Navy in Nanking, Shanghai and Tsingtao, Admiral Cooke Declares

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Tsingtao, May 7---At a press conference held at 11 o'clock this morning, Admiral Charles M. Cooke Jr., Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the Western Pacific, gave an account of the recent condition of U.S. forces in China as follows:

1) The evacuation of the U.S. Marines in North China is expected to be completed before July 1 and only a small portion of them will be left in Tientsin to guard the ammunition dumps there.

2) The number of U.S. Marines in Tsingtao will be increased from 2,000 to 3,500. U.S. naval and land forces in Tsingtao charged with the task of training Chinese Navy will not evacuate for the time being. They will evacuate as soon as their task is fulfilled.

3) Of the 271 war vessels to be presented by the U.S. Government to China as gifts, 79 have already been handed over to China in accordance with the Lend-Lease Act. As soon as Washington's instructions reach Tsingtao, they will be officially regarded as gifts for China. The rest of the ships will be handed over one after another as soon as the Chinese Navy is able to take them over. Besides, 129 vessels will be sold to the Chinese Customs for the smuggling-suppression purpose.

4) Col. Griffith, Commander of the U.S. Marines in Tsingtao, has already returned to the States where he is working with the U.S. Naval Academy and his vacancy has been filled by Col. Litzenberg. Rear Admiral Boone, Chief-of-Staff of the U.S. naval forces in Western Pacific, is now on his way back to the States and his vacancy will be filled by Rear Admiral Rees.

5) In regard to the Hsinho incident wherein U.S. Marines were attacked by the CP troops and were compelled to offer resistance, Lieutenant General Howard has already made a statement in this connection. Prior to V-J Day, two divisions of U.S. forces had been ordered to land in the southern part of Japan, but Japan capitulated before they made the landing, so with a view to assisting the Chinese Government in accepting the surrender of the Japanese Army and in repatriating the Japanese war prisoners, U.S. military authorities despatched these forces to Peiping and Tientsin. At present, since their military supplies have been stored in the ammunition dumps for a long time, the removal of which may cause untoward incidents, therefore it has been proposed to sell a part of the supplies to China and to present the rest to the latter as a gift. As the U.S. Government will make Nanking, Tsingtao and Shanghai their bases for training the Chinese Navy, U.S. forces in China therefore will not evacuate for the time being.

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## T.V. Soong Reported to Leave for States

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

(Local News)---T.V. Soong, former President of the Executive Yuan, will proceed to Nanking by train at 7 o'clock this morning. It is learnt that he has been telegraphically summoned by President Chiang Kai-shek to the Capital and that he will leave the country for the United States to negotiate with the U.S. Government for the US$500,000,000 loan in the capacity of special envoy.

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## Chen Lih-fu to Become Vice Chairman of National Economic Council

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Nanking, May 7---Mr. Chen Lih-fu, Minister of Organization, will be appointed concurrently Vice Chairman of the newly organized National Economic Council. The President of the Executive Yuan is concurrently the chairman of the Economic Council.

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## Sun Lih-jen to Leave for India

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Peiping, May 7---It is reported that after his visit to Nanking, General Sun Lih-jen will take a trip to India.

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## Sun Lih-jen Not to Leave Country

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Nanking, May 7---According to news released by the Chun Wen News Agency, General Sun Lih-jen, Vice Commander of the Government Armed Forces in the Northeast, said that it was upon President Chiang Kai-shek's telegraphic instructions that he took a trip to the Capital and that the report that he will leave the country to go abroad is entirely untrue.

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## Rice Riots in Shanghai

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

(Local News)---With the soaring of the rice price in this city, all the people here are suffering a great deal. Though the municipal authorities have put the rationed rice to open sale, yet the amount of rationed staple food is not sufficient to meet the need of the local populace. Therefore, rice riots broke out in certain districts of the city. Yesterday, five cases of raiding rice shops and looting rice occurred in the Wayside, North Szechuan, Sungshan, and Hongkew districts.

The Taifeng Rice Shop on Harbin Road was raided by mobsters and four sacks of rice were looted. The Tungtai Rice Shop on Ninghai Road lost over 10 sacks of rice when it was raided.

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## Further News Re Rice Riots in Wusih and Hangchow

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Wusih, May 7---As a result of recent rice riots in this hsien, over 9,000 "shih" of rice, over 4,000 "tan" of wheat, over 1,000 bags of flour, over 1,000 "tan" of miscellaneous grain, and a large quantity of cotton cloth and yarn as well as kerosene was looted. The losses incurred are enormous. Though the riots have come to an end, yet martial law continues to be enforced every night. Those shops and hongs which were raided by mobsters find themselves unable to resume their business.

Hangchow, May 7---As a result of recent rice riots in this city, a total of 26 rice hongs were raided and wrecked by mobsters and 2,706 "shih" and 4 "tou" of rice belonging to the hongs and 4,033 "shih" and 5 "tou" of rice and other edible grains belonging to the customers were looted and nine rice grinding machines were damaged. A total of 136 rice shops in the city not including the rice shops in the Kungchenchiao district, were raided and 4,491 "shih" of rice looted.

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## Ministry of Foreign Affairs Continues Negotiations with U.S. Naval Authorities on Chuang Ta Erh Tse Case

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

(Local News)---After Roderick, U.S. naval servieeman who beat up and killed the Chinese ricshaw puller, Chuang Ta Erh Tse, was acquitted by the U.S. Naval Court, the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a protest with the U.S. Naval authorities over this case, but has not received any satisfactory reply from the latter. Yesterday the Ministry of Foreign Affairs telegraphically instructed the Office to continue its negotiations with the U.S. Naval Court regarding this case.

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## General Shang Chen to Fly to Japan from Shanghai

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

(Local News)---General Shang Chen, newly appointed head of the Chinese military mission in Japan, will leave here for Japan by a special plane on May 10 to assume his new post. He will be accompanied by four members of the Mission, namely, Chen Hung-chen, Yao Shao-jung, Chan Mu-tseng, and Yu Fang-chow.

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## Big Parade to Be Staged in Mukden Today

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Mukden, May 7---50,000 people will stage a parade in the city tomorrow to demand that Mukden should be made a municipality directly under the control of the Executive Yuan.

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## Youngsters Utilized by CP Troops to Disrupt Railway Communications

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

(Local News)---It is reliably learnt that the remnant CP troops in North Kiangsu are planning to establish bases along the Nanking-Shanghai line to disrupt communications. They have also utilized youngsters of 10 to 18 years of age to sneak into various places along that line to collect information concerning the Government Army and to set fire to warehouses and railway stations. More than 20 youngsters who are engaged in these subversive activities have been arrested.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

## Workers Demand Unconditional Unfreezing of Cost of Living Index

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

(Local News)---300 representatives of over 10,000 workers of the seven leading industrial and commercial enterprises in the city including the Shanghai branch of the Central Printing Plant, the Commercial Press, the World Book Company and the Chung Hwa Book Company handed a petition to the General Labor Union yesterday, setting forth the following three demands:

1) The competent authorities should immediately unfreeze the cost of living index.

2) The cost of living index should be compiled according to true data and should not be falsified.

3) The Government should immediately freeze the commodity prices so as to stabilize the livelihood of the workers.

The Silk Weaving Workers' Union in the Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 districts in the city will lead over 10,000 silk weaving workers to petition the Shanghai City Government and the Social Affairs Bureau at 2 o'clock this afternoon to demand the unconditional unfreezing of the cost of living index.

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## Dr. Hu Shih Says Unable to Live on Meager Salary

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Peiping, May 7---Talking with reporters today on the question of commodity prices and livelihood, Dr. Hu Shih said: "When commodity prices are soaring like this, not to say the professors, even I as University President, am at my wit's end." Speaking on the disparity between salary and commodity prices, he said: "When I first took over the National Peking University, my salary was CN$280,000 per month, or an equivalent of about US$100. In the last readjustment, my salary is raised to over CN$1,000,000, but in terms of US$ it is equivalent to only some US$30. How can I keep body and soul together?" When our conversation turned to the question of how to stop inflation, Dr. Hu declined to express any opinion.

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## Northeast to Export Foodstuffs to Peiping-Tientsin in Exchange for Yarn & Flour

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Mukden, May 7---The Peiping-Tientsin food purchasing party, including Kan Pei-lin, called on Director Hsiung Shih-hui of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northeast yesterday. The latter agreed to allowing food to be exported from the Northeast on the condition the purchase will not affect food prices in those provinces. It is learned that the Peiping and Tientsin authorities expect to purchase 60,000 tons of foodstuff, but hope for its realization is rather dim. The Northeast authorities only agreed to buy a certain amount of cereals for Peiping and Tientsin on condition that yarns, cloth and flour be exported to the Northeast in exchange.

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## Generals Tu Yu-ming and Sun Li-jen

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
April 28, 1947

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Peiping, dated April 26, "Since Gen. Sun Li-jen's recent promotion from active leadership of the New First Army to deputy commander of the Northeast command, he is reportedly unhappy. In recent months there has been growing rivalry between Gens. Sun Li-jen and Tu Yu-ming, and it is an open secret in the Northeast that the former would chafe under any close association with the latter."

After reading through the above dispatch, one wonders what really has brought about the frictions between these two famed generals of the Chinese Expeditionary Forces.

Tu Yu-ming is one of Ho Ying-chin's men and is a valiant general. He now commands half a million troops in the Northeast and in position and prestige he is next only to Gens. Chen Cheng and Hu Tsung-nan. Even after Ho Ying-chin's retirement, Tu's position was not in the least shaken. The reason is that, like Hu Tsung-nan, he also commands the full confidence of the Government.

Tu Yu-ming and Hu Tsung-nan were classmates in the 1st class of the Whangpoa Military Academy. However, Tu's early career was one of frustration. While about a dozen of his classmates had already attained the rank of divisional commander, he himself was then still a battalion commander with the rank of major. Later, he rose to fame through "mechanization". At the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, he was regiment commander of the armored regiment (which was the progenitor of China's genuine armored units, and which was all Soviet equipped). In 1939, he became commander of the 200th Division.

He first showed his fighting ability in the battle of Kunlunkwan. Though the losses he suffered in that battle were exceedingly heavy, yet President Chiang Kai-shek saw in him a talent for generalship. When he later fought his first battle on the Burma front, he actually replaced his superior officer, Gen. Lo Tso-ying. During the West Yunnan campaign his Fifth Army garrisoned Yunnan. To him, the "Kunming Incident" of October 1945, whereby ex-Governor Lung Yun of Yunnan was deprived of his military power, was his finest masterpiece performance of the greatest satisfaction and contentment. However, as soon as this incident was over he was relieved of his post, to the great astonishment of the general public. But three days later came the announcement of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of all Government forces in the nine Northeastern provinces, a post which invested him with more power than that of the Governors of the nine provinces.

Though Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui is Director of the Generalissimo's Northeast Headquarters, yet all Tu's reports go directly to the Central Government without having to pass through Gen. Hsiung's hands so that Tu has to solicit no instructions from the former. Take for instance, Governor Liang Hwa-sheng of Kirin Province. Liang was formerly one of Tu's men and he was recommended to the governorship by Tu himself. The Southwest Infantry Training Corps, which is the cradle of China's New Army, was headed by Liang.

The Nationalist troops in the Northeast are the elite of the Government Army. They consist of the New First Army (including the New 30th and the New 38th Divisions), the New Sixth Army (including the 14th, 50th and 30th Divisions), the ITC and American trained and equipped 207th Division of the 25th Youth Army, and other units aggregating 15 divisions (not including irregular units which have been incorporated). The New Sixth Army is under Gen. Liao Yao-hsiang, while the Commander of the New First is Gen. Sun Li-jen whom we are about to introduce here.

Among the few Nationalist generals today who are both scholars and soldiers, Gen. Sun Li-jen is an outstanding one. He is a graduate of the National Tsinghua University and later received his training at the Virginia Military Institute in America where Gen. George C. Marshall had earlier graduated. Before he rose to fame in the Army, he was already well-known in athletic circles. In 1923, he represented China at the Far Eastern Olympic Games as a basket ball guard. Tsinghua's physical instructor, John Ma, had then regarded him as a rare ball player.

In 1924, he took a course in mechanical engineering at Purdue University in the United States and again entered the Virginia Military Institute. Later, he became closely associated with T.V. Soong who, when he became Minister of Finance in 1931, appointed Sun as Commander of the Revenue Guard Corps. The latter Corps was then the best equipped Army unit in the country.

In the Second Battle of Shanghai which occurred on August 13, 1937, Gen. Sun received 12 wounds which almost cost him his life. In 1938, upon recovering from his wounds, he formed a new Revenue Guard Corps in Changsha, himself heading the Corps. In 1942, he became Commander of the 38th Division of the Chinese Expeditionary Forces. While stationed in the Burmese capital of Mandalay, he assumed concurrently the post of Garrison Commander of that city, thus becoming the first Chinese military officer ever to hold the highest military post in a foreign city.

Gen. Sun won his fame when he successfully came to the rescue of the 5,000 British soldiers besieged at the Yenangyaung oil field area. With 1,000 men he relieved 5,000 trapped British soldiers, thus earning for himself the unanimous admiration and acclaim of all, at home and abroad. The King of England decorated him with the G.B.E. medal. This battle consolidated Gen. Sun's position in the Burma expeditionary campaign.

The late Gen. Joseph Stilwell, C-in-C of the Chinese Expeditionary Forces in India, and Gen. Cheng Tung-kuo, Vice-C-in-C, commanded five divisions of the New First and the New Sixth. But in spite of this, Gen. Sun's prestige far surpassed that of Gen. Cheng. All the American troops on the Burma front knew there was a "Gen. Sun" but very few had heard about Vice-C-in-C Cheng. Of course, Gen. Sun's fluent English helped a lot to boost his prestige. Gen. Stilwell had praised Sun as "one of the finest generals in the world". When Gen. Stilwell was relieved of his command and Gen. Sultan (who recently died) succeeded him, it was no longer all smooth sailing for Sun.

Gen. Sun came neither from the Paoting Military Academy nor from the Whangpoa Military Academy, nor from the Military College. He belongs to a peculiar clique within the Chinese Army. He enjoyed quite a bit of reputation in foreign countries, but not so in this country. However, owing to the outstanding achievements of the New First Army trained by him, he was able to hold his position in the Army. At the time of the take-over of the Northeast, the New First fought quite a few hard battles, namely, the Szepingkai, Kungchuling and Changchun battles. Last August, when Sun was appointed Commander of the 4th Pacification Headquarters of the Northeast and concurrently Commander of the Changchun Garrison Headquarters, his fame and reputation even eclipsed that of Gen. Liao Yao-hsiang. But a glance at the generals in the Northeast convinces one that almost all of them without exception are graduates of the Whangpoa Military Academy.

Gen. Sun is learned, cultured and possessed of an outstanding military record. There has always been growing rivalry and divergence of opinion between him and Gen. Tu Yu-ming. When T.V. Soong was in power, Gen. Sun had in the former a strong supporter, but with the retirement of T.V., Sun finds himself more and more isolated. Recently, he was relieved of all his three concurrent posts as Commander of the New First Army, Garrison Commander of Changchun, and Commander of the 4th Pacification Headquarters, and was given the relatively inactive post as Deputy Commander of the Northeast Garrison forces. Both Gens. Ma Chan-shan and Cheng Tung-kuo were also deputy commanders and together with Sun they make a total of three deputy commanders in

all. But what displeased Sun most was the fact that Pan Yu-kun who succeeded him as Commander of the New First was formerly Commander of the 50th Division of the New Sixth Army under Gen. Liao Yao-hsiang. To appoint a divisional commander under General Liao to assume the command of the New First while Sun himself was given a relatively inactive post was ground enough to justify a foreign dispatch to the effect that Gen. Sun would request a new assignment, possibly with the Chinese Military Delegation to the United Nations Organization. The residents of Changchun had initiated a move to ask Sun to remain in his post, but Gen. Tu informed them in a reply stating: This is a promotion of Sun by the Central Government, hence there is no way of retracting the order.

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MILITARY NEWS

### Woosung Fort Command to Be Placed Under the Command of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquaters

Yi Shih Pao (Chinese Catholic Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

(Local News)---With a view to meeting the present military situation, the Ministry of National Defense has authorized the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters to take over the command of the Woosung Fort Command. Meanwhile, the areas under the jurisdiction of the Garrison Headquarters have been further expanded to include ten hsien including Chwansha in the outlying districts of Woosung and Shanghai.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

### Scope of Business for Chennault's Air Transport Corps to Be Expanded

Lien Ho Wan Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Nanking, May 7---According to news released by the Chun Wen News Agency, the CNRRA Air Transport Corps under the direction of Claire Chennault has been engaging exclusively in the transportation of UNRRA and CNRRA relief supplies. It is now learnt that the Corps has received telegraphic instructions from its general headquarters in Shanghai to the effect that the Corps henceforth will also handle the transportation of supplies for the Government agencies.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 343 May 9, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Alleviate Rice Crisis and Cooperate in Maintaining Law and Order

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

During the past several days, due to the spiralling of the price of rice which threatens the livelihood of the people, there have occurred in Hangchow, Wusih, Nanking and Chengtu cases of looting rice and storming rice shops. During the past few days, similar incidents have taken place here in Shanghai.

As a matter of fact, no shortage of rice exists in this city, as evidenced by the fact that the Bureau of Social Affairs has been selling large quantities of rice at a reasonable price each day. The rice crisis has been brought about partly because the price in the producing centers has risen, and partly because of the unwarranted worry on the part of the general public. As soon as people became worried about the rice situation, they began to lay in stocks of rice, and the rice merchants, taking advantage of the situation, began to raise the price and to hoard. With the general public buying as much rice as they can and with the rice merchants hoarding rice, a man-made "rice shortage" has been brought about.

Moreover, Shanghai's food problem is but part of the food problem facing the whole nation. If the latter can be satisfactorily solved, people need not be worried about Shanghai's food problem, which involves a monthly consumption of 300,000 piculs of rice. According to a statement made by Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Director of the Government's Information Office, there will certainly be no shortage of rice before the autumn harvest. Further, the necessary measures which the Government has decided to adopt are all in harmony with economic principles. The food problem now facing Shanghai is only a temporary phenomenon. We earnestly hope that all the residents of Shanghai will cooperate closely with the Government in tiding over the rice crisis and in maintaining law and order. (Summary)

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## Alleviate the Rice Crisis as Soon as Possible!

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

During the past few days the press has carried disconcerting reports of rice riots. First in Hangchow and Wusih, then in Wuhu, Hsuancheng, Hofei, Huchow, Chuhsien and even Nanking and Shanghai, there have unfortunately occurred cases of looting rice and of storming rice shops. Especially in Shanghai there have occurred during the past two days more than ten cases of disburtances, from which it will be seen how serious the situation is. China claims to be an agricultural nation, yet two years after V-J Day she is still not self-sufficient in food supplies, which is a ridiculous and deplorable fact. We are of the opinion that since there are the Ministries of Food, Economics and of Agriculture and Forestry under the Government, the latter should long ago have devised ways and means of solving this important problem which has to do with the life and death of the whole nation. Since the last autumn harvest was quite a satisfactory one, there should certainly be no rice shortage in this third moon of the lunar year, especially in the rice-producing area of Kiangnan.

In the past the Government has adopted a policy of imposing a ceiling price on rice, and this unnatural ceiling price has been even lower than the production cost which the farmer has had to pay. That is why he is no longer interested in increasing production. There can be no doubt at all that the price of rice should be allowed to adjust itself to a reasonable extent, but at the same time efforts should be made to reduce as far as possible all the man-made causes for the rise in the rice price. For instance, (1) excessive purchase and requisitioning of rice by Government agencies should be prohibited, (2) the partial control imposed by the local authorities in various parts of the country should be lifted, (3) hoarding by rice merchants or non-rice merchants should be forbidden, and (4) hindrances to, and delays in, transportation of rice should be removed.

The question as to whether or not there is a shortage of rice is a rather complex one. According to the repeated statements by the competent authorities, there is no shortage of food supplies at all. Then the question is, how can the Government regulate supply and demand, so that all parts of the country and all strata of society can get an adequate supply of rice? In this connection, we feel that the sixth point of the seven-point plan for stabilizing food prices, which the Government announced the other day, namely, the proposal that supply and demand regulation agencies be established in different parts of the country, is a very sound one. However, such agencies must really serve the interests of the people rather than adopting an opposite course which would only afford bureaucratic capital another way of making money. (Summary)

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## How to Solve the Economic Problem

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Due to the shortage of rice and to the rise in the rice price, there has recently arisen a food crisis and a number of rice riots have taken place. Hungry people have been looting rice and storming rice shops; rice merchants have been appealing to the authorities for protection and, in some cases, have put the blame on the press reporters (as has been the case in Hangchow) and threatened to attack the newspaper offices (as has been the case in Wusih). The hungry people who have looted rice have been arrested, detained and punished; some of them have even been executed (as has been the case in Chengtu). Now, who should be held responsible for these disturbances?

In the last analysis, this state of affairs has been due to the civil war. It is because of the civil war that there has been a shortage of manpower in the rural districts and that there has been a decrease in food production; it is because of the civil war that there are several million troops who are given food without having to work and that the food requirements of the troops have been put above those of the civilians; it is also because of the civil war that the currency has been inflated to an unlimited degree and at an accelerated pace.

As the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" has said, "The various serious problems cannot be solved by war". Because of the continuance of the war, the situation is becoming increasingly serious. Even if the present war is continued, neither side will be able to exterminate the other, which means that the war will sooner or later result in peace. But it would certainly be better to have peace restored at an early date.

The situation is really serious. How badly China needs, and how earnestly she hopes for, a wise, benevolent and courageous leader today! (Summary)

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## Politics of a Constructive Character

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Since its reorganization, the Executive Yuan has been confronted with the serious price problem, so that it has been unable to attend to the various kinds of reconstruction work in a way which is up to general expectations. Yesterday, our foreign friends also expressed the hope that the new Government would engage in politics of a constructive nature.

Naturally, there can be no positive political reconstruction in China without the aid of our friendly neighbors. If the Chinese Government is to engage in reconstruction, the first difficulty it is bound to encounter is the shortage of funds. If our American friends can decide to extend us greater assistance in our national reconstruction work, she will be able to do it without any difficulty under the existing international situation. We hope that our friendly neighbors will pay special attention to this matter. (Summary)

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## The Question of Salary Adjustment

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

According to reports from various quarters, by the end of April the cost of living index had already risen to more than 20,000 times the pre-war base. However, the pay of the Government employees and school teachers is only 1,100 times that of pre-war days, and the pay of the military men is even lower than this. It is easy to imagine how difficult their living conditions are. It is reported that the Government is now planning to raise the pay of the Government employees, school teachers and military men by 70%. If this is true, we feel that in making this adjustment the Government still disregards the actual needs of these people, a fact which will most likely affect the smooth carrying out of the main points of the Government's political program.

In unfreezing the cost of living indices for white collar employees and laborers, the Government must have regard for the interests of both capital and labor. Therefore, the adoption of a reasonable standard is a question that requires careful consideration by all parties concerned. (Summary)

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## Look Straight at the Present Educational Crisis

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

At this time when the price problem is becoming increasingly serious and when the economic crisis is deepening, we are confronted with yet another serious problem, namely, the educational problem. So far as the question of operating expenses or finances is concerned, we have seen the appeals of the Presidents and professors of various Government universities. However, we must also appeal for an adjustment of the pay of the middle school and primary school teachers.

Besides, there is the problem in different parts of the country of the mass examinations for middle school graduates. In theory, the present system of mass examinations is unreasonable. One also finds it difficult to understand what kind of a policy the educational authorities have adopted regarding the question of

students going abroad for further study, and that of boy and girl students studying in separate schools. It is to be hoped that the educational authorities will make wise decisions on the educational problem. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 9, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Amount of Banknotes Issued by the Government and China's Economy |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Question of Separate Schools for Middle School Boys and Girls and the Question of the Educational System |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Our Anxiety Over the Rice Crisis |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | Cabinet Crisis in France Settled for Time Being |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | We Should Not Let the Chaotic Situation to Continue |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | A Word of Advice to Mr. K.P. Chen in Regard to the Development of Export Trade |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Administrative Policy of the Socialist Party in France |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Tide Over the Rice Crisis |

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POLITICAL NEWS

U.S. Ambassador Calls on President Chiang Kai-shek

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---Ambassador Stuart called on Minister Wang Shih-chieh of foreign Affairs at the Waichiaopu office at 10 o'clock this morning, and had a 20-minute talk with the latter. At 4:30 the same afternoon, together with his personal advisor, Philip Fu, he paid a visit to President Chiang Kai-shek and had an hour's talk with the latter.

Ambassador Stuart is leaving for Peiping by plane tomorrow morning to take part in the celebration of the Yenching University's alumni day. He is expected to return here on the 13th.

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China to Get Loan from U.S. Soon, Chinese Financial Circles Reveal

Tung Nan Jih Pao (KMT Southeast China Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

(Local ~~News~~) ~~The recent comment~~ made by U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall on the new Chinese Government has drawn the attention of Chinese financial circles. According to information emanating from financial quarters, the ~~extension~~ of the ~~US$~~500,000,000 loan by U.S. to China will materialize before the end of next month. A part of the plan ~~regarding~~ the utilization of the new loan has been forwarded to the U.S. Import-Export Bank while the rest is now in the course of drafting by Dr. Wong ~~Wen-hao, Vice President~~ of the Executive Yuan. It is further learnt that ~~negotiations~~ for other loans from the United States are also in progress.

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## T.V. Soong Reported to Leave for United States

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---It is reported that Dr. T.V. Soong, former President of the Executive Yuan, will leave for the United States shortly. However, this report has not been confirmed by concerned quarters.

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## H.H. Kung to Go Abroad

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---Dr. H.H. Kung will go abroad in the capacity of advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is now making arrangements with the authorities concerned to get his passport, it is learnt.

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## Wu Te-chen to Become Vice President of Legislative Yuan

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---General Wu Te-chen will be appointed Vice President of the Legislative Yuan to succeed Dr. Wei Tao-ming who was recently appointed Governor of Taiwan.

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## Negotiations Between Chinese Government and Other Countries on Civil Aviation in Progress

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---Negotiations between the Chinese Government and other countries on civil aviation are still in progress. According to a certain senior official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who is responsible for the negotiations, civil aviation between China and the United States will be started soon. The negotiations which are now going on are: (1) the Anglo-Chinese negotiations, which have achieved considerable progress since their joint statement was released on May 6. The negotiations which have been going on for almost three months will be completed soon, (2) the Sino-French agreement on civil aviation is temporary in nature. Both sides are making preparations to conduct formal negotiations in the immediate future, (3) Sino-Siamese negotiations. Siam will send her representatives to Nanking to start the talk. As soon as they arrive, the negotiations will be formally started, (4) Sino-Indian negotiations. China has already requested India to send representatives to Nanking to start the negotiations.

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## Governor of Szechuan to Rush Back to Deal With Rice Riots

Cheng Yien Pao (Local KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---Rice riots recently broke out in Chengtu. President Chiang Kai-shek has asked Governor Teng Shih-hou of Szechuan to return to the province as soon as possible. Governor Teng has decided to leave here around May 10 and his trip to Shanghai as previously planned has been cancelled.

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## Rice Riots in Pukow in Vicinity of Nanking

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---While the rice price is soaring skyhigh, rice riots broke out in Pukow in the vicinity of Nanking yesterday noon. The whole town was thrown into utmost confusion. Peace and order there was not restored until after the gendarmes and the local garrison forces rushed to the scene and dispersed the mobsters.

The rice price in Pukow continued to jump yesterday morning. In several hours, the rice price increased from $190,000 to $220,000, $230,000, $250,000, and $280,000 per "tan". Finally at 11 o'clock it hit the record high of $300,000. Most of the inhabitants in Pukow are railway workers who do not have any surplus rice at home. Yesterday noon after their work, they gathered in the Chinkou Street where most of the rice shops are situated. They entered into a brawl with the employees of the rice shops and clashes ensued. All the rice shops there were raided and looted.

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## Rice Shop in Nanchang Raided

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---Prior to the war, 6,000,000 "tan" of rice were exported from Kiangsi Province. At present, the rice price in this hsien is $130,000 per "tan", which that in other hsien is much higher. Therefore, most of the people have come here to buy grain for the Army, thus affecting the food situation here. Seven rice shops were raided because they refused to sell their rice, it is reported.

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## 12 Rice Shops in Shanghai Raided Yesterday

Cheng Yien Pao (Local KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

(Local News)---Due to rice shortage, people here have found it extremely difficult to get their staple food. Twelve rice shops were raided and looted yesterday. Over 1,000 sacks of rice were taken away by the mobsters, it is reported.

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## Grave Situation in Honan

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---At a press conference held in the Central Hotel this afternoon, Chang Hung-lieh and other members of the petition group of the Honan Provincial Council reported on the grave situation prevailing in Honan Province. Chang said that the purpose of their trip to Capital is sixfold: (1) to urge the Government to despatch troops to North Honan to suppress the rebellion there, (2) to request the Government to adopt effective measures to annihilate the CP troops in East Honan, (3) to request the Government to consolidate the river defense and to stabilize the situation in West Honan, (4) to request the Government to distribute arms and munitions to the local garrison troops in Honan Province, (5) to request the Government to appropriate funds for the transportation of foodstuffs to the province to relieve the refugees there and at the same time, to open class for the refugee

students, and (6) to urge the Executive Yuan to send a high official to Honan to inspect the condition and to comfort the refugees there.

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## Press Conference Given by Director of Generalissimo's Headquarters in Canton

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Canton, May 8---At a press conference held this afternoon, General Chang Fah-kuei, Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Canton, reported on the recent conditions in areas under the administration of the Headquarters as follows:

Before March, the situation in Kwangtung Province was quite stable. However, after the Government forces were transferred northward in April, bandits in various places, especially in various hsien in South Kwangtung, took the opportunity to create disturbances. At present, there are about 15,000 bandits in both Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces: (A) In Kwangtung Province: 1) about 1,000 bandits in the Kwangtung-Fukien border district, 2) about 3,500 bandits in the East and North River areas. It is reported that Tseng Sheng, Commander of the CP East River Brigade, has sneaked back to Kwangtung and renewed his activities, 3) about 2,000 bandits under Chen Chung-ngan in the Luk Yup area in Central Kwangtung. After being suppressed by the Government forces, only more than 500 men were left in that area, 4) about 3,000 bandits under Fu Chun-mou in South Kwangtung, 5) about 5,000 bandits under Feng Pai-chu in Hainan, (B) In Kwangsi Province: Over 1,300 bandits under Huang Wei-jo are active near Yunghsien and Nanning. They can be suppressed and wiped out in the near future.

General Chang pointed out that there are no CP troops in the areas under the administration of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Canton and that it is only the bandits who are creating all the trouble. He expressed dissatisfaction with the peace preservation corps, because with the number of their men three times greater than that of the bandits, they are still unable to wipe out the brigands. Their weakness lies in their poor discipline, General Chang said.

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## Internal Split in Democratic Socialist Party

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

(Local News)---After Carson Chang, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, refused to give reply to the 9-point proposal brought forth by the dissident elements, the internal split within that party has become further widened. The mediation efforts of Wu Hsien-tse, one of the Party leaders in the South, have proved futile.

This morning, Sun Pao-kang, one of the dissident leaders of the Party, said to our reporter, "Up to the present Carson Chang has not answered our proposal. We shall wait for a while so as to give him a chance to reconsider our proposal. If he will not give us a satisfactory reply, we shall issue a statement addressed to the comrades of the Party to officially announce the split." Commenting on the statement recently made by Chiang Yun-tien in Nanking on the "achievement of national unification through armed force", Sun said, "Even the enlightened elements of the Kuomintang are unwilling to advocate such views. Premier Chang also indicated that the Government hopes to settle the CP issue through political means. Yet Chiang Yun-tien has violated the Party discipline, to the utter disregard of the political platform of the Party as well as the notes exchanged between the Party and the Kuomintang. We can never tolerate him for that."

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## Mo Te-hui Leaves for Taiwan to Call on Chang Hsueh-liang

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

(Local News)---Mo Te-hui, State Councillor, after arriving here from Nanking yesterday morning boarded the steamer S.S. Chung Hsing at 11 the same night and left for Keelung this morning. The reporter of the Shenchow News Agency paid a visit to Mr. Mo at the Palace Hotel yesterday. The latter said, "My trip to Taiwan is to pay a visit to Chang Hsueh-liang. One year has elapsed since I met Chang at Tungtzu in Kweichow in April last year."

Mr. Mo admitted that the Association of Residents of the Northeastern Provinces had written a letter to President Chiang Kai-shek requesting the latter to release Chang Hsueh-liang. He himself also had a talk with the President on this matter. However, he refused to shed light on the results of his talk with President Chiang. Asked by the reporter whether or not Chang Hsueh-liang will regain his freedom after Mo's return, Mr. Mo replied, "What I can tell you is that I am going to pay a visit to Chang Hsueh-liang." He refused to say anything more.

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## Associations for the Protection of People's Freedom to Be Set Up in Various Places

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

(Local News)---In view of the fact that the organization of the association for the protection of people's freedom is a part of the social movement, the Ministry of Social Affairs has instructed the Social Affairs Departments of various provinces and municipalities to direct the organization of these associations. The association will undertake the following work : (1) to investigate and inform the competent authorities of cases wherein people's freedom is infringed upon, (2) to file a lawsuit in accordance with the process of law in behalf of the victims whose freedom has been infringed upon, (3) to study and to explain to the public the laws and statutes governing the safeguard of people's freedom, (4) to cooperate with the UNO Human Rights Protection Committee in carrying out the work.

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## Peita Students Deprived of Freedom to Stage Plays

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Peiping, May 7---The last three soirees of the "May 4th Commemoration Week" sponsored by the National Peking University, were devoted to the staging of plays. The four plays staged on the night of the 5th, were entitled: "Before the clashing of the cymbals", "On the brink of hunger and starvation", "A woman and a dog" and "Triumph". The third play depicted certain living facts in a sarcastic way, while the last painted an anti-civil war picture. On the 6th, the Peita Director of Discipline, Chen Sih-ping, issued an order banning the staging of the latter two plays. On the 7th, the walls of Peita were plastered with notes of protest, charging that it was indeed a shame and humiliation to Peita to be deprived even of the freedom of staging shows. At the soiree of the 7th, the play "Triumph" was staged as usual, but the play about "A woman and a dog" was left out.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

## Import and Export Control Commission for South China to Be Set Up to Suppress Smuggling

Chin Yung Jih Pao (Connected with S.Y. Liu), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

(Local News)---At a recent conference of the Export Development Board held to discuss the problem of counteracting the smuggling in South China, it was resolved that an Import and Export Control Commission for South China should be set up in order to unify the control of imports and exports there. The Commission will be jointly organized by the Central Bank of China, the Board for the Temporary Regulation of Imports, the Export Development Board, the Customs, the Canton-Hankow Railway Administration, and the Provincial Governments of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The representative of the Central Bank of China will be appointed Secretary-General of the said Commission who will be specially empowered by the Executive Yuan to suppress the smuggling in South China. The Commission will be established as soon as the resolution is approved by the National Economic Council.

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## About US$80,000,000 of Foreign Exchange Spent for Purchases Abroad During Past Few Months

Tung Nan Jih Pao (KMT Southeast China Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---It is learnt that the Government has spent over US$80,-000,000 of foreign exchange for the purchase of goods abroad such as food-stuffs, oils and industrial and mining equipment during the past few months.

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## More Export of Soya Beans from Northeast Expected This Year

Tung Nan Jih Pao (KMT Southeast China Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---According to investigations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, only 30,000 tons of soya beans valued at £120,000 were exported from the Northeast last year. A total of 300,000 tons valued at £2,000,000 is expected to be exported this year.

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## Over 9,000 Tons of U.S. Surplus Supplies Arrive in Shanghai

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

(Local News)---The steamer of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company S.S. Haiti loaded with over 9,000 tons of U.S. surplus supplies arrived here from Guam yesterday afternoon.

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## Ministry of Food Orders Suspension of Purchase of Army Provisions

Cheng Yien Pao (Local KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---The Ministry of Food issued an order to the Land Tax Departments of various provinces to the effect that the purchase of army provisions be suspended as from this month so as to avoid the further stimulation of commodity prices.

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## A Study of the Shansi-Shensi War Situation From the Geographic Angle

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 5, 1947

Since the occupation of Yenan by Nationalist troops, the situation in Shansi has been becoming increasingly tense. The four CP armies, namely, that of Gen. Ho Lung in Northwest Shansi, that of Gen. Nieh Yung-chen in Northeast Shansi, that of Gen. Liu Po-cheng in Southeast Shansi and that of Gen. Chen Keng in Southwest Shansi, are holding the four corners of Shansi, encompassing in its center the Nationalist troops stationed in Taiyuan and in a few other points and lines, and looking, as it were, ready to "swallow up" the whole of Shansi.

At present, in East Shansi, the strategic points of Chingching and Niangtzekwan Pass on the Chengting-Taiyuan railway line are completely under CP control. Not only are the supply routes of the Nationalist troops obstructed, but Peiping and Tientsin are being constantly menaced. Moreover, the so-called "foremost strategic" city of Shangtang in the southeastern part of the province, has long since fallen completely into CP hands. The Communists are now carrying out its infiltration tactics in North Honan, shattering the defense of the northern section of the Peiping-Hankow railway line and absorbing a greater part of the Nationalist main force.

As for the military situation on the main battlefield in the west, since the CP Headquarters moved to Hsinghsien and Linhsien, the two belligerent armies have been facing each other on the opposite banks of the river. Recently, the fight for the various ferry crossings in the southwest has entered a new phase in the Shansi-Shensi areas along the Yellow River.

Between Shansi and Shensi through which the Yellow River runs, there are about 80 to 90 ferry crossings on either side of the river. Among these ferry points, those that are of strategic value are principally, starting from the north, the Chunpu ferry between Lishih and Wupao; the Limen ferry between Hotsin and Hancheng; the Putsin ferry between Yungchi and Chaoyi; and the Fengling ferry across the River from Tungkwan Pass.

According to a recent war communique, the Chunpu, Yumen, Putsin and Fengling ferry points east of the Yellow River have all fallen into CP hands, so that the Nationalist troops in South Shansi are now left with only the two cities of Yuncheng and Anpa, as well as the Maotsin ferry and the Yuanchu bridgehead!

At the Yumen ferry, the two opposing armies have been engaged in an artillery duel across the river. The CP troops there have mobilized a large number of vessels, making ready to cross the river by stealth. CP troops at the Fengling ferry continued for days to shell with field guns the positions of the Nationalist artillery units at the Tungkwan Pass. Martial law has already been declared in Tungkwan. The heavy guns of the Nationalist troops have begun to shell the north bank of the river. After Yungchi fell, the defenders crossed the river, entered Shensi and set up defenses all along the river. The Nationalist troops stationed in Chaotsun, Yungchi, (that is, the Putsin ferry) were being rushed to Tungkwan for reinforcement purposes.

Under a situation like this, will the CP troops cross the river westward to strike directly at Tungkwan? Before analysing the CP intentions, let us first make a study of the physical features of the various ferry points so as to find out the possible route which the CP might take.

The section of the Yellow River bed between the Yumen ferry and Tungkwan Pass is rather broad and the waters there are tranquil, so that it is

easy to maneuver boats. The Fengling ferry is shallow and level, but Tungkwan Pass on the opposite bank presents a natural barrier of inaccessible terrain. It is indeed not easy to attempt a forced crossing at this point. The Yumen ferry is joined to the opposite bank by the Lungmen Mountain. So, unless the enemy on the opposite bank could be subdued, it would be difficult to effect a forced landing in the face of the enemy. Of all these ferry points, the most appropriate one for a forced crossing from the east bank of the river to the west is the Putsin ferry at Yungchi.

The lands on both sides of the Yellow River near Yungchi, formerly called Puchow, are alluvium plains. In effecting a crossing, troops thrusting south from Chaoyi could stab at the back of Tungkwan Pass and those thrusting west from Tali could strike directly at Sian. If an attempt is made to cross the river here to proceed westward to Sian, the natural barrier of Tungkwan Pass could be bypassed. History offers many instances where troops trying to invade Shensi from Honan or Shansi almost all tried to bypass Tungkwan and made the crossing at Putsin instead.

Aside from this, the ferry points at Mamenkwan and Yunghokwan Passes in the Yungho area could all be crossed by stealth by mobile units.

Lastly, while large forces of Nationalist crack units are being held back in the North Shensi region and unable to concentrate, thus enabling the CP troops to set up at ease a commanding tower in Northwest Shansi, it is but natural that the main force of the CP troops in Shansi will cross the Yellow River to coordinate with the activities of their guerrilla units in North Shensi. Whether or not the so-called fight for the ferry crossings is a prelude to the CP attack on Sian is a point worthy of our careful study.

But, judging from the CP's consistent stratagem, the moment is not yet ripe today for an attack on Sian. At most, it is only a pose designed by the CP to hold back the main force of their opponents and then to exterminate quite another unit of Nationalist troops by means of the tactics of diversion. The aim of this action is no different from that repeatedly staged by the CP troops in the North Honan campaign, that is, to enlarge their territory, to strengthen their power and to baffle and dodge the enemy, thus helping to support their campaign on the main battlefield of Shangtung.

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NEWS OF COMMUNICATIONS

Tracks of Mukden-Hailung Railway Joined

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Mukden, May 8---The tracks of the Mukden-Hailung Railway the operations of which have been suspended for one year and two months have been joined on the afternoon of May 6. Passenger and cargo transportation services which will be resumed a few days later, are of vital importance to the present military situation.

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Ministry of Communications to Develop Industry for Manufacturing Locomotives and Railway Cars

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 9, 1947

Nanking, May 8---With a view to developing industry for manufacturing locomotives and railway cars the Ministry of Communications is mapping out a plan whereby three manufacturing plants will be set up in Chuchow, Sian and Wuchang respectively.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 344 May 10, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## U.S.-Soviet Cooperation and New Imperialism

-- Our impressions of the interview between Stalin and Stassen --

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

The four points made by Generalissimo Stalin in his interview with Mr. Stassen, a leader of the U.S. Republican Party last month, have clarified the crux of the issues of the times, and are encouraging. The notes of this interview are another strong proof of the peaceful intentions which Mr. Stalin had previously made known to the Americans on more than one occasion. This interview which Mr. Stalin has granted after the recent Moscow Conference came to a deadlock has at least alleviated somewhat the pessimism of the general public about the world situation and has brought new hopes of peace to the people of the world.

All the events contrary to the principles of justice and peace which have occurred during the two years since V-E Day have been due to the lack of the leadership of great statesmen. However, on the other hand, they have also been due to the queerness of the traditional ideology and psychology of a certain nation. Take, for instance, the current issues. President Truman's proposal for aid to Greece and Turkey certainly will not promote peace and cooperation between the United States and Soviet Russia. On the other hand, the fact that Soviet Russia has boycotted in many ways the various United Nations agencies is not in harmony with the principles of peace and cooperation either. Stalin told Stassen that Soviet Russia is very anxious to cooperate with the United States. It is possible that the reason why Stalin has made this appeal is that he already sees the futility of power politics. What we wish to ask now is how is the United States going to respond, now that Soviet Russia has extended her hand?

The most significant thing about the Stalin interview is the fact that it was Mr. Stassen who interviewed him. Mr. Stassen is one of the very few able, younger statesmen in the United States and stands a good chance of being made the Republican Presidential candidate in connection with the Presidential elections next year. It is possible that next year will witness a radical change in American politics. It is not absolutely hopeless that U.S.-Soviet relations may improve in the near future, and what Mr. Stalin said during his interview with Mr. Stassen has paved the way for cooperation between the two countries. (Summary)

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## Calmness Required

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

During the past few days, because of the fluctuation of commodity prices, there have been cases of looting rice and attacking rice shops as well as parades staged by laborers demanding the unfreezing of the cost of living index. All these things have happened due to the pressure of high commodity prices and have our deep sympathy. However, in the interests of peace and order, we hope that everybody will try their best to keep calm. Especially at this time, when the internal rebellion has not yet been quelled, are mass actions liable to be utilized by undesirable elements.

As this time when the Chinese Communists are engaged in "underground intrigues", any minor dispute or minor incident may be enlarged into unfortunate

disturbances through the instigation of the Communists. This is what we should especially guard against and calls for calmness on our part. (Summary)

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## The Proposal That Government Officials Be Paid According to the Price of Rice

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

The present scale of pay for Government officials and teachers is very unreasonable indeed. With such a meagre income, how can many of the Government officials help becoming corrupt and how can administrative efficiency avoid being greatly reduced? It is a fact that the Government is experiencing financial difficulties. However, the Government must not try to meet its financial difficulties merely by paying the Government officials and teachers inadequately. During the eight years of war against Japan, most of the merchants became rich and the laborers were able to make ends meet. The Government officials, teachers and military men suffered the most, and yet they are the ones who made the greatest contribution toward the successful conclusion of the war against Japanese aggression. Such an unreasonable system must not be allowed to continue any longer. The most reasonable and most appropriate way is to adopt the system of paying the Government officials and teachers according to the price of rice. To pay these people according to the price of rice would make it possible for the Government to save more money than to pay them according to the cost of living index. We hope that the executive authorities will give serious consideration to this proposal. (Summary)

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## Measures for Solving the Rice Crisis at an Early Date

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Shanghai has a population of nearly 5,000,000 million. We wish now to make a few simple proposals for the solution of the serious food problem facing this city, and we hope that the municipal authorities will accept them:

1. Press reports have it that there are large stocks of rice for military use stored in the Shanghai Main Warehouse and the warehouses of the Central Trust of China is sufficient to meet the needs of the population of Shanghai for a period of four or five months. Since Shanghai is now faced with a rice crisis, why not sell part of this rice at a low price, so as to tide over the crisis?

2. The Government should encourage merchants to procure rice from the producing areas by issuing temporarily special passes to all legitimate rice merchants.

3. According to the spokesman of the Ministry of Food, the rice dumped in the market by the Shanghai Municipal Government at an equitable price has most fallen into the hands of merchants who hope to hoard such rice for profiteering purposes. The Government should order those rice merchants who have bought rice dumped by the City Government to sell the rice to the public immediately.

4. The Government should temporarily detail soldiers and police to protect the rice shops which sell rice at an equitable price. Those residents who buy rice at an equitable price should also keep calm and not regard all rice merchants as profiteers. (Summary)

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## Handle the Present Educational Crisis Wisely

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Recently, many incidents have occurred in schools and universities. There have been the conflict between students of Shanghai Law College and the police resulting from the former's pasting slogans in the streets; opposition to mass examinations by middle school graduates; safeguarding the National Chiaotung University by the students of that University. Especial serious has been the demand of the students of the National Chen Ying-shih University that they be given transportation facilities to go to Nanking to petition the Ministry of Education. The incidents regarding mass examinations, safeguarding of Chiaotung University, and petitioning by National Chen Ying-shih University students have all been brought about by the educational authorities.

Take, for instance, the question of mass examinations. Since the order regarding the resumption of mass examinations was issued, not only have the students been strongly opposed to such examinations, but the school authorities, teachers, parents and guardians of students, as well as educational experts have also disfavored the same. Not only is there no theoretical basis for such a system, but it would only increase the difficulties of the schools and be harmful to the students, both mentally and physically. And yet the authorities still insist on such examinations being held. Although it has now been proposed that these mass examinations be combined with the matriculation examinations, yet these would only be mass examinations in another form.

At this time when the general situation is so chaotic and when people generally lack a sense of security, the Government should do everything possible to clarify and stabilize the situation. Does it still want to pour oil on the burning fire? We feel it had better save trouble by discontinuing the unreasonable measures before it is too late. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 10, 1947

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|---|---|---|
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | A Happy Birthday to Mr. Yu Yu-jen |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Lesson Which We Have Learned from the Enforcement of the Emergency Economic Measures |
| Ho Ping Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Stabilize the Minds of the People and Press Down Commodity Prices |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Democracy, Rule of Law and Reason |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | How to Settle the Rice Problem |
| Shun Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Problem of Conscription in Shanghai |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Cost of Living Index Should Be Unfrozen in a Reasonable Way |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | An Appeal in Behalf of the Commercial Banks |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Atrocities Should Be Severely Penalized |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Report on Resumption of Peace Talks Untrue

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Nanking, May 9---A certain paper in Nanking carried a report that Shao Li-tse, Kuomintang veteran, agreed to the editorial views of the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" which advocated that the peace talks should be resumed,

and he revealed that a number of Government officials are discussing measures to be taken to resume the talks. However, certain quarters concerned declared today that this report is untrue.

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Hsuan Tieh-wu Says Determined to Check Riots Here

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

(Local News)---Garrison Commander Hsuan Tieh-wu announced to the local press yesterday afternoon that he was attaching great attention to the repeated riots which occurred in this city in the last few days. He had received very reliable information to the effect that since the withdrawal of known Communist elements, the many secret CP elements who still remained in this city, had infiltrated into various Government organs, schools and factories where they plotted to create incidents at every opportune moment. The Government had already been generous and magnanimous in tolerating their presence here. If they abide by law and would not instigate riots or disturb public peace and order, the Government would not interfere with them. However, they are no longer willing to abide by law now.

Commander Hsuan also stated that he would shortly enter into consultations with quarters concerned and decisions will be made as follows: that the students' problem be handled by the Education Bureau, the workmen's by the Social Affairs Bureau, both with the assistance of the peace maintenance authorities. Treacherous elements who plot to enlarge their intrigues will be arrested and prosecuted according to law.

Commander Hsuan disclosed that the Municipal Government has already mapped out measures for solving the rice problem. Director Wu Kai-shien of the Social Affairs Bureau will negotiate with the Ministry of Food for 300,000 "tan" of rice per month to be rationed to the people.

It is learned that Shanghai requires over 300,000 "tan" of rice per month. The Municipal Government is determined to apply the ration system for civic servants, teachers, workmen and the poor folks. These classes of people comprise about seven-tenths of the local population, and the amount of rice consumed by them is from some 200,000 to 300,000 "tan" per month. When the ration system is to be enforced, certain rice hongs in various districts will be designated to handle the rationing.

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Huaining Hsien Bank Wrecked by Mobsters

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Huaining, May 9---The Huaining Hsien Bank has been making large purchases of rice stocks at CN$25,000 per "shih". Altogether a total of 2,500 "shih" of rice had been bought by the said Bank, causing the price of rice to rise sharply and arousing great indignation of the people. At 11 a.m. on May 9, about 10,000 inhabitants gathered together and wrecked the building of that bank as well as the residence of its manager Ho Yin-ting.

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Rice Riots in Nanking and Soochow

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Nanking, May 9---While the rice price is fluctuating, cases of rice looting occurred in the Hsiakwan district this morning. Confusion broke out at the Tienjun Rice Shop on Jehol Road, because the shop had sold out its rice and the people who could not get their staple food were dissatisfied with the shop. Another incident took place when a boat loaded with rice

arrived in the Sanya River last night, and the people nearby discovered the boat and tried to detain it. The crowd did not disperse until after the arrival of the water police.

Soochow, May 9---This morning, over 100 poor people gathered at the Hsiehchi Rice Hong outside the Hsumen Gate of the city. Indignant at the fact that they were unable to get their rice at equitable price, they broke into the shop and took away over 10 "shih" of rice and nine bags of bran.

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## Rice Hoarders Tracked Down in Foochow

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Foochow, May 9---Seven cases of rice hoarding have been uncovered here during the past few days. The amount of rice sealed up by the authorities almost reached 10,000 bags, so the soaring rice prices have been slightly checked for the time being. The staff members and servants of the Foochow District Court will start to take leave en bloc for one week as from tomorrow. Drivers and mechanics of motor car companies have also gone on sit-down strike. Posters with slogans instigating looting of rice have been found in the city.

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## Okamura to Be Court-Martialled

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Nanking, May 9---Shih Mei-yu, Presiding Judge of the Military Court of the Ministry of National Defense for the Trial of War Criminals, expressed his belief that Okamura, former C-in-C of the Japanese armed forces in China, who is now in Nanking will be court-martialled as soon as his liaison service is ended.

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## Membership of Democratic Socialist Party Reported to Be Over 500,000

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Nanking, May 9---A certain Democratic Socialist Party member here told our reporter that the Party affairs have been greatly expanded of late and that the membership of the Party in Nanking alone is over 8,000. He continued, "Prior to the war, the membership of the Party was only 12,000. After the return of the National Government to Nanking from Chungking this year, it has increased to 50,000, but since the split between the Kuomintang and the CP, the membership has been increased to 500,000, the same source revealed.

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## Young China Party Anxious to Take Up Government Work

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Nanking, May 9---Li Huang and Tso Shun-sheng, leaders of the Young China Party, have been appointed Ministers of Economic Affairs and Agriculture and Forestry respectively. Though Li Huang insists on resigning from his post,

yet a report is current that he will eventually assume the post, while Tso will do the same shortly. However, the large number of Party members who have been waiting for jobs in the Capital feel quite anxious over the situation as Li and Tso have delayed the assumption of their posts. The Young China Party office in the Feng I Terrace is thronged with Party members who are anxious to get jobs. A certain Party member revealed that if Li and Tso further postpone the assumption of their posts, unpleasant events within the party may be anticipated.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

Time Not Ripe for Revision of Currency System, Authority on Economics Says

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Nanking, May 9---Attention of all quarters is being focussed on the possible revision of the existing currency system. Today our reporter called on a certain authority on economics for a talk. The latter said that it is of absolute necessity to revise the existing currency system. However, time is as yet not ripe for the revision at present. He pointed out that certain objective conditions are necessary for the revision of the currency system so that after the revision, the value of the new currency can be stabilized.

Our reporter asked the economic expert whether or not China can utilize the foreign loan to revise her currency system as Germany did before. The latter pointed out that the situation in China and that in Germany are different from each other. The difficulties confronting Germany at that time were chiefly due to external pressure. As soon as other countries granted her an amount of huge loan, her problem of the currency system was settled. As for China, she is now experiencing difficulties caused by the prevailing situation at home rather than by external pressure. Since these two cases are different in nature, different ways should be adopted to handle them, the same expert declared.

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Says Foreign Exchange Control Necessary

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Nanking, May 9---A certain economic expert who attended the Dumbarton Oak Conference said to our reporter today:

Under the present situation, the abolition of the foreign exchange control will most likely cause inconvenience. Furthermore, it may not be beneficial to the present economic situation, he opined.

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Employees of Shanghai International Radio Station and Telecommunication Administration Demand Readjustment of Salaries

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

(Local News)---The employees of the Shanghai International Radio Station submitted a 4-point demand to the competent authorities yesterday for readjustment of their salaries. Negotiations were conducted but broke up without

result. In the opinion of the delegation, the 4-point demand should be fully accepted by the management. A decision was later reached that unanimous action should be taken with the employees of the Shanghai Telecommunication Administration and the Long-Distance Telephone Administration.

With reference to their demand for better treatment, quite a number of the employees' representatives of the Shanghai Telecommunication Administration told our reporter that they had little hope in the success of their present negotiations. They intimated that the employees of the Shanghai International Radio Station, the Shanghai Telecommunication Administration and the Long-Distance Telephone Administration may go on "hunger-strike" en masse, but they still hoped that the competent authorities would give in so as not to inconvenience the industrial and commercial circles in their use of telecommunication facilities and to prevent huge losses that may result from work stoppages.

During the past three days, a number of telegraphic despatches have been received by the said Administration from its branches in Chungking, Kunming, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Peiping, Taipei, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Foochow, Ningpo, Mukden, Wenchow, Soochow, Wusih and Nantung, expressing sympathy and stating that they will all follow the lead of Shanghai.

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## Strike Staged by Employees of Compagnie Francaise de Tramways and Power Plant in Yangtzepoo Yesterday

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

(Local News)---More than 1,000 employees of the Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai staged a parade yesterday to demand the unfreezing of the cost of living index. Over 800 employees of the Power Plant of the Shanghai Power Company in the Yangtzepoo District staged a sit-down strike yesterday morning. Workers of other public utilities such as the Shanghai Gas Company, the Shanghai Waterworks Company, and the Shanghai Tramway Company, are also dissatisfied with the freezing of cost of living index.

Chao Pan-fu, head of the Labor Affairs Department of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Shanghai City Government, held an emergency conference with the delegates of the Labor Union of the six leading public utilities in the city yesterday afternoon. He expressed earnest hope that the public utility workers will not be too rash in action which may undermine public peace and order in the city.

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## Amount of Salt to Be Exported to Japan Will Be Reduced to 500,000 Tons

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Tientsin, May 9---When T.V. Soong was Premier, the Chinese Government made arrangements with General MacArthur that a total of 10,000,000 tons, that is 20,000,000 "tan", of salt would be exported from China to Japan. According to news released by concerned quarters in this city, the competent authorities have ordered to reduce the above amount to 500,000 tons, that is 10,000,000 "tan". The shipment of salt from the Changlu district to Japan will be suspended. It is believed that the suspension is the result of the recent appeal of the Chinese industrial and commercial circles.

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NEWS OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION

## Students Everywhere Opposed to Associated Examination

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

(Local News)---More than 3,000 senior students of the graduating classes of over 50 schools here, including the Husin and Nanyang Model Schools, gathered at the Municipal Education Bureau yesterday afternoon at one, demanding for the abolition of the Associated and Joint Examination systems.

Changsha (by mail)---The senior students of the graduating classes in various high schools in Changsha held a meeting at the Youth Auditorium on the 5th instant. More than 30 representatives from over 10 high schools participated. A resolution was unanimously passed to support the anti-Associated Examination movement initiated by students in Nanking and Shanghai.

Tsingtao (by mail)---The graduating students of the senior III classes of all schools here held a representative meeting a few days ago, at which it was decided to wire the Ministry of Education requesting it to postpone the Associated Examination set for this scholastic year.

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## 3,000 Chiaota Students Threaten to Remain in Nanking if Petition not Granted

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

(Local News)---The students of the National Chiao Tung University here had a week ago sent representatives to call on the Ministry of Education in Nanking, requesting it to reopen the school's departments of navigation and shipbuilding. However, their request was rejected by the Ministry. At 8 o'clock last night, the students called a representative meeting of all the departments and classes, at which a resolution was passed to begin a general classroom strike today and to submit a four-point demand to the Ministry.

It is further learned that over 3,000 students of that University are preparing to leave en bloc for Nanking with their beddings, and will not return to the school as long as the goal of their petition is not met with.

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## Railway Authorities Remove Tracks to Prevent Students from Pushing Cars to Shanghai

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

(Local News)---More than 500 students of the National Ying Sze University, who tried to board the Shanghai-bound train whence to proceed to Nanking to present their petitions, got into a dispute with the station authorities, as a result of which communications along the whole Hangchow-Shanghai line were thrown into a semi-paralyzed state. All passenger services along the Shanghai-Hangchow line started and terminated at the Kashing station yesterday.

The students of Yingta, who upon refusal of the station authorities to let them use the passenger service, loaded all their equipment and food into two freight cars intending to push the same to Shanghai by means of their combined strength. The railway authorities, in order to prevent any untoward incident, removed two tracks from the Hsutsun-Changanchen section of the line, some 6.45 kilometers from Hangchow, so as to obstruct the students' progress.

SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## San Min Chu I Comrades Union Issues Manifesto on Current Situation

Lien Ho Wan Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

In the political report which the San Min Chu I Comrades Union made at the 4th Political Conference held in February this year, we clarified our basic viewpoint in regard to the current political situation in China as well as our stand and views. The goal of our present efforts is: (1) To unite with the democratic parties and factions outside the Kuomintang to fight for the realization of democracy, peace, unification and unity in the country; to give hearty support to the program of solving the China problem through the PCC course, and (2) to join with the democratic bodies and democratic elements within the Kuomintang to regenerate the Kuomintang and to retrace the revolutionary course set by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. At the present moment, efforts should be made to realize this goal by following the 7-point proposal recently set forth by Gen. Li Chai-sum.

In the past, we have again and again exposed the insincerity of the reactionary elements in striving for democracy and peace, and we have also pointed out that their basic aim is still to pursue a policy of achieving unity through armed might and of following a reactionary political course. Recently, they have pretended to carry out democracy under the mask of "Government reorganization," thus hoping to hoodwink people both in China and abroad. So we must have a clear understanding of the real nature and purpose of the newly reorganized Government. First of all, we want to point out the following:

The elements of the Political Science Group have always been known for their shrewdness and sagacity, coupled with their subtlety in playing politics. The New Government headed by Premier Chang Chun, leader of the Political Science Group, has not in the least changed the nature of the Government, which for years has been ruled by a one-man dictatorship, by making it more democratic. This New Government is entirely contrary to the resolution on the China problem adopted at the Three Power Foreign Ministers Conference held in Moscow in December, 1945, and to the so-called broadening of the democratic basis of the Chinese Government as repeatedly advocated by President Truman in his repeated declarations on the China problem. The New Government is, above all, running counter to the PCC resolution adopted last year, providing for the creation of a democratic coalition government consisting of all parties and factions as well as democratic elements.

Next, we want to point out: The New Government is organized along the line of the so-called "12-point inter-party political program". Point 1 of the program stipulates: "The program of peaceful national reconstruction shall be the guiding principle of administration for the re-organized National Government", but in reality this was only a change in name, not in substance, designed to fool oneself as well as others. The so-called safeguarding of the people's freedom as contained in Point 10, is but an expression designed to deceive people both at home and abroad. Point 4 which reads, "If only the Chinese Communists desire peace and railway traffic can be completely restored, the Government will seek peace and unity by political means", is tantamount to an open declaration that the policy of achieving unity by armed might will continued to be pursued. As for economic provisions, these are all the more vague and meaningless and without any principle to go by, and under the ever-expanding civil strife, will not help to stabilize the people's livelihood. But what is the purpose and what will be the outcome of the new Government? Following are a few points to which we would like to call attention:

(1) To use the leadership of the Political Science Group and the participation of the Democratic Socialist and Young China Parties as a democratic mask, thus camouflaging the real intrigue of continuing the one-man dictatorial rule.

(2) To enlarge the all-out civil strife so as to precipitate the collapse of the whole of society.

(3) To help materialize the intrigue of the Political Science Group for seizing political power, thus accelerating the disintergration of the Kuomintang.

(4) To deceive the United States and to intensify American interference in China's domestic affairs so as to make China into a full-fledged colony.

So we wish to make this appeal to the world, to the country and to the Party: We hope all the countries in the world, in particular the United States, will not be beguiled into extending loans or supplying arms to China, which will only aggravate the civil strife in this country. We hope that all the democratic parties and factions in China will strengthen their cooperation with one another in opposing internal strife and in promoting democracy and peace. We hope that all the progressive elements within the Kuomintang will quickly unite together to prevent the reactionary elements from destroying the Party and from usurping its power. All the elements in the Kuomintang, who are vested with military and political powers, should immediately extricate themselves from the civil war, and instead, try to realise democracy and peace so as to save the country and society from the present crisis.

Lastly, we take this opportunity to express our views regarding the current international issues: It is our deepest regret that the Moscow Foreign Ministers' Conference has not achieved much success. But we still hope that the United States and Soviet Russia will work together to bring about international peace. We are opposed to the kind of Trumanism which imperils world peace by provoking an international war.

In our opinion the stout struggle put up by Mr. Wallace in the Democratic Party against the reactionary elements for the restoration of the Roosevelt course of realizing world peace is, like the struggle which we in the Kuomintang Party are putting up against the reactionary elements for the restoration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary course, a gigantic and difficult task, the aim and purpose of the two being much alike.

We especially make this solemn declaration to the enlightened people within and without the Kuomintang Party: We will persistently and unflinchingly pursue the revolutionary course set by our revolutionary leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen and will exert our utmost efforts to bring about the realization of his bequeathed teaching that we should "save China through peaceful means" and "return the political power to the people". In the consummation of this sacred mission we will neither permit any party or faction whatsoever, nor our private interests and views, to sway us; our determination cannot be shaken by any reactionary pressure, nor rumors and slanders, directed against us.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 345 May 12, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Personnel of Chinese Embassies and Legations Abroad Should Be More Carefully Selected

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Since the Paris Conference of 1919, China's diplomatic representatives abroad have always been the same old men, and most of them are not familiar with the political situation in this country because they have been abroad for a long period of time. These men are not well acquainted with conditions abroad either. Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union are all our important friendly neighbors, but a careful study has revealed that none of the Chinese Ambassadors to those countries have made a particularly noteworthy record.

Since even the ambassadors have been of such mediocre calibre, the Chinese consuls-general and consuls who are supposed to look after the interests of overseas Chinese have been of an even poorer quality.

Recently, we have received a number of letters from Chinese in Southeast Asia and in the big cities in the United States wherein they list facts showing how inefficient and corrupt the Chinese consuls-general and consuls in their respective cities have been. In appointing consuls and consuls-general, as it has been doing in appointing ambassadors and ministers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has always taken into consideration the appointee's political affiliations and his personal relations, so that the consuls need not have the welfare of the overseas Chinese at heart, nor need they understand the wishes of the overseas Chinese and the political situation in China. Their only secret of success has been to utilise their official positions to curry favor with the influential Party and Government leaders.

Some time ago the Chinese consular official in a certain foreign city asked what the Kuomintang Board of Organization was, a fact which became a subject of ridicule among the overseas Chinese. Isn't it strange that an official of the Kuomintang-controlled National Government did not even know the organization of that party? And yet due to the fact that that man has special influence, he has been promoted rapidly in official rank, and is now serving as Chinese Ambassador in a certain foreign country. Again, some time ago the Chinese consul in a certain foreign city embezzled public funds and caused the overseas Chinese there much trouble. The overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia have complained at the top of their voice that certain Chinese in Southeast Asia have complained at the top of their voice that certain Chinese consular officials have been interested only in corruption and in engaging in business transactions. One Chinese consular official, who was stationed in a place in the Pacific, was involved in a criminal case in a colony of a certain Power which is still pending.

At this time when the Kuomintang is beginning to share the governing power with others, we wish especially to urge that China's diplomatic and consular line-up be revamped. Positively, the Government should emphasise the training of diplomatic personnel, and negatively, it should abandon the practice of appointing diplomatic and consular officials on the basis of the party affiliations or personal relations of the appointee. Moreover, there should be a check-up of the present personnel of all the Chinese diplomatic and consular missions abroad, so that all the children of influential Party or Government officials on the staffs of those missions who receive pay but do not actually do any work may be discharged. (Summary)

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## Improvement of Situation in Korea

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Recently, General Marshall declared that the U.S. Government was going to propose a plan for aiding Korea. However, we feel that the economic recovery of Korea depends upon the political unification of that country, for if this point is ignored and if U.S. economic aid is extended to South Korea alone, then the gulf separating South Korea from North Korea will be widened, thus making it even more difficult to solve the Korean problem. It seems that the present world policy of the United States is to concentrate attention on a set of economic measures designed to rebuild democracy in West Europe and the Far East. By helping the nations that are outside the Soviet sphere of influence to achieve economic recovery and economic independence, the United States hopes to prevent the spread of Communism. Korea is an area where the United States and Soviet Russia are directly "opposed to each other" in their struggle for supremacy. The question as to how the United States is going to aid Korea and what are the prospects of the resumption of operation of the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission in Korea is one that deserves our special attention.

However, no matter how firm U.S. policy towards Soviet Russia may be, we believe that this firm policy is only a means of restoring peace and order in the world which will be beneficial to the United States. Inasmuch as the future of Korea has much to do with our national interests, we naturally cannot help being deeply concerned about this matter. At present the United States and Soviet Russia are discussing the matter of the resumption of operation of the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission, and we hope that the two countries will remove the abnormal conditions in Korea in accordance with the decisions reached at Moscow, so that the Provisional Government of Korea will be established at an early date and so that the unity and independence of Korea can be brought about at an early date.

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## Watch the Development of the Political Situation in Japan

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

We had predicted that the April elections in Japan would result in an overwhelming victory for the conservative forces. We had furthermore said that the growth of the conservative forces would not only not be a blessing to democracy in Japan, but would be a cruse to peace in Asia. Our prediction has now come true. The conservative forces emerged victorious from the election of local administrative officials, and the results of the election of the members of local legislatures also indicate that Japanese politics still tends toward conservatism.

Some people feel that the political situation in Japan is full of self-contradictions, and that the conservative forces will surely prevent the Socialist Party from organizing a Cabinet. We feel that this conjecture is wrong. Since agreement has already been reached by the heads of the four leading political parties in Japan, the question as to who shall become the next Prime Minister is one of secondary importance. There can be no doubt that a new Cabinet which will be a coalition Cabinet excluding the Communists can be smoothly organized.

A new political era can be said to have begun in Japan, but the same old group of people are in charge of the Government in that country. Moreover, there is a very dangerous undercurrent in Japan, so we should be especially on the alert. (Summary)

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## International Bank Extends Loan to France

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

"Both China and France suffered the most during World War II, and the economic and financial crisis confronting China now is more serious than that confronting France. Consequently, China needs rehabilitation and reconstruction as well as foreign loans more badly than France. Through the unanimous effort of the nation, France has been granted a foreign loan in accordance with her four-year plan of rehabilitation. Because there is still internal strife in China and because we have been unable to carry out our five-year plan due to the fact that the destructive forces in the country have not yet been eradicated, we have been unable to secure the projected foreign loan so far. Looking at others and thinking of ourselves, we are really much worried." (Extract)

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## After the Current Rise in Commodity Prices

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

This rise in commodity prices has already caused a certain amount of social unrest, and if such rises in prices come one after another in rapid succession, we can imagine how serious the consequences will be. We hope the authorities will give more attention than they have done to seeking a fundamental solution for the price problem. (Summary)

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## Suppress Reaction by Rigidly Enforcing the Law

-- The determination of the entire population of Shanghai to support the efforts of the Government to maintain law and order --

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

During the past three weeks certain people in Shanghai seem to have prided themselves on their ability to violate law and to disturb order. They have not appealed to reason, but have depended solely upon their numerical superiority, as if they could take the law into their hands only if they had a following. Therefore, we fully endorse the determination of the Government to rigidly enforce the law, as announced by Mayor K.C. Wu yesterday. He declared that since martial law is still in force in this city, people found guilty will be dealt with in accordance with military law, if necessary. However, the reactionary "underground workers" certainly will not give up immediately their attempt at creating disturbances. These rebels who are engaged in the "underground struggle" and who are subsidized by the Chinese Communists will not give up their attempt. We hope that the beloved masses, the beloved youths and the beloved laborers will not allow themselves to be utilized by the rebels and thus violate the law. (Summary)

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## Associated Examinations for Middle School Graduates

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Recently, the Ministry of Education has issued orders to all the provincial and municipal bureaus of education in the country as well as all the colleges and universities that the associated examinations for middle school graduates and the matriculation examinations be combined. This seems to be

a compromise measure which has been decided upon after careful consideration. Mr. Tsao Sou-yi, the present Director of the Department of Middle School Education of the Ministry of Education, is a specialist in middle school education, and we quite agree with what he has said about the advantages of the system of associated examinations. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 12, 1947

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| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Shanghai Needs Stability |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | How to Guarantee Success in the Democratization of Japan |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | Urgent Need for Readjustment of Foreign Trade |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | After the Unfreezing of the Cost of Living Index |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Paramount Importance of Stability |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Is the United States Faced With an Impending Economic Crisis? |

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POLITICAL NEWS

Ambassador Stuart Speaks at Tsinghwa University

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Peiping, May 11---At the invitation of the Tsinghwa University's Student Christian Service Center, U.S. Ambassador Leighton Stuart delivered a speech on "Christianity and China", at 4 p.m. today. While answering questions posed by students, Dr. Stuart indicated that he would not discuss politics or economics, except in a theoretical aspect. However, he could not but express his hope that, politically, the liberal elements would unite together. He made no concrete comment regarding China's economic collapse. Speaking of the reorganization of the Government, he opined that the New Government was democratically-inclined, but he called this the initiate step only, and stressed the importance of the second and third steps. He vehemently denied the charge that the U.S. aid to China was designed to making China the vanguard of the U.S. attack on Soviet Russia, saying that this was neither the hope of the U.S. nor that of China. He also pointed out that the loan negotiations with the U.S. would not be successful, for the current situation is too chaotic and it is only when the situation is stabilized that negotiations could be carried out.

The Ambassador spoke and answered questions in Chinese. Before the Ambassador gave his speech on "Christianity and China", President Mei Yi-chi of the said University introduced him to the audience as the friend of Tsinghwa University, the friend of China, who has spent his lifetime for the cause of education in this country. Dr. Stuart stressed the following points in his speech:

(1) We must follow the example of Christ, rest our hope on what is to come. (2) At the beginning, Christianity was considered as an instrument of capitalism. Now, however, it has become assimilated by Chinese culture. Christianity with Chinese characteristics, is no longer a tool of capitalism. (3) The coming two or three years will be the most momentous moment in China's history. There must be organizational power and constructive suggestions, instead of mere criticisms. The students are right in being dissatisfied with the Chinese Constitution, but the Constitution itself is appropriate, for there is no perfect Constitution in the world, including those of Britain and America.

Ambassador Stuart left Tsinghwa at 5 p.m.

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## Vice Presidents of Four Yuan to Be Nominated at Forthcoming Central Political Council

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Nanking, May 11---It is learnt that President Chiang Kai-shek, President Sun Fo of the Legislative Yuan, and President Chu Cheng of the Judicial Yuan are consulting with one another on the selection of men for the vice presidency of the four Yuan, namely, the Legislative, Judicial, Examination and Control Yuan. The list of candidates for these posts will be brought up for discussion at the Central Political Council meeting which is scheduled to be convened this Tuesday. As soon as decisions are made in this connection, the list of candidates will be submitted to the State Council for aporoval.

It is learnt that Chow Chung-yo will remain Vice President of the Judicial Yuan and that Wu Te-chen will be appointed President of the Legislative Yuan. Since Hsu Fu-lin of the Democratic Socialist Party has refused to take up the post of Vice President of the Judicial Yuan, there is a possibility that Tsiao Yi-tang will be appointed to that post.

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## PPC Members Plan to Renew Peace Movement

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 11, 1947

Nanking, May 11---The PPC session to be held on May 20 will be the final one. Liberal-minded PPC members including Chien Tuan-sheng, Hsu Te-heng and Chu Fu-chen are endeavouring to cooperate with the PPC members of the Democratic League in reviving the peace movement. Other PPC members are also supporting this movement, it is learnt.

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## Democratic League Suspected of Ulterior Motive in Launching Peace Movement

Yi Shih Pao (Chinese Catholic Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Nanking, May 11---As the time for the holding of the PPC session on May 20 is fast approaching, rumors are rife here that the Democratic League PPC members Messrs. Chang Lan, Huang Yen-pei, Chang Po-chun and Liang Souming, and the so-called liberal professors of the North, like Chou Ping-lin, Chien Tuan-sheng and Hsu Teh-heng, are preparing to launch a peace movement in the coming PPC session.

Our reporter asked a certain neutral, competent observer about this. According to the latter: Appeal for peace is welcomed by all the people throughout the country. However, at this time when the Nationalist troops are gaining victory after victory on the Shantung front, that the peace movement be initiated by the consistently leftist-inclined Democratic Leaguers is indeed not worthy of attaching much significance.

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## Democratic League Members to Attend PPC Session

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

(Local News)---Chang Po-chun, member of the Democratic League, told our reporter this morning that the PPC members of the League have already received

notices regarding the opening of the PPC session. However, they have not yet considered whether or not they will attend the session. They will exchange opinions with one another before May 20. The PPC members of the League are Chang Po-chun, Huang Yen-pei, Liang Sou-ming, Chang Lan and Han Shao-ngo.

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Li Huang Decides to Resign from Post of Minister of Economic Affairs

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

(Local News)---Li Huang, one of the Young China Party leaders, formally indicated last evening that he does not intend to take up the post of Minister of Economic Affairs.

Tso Shun-sheng, also one of the Party leaders, told our reporter last evening that there are many reasons why Li Huang does not intend to take up the post, and the main reason is his poor health. The Party members are now selecting another man to succeed him, Mr. Tso added. Together with Lei Chen, Government delegate, Mr. Tso returned to Nanking last evening and will formally assume his office as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on May 16, it is learnt.

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Internal Dispute Within Democratic Socialist Party Expected to Come to an End

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 11, 1947

(Local News)---Through the good offices of Wu Hsien-tse, Vice Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, the internal dispute within the Party is expected to come to an end as a compromise between the dissenting groups will be reached. The compromise plan will be announced by Carson Chang, Chairman of the Party, within this week. A certain member of the Party's Central Standing Committee revealed the contents of the plan as follows:

1) A party affairs readjustment committee to be headed by Wu Hsien-tse will be formed. Since conflicts often occur among the personnel of the Party's branch headquarters in various localities as a result of frictions between Carson Chang's men and those of the Department of Organization headed by Sun Pao-kang, the new committee will be assigned the task of readjusting the party affairs. Carson Chang has promised not to interfere with these matters and will not exercise his power as chairman of the Party until after the first National Congress of the Party is convened.

2) The dissenters will neither recognize nor object to nomination by Carson Chang of two Party members as members of the new Political Council.

3) Chiang Yun-tien will be deprived of his qualification as spokesman of the Party, so as to avoid disputes in future.

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No Sign of Compromise Between Carson Chang and Dissenters

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 11, 1947

Peiping, May 11---Liang Ching-chang, elder son of Liang Chiu-shui, one of the Democratic Socialist Party leaders, returned here from Shanghai. He said Wu Hsien-tse is now exerting his best efforts to mediate in the dispute among the Party members. However, there is no sign of their compromising. The dissenters are planning to issue a statement addressed to all party members

in the name of the Party in the near future to call upon them to sanction Carson Chang, Wan Jen-chien and Chiang Yun-tien for their actions.

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## Branch Headquarters to Be Set Up by Democratic Socialist Party in Kwangtung

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

(Local News)---It is learnt that in order to prepare to take part in the forthcoming general election, the Democratic Socialist Party at the meeting of its Central Standing Committee held on May 10 decided to set up a branch headquarters in Kwangtung which will be headed by Lin Wen-po, Lin is now member of the Kwangtung Provincial Council.

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## Rice Riots in Anking Intensified

Lien Ho Wan Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Anking (Anhwei), May 10---Anking was thrown into a panic yesterday when rice riots flared up in every corner of the city. From 11 a.m. about 10,000 inhabitants started to loot the rice shops, the banks and the residences of city councillors. Both the Army and the police were mobilized to suppress the riots. All shops in the city closed their doors. Up to 12 midnight, the city was still in confusion and intermittent rifle shots could also be heard.

Amongst the victims was the Huaining Hsien Bank (Huaining is the name of the Hsien previously called Anking), the doors and windows of which were completely wrecked. Policemen guarding the bank were forced to resort to arms, with the result that two mobsters were injured and one killed, thereby increasing the seriousness of the situation. The residence of Ho Yin-ting, manager of the said Bank, was burned down by the infuriated inhabitants. The following incident was the cause that led to this commotion:

The Huaining Hsien Bank had a stock of 2,500 piculs of rice. When the record of the rice price at CN$200,000 per "shih" was suddenly broken, people with money were unable to obtain any rice on the market. Yet this Bank sold its stocks to the various rich city councillors at the official price of CN$155,000 per "shih". Both the students of the Anhwei University and the inhabitants there lodged a protest with the Hsien Government and urged the latter to get back these rice stocks so that they could be sold on the open market. However, they did not succeed in their demand, thereby precipitating a series of rice riots.

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## Rice Riots Intensify in Soochow

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 11, 1947

Soochow (Kiangsu), May 10---Today the rice riots here seem to have intensified and six rice shops were affected. The garrison troops of the city arrested more than 30 rice rioters, and called an emergency meeting to discuss the rice issue the same morning. Following are the measures adopted at the meeting:

(1) The volunteer self-defense corps to help in patrolling the streets. (2) To organize mobile units. (3) The gendarmes to control the important

communication points. (4) Those with political motives or treacherous elements who take opportunity to instigate riots, shall be shot. Those that are not suspected of intrigues, shall be paraded before the people as a warning.

The price for rationed rice was pegged at CN$180,000 per "shih" today, while that of black market at CN$270,000 per "shih".

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## Peace and Order in Soochow Restored

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Soochow, May 11---After rice riots broke out in many places in the city yesterday, all rice hongs outside the city barred their doors today. However, after being advised by the Rice Dealers' Guild, they resumed their business the same afternoon. Peace and order have been restored in the city.

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## Rice Merchants' Losses in Hangchow Rice Riots Investigated

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 11, 1947

Hangchow (Chekiang), (By Mail)---The losses incurred by the rice merchants here during the recent riots have been investigated. Following are some of the cases:

(1) Two rice shops in Fuyang in Chekiang were wrecked by over 40 workmen of the Tangshan Quarry Corps of the Chientang River Embankment and Engineering Bureau on May 4.

(2) Two large trucks fully loaded with rice of the Lanchi traders were passing Yungkang in Chekiang at 10 a.m. on May 3 when they were stopped by over one thousand poor inhabitants there. All rice was looted.

(3) A ship loaded with over 40 bags of rice was held up at the West Gate Wharf in Chuhsien in Chekiang on May 5. The rice was forcibly removed from the ship by the poor people.

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## Shortage of Rice Caused by Collection of Army Provisions

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 2, 1947

(Local News)---A certain rice merchant told our reporter that the present shortage of rice in Shanghai is not caused by the so-called "rice worms" but by the collection of Army provisions which has drained all stocks in the rice producing areas, thus causing the rice price to soar skyhigh. Furthermore, in the transportation of rice to Shanghai from the hinterland, the rice dealers met with hindrances from all quarters, thus causing the shortage of the staple food in the city.

As to how to solve the problem of acute rice shortage in Shanghai, he advocated that the Shanghai City Government should increase the amount of rice rationed to the people. The number of population in Shanghai is around 4,500,000. Minus the old people, children and those who live on flour, who

represent 20% of the population, the number may be set at 3,600,000. If each person consumes about 6 "ho" (10 "ho" equals to 1 "sheng" while 10 "sheng" equals to 1 "tou") of rice every day, the amount of rice consumed by the total population in Shanghai will be 21,600 "shih". Since the Shanghai City Government allots to the rice merchants 11,000 "shih" (9,000 bags) of rationed rice every day, there will be a daily deficit of 10,000 "shih". If the City Government can make up the deficit, the problem of rice shortage will be solved satisfactorily, the rice merchant said.

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## Poor People in Kiangsi Live on Grass

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Nanchang, May 11---The rice price in various hsien has soared skyhigh, thus causing great consternation among the people in this province. Poor people in Anfu and Yunghsin are living on grass. A family of three at the Nan Ai Hsiang in Anfu committed suicide by hanging themselves.

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## Inspection Group for Port Arthur and Dairen Organized

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Mukden, May 11---The inspection group for Port Arthur and Dairen has been organized by Tung Yen-ping, Deputy Chief-of-Staff of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northeast, Mayor Kung Hsueh-sui of Dairen, Chang Chien-fei, Special Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Northeast, and Wang Yuan-tung, deputy chief of the third Department of the General Headquarters of the Government Forces in the Northeast. One more member of the group will be appointed either by the Ministry of National Defense or by the Chinese Changchun Railway. It is learnt that they will leave Shanghai for Port Arthur aboard a warship. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has submitted the list of the members of the Group to the Soviet authorities to solicit their opinions.

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## Nanking Police Ordered to Look Out for Treacherous Japanese Elements

Yi Shih Pao (Chinese Catholic Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Nanking, May 11---Of late, many instances of Japanese disguising as Chinese to carry on insidious activities, have been unearthed here. The Ministry of National Defense has issued an order to the local Police Bureau bidding the latter to take strict precautionary measures to guard against the same.

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## K.P. Chen Comes to Shanghai

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

(Local News)---K.P. Chen, State Councillor, left Nanking for Shanghai aboard the steamer S.S. "Kianghsin" yesterday afternoon. On the boat, Mr. Chen denied the report that he will go to the United States to negotiate for a loan from the United States.

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MILITARY NEWS

## Conference of Naval Officers Held by Acting C-in-C of Chinese Navy

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

(Local News)---Admiral Kwei Yung-ching, Acting C-in-C of the Chinese Navy, called a conference of over 40 naval officers and heads of other organs concerned at the Shanghai Naval Base Headquarters yesterday morning. It is learnt that Admiral Kwei gave them instructions in regard to the patrol and defense of the coast and other activities of the Chinese Navy.

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## First Peace Maintenance Conference Held by Garrison Commander Hsuan Tieh-wu

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 11, 1947

(Local News)---The first peace maintenance conference was held by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Garrison Commander Hsuan Tieh-wu brought forth the following points in regard to the peace maintenance work in this area:

1) In order to stabilize local peace and order, we should not be contented with the expulsion of the bandits alone, but we should remove the fundamental cause of banditry, therefore a perfect coordination should be effected between the political work and the military campaign.

2) Particular attention should be given to the fact that political outlaws always conceal themselves in the rural areas.

3) The Navy should cooperate with the Garrison Headquarter in suppressing the bandits who are active in sea.

It is learnt that the Staff of the Garrison Headquarters will map out a plan of joint defense and rural pacification in various hsien in accordance with the decisions passed at yesterday's conference and will put the plan into effect in the near future.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

## Workmen of All Trades Here Dissatisfied With Government COL Index Unfreezing Measures

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

(Local News)---After the publication of the measures for unfreezing the COL index by the Executive Yuan a few days ago, the workers of the various trades in the 4th district here began to show their reaction to the same. Yesterday, the Union of Machine Workers held a general representative meeting to oppose the Government's unfreezing measures. Moreover, at the "meeting of workers of all trades" scheduled to be held this noon, under the auspices of the General Labor Union, proposals will be made to send representatives to Nanking to urge the Government to unfreeze the COL index, unconditionally. The whole body of over 3,000 department store employees of the 3rd district will also make known their attitude toward the unfreezing measures this noon.

The Union of Canned Goods Workers has already elected 80 representatives to call on the General Labor Union as well as the Social Affairs Bureau, respectively, this afternoon at two, to present their petitions against the unfreezing measures announced by the Executive Yuan.

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## Civil Servants' Salaries to Be Doubled

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Nanking, May 11---With temporary measures to raise the wages of Shanghai workers having been made public, the pay scale of the Army and civil servants will soon be readjusted too. Competent authorities are now discussing concrete measures to be adopted. A certain top ranking Government official disclosed that the basic salaries of civil servants and the Army officers and men will be doubled as from this month, necessitating an extra expenditure of CN$450,000,000,000 from the National Treasury.

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## Sikong Appeals for 6 Billion-Dollar Agricultural Loan

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 11, 1947

Chengtu, May 10---The inhabitants of the six districts of Ya-an, Yunching, Tienchuen, Lushan, Paohsing and Hanyuan in Sikong where rebellions broke out sometime ago, are unable to cultivate their land as a result of the scarcity of agricultural implements as well as seeds. The majority of the inhabitants there are now feeding on roots of grass and barks of trees to keep themselves alive. The Hsien Councils of these six districts have sent an urgent telegram to the Central Government requesting it to immediately extend these hsiens a CN$6,000,000,000-agricultural loan for relieving the plight of the inhabitants there.

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## China Textile Development Corporation to Develop Trade in South Sea Islands

Lien Ho Wan Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Nanking, May 10---The China Textile Development Corporation has listed out the development of trade in South Sea Islands as one of the important items of its business program for the current year, in the hope that the Chinese textile goods may replace the Japanese ones on the South China market.

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# NEWS OF CULTURE & EDUCATION

## Shanghai College & University Students Opposed to Joint Examinations

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

(Local News)---Since the promulgation of the order by the Ministry of Education for conducting joint examinations for university graduates, the students

of the graduating classes of the various private-owned and government-operated universities here have mostly voiced their opposition to the same. At 3 p.m. yesterday, the representatives of the graduating classes of various colleges and universities here held a meeting at the National Chiaotung University to discuss the question pertaining to the joint examinations. The discussion ended with all student delegates expressing their unanimous rejection of the joint examination order issued by the Ministry of Education. At the same time, a resolution was passed to organize a "Shanghai City College and University Graduating Students' Anti-Joint Examinations Committee", and decision was made to send representatives to the Capital shortly, to petition the Education Ministry to abolish the joint examinations.

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## Students of Kiangsu Medical College Opposed to Joint Examinations

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Chenkiang, May 11---All the students of the National Kiangsu Medical College issued a circular telegram today offering support to the anti-joint examination campaign launched by the graduating class of the three universities in Nanking and appealing to all quarters for sympathy and support.

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## Kiangsi Students Opposed to Joint Examinations

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Nanchang (By Mail)---Senior middle school students here have organized a federation of all middle school students in Kiangsi to oppose the joint examinations. They issued a circular and will cooperate with the students in Nanking and Shanghai in launching the anti-joint examination campaign.

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## Students of Peiping and Tientsin Substitute Cereals for Rice

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 10, 1947

Peiping, May 11---Students of over 50 middle schools in Peiping and Tientsin organized an Anti-Joint Examination Committee and gave a press conference at which they declared that if their request were not complied with, they would all refrain from sitting for the examinations.

It is further learned that as a result of the soaring of rice and coal prices, the majority of university and middle school students in Peiping and Tientsin have substituted cereals for their staple food. However, they could not satiate their hunger. The faculty and staff members of these schools have become restless and are contemplating to air their grievances.

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## Ying Sze University Students Prevented from Going to Nanking to Make Appeal

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Hangchow, May 11---On their way to Nanking to appeal to the competent

authorities regarding the removal of their school, the Ying Sze University students were prevented from continuing their journey and communications along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway were suspended for three days. They have already left the railway station and are now staying in the School of Agriculture of the Chekiang University. They are planning to go to the Capital in some other way.

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NEWS OF COMMUNICATIONS

Fukien-Kiangsi Railway Route to Be Changed

Ta Kung Pao (Independent. Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 11, 1947

Nanchang (By Mail)---A re-survey of the Fukien-Kiangsi Railway will be made with a view to effecting a change in the route. Amoy will be the the starting point of the new line, which will pass through Nanping to Kwangtse of Kiangsi. The line will be joined to the Chekiang-Kiangsi line at Yingtse.

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CORRECTION: The first line of the first paragraph of the Chung Hwa Shih Pao editorial on page 2, No. 344 of the Chinese Press Review, dated May 10, 1947 should read: "Shanghai has a population of nearly 5,000,000."

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
* * *
American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 346 May 13, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## It Is Necessary to Find a Way-out for the People

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Recently, the fighting in Honan, Shantung and Shansi has become unprecedentedly tense and severe, and there have been disturbances in other parts of the country, too. Banditry in West Hunan has again become rampant and conditions in South Kwangtung have become very unsettled. Other places which were originally quiet have also witnessed a lot of disturbances. We are worried about this state of affairs and feel that this is high time for the Government to find a way-out for the people, for if the people cease to be loyal, it will inevitably lead to a collapse of the State.

In the past people had different views on the question of the civil war. Both those who advocated war and those who advocated peace could advance arguments for their respective positions. Now, however, facts have proved that a quick military decision cannot be achieved and that peace is still far off, hence people have again become worried about the situation.

The Chinese civil war is a most deplorable thing. It was not utterly impossible for the two contending parties to achieve peace and to cooperate with each other. The only reason why they could not reach agreement during their negotiations was that they suspected and distrusted each other too much. What is even more deplorable is the fact that first the third-party mediator from abroad failed, then the third-party mediators at home disintegrated, so that today there is almost no way of mediating in the dispute. This means that the people have to continue to suffer through no fault of their own. In view of the existing world situation and of the attitude of the people throughout the country, we feel that the Chinese must solve their own problems and that the door to peace must be re-opened. The only way of achieving these ends is to enlarge the scope of the third parties, which means that the just and patriotic people engaged in cultural and economic work throughout the country must unite in appealing for peace, so as to force the two contending parties to lay down their arms and to re-open the peace negotiations, thereby preserving for the people an opportunity to continue to live. It is to be hoped that all like-minded people in the country will rise and strive in this direction. (Summary)

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## Study the Situation with a Cool Head

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

The atmosphere of a possible resumption of KMT-CP peace negotiations has recently been thickening steadily. First, there was the frank appeal which a group of Legislative Yuan members, including Chung Tien-hsin, made to President Chang Chun of the Executive Yuan. Then, there was the sincere advice offered by the Shanghai "Evening Post & Mercury", an American-owned newspaper in Shanghai. Yesterday, the report was rife that a group of "liberal members of PPC" were planning to launch a peace movement. However, no sooner had this "ray of peace" appeared than it was overshadowed by one war cry after another. To the appeal made by the group of Legislative Yuan members, President Chang Chun replied that there must be unification first before there can be peace. The American-owned newspaper referred to above offered advice on two consecutive days that peace should be restored, but in the course of an interview yesterday, U.S. Ambassador Stuart admitted "Although there is hope for peace, yet a reasonably long period of time will have to elapse before peace can come. The United States is unwilling to mediate again on her

own accord." As soon as the report was published that a group of PPC members were planning to launch a peace movement, Mr. Lei Chen frankly declared that the report of the resumption of peace talks has no factual basis at all. All these show that the Government is not yet prepared to change the policy which it has decided upon.

A cool-headed and objective analysis of the present situation convinces us that the effort of either contending party to achieve its political ends by military means will never prove a success. Not only will it cause the people a lot of suffering, but it will also cause the party itself a grave crisis. Having the interests of both the people and the Government at heart, we feel that this is high time to make a thorough study of the policy which the Government has decided upon. (Summary)

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## The Future of "Trumanism"

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Since President Truman made the speech wherein he openly criticised Communism and announced the Greco-Turkish aid program, U.S. foreign policy has obviously entered a new phase. This new policy is designed solely to check the leftist movement which has spread to all parts of the world.

Since the conclusion of World War II, all the nations of the world have felt the seriousness of the economic crisis. Due to malignant inflation, the living conditions of the people of different countries have become difficult, a fact which has given Communist influence an opportunity to spread. Since the United States is determined to prevent Communist influence from spreading, naturally the most fundamental solution is to extend economic aid to the different countries so as to enable them to tide over the crisis.

Since the conclusion of the War, the United States has extended some big loans to Britain and France. However, the conditions for these loans are so severe that no other country could have afforded to accept them. Now, U.S. official quarters are planning to establish a peace-time lend-lease system, which would be a most timely measure. (Summary)

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## Strengthen "Trumanism"

Yi Shih Pao (Chinese Catholic Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

According to a news despatch datelined New York, May 10th, the U.S. Government is now planning to strengthen "Trumanism" as the most effective weapon for checking the spread of Russian Communism. This new policy of strengthening "Trumanism" is winning the increasing support of the general public. The United States already is, and has to be, at the most advanced anti-Communist lines, and in no part of the world must she revise or weaken this policy. (Summary)

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## Effect of "Trumanism"

Tung Nan Jih Pao (KMT Southeast China Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

We feel that if the emphasis of U.S. policy is to assist in the rehabilitation of other countries by first assisting Germany and Japan in achieving their economic rehabilitation, it is a most unwise policy. If the United States extends aid only to those countries which she likes, it will also cause

the world to be split in two. This is not a wise policy either. In the long-range interest of the United States and the world, U.S. economic policy should aim at bringing about world economic cooperation and promoting world economic equilibrium. This would be the most reasonable policy. Only such a "Trumanism" would be beneficial to world prosperity and peace. (Summary)

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## Importance of Rice Rationing

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

The food shortage in different countries in the post-war period is an inevitable phenomenon. The food problem is not the most serious problem now facing China. Several days ago rice riots took place in this city. The actual cause of these rice riots was not the lack of rice, for basically, the riots were "created" by the "psychology" of the local residents. Therefore, in order to stabilize the price of rice today, we must give the residents a sense of security. The most important thing is that the authorities must have a measure for giving people a sense of security. We are of the opinion that the best way of achieving this end is to strictly ration rice. It is the plan of the Government authorities to solve the food problem now facing Shanghai by rationing rice to industrial workers and students as well as public functionaries and teachers. We feel, however, that the scope of the rationing would still be too small, for if, with the majority of the residents of Shanghai unable to obtain rationed rice, there should be another "scramble" for rice, the rice price would rise further. This world mean that the livelihood of the people would continue to be threatened. We are of the opinion that the fundamental solution would be to enlarge the scope of the rationing. (Summary)

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## "Enemies of Laborers"

-- We hope that the white collar employees and laborers will not do any further futile petitioning --

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Although the living conditions of the laborers are difficult at the present time, yet they can still keep body and soul together. However, in the event that the factories have to close down, the laborers will be thrown out of employment and the situation will become even more serious. Hence, while on the face of it, those who advocate the unconditional unfreezing of the cost of living index seem to be helping the laborers, yet, in reality, they are the latter's enemies. If these people win the day, the entire economy of Shanghai will collapse, hence they are the enemies of the economy of Shanghai.

The plan for unfreezing the cost of living index which the Government has recently announced, and according to which CN$30 is the maximum basic pay which will be paid fully in accordance with the cost of living index, has no defects at all. We wish to ask, how many laborers could earn CN$30 before the War? Now, with this sum as the base, at least the pre-war wage standard can be maintained. Therefore, we feel that both the laborers and the white collar employees should not do any more futile petitioning. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 13, 1947

Shang Pao, Shanghai -- Stabilization of Rice Price and Readjustment of Wages

Shun Pao, Shanghai -- New Developments in the Situation in Korea

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|---|---|---|
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Peace and Bread |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Present Chaotic Situation and Confucius' Political Philosophy |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Joint Examination and the Old Examination System During the Tsing Dynasty |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Question of the Site for Ying Shih University |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Registration of Import Firms |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## PPC Members Urge Government to Invite CP PPC Members to Attend Session and to Resume Peace Talks

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Peiping, May 12---Chow Ping-lin told our reporter today that recently Chien Tuan-sheng, Hsu Te-heng and he informally expressed their opinions to the Government as follows:

The inauguration of the National People's Political Council was to promote national unity for the continuation of the war of resistance and to settle the question of party disputes through political means. Now with the civil hostilities spreading all over the country, the political atmosphere is entirely different from that prevailing at the time when the PPC was inaugurated. Hence we have proposed to the Government that the latter should invite the CP members of the PPC to attend the current PPC session and to resume the peace talks. If the Government does not accept our proposal, we shall not attend the session. Though we are not influential enough to carry out our views, yet we feel we should bring forth such a proposal in order to create a peaceful atmosphere. Up to the present, we have not yet received a reply from Nanking.

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## Ambassador Stuart on Situation in China

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Peiping, May 12---Ambassador Stuart attended the party given by the Yenching University alumni at the Peking Hotel this afternoon. After the party, he received our reporter. Commenting on the present economic situation in China, the Ambassador said, "The economic situation in all parts of China is grave, so I hope that the Chinese Government authorities will immediately take measures to remedy the situation." Our reporter asked him whether or not the U.S. Governmment would be willing to help strengthen China's economy. The Ambassador replied, "The U.S. Government is now considering the plan of extend aid to the Chinese people as a whole, not to any certain party or group. It is studying the form in which aid will be extended to the Chinese people. However, no concrete decision has been made in this connection."

Ambassador Stuart revealed that U.S. forces have already withdrawn from Peiping, and those in Tientsin will evacuate soon, but those in Tsingtao will postpone their withdrawal for a while. The U.S. policy is that U.S. forces should evacuate China as soon as they fulfil their mission there, the Ambassador declared.

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## Commander of British Pacific Fleet Arrives in Swatow

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Swatow, May 13---Admiral Sir Denis Boyd, Commander of the British Pacific Fleet, arrived in Swatow from Hongkong aboard a destroyer at 10:30 this morning on a courtesy call. The competent authorities will give a party in his honor, so as to promote Anglo-Chinese relations. He will stay in Swatow for four days and will leave for Amoy and Foochow also on courtesy calls on the 15th.

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## Situation in Shanghai Analyzed by Director of Shanghai District KMT Headquarters

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

(Local News)---A weekly memorial service was conducted by the Shanghai District Kuomintang Headquarters at the Municipal Gymnasium yesterday morning. With Fang Chih, Director of the Headquarters, presiding over the meeting, over 1,000 persons were present.

Analyzing the present situation in Shanghai, Director Fang in his speech pointed out that what is urgently needed by the people in Shanghai is social stability. During these few months a series of labor strikes and rice riots have broken out. Fortunately, through the efforts of Mayor K.C. Wu, Director Wu Kai-hsien of the Bureau of Social Affairs, and Director Ku Yu-siu of the Bureau of Education, reasonable measures have been drawn up to satisfactorily settle the problems regarding the unfreezing of the cost of living index, the rationing of rice and the joint examination for students in Shanghai. However, the Communists and their appendages who are lurking in this city have been engaging in subversive activities to disturb public order and instigate strikes. The fact that the competent authorities recently discovered a secret CP document entitled: "The Program of the CP Underground Struggle" proves that all the unlawful activities such as the setting of fire to godowns and the raiding of rice shops in various places must have been agitated or instigated by subversive elements. These elements who have been disturbing social order must not be tolerated, Director Fang declared.

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## Ten-point Warning to the People in Hainan Island

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Canton, May 9 (By Mail)---According to a report published in the "Chien Feng Wan Pao" (Herald Evening News) on May 9, the Hainan authorities have recently instituted a five-household mutual guarantee system in compliance with instructions from the superior authorities. They have also issued a ten-point warning to the local populace there: 1) Those who are bandits and have affiliations with the enemy shall be executed, 2) Those who hide the bandits and give them help shall be executed, 3) Those who despite their knowledge of the whereabouts of the bandits, refrain from reporting the same to the competent authorities shall be executed, 4) Those who draft able-bodied men for the bandits shall be executed, 5) Those who donate foodstuffs to the bandits shall be executed, 6) Those who pay tax to the bandits shall be executed, 7) Those who work for the bandits as intelligence agents shall be executed, 8) Those who spread propaganda for the bandits shall be executed, 9) Those who destroy highways and bridges or steal and wreck electric wires and poles shall be executed, 10) If any member of one of the five

households commits one of the above offenses, the members of the other households should immediately stop him from continuing such unlawful acts or report same to the competent authorities, otherwise all of them shall be executed.

These warnings have caused great consternation among the local populace there.

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MILITARY NEWS

Government to Send Planes to Taiyuan to Strengthen Defense There

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Peiping, May 12---The CP has recently massed all its troops in various provinces in the North to launch a fierce attack on the Taiyuan area, the center of the Government Army defense in North China. To deal with the situation, the Central authorities will send seventy army planes direct to Taiyuan from Peiping. The transportation of 140 tons of arms and ammunitions to that city will soon be started. The Central authorities already sent CN$10,000,000,000 worth of banknotes direct to Taiyuan from Nanking two days ago in order to meet the needs of the local authorities there, and more funds will be sent there from now on.

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Over 600 Demobilized Officers of Central Army Officers' Training Corps Want to Get Jobs

Cheng Yien Pao (Local KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Nanking, May 12---Over 600 demobilized officers of the Central Army Officers' Training Corps gave a press conference this morning at which they demanded the competent authorities: 1) to allocate living quarters to them, 2) to help them to get jobs, 3) to provide their children with educational funds, and 4) to grant them demobilization allowance. After the conference they marched to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum and paid tribute to the late National Founder. All of them wept bitterly pouring out their woes, and one fainted.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

Szechuan in Urgent Need of Foodstuffs

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Chengtu, May 12---The Szechuan Provincial Government has telegraphically requested the Central authorities to suspend the shipment of foodstuffs from Szechuan on the ground that the province is in urgent need of foodstuffs both for the Army and the people there.

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## Press Conference Given by Employees of Nanking Tele-Communication Administration

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Nanking, May 12---At a press conference held this evening, the responsible officials of the Welfare Promotion Association of the employees of the Nanking Tele-Communication Administration gave a report on the results of their negotiations with the authorities concerned regarding the readjustment of their salaries. They revealed that the competent authorities are now considering their demand.

They issued a written statement which reads in part: "In view of the recent high cost of living, our fellow workers of the Shanghai Tele-Communication Administration have made an urgent appeal to the competent authorities requesting the latter to increase their pay at an early date. Their motive is simple and genuine. We naturally sympathize with them. Meanwhile, we have elected and sent our representatives to interview the competent authorities to reiterate our own demand while at the same time, we have been carrying on our work as usual during the past three days. One or two papers carried a false report to the effect that the employees of the Tele-Communication Administration both in Nanking and Shanghai have gone on a so-called "hunger strike". We formally announce that no such thing happened in Nanking. The most important demand we are bringing forth to the authorities concerned is that the latter should pay us salaries according to the same scale as that of the postal workers. As a matter of fact, postal workers are not well paid, but we telegraph workers, are paid even less than they, so we have to demand for the readjustment of our salaries."

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## Strike Staged by Tung Pei University Professors

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Mukden, May 12---Because of low pay, the professors of the National Tung Pei (Northeast) University have gone on strike since today.
Students who receive subsidies from the Government has decided to petition the authorities concerned today as they cannot fill their stomachswith the present amount of subsidies they receive.

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## NEWS OF CULTURE & EDUCATION

### Peiping Railway Administration College Students Support Protect-the-School Campaign

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Peiping, May 12---The students of the Peiping Railway Administration College have offered support to the protect-the-school campaign launched by the National Chiaotung University students and urged the Ministry of Education to incorporate their college into the Chiaotung University. They have staged a strike as from today. Meanwhile, two representatives were sent to Tangshan to establish contact with students of the Tangshan School of Engineering and to urge them to take concerted action.

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

Rice Riots
by Yang Shen

Shih Tai Jih Pao (Soviet-owned), Shanghai
May 7, 1947

Tragedies in rice-producing areas

On May 2, rioting took place in Hangchow when 40,000 mobsters looted 10,000 bags of rice. Three days later, similar riots broke out in Wusih owing to the fact that the price of rice had risen to CN$320,000 per "tan" At 8 a.m. the looting was started by the poor inhabitants and it soon spread to all rice shops in that city, the rice stocks of which were completely ransacked. The Wusih Self-Defense Corps was mobilized to suppress the riots, and during the scuffle that ensued, 2,000 mobsters were injured.

These two cities are the so-called rice-producing areas south of the Yangtze River. Yet even they are already experiencing a rice shortage, not to mention other districts. The rumor is rife that looting of rice is also rampant in the hinterland of Chekiang, such as Chuhsien and Huchow, and that rice riots have also occurred in Wuhu and Hsuancheng, in Anhwei. News from the Northeast indicates that Mukden, Antung and Changchun are also suffering from food shortages.

Rapid rise in the price of rice

Under these conditions, it is but natural that there should be no respite in the wild fluctuations of the rice price. Let us take Shanghai for instance. The upward movement in the price of rice can be seen from the following quotations:

| | 29/3/47 | 6/5/47 |
|---|---|---|
| Best white rice | CN$109,000 per "tan" | CN$300,000 per "tan" |
| Second best white rice | CN$108,000 " | CN$265,000 " |
| White glutinuous rice | CN$129,000 " | CN$300,000 " |

The prevailing food situation is somewhat like that which obtained between the Spring and the Summer of 1945. With the issuance of CRB$10,000 denomination notes, the rice market rose several times a day. The price rose steadily until August, when it soared to a record high of CRB$800,000 per "tan". April was the month in which the big denomination notes were issued. It was also the month in which the price of rice jumped from CRB$100,000 to CRB$300,000 per "tan". With five more months between now and the next harvest, it would not be a miracle if the rice price soared to CN$800,000 per "tan".

The problem of rice shortage becomes more acute

The problem created by the present skyrocketing of the price of rice is not one of fixing a price ceiling, but rather one of rice shortage to be faced before the next harvest, i.e. from May to September, inclusive.

The food shortage has long been felt in the interior, such as Yunhsien in North Hupeh and the hinterland of Chekiang. Recent telegraphic despatches have disclosed that various districts in the Northeast are also suffering from a shortage of food stocks, and that Tientsin and Peiping have to depend solely on rice supplies delivered by parcel post, as no foodstuffs are allowed to be shipped to China Proper from the Northeast or to leave Kalgan. As to Shanghai, there are rice shortages in such neighboring districts as Chitung, Haimen, Chuansha and Nanhui. The price of rice at Chitung has even surpassed that in Shanghai, as a picul of rice now sells for CN$300,000 there.

The total amount of rice stocks in the hands of rice merchants in Shanghai is less than 100,000 "tan". The amount stored in the main warehouse of

the Food Ministry in Shanghai is 900,000 bags. The Central Trust of China has announced the amount of foreign rice which has been allocated to China by the International Food Committee. The amount allocated is 240,000 tons to be shipped to China from Siam and French Indo-China. From January to April this year, a total of 70,000 tons of foreign rice had already been shipped here, of which 50,000 tons were appropriated for military use. The remaining 140,000 tons will arrive in China before the end of June. Of the 70,000 tons which will arrive here during the month of May, 30,000 tons will be Siamese rice.

It is learnt that 100,000 tons of rice are stored in the main warehouse of the Food Ministry in Shanghai. The main warehouse is composed of 12 godowns, of which the largest is capable of holding 200,000 bags and the smallest 50,000 bags. Altogether there are 900,000 bags of rice which include the imported rice of the Central Trust of China. Here let us go into the account in detail:

One ton is equal to 10 large bags and 10,000 tons are equivalent to 100,000 bags. Each bag is equal to 1 "tan" 2 "tou" 5 "sheng", and 10,000 tons will be equal to 125,000 "tan".

(But according to the figure released by a certain responsible official of the main warehouse in Shanghai in the middle of April, the present stock is only 400,000 bags equivalent to 500,000 "tan" while the other 1,000,000 "tan" is still in the rice-producing areas).

Now let us make an estimate on the basis of the highest official figure:

The main warehouse in Shanghai has a stock of 900,000 bales or 1,120,000 "tan" of rice, in addition to which 140,000 tons or 1,750,000 "tan" of foreign rice will be shipped here, making a total of 2,870,000 "tan".

It is also learnt that in Kiangse there are 1,200,000 "tan" of rice in stock. The grand total of rice stocks under the control of the National Government, therefore, amounts to 4,000,000 "tan".

However, we should know that the main warehouse of the Ministry of Food has been set up solely for the purpose of obtaining food supplies for Government armies. Therefore, all these 4,000,000 "tan" of rice is military provisions. It will not be used to meet the needs of the civilians unless it is absolutely necessary. At present, the Government has a large army of 4,000,000 men in the country. If a daily ration of 25 "shih-liang" of rice is issued to each soldier, a total of 20,000,000 "tan" will be required each year; in other words, nearly 2,000,000 "tan" must be supplied to Government armies each month.

Thus, the stock of 4,000,000 "tan" of rice is barely sufficient for two months.

<u>The National Food Conference in Nanking maps out new measures to cope with the situation.</u>

The following resolutions were adopted at the National Food Conference recently held in Nanking:

1) To intensify efforts to collect farm taxes in kind.

2) To purchase rice stocks other than those allocated for various provinces and hsiens, at a reduced rate.

3) To buy foreign rice.

But even if these measures are carried out, the Government will still be short of 1,500,000 bags or nearly 2,000,000 "tan" of rice for Government forces during the months of May to September.

Under these circumstances, the present rice stocks will fall far short of military requirements, to say nothing of supplies for the civilians. Shanghai needs a daily supply of 10,000 "tan" of rice. Therefore, a total of 1,500,000 "tan" will be needed for the ensuing five months.

Will the main warehouse of the Food Ministry be willing to shift these rice stocks which are badly needed by Government armies, to the City Government for rationing purposes? That the livelihood of the people can be relieved by these military provisions is mere wishful thinking. We are fully aware that once purchases of foodstuffs for the military have stopped, we shall be well off.

The reason why the price of rice began to rise in Soochow, Changchow and Wusih at the beginning of April was that food purchases were made by the China Food Company in behalf of the Ministry of Food. Owing to extreme urgency, an extra CN$8,000 was offered on each of the 20,000 "tan" of rice bought. This was the so-called "purchases made by the Northerners" which caused the skyrocketing of the rice price. After the latter part of April, the rice price continued to rise. This was also due to military purchases made by representatives of the Food Ministry during the latter part of April. These purchases have not yet stopped. This is the reason why the price of rice is mounting each day. Indeed, it is a bitter struggle for rice between the military and the civilians.

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MORE ECONOMIC NEWS

Settlement of Accounts for Export Goods Be Effected in Canton

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 13, 1947

Hankow, May 12---In order to simplify the procedure of cargo transportation for the convenience of the merchants, the Canton-Hankow Railway Administration has made arrangements with the Customs authorities to the effect that the settlement of accounts for goods transported by the said railway for export abroad should be effected in Canton from now on.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 347 May 14, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## New Japanese Cabinet in the Making

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Since the Socialist Party is the foremost party, one of its members should, in accordance with the usual practice in countries where there is Parliamentary government, be made the Premier. Neither the Shidehara nor the Yoshida Cabinet of the past, which had as their pillars the Liberal and Democratic Parties, showed much enthusiasm over, or accomplished much in, their own democratization, either politically or economically. It is an undeniable fact that during the election of the Representatives, the Socialist Party reflected more of the wishes of the people than any of the conservative parties.

It has been decided that the Japanese Diet will convene on May 20th. If, as a result of manipulation by the conservative parties, the Premiership is not given to a member of the Socialist Party, then that party "had better remain a party not in power". If it does not do so, but completely obeys the wishes of the conservative parties, it will probably give rise to internal dissension in that party, which will affect adversely its foundation. (Summary)

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## Japanese Coalition Cabinet in the Making

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

With the conclusion at the end of last month of the election of members of the Japanese House of Councillors and House of Representatives, a new political situation began to arise in Japan. The greatest problem today is that the Liberal and Democratic Parties feel that the question of the Premiership should not be considered until agreement has been reached on the policy of organizing the Cabinet. Their purpose in doing so is to force the Socialist Party to make public its political program, which is a severe test for the Socialist Party. It is learned that the Socialist Party has alreadyannounced its six-point program. All these six measures are designed to meet the practical problems now facing Japan. The Party's economic policy is quite socialistic in character.

In our opinion, what Japan most urgently needs today is the solution of her inflation problem. The success or failure of the new Japanese Cabinet depends entirely upon whether it will be able to tide over the financial crisis. The solutions proposed by the Socialist Party, namely, the improvement of Government finances and the tightening of financial controls, are not practical enough, and it is doubtful whether they will be endorsed by the other parties. (Summary)

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## Crisis Facing Far East

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Today, we may say that U.S. policy towards Japan is essentially one of converting Japan into a powerful tool under the Stars and Stripes, of "forgetting Pearl Harbor", of preserving the old Japan and of preventing the birth

of a new Japan. The United States' policy of leniency toward Japan and of nurturing the reactionary forces in Japan is designed partly to prepare for a possible war with Soviet Russia, but mainly to achieve complete control of Japan. In order to achieve these two objectives, it is the policy of the United States to preserve and restore the war potential of Japan today, and to rearm Japan tomorrow. One and a half months hence, "Japanese goods" which we have boycotted over a period of several decades, will once again flood the Asian Continent, especially China. It is possible that in less than ten years, Japanese troops will again land in China.

Japan has not been defeated, and China has not yet been regenerated. This is the beginning of another tragedy in the Far East! In view of this fact alone, shall we not unite immediately and cooperate in putting this nation on the right path and make it strong? (Summary)

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## We Need Over-all Stability

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Fighting is now at its height, and the destiny of the people is hanging in the balance. Labor strikes, student strikes, and rice riots have occurred one after another, so that the whole country is in a state of turmoil. It is obvious that the nation has already stepped onto a dangerous path characterised by the greatest chaos and greatest difficulties.

In the midst of such a situation, there have arisen a common clamor and a common demand. That is to say, under the present hopeless situation, the people, realising that the new forces which can probably work out their salvation have not yet matured, find it necessary to fight for stability! They need over-all stability, military, political, economic and social. Today, we wish to call attention to this nation-wide movement for stability, so as to show a level, broad way-out for the present situation in the country. What we most earnestly hope for is that the Kuomintang and the Communist Party will first cease hostilities, then achieve peace, and finally achieve national unity. (Summary)

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## Who Is Waging War Against the People!

-- Discussing rebellion and peace with the reporters of the "Ta Kung Pao" --

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

We find it necessary to comment again on the editorial of yesterday's "Ta Kung Pao" entitled "It Is Necessary to Find a Way-out for the People", in an objective manner and on the basis of facts.

First of all, we wish to ask who, after all, opposes war and who desires war. The National Government has tried its best to achieve peace, but the Chinese Communists have insisted on war. Are the events of the past year not clear enough? Why should the "Ta Kung Pao" have ignored all right and wrong by using the term "inter-party dispute"?

What is more surprising is that the "Ta Kung Pao" went so far as to say, "We dare say that this is not a war between one Army against another; it is a war waged against the people by the two Armies"! The Government troops are no doubt fighting for national existence and for preserving the life and property of the people. Obviously, they are fighting in the interests of the people. Why should the "Ta Kung Pao" have been so unreasonable as to assert that "both sides are waging war against the people."

Could the "Ta Kung Pao" have been misled by the views recently expressed by the reactionary elements? We should not say what other people say, and thus unconsciously step onto the "road of underground struggle". (Summary)

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The Question of Resumption of Peace Negotiations

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Yesterday, the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" published an editorial entitled "Do the Chinese Communists Need Peace?" Recently, a group of PPC members from the North, including Mr. Chow Ping-lin, exchanged views with Mr. Huang Yen-pei and other PPC members from Shanghai, during which they also expressed hope for a resumption of the peace negotiations.

Although we, the Young China Party, in order to conclude political tutelage and to prepare for enforcement of the Constitution, have found it necessary to participate in the Government, yet while discussing the Joint Political Program with the Kuomintang, we and the Democratic Socialists still insisted that efforts should be made to promote peace and reconstruction. With regard to the Communist problem, we feel that if only the Chinese Communists are willing to have peace, the Government ought to restore peace as soon as rail traffic has been completely restored.

But there can be no peace without harmony. Like the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury", we also "hope that the Chinese Communists who have always had the interests of the people at heart, will not evade their responsibility."

However, we hope that the Government will think of the present predicament of the people and the State and that it will not regard the peace negotiations as a scapegoat for all its military reverses. We also hope that the social leaders who are not in power, who want to have a cessation of hostilities and to salvage the people from fire and water, will not blame either of the two contending parties alone. (Summary)

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Put an End to the Student Strikes
(Short Comment)

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Civil war is still raging and China's national economy is on the brink of collapse. Faced with these realities and having become disappointed and pessimistic, the students naturally have become depressed. The fact that there has been a series of student strikes in different parts of the country is a most concrete proof that the depression of the students has been converted into action.

Since the students have taken action due to their depression, we cannot but hope that the Government will be open-minded and lead the students onto the right path. Whether in enforcing its administrative orders or in dealing with problems, the Government must be reasonable, so that the students will quiet down at an early date. As to the students, they need to keep cool, and should not renounce themselves because they are depressed. In this way, an end can be put to the current student strikes. (Summary)

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## Educational Crisis
(Short Comment)

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

The student unrest at the National Chiaotung University at Shanghai, the Ying Shih Memorial University in Chekiang, and the National Central University at Nanking is still developing. The Ministry of Education certainly should be held mainly responsible for such student unrest.

The student strike at Chiaotung University has been caused by the Ministry's decision to reduce the size of the University, and that at the Ying Shih Memorial University has been caused by the question of the site of the University and the question of who should be President. The Ministry of Education should be held solely responsible for these, because under the present disturbed conditions, the Ministry should not have hurt the feelings of the students by these minor and "unurgent" matters.

However, on the other hand, all student strikes (including those at the Chiaotung and Ying Shih Universities), have a common characteristic, namely, that among the demands made by the students there has always been one for "an increase in the Government's educational budget". The Central University students went on strike in order to demand an increase in their board allowances, a fact which shows that the economic problem has become a very serious one. Besides, the professors at the Central University have appealed for an increase in their pay and all the faculty members of the Northeastern University have resigned en bloc in protest against their low pay. All these indicate that the nation-wide educational crisis has been caused mainly by the economic problem.

The Ministry of Education cannot be held responsible for this state of affairs. Why is the Government's educational budget so small? (Summary)

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## The Armed Forces of the Whole World

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Whether in China or in any other country, demolization of the armed forces is a pressing problem. We regret that the Government authorities of all the countries are increasing their armaments under the pretext of maintaining peace. The future of the world is becoming increasingly gloomy. We hope that all the nations will understand the facts and take positive steps to disarm, so as to lay the foundations of a lasting peace. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 14, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Current Student Strikes and the Question of Joint Examination for Middle School Students |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Lesson Which We Have Learnt from the Recent Tightening of Cash |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Crush the CP Plot of Creating Disturbances |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Direct Tax Bureau and Checking Up of Accounts of the Business Firms |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | How to Realize Truman-ism |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Black Market and the Economic Policy of the New Government |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Democratic Socialist Party Spokesman on the Question of Resumption of Peace Talks

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

(Local News)---As a report is current that a number of PPC members will initiate a peace movement, our reporter called on the spokesman of the Democratic Socialist Party and asked the latter about the Party's stand in this connection. The latter replied, "The recent fluctuation of commodity prices and the prevailing social instability in Shanghai have convinced us that the conclusion of the civil war is the fundamental way of settling the current situation. However, viewed from another angle, the restoration of peace cannot be realized unilaterally by one side alone. There is still no way for us to know the intention of the Communists at present. Hence even if the peace talks are to be resumed, we still cannot be sure of their success. Therefore, so far as the present objective condition is concerned, time is not yet ripe for the resumption of the peace negotiation. As for the Democratic Socialist Party, it will continue to pursue its course in accordance with the Joint Administrative Program."

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## Democratic League to Make Known Views to PPC

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Chungking, May 13---Liang Sou-ming, one of the Democratic League leaders in North China, recently received a letter from the League which says that the a decision has been made in regard to the participation of the PPC members of the League in the forthcoming PPC session. Chang Lan and Chang Po-chun will ask for leave of absence. Huang Yen-pei will go to Nanking to attend the session, but he is not prepared to do much talking. Liang Sou-ming has no intention to leave Peipei. Mr. Liang told our reporter that the League will probably make known its views to the PPC. He believed that at the forthcoming PPC session a peace movement will be extended in an endeavour to resume the deadlocked peace talks.

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## Ma Sze Wu Teh Said to Be Appointed Governor of Sinkiang

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Nanking, May 13 (Shenchow News Agency)---It is learnt that in order to cope with the present situation prevailing in Sinkiang, the Central authorities are now considering the reshuffle of the personnel of the Sinkiang Provincial Government. General Chang Chih-chung, Governor of Sinkiang, will be appointed Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northwest while Ma Sze Wu Teh will be appointed Governor of Sinkiang to succeed General Chang, and Ya Sha, Deputy Governor of the Province.

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## Foreign Residents Forbidden to Stay in Military Bases in Northeast

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Mukden, May 13---The competent authorities have announced that foreigners

will be forbidden to travel or to stay in the following military bases in the Northeast, 1) Naval bases: Tatungkou, Yingkou, Changshantou, Hulutou, and Chinwangtao, 2) Air bases: Changchun, Moutankiang, and Chinchow, 3) Strategic pass: Shanhaikwan, 4) District for national defense industry: the Mukden arsenal area, and 5) Other districts where peace and order have not yet been restored. If the foreign residents desire to travel in those districts, they will have to obtain the special permission from the Ministry of National Defense.

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### Social Affairs Bureau Will Mete Out Severe Punishment to Workers If Latter Stage Parades Again, Director Wu Kai-hsien Warns

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

(Local News)---After the Government made public the cost of living index for the current month, workers will receive wages 15,000 times their basic pay. The responsible man of a certain civilian enterprise said that if the salaries of the workers are to be paid on this basis, the expenditure of all business firms will in the average be increased by 40%, and the management will find it difficult to bear such a heavy burden.

Our reporter called on Wu Kai-hsien, Director of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Shanghai City Government, and asked him about his opinions regarding the above question. Director Wu said that the principle recently laid down by the Government for the unfreezing of the cost of living index should be regarded as the most reasonable one which does not prejudice the interests of both management and labor. However, whether or not the factories and firms will be able to meet the extra burden without having their business affected will entirely hinge upon the productive efficiency on the part of their workers. Meanwhile, the Director expressed hope that all the workers will appreciate the deep concern of the competent authorities over their interests. If the workers of any trade will stage petition parades and put forth unreasonable demands again, the Social Affairs Bureau will mete out severe punishment to them, the Director warned.

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## MILITARY NEWS

### Sungpei Pacification Headquarters to Be Organized by General Ma Chan-shan

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Peiping, May 13---According to a letter received here from the Northeast, General Ma Chan-shan, Deputy Commander of the Government forces in the Northeast, will organize a pacification headquarters for the five Sungpei provinces, in order to bring over his old followers who joined the CP after V-J day. Three Pacification districts will be created under the command of this headquarters. Su Ping-wen, prominent anti-Japanese hero, who is now in Peiping will be appointed commander of one of the three pacification districts.

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### SOS Commander Arrives in Peiping

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Peiping, May 13---Huang Chen-chiu, C-in-C of Services of Supply of the

National Defense Ministry, arrived here. It is generally believed that his trip here is for the purpose of planning to transport supplies to Taiyuan by air.

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Army Provisions Urgently Needed at the Front

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Hangchow, May 13---While all parts of the country are experiencing shortage of foodstuffs, army provisions are urgently needed at the front. A few days ago, Governor Wang Yao-wu of Shantung sent an urgent telegram to Governor Shen Hung-lieh of Chekiang urging the latter to help collect provisions for the Government forces at the front. The telegram reads in part: "Governor Shen: Urgent, urgent, urgent, Army provisions urgently needed!"

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Aviation Academy Cadets Reviewed by Minister of National Defense

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Hangchow, May 13---Minister Pai Chung-hsi of National Defense this morning reviewed over 1,000 cadets of the Chienchiao Aviation Academy. A large number of training aircraft and aviation equipment will be shipped to China from the United States in July and August, it is learnt.

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Demobilized Officers of Central Army Officers' Training Corps Bring Forth 3-point Demand

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Nanking, May 13---According to a Chun Wen News Agency report, after paying tribute to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum yesterday morning, all the officers of the Central Army Officers' Training Corps brought forth a 3-point demand to the Superintendent General of Military Education of the Corps as follows: 1) Retirement allowance should be paid to the demobilized officers (an Army officer of the rank of major general should be paid an amount of CN$400,000 every month), 2) The Government authorities should pay the demobilized Army officers an amount of CN$10,000,000 each so that they can buy books and organize academic research groups to engage in cultural work, 3) The authorities concerned should help the demobilized Army officers to get jobs.

It is learnt that the Superintendent General of Military Education has promised to consider their 1st and 3rd demands. As for the 2nd demand, due to financial stringency, it seems rather difficult to comply with.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

Negotiations on Sino-Soviet Barter Trade to Bear Fruit Soon

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

(Local News)---The Government and the Soviet representatives have held consultations with each other several times on the barter trade between these

two countries. According to information revealed by quarters concerned, an agreement is expected to be signed in the near future, whereby China will exchange 10,000 tons of tung oil and 10,000 cases of bristle for chemicals, newsprint, pulp and industrial equipment from the Soviet Union.

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## Five-Year Reconstruction Plan in Szechuan

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Chengtu, May 13---After his return here from Nanking, Governor Teng Shih-hou of Szechuan revealed that funds for the enforcement of the Five-Year Reconstruction Plan in Szechuan Province, will be derived from the following three sources: 1) Subsidies from the Central Government, 2) Funds to be raised in the province, 3) Floating of loans. The first year will be devoted to the repair of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway and the establishment of the Tukiang Power Plant, the improvement of goods to be exported from the province, the increase of production of rice, wheat and cotton, and the development of light industry. The negotiations for a contract with France regarding the construction of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway are expected to be held in Nanking within this week.

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## Commodity Price General Index Rises to 32,000 Times

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

(Local News)---The recent upward movement in commodity prices here still continues. According to statistics compiled by a certain official organ, the general index of commodity prices from May 5 to 10 is 32,036 times that of the prewar figure, which is 15 percent over that of the previous week. The indices are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Foodstuffs | 24,221 times |
| Textile Products | 29,288 " |
| Metals | 43,787 " |
| Construction Materials | 40,473 " |
| Chemicals | 58,698 " |
| Fuel | 34,015 " |
| Miscellaneous | 30,623 " |

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# NEWS OF CULTURE & EDUCATION

## Disciplinary System Studied at Faculty Meeting of National Peking University

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Peiping, May 12---The first faculty meeting of the National Peking University presided over by President Hu Shih was held this afternoon to discuss the subject of disciplinary system for the students. Today the wall newspaper edited by the students published a written appeal demanding the abolition of the disciplinary system. However, the Disciplinary Department of the school will continue to exist, because this department was created in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Education.

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## Students of Senior Middle School Graduating Class in Wuhu Voice Opposition to Joint Examination

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Wuhu, May 10 (By Mail)---The students of the graduating class of all middle schools in Wuhu have unanimously voiced opposition to the joint examination for the current year and have demanded exemption from the same. . .

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## National Central University Students Stage Strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Nanking, May 13---In order to demand for the increase of subsidies for the Government sponsored students, students of the National Central University have staged a strike since today. The same evening, they held a meeting at which they decided to continue the strike the next day, because they were dissatisfied with the replies given by the Ministry of Education and the Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan. They will also issue a statement emphasizing the following points: 1) the undernourishment of the students, 2) they will support the 3-point principle laid down in the manifesto recently issued by the Professors' Association of the National Central University, and 3) they will rally students of the universities throughout the country to take unanimous action.

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## Students of Peiping Railway Administration College Supports School Protection Movement Launched by Chiaota Students in Shanghai

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Peiping, May 12---In order to express their support for the school protection movement launched by students of the National Chiaotung University in Shanghai, the students of the National Railway Administration College have gone on strike as from today. At a meeting held yesterday, the Student Self-Government Association passed three resolutions as follows: 1) to support the school protection movement launched by students of the National Chiaotung University in Shanghai, 2) to request the authorities concerned to re-use the name of the Chiaotung University in Peiping, and 3) to help restore the campus of the university which is now being used by the Air Force as a repair plant.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

## Judgement on Caltex Truck Accident Case Pronounced

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

(Local News)---After the Shanghai District Procurator's Office instituted a public prosecution against Tan Chin-tang, the driver of the truck of the Caltex Company, upon the charge of causing the death of Chia Tse-kan, a National Chiaotung University student, by neglecting the degree of care required in the performance of his occupation, this case was tried several times by Judge Chu Yu-huang of the Shanghai District Court. A judgement was pronounced by Judge Chu on the case yesterday as follows: Tan Chin-tang was sentenced to one and a half years' imprisonment and the supplementary civil action of the case will be transferred to the Civil Court in accordance with legal

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## Newspaper Enterprises Face Difficulties

by Huang Yeh-fu

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 3, 1947

Nanking, April 30---Since the advent of victory, newspaper enterprises have sprung up like mushrooms, all crying out for democracy and all fighting for freedom of the press. For a time, there was a total of several hundred newspaper enterprises in the Nanking-Shanghai area.

Last winter, when the Government began to tighten control over foreign exchange, news leaked out that restrictions would be imposed on the import of newsprint. Almost immediately speculators bought up all available stock of newsprint for hoarding and profiteering purposes. The black market quotation for newsprint, which first rose to CN$30,000 per ream, gradually increased to over CN$100,000 per ream. All the newspaper and publishing houses were immediately faced with an acute shortage of paper. Those houses that were financially weak, found themselves unable to stand the strain of the soaring prices, and one after another closed down.

In the face of the newsprint shortage, Nanking's "Ta Chung Jih Pao", "Chao Pao", and "Metropolitan Evening News"; Shanghai's "Min Kuo Jih Pao" and "Sheng Chow Jih Pao"; Kiangsu's "Morning News", "Kiangsu Provincial News" and "Kiangsu Cheng Pao"; Peiping's "Shih Min Jih Pao"; Hankow's "Ta Chung Pao"; Tientsin's "Chien Kuo Jih Pao", "Social Daily", "Hopei News" and "Min Sheng Tao Pao", suspended publication one after another. The few papers that could just manage to scrape through, mostly reduced their number of sheets or their sizes. This phenomenon indeed constituted a fatal blow to private-owned newspaper enterprises.

In the wake of bankruptcy and reduction in sizes, came a series of attacks against newspaper offices. To the writer's knowledge, the following incidents occurred recently:

(1) The wrecking of the "New China Daily" office by students of the Hwayang District Middle School in Szechuan, (2) the wrecking of the "Voice of China Newspaper" office by the Northwest students of the Changchun Youth Middle School, (3) the wrecking of the Soochow "Min Pao" office by students of the National Social Education College, (4) the wrecking of the Wusih "Jen Pao" office by students of the National Border Region School, and (5) the wrecking of the "Fu Hsing Jih Pao", "Ta Kiang Jih Pao" and "Kung Shang Pao" offices by policemen of the Wuhu Police Bureau, which occurred a few days ago.

Following the wrecking of newspaper offices came a succession of beating up incidents wherein newspapermen were singled out for assault. When the "Hsiao Chun Chiu Jih Pao" of Changsha published a report to the effect that the Commissioner of the Changsha Provincial Police Bureau, Li Hsiao-pai, attended a show under the protection of his armed guards, Li flew into a rage and immediately summoned the publisher of that paper, Yen Tse-fu, who was then hung up and lashed.

Because the criticism of the district administration published by the "Chien Kuo Wan Pao" of Putien, Fukien, provoked the anger of the Magistrate there, the Director of the said paper, Hsu Wen-shiu, together with 40 odd employees of the paper, were suddenly whisked away by plainclothes men, and the fate of these abducted men has since been unknown.

The China Farmers' Bank in Wuhu, displeased with a report published by the "Hsin Fu Wan Pao", sent police to nab the news editor of that paper, Huang Chao-sheng, and detained him in the bank premises. Later, when the two parties concerned exchanged mutual apologies, the incident was considered closed.

The publication of an article entitled "Can Young Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang be given back his freedom", by the "Tien Hsing Pao" in Hangchow, greatly exasperated the head of the Kuomintang and Government leaders of Chekiang, who ordered the paper to suspend publication for one week and fired the editor, Kao Luan.

The "Century Evening News" at Haikow, Hainan, which published a report alleging the possible replacement of the magistrates of Chiungshan and Wen-chang, was ordered suspended for two days by the highest local authorities on the ground that the report was misleading.

The "Ho Ping Jih Pao" at Taichung was ordered to close down because it reported on the Kuomintang CEC resolution to indict Governor Chen Yi of Taiwan.

In the past few months, cases wherein newspaper offices were wrecked and newspapermen assaulted occurred quite frequently. Instances wherein violence was used to sabotage and ruin newspaper enterprises are too numerous to mention. Students wrecking newspaper offices, policemen raiding newspaper premises and officials making illegal arrests of newspapermen, all these series of untoward incidents and mishaps are directed ruthlessly against the newspaper enterprises. Freedom of the press is at stake, so is the safety of the newspapermen. It looks as if society wants to do away with public opinion altogether.

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MORE MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Four Airfields Occupy Over 20,000 "Mow" of Land

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

(Local News)---The City Council received a written report from the Land Bureau of the Shanghai City Government yesterday, to the effect that investigations into the areas occupied by various airfields in Shanghai have been completed. The areas occupied by various airfields are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lunghwa Airfield | Over 3,670 "mow" of land |
| Hungjao Aerodrome | " 2,500 " " " |
| Kiangwan Airfield | " 12,690 " " " |
| Tachang Airfield | " 6,440 " " " |

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 348 May 15, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Unrest Among Students

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Recently, there has been much unrest among students. So far as petitioning by the students of the Ying Shih Memorial University and the National Chiao-tung University is concerned, since their aim is to protect their respective universities, people are sympathetic with them even though their actions have been a little too rash. However, after the incidents are over, the educational authorities and the university authorities concerned should consider carefully ways and means of guiding the students. At the same time, the students who have participated in the petitioning should also carefully examine themselves.

Then, the students of the National Central University have gone on strike in order to demand an increase in the subsidiary-food allowances for those studying at the University at the expense of the Government. It seems to us that these students should have kept quiet, and even if they have had any views to express, they should have sent representatives to express these views to the competent authorities. They should not have lightly gone on strike.

Finally, so far as the question of joint examinations for senior middle school graduates is concerned, the Ministry of Education has now decided that the joint examinations for senior middle school graduates should be combined with the matriculation examinations. As to whether this system of combined examinations is good or not and whether it should be enforced this year or not, it is up to the university and middle school authorities as well as the educational specialists to express their views as far as possible for the reference of the Ministry of Education. Certainly, the students should not have engaged in petitioning and parading, thus allowing their studies to be affected.

In a word, with regard to the current unrest among students, we hope that the educational authorities will give the students guidance, and that the students will not resort to strikes and parades. (Summary)

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## Education Also Needs Stability

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Yesterday, we said in these columns that the whole nation needs over-all stability. The economic situation today is the most chaotic and unstable; next comes the educational situation. During the past several days students have been trying to petition the authorities and have been on strike, and professors have demanded an increase in their pay. The professors of certain universities have also gone on strike and have issued statements. Then, there have been two cases which concern systems, namely, the proposal that middle school boys and girls study in separate schools and the question of joint examinations and combined examinations for senior middle school graduates. In regard to these two cases, it is the orders issued by the Ministry of Education which have caused wide-spread unrest.

Today, students are very much worried about the joint examinations and combined examinations. Just think of these students. They have survived eight years of war against Japan and experienced many hardships in connection with the reconversion. Only this year, they have begun to feel a little more

settled down, but, now, they are again disturbed by the question of "examinations". Let the students have stability! Today, no problem can be solved without stability. (Summary)

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How to Achieve Stability

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

"So far as the rice riots, labor strikes and student strikes which have recently taken place in various parts of the country are concerned, all of them have their fundamental causes. They are certainly not something that has arisen from nothing. If the fundamental causes are ignored, if no fundamental solution is sought, or if every case of disturbances is simply attributed to "ulterior motives", then the problems can never be solved." (Extract)

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Stability of Educational Circles

-- Both the educational authorities and youth ought to emphasise stability --

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Because of the trouble created by the Communists, people already lack a sense of stability and security. Being sentimental, youth certainly cannot completely ignore such a state of affairs. Therefore, we must express the hope that both the educational authorities and the school authorities will be especially cautious and will absolutely refrain from making an unfavorable impression upon the youthful students. Especially must they refrain from irritating them unnecessarily. (Summary)

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Fault of Educational Authorities

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

The unrest among the students of the Ying Shih Memorial University and the National Chiaotung University has betrayed the weaknesses of Chinese Government circles (not only educational circles) in their entirety. That is to say, due to the difficult circumstances and to the fact that all sorts of problems have cropped up, the responsible authorities have not been able to seek a fundamental solution for the problems. They have even become jittery and, in some cases, when a problem arises, they have simply ignored it. In this way, a simple ailment has become a complicated one. (Summary)

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Issue of Short-term Treasury Notes

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

"The issue of short-term Treasury notes is designed merely to afford an opportunity to readjust the finances of the Government. If the Government fails to take advantage of the temporary stability of commodity prices resulting from the issue of these notes to seek a fundamental solution, but instead, depends solely upon further issues of Treasury notes, then some day the people's ability to buy such Treasury notes will be exhausted." (Extract)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 15, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shun Pao, Shanghai | -- | After the Improvement of Measures for the Distribution of Rationed Rice |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Education Should Be Developed in a Stable Atmosphere |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Turning point of the Situation in Korea |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Short-Term Treasury Notes |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Ways and Means of Stabilizing Social Order |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Eventful Month of May |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | Economy Should Be Stabilized in order to Stabilize Society |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Enforcement of the New Government Bond Policy |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Dr. Hollington Tong Clarifies Government Stand Towards Peace Movement

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Nanking, May 14---Dr. Hollington Tong, Director of the Information Bureau of the Executive Yuan, at a press conference held this afternoon made a statement clarifying the attitude of the Government towards the recently reported peace movement. A certain reporter asked, "According to press reports, the liberals of the PPC will initiate a peace movement at the forthcoming session of the Council. What attitude will the Government assume towards this campaign?" Dr. Tong replied, "The Government has never refused to consider any reasonable proposal which will help promote peace and unity. However, past experience has greatly disappointed the Government, therefore idle talk about peace will not help to improve the present situation. The course which the Government is now taking in achieving unification and democracy definitely will not be altered."

In regard to the letter written by the three PPC members including Hsu Te-heng to Secretary-General Shao Lih-tse of the Council requesting the latter to send a plane to carry the CP PPC members to Nanking to attend the forthcoming session of the Council, Mr. Shao has already given a reply which reads in part:

"I received your letter yesterday noon. The notices regarding the forthcoming convocation of the Council session were already delivered to the CP PPC members through Wu Yun-fu, a CP employee of CNRRA. If we could get a reply from them, it would be easy for us to adopt your proposal. However, in view of the attitude assumed by the CP towards the PPC during the recent years and of the fact that they refused to let General Chang Chih-chung take a trip to Yenan in January this year, we are afraid that the proposal for the resumption of the peace talks will not have a favourable repercussion and that the CP may again ridicule this suggestion as another peace offensive. This will not help improve the situation at all. I admire your enthusiasm and your valuable proposal. I shall try my best to talk it over with the Government authorities."

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## Ambassador Stuart Explores Possibility of Resumpting Peace Talks

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Peiping, May 14---Ambassador Stuart has left here for Nanking. While in

Peiping, he called on the representatives of the Democratic League and solicited their views regarding the possibility of resumpting the peace talks.

Yesterday, Chang Shun-fu, Democratic Leaguer, said that if both the Kuomintang and the Communist Party can make concessions to each other and if they can give concrete views in this connection, peace parleys can be resumed.

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Peace Movement Brewing

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Peiping, May 14---The liberal PPC members in Peiping including Chow Ping-lin and Chien Tuan-sheng will appeal to the CP PPC members urging them to attend the PPC session and to promote peace.

Hu Hai-men, member of the Democratic Socialist Party, said, "I fully approve of the resumption of the KMT-CP peace talks, because so long as the civil hostilities continue, the general situation in this country can never be stabilized. Mr. Carson Chang will also help in the resumption of the peace parleys by other means. While in Nanking, I asked the military authorities when the military campaign will come to an end. The latter replied that the campaign may not be concluded at the end of this year. It would be most suitable for the Democratic League to initiate the peace movement. However, whether or not this movement will be able to achieve results can hardly be foretold." Our reporter asked him whether he was satisfied with his post as State Councillor and with the reorganized Government. Mr. Hu replied, "The present reorganized Government is far from being satisfactory." He revealed that Wu Hsien-tse will assume the post of State Councillor as soon as the internal dispute of the Democratic Socialist Party is settled.

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Chen Chi-tien Nominated by Young China Party as
Minister of Economic Affairs

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Nanking, May 14---It is learnt that the Young China Party has decided to nominate Chen Chi-tien as Minister of Economic Affairs and Chang Nai-te as State Councillor.

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Internal Dispute in Democratic Socialist Party Continues

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

(Local News)---The internal dispute in the Democratic Socialist Party is still continuing. Lu Kwang-sheng, member of the Party, told our reporter that the dissenters have already approved the 3-point compromise plan proposed by Wu Hsien-tse. However, Carson Chang is still considering the plan. Therefore, the settlement of the dispute will entirely hinge upon Chang's attitude. Meanwhile, Sun Pao-yi, spokesman of the Party, remained reticent about the internal dispute of the Party. However, he said, "I believe that a split in the Party will be unlikely."

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## Trial of Traitors in Northeast Postponed

Lien Ho Wan Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Kirin, April 30 (By Mail)---The Kirin High Court has received a directive from the Ministry of Justice to the effect that the trial of traitors in the Northeast, no matter whether they have been prosecuted or not, should be postponed. The Court has already drawn up measures according to which all the accused involved in such cases will be released on bail but their residences will be confined to specific quarters.

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## Shanghai General Labor Union Urges Government to Wipe Out CP Elements

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

(Local News)---Yesterday the Shanghai General Labor Union sent a petition telegram to the National Government and the Executive Yuan urging the latter to wipe out the CP elements. The telegram pointed out that the unstable living condition of the people and the lack of protection for industrial enterprises are entirely caused by the rebellious activities of the Communists.

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## Chengtu Placed Under Martial Law

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Chengtu, May 8 (by mail)---As a result of rice riots, martial law has been enforced in Chengtu since the 5th instant. During the time the martial law is in force, the commander charged with the enforcement of the martial law (that is, Yen Hsiao-hu, Garrison Commander of Chengtu) is authorized to exercise the following powers:

(1) To stop public gathering or assembly, to ban newspapers, periodicals, books, announcements and slogans considered detrimental to military affairs.

(2) To open and read mails and telegrams, and when necessary, to withhold or confiscate them.

(3) To search outgoing and incoming vessels, vehicles and aircraft, and when necessary, to suspend all traffic and also to blockade all principal roads and air routes.

(4) To search travellers of suspicious character.

(5) To search for private possession of arms, ammunitions, guns, firearms and things of dangerous nature, and to withhold or confiscate them.

In addition, the Garrison Headquarters issued the following two-point decree:

(1) Those guilty of looting and arson will be killed without mercy by the Army or police.

(2) Those guilty of organizing public meeting or gathering, of disseminating rumors, or of provoking incidents, will be prosecuted.

During the last rice riots more than 10 persons were shot and killed by the Army and police. In a single day on the 5th, about 100 persons were being arrested.

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## U.S. Marine Manslaughter Case in Tsingtao Closed With Compensation of Victim's Family Members

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Tsingtao, May 12 (By Mail)---After Su Ming-cheng, ricshaw puller, was killed by a U.S. Marine in front of the First Hotel in this city, the Tsingtao Municipal Government filed a protest with the U.S. Marine authorities, bringing forth the following 3-point demand: 1) The punishment of the culprit, 2) The U.S. Marine authorities should guarantee that incidents of similar nature will not recur in future, 3) The victim's bereaved family members should be compensated for their misfortune.

On May 9, the victim's bereaved family members received US$1,500 as compensation. As for the punishment to be meted out to the culprit, the U.S. Marine authorities have not given any reply, it is learnt.

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## MILITARY NEWS

### Hupeh-Honan-Shensi-Szechuan Border Areas Designated as Bandit-Suppression Districts

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Hankow, May 14---In accordance with the "Temporary Emergency Military and Administrative Measures", recently enacted by the Ministry of National Defense, the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Wuhan has drawn up detailed regulations governing the enforcement of the measures, according to which North Hupeh, East Hupeh, West Hupeh, South Honan, South Shensi and the Szechuan-Shensi border areas will be designated as bandit-suppression districts. Special administrative commissioners or army officers with the rank of brigadier in those districts will be empowered to enforce the emergency administrative measures. If they neglect their duties, they will be immediately discharged and punished.

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### Sun Tien-ying Arrives in Hsinhsiang

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Loyang, May 14---After the fall of Tangyin into the CP hands, General Sun Tien-ying, Commander of the Third Detachment of the Government Forces, effected a sortie and arrived in Tsihsien on May 6. He is now in Hsinhsiang where he reported to the High Command how he and his men defended the city of Tangyin.

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## NEWS OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION

### Authorities of Government Universities and Colleges in Peiping Urge Government to Grant More Funds

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Peiping, May 14---The authorities of various Government universities and colleges in this city including presidents Mei I-chi, Li Shu-hwa, Hsu Pei-hung, Yuan Tun-li, Yuan Tung-li, Chin Wen-chu, and Cheng Tien-ting, held a meeting this afternoon, at which they adopted the following resolutions:

1) The amount of Government subsidies for students should be paid in accordance with the commodity price indices.

2) A telegram should be sent to the Ministry of Education urging the latter to increase the funds to be granted to the schools by six times so that the latter can meet the enormous expenses caused by the present high commodity prices. The Ministry of Education should appropriate an amount of special funds for the payment of the laboratory fees for the students.

3) A telegram should be sent to the Ministry of Education urging the latter to increase the pay of the faculty members of various Government universities and colleges.

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## Dr. Hu Shih on Education in China

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Peiping, May 14---Dr. Hu Shih, President of the National Peking University, is now suffering from tooth-ache. He said that he has not yet decided whether he will proceed to Nanking on May 17. Asked by our reporter whether or not he will bring forth any proposal at the forthcoming PPC session, he replied, "I am not ready to do it yet." President Hu shook his head when talking about the difficult situation the University is now in. Over the "Democratic Wall" of the National Peking University is put up a slogan which reads: "Let all our fellow students who are unwilling to suffer from hunger rise and petition the Department of Discipline."

Dr. Hu pointed out that during the time of war, the number of universities was increased from 108 to over 190, and that of the students, by 200% , yet the number of primary schools, by only 25%. Therefore, middle school teachers of better quality have joined the universities as professors, and the educational standard of the middle schools has been deteriorating, the President said.

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## Senior Middle School Students Opposed to Joint Examination

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Nanking, May 13---Over 10 representatives of the Anti-Joint Examination Federation of the Senior School Graduating Class in the Nanking-Shanghai area gave a press conference at the National Central University at 5 o'clock this afternoon at which they declared that the purpose of their movement is to oppose the joint examination and is entirely devoid of any political motive. They declared that they are now rallying students in all parts of China to take concerted action and to petition the Ministry of Education so that the latter will abolish the joint examination system. If the Ministry turns down their demand, they will refuse to take part in the examination. Then they read the manifesto issued by the Federation and brought forth the following points: 1) the authorities concerned should immediately abolish the joint examination system, 2) the students are strongly opposed to any examinations similar to the joint examination.

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## Students in Peiping and Canton Opposed to Joint Examination

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Canton, May 14---Most of the students of the graduating class of the local Government and private middle schools here have voiced opposition to the joint examination to be held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education.

Peiping, May 14---To express their opposition to the joint examination, two thousand students of the graduating class of the senior middle school here paraded to the City Government yesterday and petitioned the authorities concerned. Students of the Peiping branch of the Peiyang University who are opposed to the removal of their school to Tientsin have decided to go on strike tomorrow.

The senior class students of the National Peking University are opposed to the joint examination and have started a sign-the-name campaign, to voice their opposition.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

## Readjustment of Foreign Exchange Rate Rumored

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

(Local News)---The following rumors were heard in the local financial market yesterday:

1) The silver dollars will be circulated again.

2) The official rate of the U.S. Currency will be boosted to CN$25,-000 for one U.S. dollar.

The first rumor is apparently unfounded. As to the second rumor, the general public is of the opinion that even if the official foreign exchange rate may be revised, it will materialize only after the U.S. loan to China has been extended, therefore the readjustment of the official rate at the present time is premature.

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## Black Market Dealings in U.S. Currency to Concentrate in Macao and Manila

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

(Hwatung News Agency)---Since the Hongkong Government has tightened the control of the U.S. currency exchange, there is a tendency that those who are engaged in black market dealings of U.S. dollars in South China areas will move to and concentrate their activities in Macao and Manila. It is learnt from financial circles here that quite a number of commercial concerns have already established their branches and sub-offices in these two places, and that actual motive behind this move is to continue their black market transactions in U.S. currency there.

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## Shensi as It Is Today

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Sian, April 30 (from Li Shih, our correspondent in Shensi)--Following is a picture of Shensi as it is today:

### Lighten our burden, cry the people unanimously

Time is the most merciless tester. In the 7 months that have elapsed between the 2nd and 3rd Shensi Provincial Council meetings, has the livelihood of the common folks there been improved? To answer this, we need only to quote the motion made by one of the Councillors on the very first day of the session. The latter said: Let us make a review to see how many of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting have been carried out, and how effectively!

True, for the last ten days and more, all we have heard at the meeting hall have been impressive plans relative to future reconstruction. But the pity is that these beautiful dreams were eclipsed by the poignant stories which some Councillors told about the people! Seventy-five-year-old Councillor Lo Shih-an, with tears running down his aged cheeks, said: "When I left Chenping, South Shensi, for Sian to attend the Provincial Council meeting, the inhabitants of that town accompanied me out of the city and tearfully besought me to appeal to this Council for help and relief and to lighten their burden. The people of Chenping are indeed in a very miserable plight!" "Lighten our burden" is the unanimous cry of all the common folks in Shensi.

### People at their last resources

Every day the meeting hall resounded with this oft-repeated phrase: "The people are at their last resources!" At the first meeting of the Provincial Council a few years ago, the attention of the Councillors was called to the fact that the people in South Shensi were so impoverished that their young maidens did not even have trousers to wear. However, when this bitter truth was again referred to at the session today, it somehow did not make any great impression on the listeners! More shocking and appalling were the reports on corruption as well as on the excessive burdens imposed on the people, as borne out by the tell-tale figures.

### Ways and means to make up for budget deficits

The Hsien Government agencies of all grades make up for their respective budget deficits by means of "contributions and donations". As a matter of fact, these are but "compulsory contributions". In the tiny Lingyu Hsien of less than 30,000 inhabitants, more than 3,000 able-bodied men were drafted during the war of resistance. Of the deficit of CN$600,000,000 for this current year, already a CN$100,000,000-compulsory contribution has been imposed on the inhabitants, plus over 6,000 "shih" of rice for the support of civil servants in various agencies under the Hsien Government.

Before the complete recapture of Yao Hsien by Nationalist troops, this hsien which had less than 40,000 inhabitants and less than 10,000 able-bodied men, already had to bear over CN$2,000,000,000 of debts incurred in the construction of fortifications and cobblestone roads. This, coupled with other emergency funds, exacts several million dollars from each family every year!

The amount of money which the inhabitants of Chaoyi Hsien spend in purchasing able-bodied men comes to CN$300,000,000 per month. In the 90,000-population city of Hancheng, the amount of known contributions imposed on the people, either in the form of fodder for horses or pack animals, muleteers, carts, civilian laborers or for the upkeep of cattle, is over CN$3,000,000,000.

Defective food administration

The defects in food administration are particularly numerous. This part of the agenda, which originally was set for a three-hour discussion, had to be prolonged to two full days. More than 30 Councillors made interpellations one after another. To counteract these defects, the following demands were brought forth:

(1) Food administration officials should strive for integrity, and (2) embezzlers should be prosecuted.

Besides these demands, the following four-point temporary motion was also made:

(1) The amount of excessive collection of government provisions should be turned over to the local government.

(2) To wire the Finance and Food Ministries requesting them to exempt Shensi from paying the 50% surtax on land tax.

(3) To wire the Executive Yuan requesting that beginning from the 1947 fiscal year the collection of land tax in kind as well as the requisitioning of Army provisions be stopped, and instead, the same be collected in their cash equivalent.

(4) To wire the Central Government requesting it to stop requisitioning Army provisions in Shensi.

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NEWS OF COMMUNICATIONS

80 Locomotives Bought by China from Headquarters of U.S. Occupation Forces in Europe

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Paris, May 4 (by air mail)---The Headquarters of the U.S. Occupation Forces in Europe has recently sold to China 80 locomotives which constitute a part of the surplus war materials of the U.S. Army. China was represented by Lo Mei-lun, Advisor to the Ministry of Communications, and Wang Szu-cheng, First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in France, who have been entrusted with the task of conducting the necessary negotiations. Of the 80 locomotives purchased by China, 26 already left the port of Antwerp, Belgium, at the beginning of April for Shanghai, Hongkong and Chinwangtao and the remaining 54 are expected to be shipped to China during the month of May.

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- E N D -

CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
* * *
American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 348 May 15, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Unrest Among Students

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Recently, there has been much unrest among students. So far as petitioning by the students of the Ying Shih Memorial University and the National Chiao-tung University is concerned, since their aim is to protect their respective universities, people are sympathetic with them even though their actions have been a little too rash. However, after the incidents are over, the educational authorities and the university authorities concerned should consider carefully ways and means of guiding the students. At the same time, the students who have participated in the petitioning should also carefully examine themselves.

Then, the students of the National Central University have gone on strike in order to demand an increase in the subsidiary-food allowances for those studying at the University at the expense of the Government. It seems to us that these students should have kept quiet, and even if they have had any views to express, they should have sent representatives to express these views to the competent authorities. They should not have lightly gone on strike.

Finally, so far as the question of joint examinations for senior middle school graduates is concerned, the Ministry of Education has now decided that the joint examinations for senior middle school graduates should be combined with the matriculation examinations. As to whether this system of combined examinations is good or not and whether it should be enforced this year or not, it is up to the university and middle school authorities as well as the educational specialists to express their views as far as possible for the reference of the Ministry of Education. Certainly, the students should not have engaged in petitioning and parading, thus allowing their studies to be affected.

In a word, with regard to the current unrest among students, we hope that the educational authorities will give the students guidance, and that the students will not resort to strikes and parades. (Summary)

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## Education Also Needs Stability

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Yesterday, we said in these columns that the whole nation needs over-all stability. The economic situation today is the most chaotic and unstable; next comes the educational situation. During the past several days students have been trying to petition the authorities and have been on strike, and professors have demanded an increase in their pay. The professors of certain universities have also gone on strike and have issued statements. Then, there have been two cases which concern systems, namely, the proposal that middle school boys and girls study in separate schools and the question of joint examinations and combined examinations for senior middle school graduates. In regard to these two cases, it is the orders issued by the Ministry of Education which have caused wide-spread unrest.

Today, students are very much worried about the joint examinations and combined examinations. Just think of these students. They have survived eight years of war against Japan and experienced many hardships in connection with the reconversion. Only this year, they have begun to feel a little more

settled down, but, now, they are again disturbed by the question of "examinations". Let the students have stability! Today, no problem can be solved without stability. (Summary)

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How to Achieve Stability

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

"So far as the rice riots, labor strikes and student strikes which have recently taken place in various parts of the country are concerned, all of them have their fundamental causes. They are certainly not something that has arisen from nothing. If the fundamental causes are ignored, if no fundamental solution is sought, or if every case of disturbances is simply attributed to "ulterior motives", then the problems can never be solved." (Extract)

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Stability of Educational Circles

-- Both the educational authorities and youth ought to emphasise stability --

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Because of the trouble created by the Communists, people already lack a sense of stability and security. Being sentimental, youth certainly cannot completely ignore such a state of affairs. Therefore, we must express the hope that both the educational authorities and the school authorities will be especially cautious and will absolutely refrain from making an unfavorable impression upon the youthful students. Especially must they refrain from irritating them unnecessarily. (Summary)

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Fault of Educational Authorities

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

The unrest among the students of the Ying Shih Memorial University and the National Chiaotung University has betrayed the weaknesses of Chinese Government circles (not only educational circles) in their entirety. That is to say, due to the difficult circumstances and to the fact that all sorts of problems have cropped up, the responsible authorities have not been able to seek a fundamental solution for the problems. They have even become jittery and, in some cases, when a problem arises, they have simply ignored it. In this way, a simple ailment has become a complicated one. (Summary)

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Issue of Short-term Treasury Notes

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

"The issue of short-term Treasury notes is designed merely to afford an opportunity to readjust the finances of the Government. If the Government fails to take advantage of the temporary stability of commodity prices resulting from the issue of these notes to seek a fundamental solution, but instead, depends solely upon further issues of Treasury notes, then some day the people's ability to buy such Treasury notes will be exhausted." (Extract)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 15, 1947

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|---|---|---|
| Shun Pao, Shanghai | -- | After the Improvement of Measures for the Distribution of Rationed Rice |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Education Should Be Developed in a Stable Atmosphere |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Turning point of the Situation in Korea |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Short-Term Treasury Notes |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Ways and Means of Stabilizing Social Order |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Eventful Month of May |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | Economy Should Be Stabilized in order to Stabilize Society |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Enforcement of the New Government Bond Policy |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Dr. Hollington Tong Clarifies Government Stand Towards Peace Movement

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Nanking, May 14---Dr. Hollington Tong, Director of the Information Bureau of the Executive Yuan, at a press conference held this afternoon made a statement clarifying the attitude of the Government towards the recently reported peace movement. A certain reporter asked, "According to press reports, the liberals of the PPC will initiate a peace movement at the forthcoming session of the Council. What attitude will the Government assume towards this campaign?" Dr. Tong replied, "The Government has never refused to consider any reasonable proposal which will help promote peace and unity. However, past experience has greatly disappointed the Government, therefore idle talk about peace will not help to improve the present situation. The course which the Government is now taking in achieving unification and democracy definitely will not be altered."

In regard to the letter written by the three PPC members including Hsu Te-heng to Secretary-General Shao Lih-tse of the Council requesting the latter to send a plane to carry the CP PPC members to Nanking to attend the forthcoming session of the Council, Mr. Shao has already given a reply which reads in part:

"I received your letter yesterday noon. The notices regarding the forthcoming convocation of the Council session were already delivered to the CP PPC members through Wu Yun-fu, a CP employee of CNRRA. If we could get a reply from them, it would be easy for us to adopt your proposal. However, in view of the attitude assumed by the CP towards the PPC during the recent years and of the fact that they refused to let General Chang Chih-chung take a trip to Yenan in January this year, we are afraid that the proposal for the resumption of the peace talks will not have a favourable repercussion and that the CP may again ridicule this suggestion as another peace offensive. This will not help improve the situation at all. I admire your enthusiasm and your valuable proposal. I shall try my best to talk it over with the Government authorities."

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## Ambassador Stuart Explores Possibility of Resumpting Peace Talks

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Peiping, May 14---Ambassador Stuart has left here for Nanking. While in

Peiping, he called on the representatives of the Democratic League and solicited their views regarding the possibility of resumpting the peace talks.

Yesterday, Chang Shun-fu, Democratic Leaguer, said that if both the Kuomintang and the Communist Party can make concessions to each other and if they can give concrete views in this connection, peace parleys can be resumed.

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Peace Movement Brewing

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Peiping, May 14---The liberal PPC members in Peiping including Chow Ping-lin and Chien Tuan-sheng will appeal to the CP PPC members urging them to attend the PPC session and to promote peace.

Hu Hai-men, member of the Democratic Socialist Party, said, "I fully approve of the resumption of the KMT-CP peace talks, because so long as the civil hostilities continue, the general situation in this country can never be stabilized. Mr. Carson Chang will also help in the resumption of the peace parleys by other means. While in Nanking, I asked the military authorities when the military campaign will come to an end. The latter replied that the campaign may not be concluded at the end of this year. It would be most suitable for the Democratic League to initiate the peace movement. However, whether or not this movement will be able to achieve results can hardly be foretold." Our reporter asked him whether he was satisfied with his post as State Councillor and with the reorganized Government. Mr. Hu replied, "The present reorganized Government is far from being satisfactory." He revealed that Wu Hsien-tse will assume the post of State Councillor as soon as the internal dispute of the Democratic Socialist Party is settled.

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Chen Chi-tien Nominated by Young China Party as
Minister of Economic Affairs

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Nanking, May 14---It is learnt that the Young China Party has decided to nominate Chen Chi-tien as Minister of Economic Affairs and Chang Nai-te as State Councillor.

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Internal Dispute in Democratic Socialist Party Continues

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

(Local News)---The internal dispute in the Democratic Socialist Party is still continuing. Lu Kwang-sheng, member of the Party, told our reporter that the dissenters have already approved the 3-point compromise plan proposed by Wu Hsien-tse. However, Carson Chang is still considering the plan. Therefore, the settlement of the dispute will entirely hinge upon Chang's attitude. Meanwhile, Sun Pao-yi, spokesman of the Party, remained reticent about the internal dispute of the Party. However, he said, "I believe that a split in the Party will be unlikely."

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## Trial of Traitors in Northeast Postponed

Lien Ho Wan Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Kirin, April 30 (By Mail)---The Kirin High Court has received a directive from the Ministry of Justice to the effect that the trial of traitors in the Northeast, no matter whether they have been prosecuted or not, should be postponed. The Court has already drawn up measures according to which all the accused involved in such cases will be released on bail but their residences will be confined to specific quarters.

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## Shanghai General Labor Union Urges Government to Wipe Out CP Elements

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

(Local News)---Yesterday the Shanghai General Labor Union sent a petition telegram to the National Government and the Executive Yuan urging the latter to wipe out the CP elements. The telegram pointed out that the unstable living condition of the people and the lack of protection for industrial enterprises are entirely caused by the rebellious activities of the Communists.

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## Chengtu Placed Under Martial Law

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 14, 1947

Chengtu, May 8 (by mail)---As a result of rice riots, martial law has been enforced in Chengtu since the 5th instant. During the time the martial law is in force, the commander charged with the enforcement of the martial law (that is, Yen Hsiao-hu, Garrison Commander of Chengtu) is authorized to exercise the following powers:

(1) To stop public gathering or assembly, to ban newspapers, periodicals, books, announcements and slogans considered detrimental to military affairs.

(2) To open and read mails and telegrams, and when necessary, to withhold or confiscate them.

(3) To search outgoing and incoming vessels, vehicles and aircraft, and when necessary, to suspend all traffic and also to blockade all principal roads and air routes.

(4) To search travellers of suspicious character.

(5) To search for private possession of arms, ammunitions, guns, firearms and things of dangerous nature, and to withhold or confiscate them.

In addition, the Garrison Headquarters issued the following two-point decree:

(1) Those guilty of looting and arson will be killed without mercy by the Army or police.

(2) Those guilty of organizing public meeting or gathering, of disseminating rumors, or of provoking incidents, will be prosecuted.

During the last rice riots more than 10 persons were shot and killed by the Army and police. In a single day on the 5th, about 100 persons were being arrested.

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### U.S. Marine Manslaughter Case in Tsingtao Closed With Compensation of Victim's Family Members

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Tsingtao, May 12 (By Mail)---After Su Ming-cheng, ricshaw puller, was killed by a U.S. Marine in front of the First Hotel in this city, the Tsingtao Municipal Government filed a protest with the U.S. Marine authorities, bringing forth the following 3-point demand: 1) The punishment of the culprit, 2) The U.S. Marine authorities should guarantee that incidents of similar nature will not recur in future, 3) The victim's bereaved family members should be compensated for their misfortune.

On May 9, the victim's bereaved family members received US$1,500 as compensation. As for the punishment to be meted out to the culprit, the U.S. Marine authorities have not given any reply, it is learnt.

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## MILITARY NEWS

### Hupeh-Honan-Shensi-Szechuan Border Areas Designated as Bandit-Suppression Districts

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Hankow, May 14---In accordance with the "Temporary Emergency Military and Administrative Measures", recently enacted by the Ministry of National Defense, the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Wuhan has drawn up detailed regulations governing the enforcement of the measures, according to which North Hupeh, East Hupeh, West Hupeh, South Honan, South Shensi and the Szechuan-Shensi border areas will be designated as bandit-suppression districts. Special administrative commissioners or army officers with the rank of brigadier in those districts will be empowered to enforce the emergency administrative measures. If they neglect their duties, they will be immediately discharged and punished.

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### Sun Tien-ying Arrives in Hsinhsiang

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Loyang, May 14---After the fall of Tangyin into the CP hands, General Sun Tien-ying, Commander of the Third Detachment of the Government Forces, effected a sortie and arrived in Tsihsien on May 6. He is now in Hsinhsiang where he reported to the High Command how he and his men defended the city of Tangyin.

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## NEWS OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION

### Authorities of Government Universities and Colleges in Peiping Urge Government to Grant More Funds

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Peiping, May 14---The authorities of various Government universities and colleges in this city including presidents Mei I-chi, Li Shu-hwa, Hsu Pei-hung, Yuan Tun-li, Yuan Tung-li, Chin Wen-chu, and Cheng Tien-ting, held a meeting this afternoon, at which they adopted the following resolutions:

1) The amount of Government subsidies for students should be paid in accordance with the commodity price indices.

2) A telegram should be sent to the Ministry of Education urging the latter to increase the funds to be granted to the schools by six times so that the latter can meet the enormous expenses caused by the present high commodity prices. The Ministry of Education should appropriate an amount of special funds for the payment of the laboratory fees for the students.

3) A telegram should be sent to the Ministry of Education urging the latter to increase the pay of the faculty members of various Government universities and colleges.

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## Dr. Hu Shih on Education in China

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Peiping, May 14---Dr. Hu Shih, President of the National Peking University, is now suffering from tooth-ache. He said that he has not yet decided whether he will proceed to Nanking on May 17. Asked by our reporter whether or not he will bring forth any proposal at the forthcoming PPC session, he replied, "I am not ready to do it yet." President Hu shook his head when talking about the difficult situation the University is now in. Over the "Democratic Wall" of the National Peking University is put up a slogan which reads: "Let all our fellow students who are unwilling to suffer from hunger rise and petition the Department of Discipline."

Dr. Hu pointed out that during the time of war, the number of universities was increased from 108 to over 190, and that of the students, by 200% , yet the number of primary schools, by only 25%. Therefore, middle school teachers of better quality have joined the universities as professors, and the educational standard of the middle schools has been deteriorating, the President said.

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## Senior Middle School Students Opposed to Joint Examination

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Nanking, May 13---Over 10 representatives of the Anti-Joint Examination Federation of the Senior School Graduating Class in the Nanking-Shanghai area gave a press conference at the National Central University at 5 o'clock this afternoon at which they declared that the purpose of their movement is to oppose the joint examination and is entirely devoid of any political motive. They declared that they are now rallying students in all parts of China to take concerted action and to petition the Ministry of Education so that the latter will abolish the joint examination system. If the Ministry turns down their demand, they will refuse to take part in the examination. Then they read the manifesto issued by the Federation and brought forth the following points: 1) the authorities concerned should immediately abolish the joint examination system, 2) the students are strongly opposed to any examinations similar to the joint examination.

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## Students in Peiping and Canton Opposed to Joint Examination

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Canton, May 14---Most of the students of the graduating class of the local Government and private middle schools here have voiced opposition to the joint examination to be held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education.

Peiping, May 14---To express their opposition to the joint examination, two thousand students of the graduating class of the senior middle school here paraded to the City Government yesterday and petitioned the authorities concerned. Students of the Peiping branch of the Peiyang University who are opposed to the removal of their school to Tientsin have decided to go on strike tomorrow.

The senior class students of the National Peking University are opposed to the joint examination and have started a sign-the-name campaign, to voice their opposition.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

## Readjustment of Foreign Exchange Rate Rumored

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

(Local News)---The following rumors were heard in the local financial market yesterday:

1) The silver dollars will be circulated again.

2) The official rate of the U.S. Currency will be boosted to CN$25,-000 for one U.S. dollar.

The first rumor is apparently unfounded. As to the second rumor, the general public is of the opinion that even if the official foreign exchange rate may be revised, it will materialize only after the U.S. loan to China has been extended, therefore the readjustment of the official rate at the present time is premature.

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## Black Market Dealings in U.S. Currency to Concentrate in Macao and Manila

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

(Hwatung News Agency)---Since the Hongkong Government has tightened the control of the U.S. currency exchange, there is a tendency that those who are engaged in black market dealings of U.S. dollars in South China areas will move to and concentrate their activities in Macao and Manila. It is learnt from financial circles here that quite a number of commercial concerns have already established their branches and sub-offices in these two places, and that actual motive behind this move is to continue their black market transactions in U.S. currency there.

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## Shensi as It Is Today

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Sian, April 30 (from Li Shih, our correspondent in Shensi)--Following is a picture of Shensi as it is today:

### Lighten our burden, cry the people unanimously

Time is the most merciless tester. In the 7 months that have elapsed between the 2nd and 3rd Shensi Provincial Council meetings, has the livelihood of the common folks there been improved? To answer this, we need only to quote the motion made by one of the Councillors on the very first day of the session. The latter said: Let us make a review to see how many of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting have been carried out, and how effectively!

True, for the last ten days and more, all we have heard at the meeting hall have been impressive plans relative to future reconstruction. But the pity is that these beautiful dreams were eclipsed by the poignant stories which some Councillors told about the people! Seventy-five-year-old Councillor Lo Shih-an, with tears running down his aged cheeks, said: "When I left Chenping, South Shensi, for Sian to attend the Provincial Council meeting, the inhabitants of that town accompanied me out of the city and tearfully besought me to appeal to this Council for help and relief and to lighten their burden. The people of Chenping are indeed in a very miserable plight!" "Lighten our burden" is the unanimous cry of all the common folks in Shensi.

### People at their last resources

Every day the meeting hall resounded with this oft-repeated phrase: "The people are at their last resources!" At the first meeting of the Provincial Council a few years ago, the attention of the Councillors was called to the fact that the people in South Shensi were so impoverished that their young maidens did not even have trousers to wear. However, when this bitter truth was again referred to at the session today, it somehow did not make any great impression on the listeners! More shocking and appalling were the reports on corruption as well as on the excessive burdens imposed on the people, as borne out by the tell-tale figures.

### Ways and means to make up for budget deficits

The Hsien Government agencies of all grades make up for their respective budget deficits by means of "contributions and donations". As a matter of fact, these are but "compulsory contributions". In the tiny Lingyu Hsien of less than 30,000 inhabitants, more than 3,000 able-bodied men were drafted during the war of resistance. Of the deficit of CN$600,000,000 for this current year, already a CN$100,000,000-compulsory contribution has been imposed on the inhabitants, plus over 6,000 "shih" of rice for the support of civil servants in various agencies under the Hsien Government.

Before the complete recapture of Yao Hsien by Nationalist troops, this hsien which had less than 40,000 inhabitants and less than 10,000 able-bodied men, already had to bear over CN$2,000,000,000 of debts incurred in the construction of fortifications and cobblestone roads. This, coupled with other emergency funds, exacts several million dollars from each family every year!

The amount of money which the inhabitants of Chaoyi Hsien spend in purchasing able-bodied men comes to CN$300,000,000 per month. In the 90,000-population city of Hancheng, the amount of known contributions imposed on the people, either in the form of fodder for horses or pack animals, muleteers, carts, civilian laborers or for the upkeep of cattle, is over CN$3,000,000,-000.

Defective food administration

The defects in food administration are particularly numerous. This part of the agenda, which originally was set for a three-hour discussion, had to be prolonged to two full days. More than 30 Councillors made interpellations one after another. To counteract these defects, the following demands were brought forth:

(1) Food administration officials should strive for integrity, and (2) embezzlers should be prosecuted.

Besides these demands, the following four-point temporary motion was also made:

(1) The amount of excessive collection of government provisions should be turned over to the local government.

(2) To wire the Finance and Food Ministries requesting them to exempt Shensi from paying the 50% surtax on land tax.

(3) To wire the Executive Yuan requesting that beginning from the 1947 fiscal year the collection of land tax in kind as well as the requisitioning of Army provisions be stopped, and instead, the same be collected in their cash equivalent.

(4) To wire the Central Government requesting it to stop requisitioning Army provisions in Shensi.

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NEWS OF COMMUNICATIONS

80 Locomotives Bought by China from Headquarters of U.S. Occupation Forces in Europe

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Paris, May 4 (by air mail)---The Headquarters of the U.S. Occupation Forces in Europe has recently sold to China 80 locomotives which constitute a part of the surplus war materials of the U.S. Army. China was represented by Lo Mei-lun, Advisor to the Ministry of Communications, and Wang Szu-cheng, First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in France, who have been entrusted with the task of conducting the necessary negotiations. Of the 80 locomotives purchased by China, 26 already left the port of Antwerp, Belgium, at the beginning of April for Shanghai, Hongkong and Chinwangtao and the remaining 54 are expected to be shipped to China during the month of May.

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- E N D -

CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
* * *
American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 349 May 16, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## On the Peace Movement

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

Since they refused to participate in the National Assembly and to recognize the validity of the Constitution, the Chinese Communists have completely abandoned their efforts to achieve democracy and unity through peaceful cooperation. The "Program of Underground Struggle" recently issued by the Communist Party clearly indicates that the Communist Party has become a group engaged in armed rebellion and that it has completely lost its status as a legitimate political party. It is really for the purpose of upholding democracy and constitutionalism as well as national unity that the Government has been forced to take military action to quell the rebellion. Such military action cannot be misinterpreted as "civil war" or "internal disturbances". Under these circumstances, although peace is unanimously desired by the people, yet what the people desire more is the extermination of the rebellious forces and the realization of democracy and unity.

The launching of a peace movement at this time has our deep sympathy. However, what is worthy of our attention is the question as to who is launching such a movement. If it is only a group of people who are willing to become the appendages of the Communists who are launching such a "peace movement", then their motives and their objectives are worthy of careful scrutiny by our fellow-countrymen. Especially at this time when the offensives launched by the Communist troops everywhere have failed, is it possible that the Democratic League is launching a "peace movement" so as to alleviate the military reverses of the Communists. If this is the case, we feel that the Democratic League elements, who have already lost their status as members of an independent political group, are totally unqualified to launch such a movement! (Summary)

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## Is the Time Ripe Yet for the Resumption of Peace Negotiations?

Yi Shih Pao (Chinese Catholic Organ), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

It is not absolutely impossible for the peace negotiations to be resumed, and peace will come sooner or later. However, the objective condition for peace is not the exposure of the Government's weaknesses, but rather the abandonment by the Chinese Communists of their private armed forces, for it is quite plain that no matter how difficult a situation the Government is facing today, the Communists are not yet strong enough to overthrow it. True, economically, the Government finds itself in a most difficult position, yet a real economic collapse is still quite far off. The only thing we should do now is to do everything we can to enable the Government to achieve military successes, so as to discourage the Communists from trying to wrest political power by armed force. Only when the entire Communist Army collapses and finds it necessary to abandon its armed struggle, can real peace come. (Summary)

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## "Drastic Actions"

Lien Ho Wan Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

In view of the unsettled conditions in Shanghai, the local military and police authorities yesterday held a joint meeting in which it was decided to take "drastic actions" to meet emergency situations.

It is possible that in order to maintain law and order, the local military and police authorities have found it necessary to make such a decision. However, if we study the situation cool-headedly, we shall find that such a decision will not be able to achieve "stability".

The bayonet will not be able to solve the problem. The good Government authorities ought to calm down and to carefully ponder over the basic cause of the unsettled conditions, and then to seek a fundamental solution for the problem. (Summary)

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## Falling Apart
(Short Comment)

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

The editorial in yesterday evening's "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" contained several passages that deserve to be quoted. The very first sentence of that editorial was: "China today is falling rapidly apart." Then, pointing out the causes for this state of affairs, the editorial went on to say, "....the most dangerous and the most tragic phenomenon of the day is the complete disappearance of faith among the Chinese people."

Since our friendly neighbors, especially the Americans and especially a newspaper that is closely related to the American Embassy in China, have said such things, it certainly behooves us to wake up. (Summary)

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## A Study of Taiwan's Economy and Finances

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

When she was in control of Taiwan, Japan adopted a policy of total economic control there. Both agriculture and industry were completely in the hands of the Japanese, who did everything possible to control everything and to exploit the populace. After the recovery of the island, the administrative authorities just took over all the industries there and established agencies like the Monopoly Bureau and the Trade Bureau, thus continuing the policy of total control. They did nothing to reform the defective administration of the Japanese, nor did they do anything to ameliorate the living conditions of the Taiwanese. Consequently, although Taiwan has returned to the arms of the Fatherland, yet the economic situation there has not been improved. This caused the unprecedentedly serious disturbances which began on February 28 last.

General Pai Chung-hsi, Minister of National Defense, upon the conclusion of his mission to Taiwan to console the people there, made four proposals for the improvement of the economic situation there in his report to the Central Government, as follows: (1) The heavy industries in Taiwan should be operated either by the National Government or by the Taiwan Provincial Government, while the people should be encouraged to operate the light industries there; (2) a policy of renting out Government-owned land should be adopted, so that all those Taiwanese who are able to till land may obtain such Government-owned land; (3) the Monopoly Bureau should be abolished, and (4) the Trade Bureau should be abolished and converted into an agency for distributing supplies. These proposals made by General Pai were directed against the control policy of the past. From now on the Taiwan Provincial Government should, in accordance with the provisions of the Program of Economic Reconstruction and in the light of local conditions, decide which Government-owned enterprises shall be operated by the National Government, which shall be operated by the Taiwan Provincial Government, and which shall be operated by private interests. Further, the Taiwan Provincial Government should aid

the privately-owned industries so that the latter can develop as smoothly as do those operated by the National Government or the Taiwan Provincial Government.

As regards farm land, if all of the Government-owned land, which constitutes two-thirds of all the arable land in Taiwan, can be distributed to the land-tilling farmers according to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's bequeathed teaching regarding the equitable distribution of land, or if it can be temporarily rented to these farmers, it will be one kind of land reform. As to the abolition of the Monopoly Bureau and the Trade Bureau, it will be of great help to the free flow of commodities and to the privately-owned industries. If the Taiwan Provincial Government wants to stabilize the economic situation there, it should first relieve the Taiwanese of their suffering and implement the Principle of the People's Livelihood. (Summary)

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## What We Expect from the Taiwan Provincial Government

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

We have always been interested in the administration of Taiwan. Today, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Taiwan Provincial Government, we wish to offer our views regarding the improvement of conditions in Taiwan:

(1) Since Taiwan already has a good foundation of local self-government, local self-government should be realised there at an early date.

(2) Economic reform is one of the most important reforms needed by Taiwan today. We hope that as a first step toward economic reform, the system of monopoly will be abolished and that conditional free trade will be encouraged.

(3) The people's opinions should be solicited, so as to establish a democratic spirit.

(4) Education is of great importance and will have very much to do with the future of Taiwan. (Summary)

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## Epochal Significance of Cabinet Crisis in Italy

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

The recent political crisis in Italy is full of epochal significance in two respects: The first is that Communism is partially at a ebb in the Western countries, and the second thing we wish to point out is the unwisdom of Trumanism. All the countries which were devastated during World War II are now struggling for existence economically, and since the United States, with her abundant economic resources, are willing to help them rehabilitate themselves, they ought to be grateful. However, Truman has put aside the United Nations Organization, which the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt had planned during the War, and has failed to make full use of it. On the contrary, Truman is promoting a peace-time lend-lease program in the name of the United States alone as his capital for the ideological struggle. Such a policy not only will not be able to win the sincere gratitude of the countries receiving aid, but will give rise to the threat of another war, so that Fascism will have a chance to revive. The United States should learn a lesson from the results of the British Conservative Party's policy of helping strengthen Germany and Italy in the pre-war days. It is certainly unworthwhile for the U.S. Government to waste its valuable resources in this way.

If the Big Two cannot really agree upon a "political armistice" and realise U.S.-Soviet cooperation, then all assurances of peace will be but the picture of a cake which cannot be eaten, and from now on Italy is bound to become one of the many victims of the struggle for supremacy between the two great Powers. (Summary)

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Peace Movement in United States

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

Since Truman became President and went counter to the Roosevelt route, and especially since the Republican Party began to dominate the two Houses of the U.S. Congress and to control Truman's policy, many Americans have been hoodwinked by "public opinion" which has been created on an extensive scale, and benumbed by the bellicose elements' propaganda regarding a "Third World War". As a matter of fact, the threat of "war" is but a fabricated delusion, which is designed to facilitate the Capitalists' world expansion and their exploitation of the American people.

As a result of Wallace's untiring efforts and the lessons taught by Truman's actions, the American people are now gradually awakening to the true facts. The democratic and peace movement in the United States is developing under the leadership of Wallace. No doubt, the American people will make a firm and wise choice between "Trumanism" and the peace movement in the United States. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 16, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | A Word of Advice to the Administrative Authorities |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Importance of Faithfulness |
| Ho Ping Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Independence of Korea |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Before the Opening of the PPC Session |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On Public Finances |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | How to Tide Over the Present Economic Crisis |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | Educational Reconstruction Work Should Be Carried on With Greater Efforts |

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POLITICAL NEWS

Three PPC Members Write Letter to Shao Li-tse to Advocate Resumption of Peace Talks

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

Peiping, May 15---PPC members Chow Ping-lin, Hsu Te-heng and Chien Tuan-sheng wrote a letter to Mr. Shao Li-tse, Secretary-General of the PPC, sometime ago, advocating that the CP PPC members should be requested to attend the forthcoming session of the Council. The letter reads in part:

"Since its inauguration, the National People's Political Council had been endeavouring to promote national solidarity in order to win the war of resistance. During recent years the Government has many times reiterated its policy of settling the KMT-CP dispute through political means, while the Council has also directed its efforts to the enforcement of this policy. As a matter of fact, the Council should have taken up the task

undertaken by the Political Consultative Council, but since repeated reorganization of the Council failed to broaden its basis of representation and since the CP PPC members always assumed a more or less half-hearted attitude towards the session, the PPC was unable to perform its function. The present situation both at home and abroad has developed to such a stage that continued split in the country would invite further external aggression. Should the civil hostilities go on like this which will drain our country of all its vitality, we shall inevitably lose all our fruits of victory. Faced with the present crisis, all the PPC members should do their utmost to help tide over the exigency and urge the two warring parties to stop their fight and to resume their peace parleys.

"We therefore request you (Mr. Shao Li-tse) to urge the Government to send a plane to carry the CP PPC members to Nanking to attend the forthcoming session of the Council, so that the door to peace can be reopened and that national solidarity can be achieved. We hope that you will consider this proposal and convey our idea to both the Kuomintang and the CP and all the PPC members."

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## Democratic League Plans to Resume KMT-CP Peace Talks

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

(Local News)---Since the fall of Yenan into the Government hands, the CP has tried to find out by indirect means the attitude of the Government towards the resumption of peace talks so as to create a more favorable position for itself. It is learnt that a number of Democratic Leaguers with a view to helping the CP to retain the latter's strength have again proposed to the Government that the KMT-CP peace negotiations should be resumed and have planned to initiate the peace movement at the forthcoming session of the PPC, so as to realize their treacherous plot. In view of the fact that the League has refused to recognize the NPA-adopted Constitution and yet it is now making a proposal to the Government which it did not recognize, a fact which is in itself contradictory, the Government will not express its views towards the proposal of the League until the latter formally recognizes the Constitution.

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## Shanghai City Councillors to Propose Cessation of Civil War, Abolition of Big-Denomination Currency Notes, Unfreezing of Privately-owned Foreign Currency Deposits

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

(Local News)---In view of the recent hike in commodity prices and the poor living conditions of the people, over 30 Shanghai City Councillors including Tien Shu-chun, Shao Yung-sheng, and Chang Chung-yuan have recently drawn up a proposal requesting the Government to redouble its efforts to press down commodity prices and to stabilize the people's livelihood. The proposal will be brought forth at the third plenary session of the 1st Council which is scheduled to be held on May 26.

The proposal contains the following points: 1) Civil war should be immediately stopped and peace restored, 2) The issuance of currency notes of $10,000 denomination should be immediately stopped and currency deflated, 3) All privately-owned foreign currency deposits should be unfrozen so as to develop foreign trade.

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## Subversive Elements Behind Recent Strikes, Garrison Commander Hsuan Tieh-Wu Declares

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

(Local News)---Garrison Commander Hsuan Tieh-wu made the following statement in an interview conceded to the local pressmen yesterday noon:

"During these few weeks a series of student and labor strikes has broken out in this city, thus upsetting the social order here. It seems to me that the true cause for these strikes does not lie in the internal dispute in the schools and factories but in the fact that certain subversive elements are pulling wires behind these strikes. The Garrison Headquarters has obtained reliable information in this connection. If such situation continues, the peace maintenance authorities will have to adopt necessary steps to cope with it.

"In regard to the expansion of the areas under the jurisdiction of the Headquarters, reports from various hsien show that the defense forces in Nanwei, Chwansha and Fenghsien should be particularly strengthened. As for other hsien, the defense force there will be sufficient to maintain peace and order if the Headquarters will render them necessary assistance. The bandit-suppression and rural pacification campaigns in this area will be simultaneously carried out as from today."

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## Chengtu Municipal Government to Investigate into the Thoughts of Newspapermen

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

Chengtu (By Mail), May 10---According to local press reports today, the Chengtu Municipal Government will soon conduct an investigation into the thoughts, views, political background, social contacts , and educational standard of the publishers, reporters, editors and employees of various newspaper offices and news agencies in this city.

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## China International Human Rights Protection Association Holds Second Plenary Meeting

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

(Local News)---The China International Human Rights Protection Association held its second plenary meeting at the dining hall of the Tsinghwa Alumni yesterday. About 100 members from cultural, educational and student circles participated. The opening address was delivered by Mr. Chang Nai-chi, followed by a report on the activities of the said Association by Mrs. Herman Liu. The motion for revising the Constitution of the Association was made by Prof. Shen Ti-lan, and that for increasing the number of administrative directors by Mr. Wu Yao-chun.

In the course of the meeting, Mrs. Sling(?), American, and Mao Tun, prominent writer who recently returned here from a trip to the Soviet Union, each delivered a speech. Among the impromptu motions adopted were that set forth by Mr. Kuo Mo-jo to propose to the UNESCO to issue a declaration on the protection of human rights, and that by Mr. Ma Hsu-lun to invite Mr. Henry Wallace, in the names of the Human Rights Protection Association and of various public bodies, to visit the Far East.

In her report on the activities of the Association, Mrs. Herman Liu pointed out that the said Association was initiated by the late educator Mr. Tao Hsing-chih one week before his death and shortly after the assassination of Professor Wen I-to of the Southwest Associated University in Kunming. At the beginning, there were only several scores of members, but now the membership increased to over 240. The reason for this growth is because the Association has always dared to speak up whenever missing incidents occurred.

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## Northeastern PPC Members Propose That Peace Conference on Japan Be Held in Mukden

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

Mukden, May 15---The PPC members representing the Northeastern Provinces have left here for Peiping whence they will proceed to Nanking by plane on May 17. One of the proposals to be brought forth by them at the forthcoming PPC session is to request the Government to suggest to the Allied Powers that the peace conference on Japan should be held in Mukden so as to commemorate this city which was the fuse that touched off the explosion of World War II.

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## Chen Chi-tien Nominated by Young China Party as Minister of Economic Affairs to Succeed Li Huang

Lien Ho Wan Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Nanking, May 15---At the recent meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the Young China Party, a decision was reached that Chen Chi-tien, State Councillor representing the Party, be nominated as Minister of Economic Affairs to succeed Li Huang. Li will remain as one of the chairmen of the Presidium of the National People's Political Council. Meanwhile, Chang Nai-te, member of the Central Political Council representing the Young China Party, was nominated as State Councillor to succeed Chen Chi-tien. The vacancy left by Chang will be filled by Yang Yung-chun, member of the Party's Central Standing Committee, and Cheng Chen-wen, also member of the Party's Central Standing Committee, was nominated as member of the Central Political Council. It is learnt that the Party has notified Premier Chang Chun of its above decisions and has requested the latter to ask for Government approval.

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## Tso Shun-sheng to Attend Office as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

Nanking, May 15---Tso Shun-sheng, member of the Young China Party who was recently appointed Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, will attend his office at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. He is known as the first non-Kuomintang member who has formally joined the Government.

Our reporter called on Mr. Tso this evening and asked the latter his views regarding his work. The latter said that the policy to be adopted by

the Ministry will emphasize the following two points: 1) to improve the quality of Chinese agricultural products through research and experiment, 2) to carry out plans to boost the agricultural production in China. He has requested Hsieh Cheng-ping and Chow Chang-yun to become Political and Administrative Vice Ministers respectively. Hsu Tien-tsung has been slated as Secretary-General. Mr. Tso also requested Mr. Liu Ho, expert on tobacco,to be technical supervisor to the Ministry.

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"Hell on Earth" in Szechuan-Hupeh Border Areas

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

Hangchow (By Mail), May 11---Of late, the situation in the Szechuan-Hupeh border areas has become extremely chaotic. Armed forces in the Yu-yang and Lungtan areas commandeered able-bodied men everywhere. Even primary school students were also drafted. Those families that have money may get back their children by paying the Army authorities an amount of $100,000 to $200,000 for each "ransom". Bodies of peasants or able-bodied men who were beaten to death by the Army men were thrown into the river.

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MILITARY NEWS

Fighting in Northeast Intensifying

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

Mukden, May 15---Hostilities in the Northeast are daily intensifying. The CP took the initiative, while Government troops struck out to meet these attacks. Judging from the recent trend of the situation, the CP troops have abandoned the attempt to cross the Sungari river to launch a frontal attack on Tehhui, and instead, they are thrusting out in three directions to attack Lungan, Kirin, and the Szeping and Kungchuling areas between Mukden and Changchun. There is indication that the CP will first converge on this sector and then to sweep northward. The fight on the perimeter of Kirin is gaining in momentum from day to day. The CP troops in the Lungan area are thrusting south to make flank attack on Huaiteh and Liaoyuan, while another column is driving toward Tsingyuan. Nationalist troops are engaging the attackers in various places and have begun to close in on the rear of the CP troops. Nationalist Air Force is also participating in the campaign. At present, the main battle has not yet begun. Furthermore, the CP troops in South Liaoning are also attacking in a northerly direction to coordinate with the campaign. However, their operations are skirmishes only.

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NEWS OF CULTURE & EDUCATION

Students of Five Local Colleges on Strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

(Local News)---National Chiaotung University. Students of the National Chiaotung University continued their strike yesterday. At a representative meeting held last night, it was decided that a 15-man student delegation should be sent to Nanking to petition the Ministry of Education and that the students would not attend the classes until a satisfactory answer to their demands has been obtained. However, during the period of strike, they must come to school to continue their studies by themselves.

National Medical College of Shanghai. A general classroom strike has been called by students of the National Medical College of Shanghai since day before yesterday. They demand that better treatment should be accorded them and that the pharmaceutical department should be converted into a school of pharmaceutics.The demands for better treatment are as follows:

1) The educational funds in the State budget should be raised.
2) The number of Government-subsidized students should be doubled.
3) The food allowance should be hiked to CN$100,000 per month per student.
4) The salaries of the faculty members should be readjusted.

University of Shanghai. Demanding that the present system for tabulating the scholastic standing of the students should be abolished, students of the University of Shanghai went on strike as from yesterday.

Hangchow Christian College. In taking parallel action with the University of Shanghai, students of the Hangchow Christian College decided late last night to stage a strike and to urge the school authorities to do away with the present grade index system at once.

Franco-Chinese College. A classroom strike will be declared by students of the Franco-Chinese College as from today as their demand for the expansion of the pharmaceutical department to that of a school has been ignored by the Ministry of Education.

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### Strike of Professors of Shantung University Continues

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

Tsingtao, May 15---The strike of the professors of the Shantung University for a raise of their salaries enters the 11th day today.

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## NEWS OF COMMUNICATIONS

### Paotao-Yulin Highway Repaired

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 15, 1947

Suiyuan, May 13---The repair of the section from Tungsheng to the area under the Hasak Banner of the Paotao-Yulin Highway across the desert land of the Ikechao League undertaken by the Mongolian and Chinese inhabitants there was completed on May 10. The total length of this section is 80 kilometers. It is expected that the whole line will be open to motor traffic at the end of this month.

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## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

### Unemployed Workers from the Interior to Be Ordered to Serve the Army

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 16, 1947

(Local News)---According to the estimate of the Social Affairs Bureau, the number of unemployed workers in this city is over 100,000. In addition, there are 3,020 unemployed workers, including dependents, who came here from the interior. CNRRA has allotted each one of them a bag of flour every month. It is learnt that the conscription authorities in this city are planning to draft the young unemployed workers from the interior as conscripts.

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## CP Threat in Hunan More of a Political Than a Military Problem

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 12, 1947

Changsha, May 5 (from Huang Chao-ju, our correspondent in Hunan)--Last fall, Hunan was able to reap a 70% harvest. This 70% harvest should have provided sufficiently for each household and family. Moreover, with the large quantities of relief materials sent to Hunan, the famine-stricken people in this province should have been able to pick up the threads of life again. However, in Hunan today, not only is each family suffering from want and each household from privations, but famine situation here is no less grave than it was last year.

At present, Hunan's rural areas are suffering from scarcity of capital, of seeds and of oxen. The famine relief work done last year was woefully inadequate, so that the famine-striken people, besides subsisting on grass roots and tree barks, were at the mercy of usurers. All that they derived from the fall harvest was spent on the repayment of high interest loans. This left them without any grains to live on. Moreover, the materials alloted them for rehabilitation and reconstruction purposes went into the pockets of a handful of people, so that not only did Hunan make no progress in reconstruction but that the famine victims did not benefit by the "work relief" program. Now Hunan is just as devastated as the famine left it a year ago.

### Famine may revisit Hunan this year

Hunan's well-known scholar, Mr. Chow Lan, who arrived here a few days ago from his native town of Chiyang, talked to reporters about the famine situation in this province. Coming from among the people, he has firsthand knowledge of the situation now existing in the rural areas in Hunan. His conclusion was: "The situation in Hunan this year is not as satisfactory as has been generally expected. Famine may again occur in this province."

Governor Wang Tung-yuan of Hunan, who had first shouted the slogan of "Famine Relief First", turned to give foremost attention to "Bandit Suppression First". While he was shouting the latter slogan, rumors were rife that banditry was rampant in Hunan. However, then there were but small bands of bandits in the province. But when this slogan came into use, these small bands had developed into organized CP bandits. At present, these CP outlaws are running amuck in the bandit-infested mountainous region of West Hunan. The Central Government is paying close attention to this matter.

### CP Gen. Li Hsien-nien's troops overrunning West Hunan

The CP troops that have infiltrated into West Hunan are the remnants of CP Gen. Li Hsien-nien's troops under the command of Li Jen-lin and Wang Ting-lieh, aggregating over 2,000 strong. They were the same troops that had infiltrated into Patung from Hsingshan, Hupeh, around the last Lunar New Year. At that time, rumors had it that these remnants had been exterminated. However, after a month or two these troops suddenly infiltrated into West Hunan from Haofeng, Hupeh, proceeded as far as Tungtinghsi between Yuanling and Taoyuan, and even made ready to cross the Yuan River by stealth. After stiff Government measures to thwart their attempts, they turned back westward.

West Hunan is full of high mountains and thick forests. The land is barren and unproductive and the people poor and impoverished. The natives there are rough and untamed and, as often as not, it is hard to distinguish who are peaceful settlers and who are bandits. Although the Army, the police and the militia keep on their hunt for these outlaws every day, yet they could not in the least harm these bandits whose number is now on the increase.

More of a political than a military question

Normally, 2,000 or 3,000 CP bandits are hardly of any significance, and a little more military effort put in by the Government would surely exterminate these bandits completely. But what worries one is the fact that the troops under CP Gens. Li and Wang, who recently infiltrated into Hunan, are different fro the ordinary bandits. Up to the present, wherever they passed they hardly created any unpleasant or disturbing incidents. The motive behind this seems to be more political than military. This is indeed an embarrassing problem. For, if this flame is not extinguished, who can guarantee that the peace and stability on the Hunan-Hupeh-Szechuan-Kweichow border will not be jeopardized?

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 350 May 17, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Road to Peace and Stability

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

First, we feel that stability and peace are inseparable from each other. So long as the rebellion lasts, social stability cannot be completely restored. If only the Chinese Communists can wake up and immediately abandon their attempt to wrest governing power by armed force and renew their peace talks with the Government at the time of the PPC session, then it is possible that the present political deadlock can be broken without too much difficulty.

Secondly, since what the people are longing for day and night is peace and stability, the Government authorities should do everything they can to seek the earliest possible realisation of peace and stability. Positively, the Government should seek the realisation at an early date of an over-all peace, while negatively, it should refrain as far as possible from taking measures that are likely to cause social instability. While the labor and student strikes and the rice riots today are due to a variety of reasons, yet it seems to us that the authorities' lack of presence of mind and indecision should also be held responsible for this state of affairs.

Thirdly, we further want to appeal to the people throughout the country to devote their energy to the movement for peace and stability. In connection with its effort to achieve peace, the Government has already heard enough of the views of the different parties and factions. From now on it behooves it to listen more to the opinions of the people throughout the country. To put it in more concrete terms, those public opinion organs which are relatively representative of the wishes of the people, including the PPC which is going to meet in the near future, and the Association for Promoting the Enforcement of the Constitution which has been organized by National Assembly delegates, should at once begin openly to discuss ways and means of forcing the Government and Communist troops to cease hostilities immediately with the two opposing armies holding their present positions, and of forcing the two sides actually to obey this decision. If the Government wants to hear more of the views of the people, then it could very well summon to the Capital for consultations on State affairs the chairmen and vice-chairmen of various provincial and municipal councils, the leaders of various national people's organizations, as well as cultural, educational, industrial, and business leaders, who are more or less representative of the real wishes of the people and whose views are much more valuable than those of the different parties and factions. Moreover, in order to show its broad-mindedness, the Government could also invite representatives of the Communist Party to the Capital to listen to the grievances of the people. Coming from among the people, these leaders have an intimate knowledge of the sufferings of the people and will naturally be able to express the hopes of the latter. (Summary)

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## "Peace" and "Living"

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

Of late, there has been an increasingly strong desire for peace and an increasingly loud appeal for cessation of hostilities. We feel that this is not because the people desire "peace", but rather because they want to "live". True, it is possible that any social movement may be quite complex in character, but so long as its views and purpose are in harmony with the

wishes and needs of the vast majority of the people, it should not be misunderstood and ignored, in spite of its non-conformity. For instance, not very long ago certain people in Shanghai launched a peace movement. The Communists accused it of being a "peace offensive" on the part of the Government, and there are many people in the Government who have always considered those advocating peace as harboring "ulterior motives". The reason why we feel that the peace movement now being launched is a vanguard of the people's movement for continued "living" is that many members of the intelligentsia, who live among the people, have a relatively intimate knowledge of the suffering of the people. Having sensed the impending disaster, they have found it necessary to rise and appeal for peace, so as to make it possible for the people to continue to live and to prevent the disaster from deepening. (Summary)

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## Need for Lasting Peace

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

Today, all those who hate civil war and who yearn for peace must, if they really want to save the nation as well as themselves, work for the realisation of democracy, while seeking for a lasting peace. This is because democracy alone is the most effective guarantee of peace. Any peace that is not accompanied by democracy is inevitably one which cannot be guaranteed at all, and which will lead to a more cruel civil war and bring with it a greater calamity. Only a peace which has democracy as its content is a real peace which can be guaranteed and which is a lasting one. (Summary)

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## Program of Underground Struggle and Youth

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

What China needs to guard against most in the post-war period is disturbed conditions. Now, since internal disturbances have already broken out due to the rebellion of the Communists, what needs to be guarded against most is the spread of disturbances and the extension of the struggle from the battle front to the inner strata of society. Recently, there has been one student strike after another, and some people think that these student strikes have a certain amount of political significance, and even some of the students themselves have admitted that this is the case. This, viewed along with the Communists' Program of Underground Struggle uncovered not long ago, seems to be quite well founded. The school is where one learns and education is a noble undertaking. Why do the students not preserve a piece of clean earth for society? Why must they sacrifice their own transcendant status for nothing? Now, how have the Communists been able to stir up such upheavals? They have just taken advantage of the restlessness of the students and their dissatisfaction with their living conditions, and fished in troubled waters. Yet if youth in general had been on their guard and had been able to distinguish wrong from right, the Communists would not have been able to do anything. (Summary)

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## Change of Administrative System for Taiwan

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

In the first press conference which he held the other day after his arrival in Taiwan, Chairman Wei Tao-ming of the Taiwan Provincial Government

declared that in deciding upon all its future administrative measures, the Government will respect the wishes of the people and that the law will be abided by both by the Government and the people. He further said that insofar as it does not affect economic stability, a policy of free economy will be pursued. We hope that under the leadership of Dr. Wei, not only economic prosperity but also democracy and government by law can be brought about in Taiwan. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 17, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Fundamental Measures Should Be Taken to Pacify Unrest among Students |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | Market in Hongkong and Economic Conditions in Shanghai |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the New Plan Drafted by the Executive Yuan to Tide over the Present Economic Policy |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Our Expectations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Unfreezing of Cost of Living Indices and the Readjustment of Wages |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | State-owned Enterprises Should Be Efficiently Operated |
| Ho Ping Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Safety of Residents in Shanghai Should Be Protected |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Democratic League Will Appeal for Peace

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---At a press conference held at House 107 Route Messenet at 8 o'clock last evening, Dr. Lo Lung-chi, spokesman of the Democratic League, besides making public the letter addressed by Chang Lan, Chairman of the League, to President Chang Chun of the Executive Yuan regarding the Central News Agency report on the "Outline of the CP Underground Struggle" and the written statement issued by Chairman Chang on Dr. Hollington Tong's (Director of the Government Information Bureau) statement regarding the Government's attitude towards the League, gave replies to the questions put up by the reporters as follows:

Question: It is learnt that the PPC members of the Democratic League will appeal for peace at the forthcoming PPC session. May we know the contents of their peace proposal?

Answer: We have only laid down a general principle in this connection, but we have not yet decided on the contents, because we shall have to consult with Liang Sou-ming in Chungking and Han Shao-ngo in Nanking before we make any decision.

Question: According to your opinion, what form should be taken in order to restore peace in this country?

Answer: Peace can be restored only by following the course set by the PCC and by upholding the PCC spirit, for instance, to reopen the inter-party conference and to organize a true coalition government.

Question: Under the present situation, is there any hope that the peace talks can be resumed?

Answer: Of course, there is a hope, but the hope is slight. At any rate, we strongly advocate that political issues should be settled by political means.

Question: As the warring parties are separated from each other by the war-zone, how can they exchange views regarding the resumption of the peace talks?

Answer: Radio broadcasts may be used as one of the means of exchanging their opinions.

Question: It is reported that the CP is planning to establish a Red Capital at Chiamutze. What is the opinion of the League on this matter?

Answer: The League's policy is that it definitely will not join either of the two warring parties. Should the CP actually establish a Red Capital at Chiamutze, the League would not approve it, because such a move would violate the principle of national unification, solidarity and peace.

Question: Will Mr. Liang Sou-ming attend the forthcoming PPC session?

Answer: He will soon proceed to Nanking to attend the session.

Question: What will the League do if any CP member joins the League while retaining his CP membership?

Answer: While in Nanking, I told Mr. Cheng Kai-min that the League would never let any CP member do so. If we find any CP member in the League, we shall ask him to withdraw from it immediately.

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## Lo Lung-chi Leaves Shanghai for Nanking

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---Dr. Lo Lung-chi, spokesman of the Democratic League, left here for Nanking by night train last night. He will negotiate with the Government on the matter connected with the premises of Lanchiachuang. It should be understood that these premises which were used as the CP Office in Nanking before have been kept under the custody of the League. However, since the lease of these premises has expired, the Government has decided to take them back.

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## Democratic League Headquarters to Remain in Nanking
## Dr. Lo Lung-chi Declares

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---Dr. Lo Lung-chi and Mr. Chow Hsin-min, Democratic Leaguers, left here for Nanking by train last night. Before boarding the train, Dr. Lo received the local pressmen at House 107 Route Messenet last evening. Besides making public the League's reply to the recent statement made by Director Hollington Tong of the Government Information Bureau, he said, "My trip to Nanking is for the purpose of negotiating with the Government on the matter connected with the premises of Lanchiachuang in which the League Headquarters is now located. Since the Government has time and again expressed its desire to take back the said premises and has urged the League to move out from there, we shall have to make ready for the removal since all our luggage has

been left there. Meanwhile, we shall negotiate with the Government on this matter, because it was the Government which invited the League to come to the Capital. Since the Democratic Socialist and Young China Parties have premises for their offices in Nanking, why should the Government take back the house from us? Is it that only the political parties and groups which have joined the Government are allowed to have premises for their offices? Though the Government has time and again disclosed that the League Headquarters will soon move to Hongkong, yet we do not have any intention of doing so. Is it that the Government is endeavouring to force the League to leave Nanking by taking back the premises? It reminds us of the fact that the Government before compelling the CP delegation to evacuate had notified them its intention of taking back the premises of Mei Yuen. However, the League has decided to have its Headquarters remain in Nanking unless the Government issues an order to expell us from the Capital".

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China Peasant Party Issues Inauguration Manifesto

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---The much-talked-of China Peasant Party has been formally inaugurated. Preparations for the same had started in the interior prior to the conclusion of the war of resistance, and it was only until recently that the party called a meeting in Shanghai of its representatives in various provinces. More than 30 representatives attended the meeting at which resolutions were passed on the Constitution, organizational rules, inauguration manifesto, platforms and programs of the party. At the same time, the party's CEC members were also being elected.

Following is the inauguration manifesto of the party:

"At this time of our inauguration we wish to acquaint the public with the nature and way of doing things of our party, and also to tell the public of our views and standpoints toward the current situation in the country.

"1) Our primary mission is to win for the peasants the status of master of the country, and to labor for political reforms as well as agricultural and rural improvements.

"2) We shall cooperate with and support all those who are sincere in seeking political reforms, and we shall not undermine the success of others so as to attain our goal of seizing political power.

"3) It is our opinion that the way to improve rural economy is to lay stress on political reforms and on the enforcement of law and order so that the wealth and production of the farmers will not be illegally exploited nor be concentrated in cities. At the same time, this does not mean to rob the rich farmers or petty landowners for the benefits of the poor peasants.

"4) This party will genuinely work for the interests of the peasants and will not hoodwink them. Our first effort will be to enable the peasants to reap the fruits of their toil, and to see to it that they are not exploited by others and that, through their own industry and economy, they may gradually improve their living conditions.

"5) Our stand toward the current political issue is to hold firmly to a purely peasant viewpoint, neither tending left nor right, but whatever that is truly beneficial to the majority of peasants and to the country will meet with our warm support.

"6) This party pays special attention to the development of rural production and reconstruction, as well as to the raising of the peasants' standard of knowledge so as to make China a balanced and healthy country."

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## China Peasant Party
## Organized by Tung Shih-tsin

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---It has been heard for a long time that Mr. Tung Shih-tsin, a well-known authority on agriculture, was planning to form a new party, called the "China Peasant Party". Now it is learned that the party has been formally inaugurated.

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## Vice Admiral Boyd in Foochow

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

Foochow, May 16---Vice Admiral Sir Denis William Boyd, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, together with over 130 naval officers and men, came to Foochow aboard a warship today. After they arrived in Mawei Base at 1 o'clock, the same afternoon they gave a party to all top-ranking Army and administrative officials of the Fukien Provincial Government on board ship. Then they visited the city and called on Governor Liu Chien-su of Fukien and Sa Chen-ping, prominent Chinese naval leader. At 8 o'clock in the same evening, Governor Liu gave a feast to welcome these guests. Vice Admiral Boyd will return to Hongkong on May 19.

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## Rumor Denied by Tsou Lu

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

Nanking, May 16---In a press interview, Mr. Tsou Lu, KMT veteran, asserted that the report that he would become Vice President of the Control Yuan is absolutely groundless.

Mr. Tsou was, sometime before the Sino-Japanese war, twice proposed by the Government to take up the presidential post of the Yuan, but he refused on both occasions.

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## Chang Tung-sun Severs Relations with Democratic Socialist Party, Hu Hai-men Reveals

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

Tientsin, May 16---Chang Tung-sun has severed relations with the Democratic Socialist Party, said Hu Hai-men, a member of the State Council of the Party, who arrived here from Peiping recently. The Democratic Socialist Party, he added, will participate in the National Assembly, the Legislative Yuan and the political councils in various provinces and municipalities and then will take part in the regional governments. According to him, the membership of the Party is already over 50,000.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

CP Issues Currency Notes in Northeast

Chin Yung Jih Pao (Connected with S.Y. Liu), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

Mukden, May 16 (Shenchow News Agency)---The CP has recently issued currency notes for its occupied areas in the nine Northeastern provinces, all of which are of $100 denomination. Meanwhile, it has ordered that the holders of currency notes issued by various local banks in the Northeast should exchange the notes in their possession for the CP-issued notes at the Tung Pei (Northeast) Bank in Harbin as from May 1. Those notes, if not exchanged for new ones within a specific period of time, will be declared invalid.

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6,000 Tons of Soya Beans on Way to Shanghai

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---It is learnt from the Central Trust of China that 6,000 tons of soya beans purchased by the Trust in the Northeast will arrive in Shanghai very soon, and that they will be handed over to the Shanghai City Government for distribution.

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Disposal of US$500,000,000 Loan Under Consideration

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

Nanking, May 16---It is learned that the distribution of the forthcoming US$500,000,000 loan is being carefully considered by the proper authorities and that part of it may be appropriated for the founding of aeronautic industry and for the purchase of machinery for manufacturing aeroplanes.

* * *

NEWS OF CULTURE & EDUCATION

Students of Government Schools Here Organize Federation

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---Yesterday afternoon, student representatives of the National Shanghai Medical College, National Chiaotung University, National Tungchi University, National Chinan University, National Normal College for Kindergarten Teachers, National Shanghai Conservatory, and the National Woosung Navigation School, held a social gathering on the premises of the Shanghai Medical College, at which a "Shanghai City Government School Students' Federation" was formed. The Federation will take concerted action with the students of the Central University in Nanking by bringing forth the following four-point demand:

(1) To increase the students' monthly food allowances to CN$100,000, subject to readjustment in accordance with the monthly COL index.

(2) All university students to be Government subsidized.

(3) To raise the salaries of the faculty and staff members, basing on the COL indices.

(4) To increase the educational appropriations to 15% of the State budget.

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## Utopia Students Demand Improvement of School Administration

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---The students of Utopia University, who were dissatisfied with the administration of the school, called a general meeting of the whole student body yesterday at 1 p.m. It was then and there decided that the whole student body should call on president Hu Tun-fu of the University at his private residence to present their petitions, and also to stage a general classroom strike yesterday. The following resolutions were also unanimously passed:

(1) To ask the university authorities to agree to the students' four-point suggestion in regard to the operation of an economical kitchen and mess.

(2) To ask the university authorities to curtail all unreasonable expenses.

(3) To guarantee the students' freedom of thought and of assembly.

(4) To abolish the system of registration for student bodies.

(5) To improve the equipment and installations of various departments.

(6) To ask the university authorities to openly recognize the existing Students' Self-government Association.

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## Chekiang University Students to Go on Strike for Indefinite Period

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

Hangchow, May 16---Today the whole student body of the National Chekiang University asked for a one-day leave en bloc. At 8 in the morning, a general meeting was held on the campus of the Schools of Arts and Science, at which over 1,500 students participated. Following are the resolutions adopted:

(1) To begin a classroom strike as of tomorrow for an indefinite period.

(2) To send 30 representatives to Nanking to present petitions to the Government, upon failure of which, the whole student body will leave for the Capital to press the petitions.

The fundamental demands made by the students are:

(1) To increase the educational appropriations in the State budget, that is: a) the educational appropriations should represent 15% of the national budget. b) to increase the appropriations for the university and to replenish its equipment. c) to request the Government to refund the subsidies granted by UNRRA (Note: UNRRA had originally appropriated US$400,000 as educational subsidies for China. This sum, however, had been allocated for other use by the Government.)

(2) To increase the monthly food allowances of the students, the basic amount of which is to be CN$100,000, to be subject to readjustment every month in accordance with the COL index.

(3) To request the Government to subsidize all the students of the university.

(4) To raise the salaries of the faculty and staff members as well as those of the employees.

It is further learned that the authorities of the Chekiang University also called an administrative meeting today, at which they endorsed the basic demands of the students.

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### Joint Examinations of Senior Middle School Graduates to Be Postponed

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

Nanking, May 16---Upon the requests of the Education Bureaux and Departments of various provinces and municipalities, the Ministry of Education has decided that the projected joint examinations of senior middle school graduates to be held this year will be postponed for the time being. These requests are based on the fact that the reconversion is only at the beginning, that the conditions in the country are not fully settled and that schools and education have not yet stepped onto the right path. Therefore, it is opined that should joint examinations be held, difficulties will inevitably crop up to upset the projected plans.

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## NEWS OF COMMUNICATIONS

### 20 More Locomotives Expected to Be Delivered to China End of Next Month

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---20 more locomotives will be duly delivered to China per S.S. "Berne (?)" by the end of June, according to a Washington telegraphic message received by CNRRA. 16 of these locomotives will be assigned to the Lunghai Railway while the other 4 to the Chekiang-Kiangsi Line, the Ministry of Communications planned.

UNRRA has altogether supplied China 70 locomotives, which were all handed over through CNRRA to the Ministry of Communications for distribution to the various railways, viz., 14 to the Shanghai-Nanking Line, 53 to the Canton-Hankow Line, 7 to the Hankow-Peiping Line, and 8 to the Chekiang-Kiangsi Line.

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## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

### U.S. Sentinel Wounds Night Patrolman at Wharf in Hongkew

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---The Hwawei wharf on Kungping Road in Hongkew is under the charge of U.S. forces. At 8:45 last night, night patrolman Shen Chin-ho, aged 53, while approaching buoy No. 3, was stopped by the U.S. guard on duty. As a result of misunderstanding arising from language difficulty, the said sentine pulled out his gun with the intention of intimidating the intruder. However, his fingers accidently touched the trigger and immediately the bullet flew out, hitting Shen on his left leg. The wounded man fell to the ground. An ambulance was then summoned to take the injured man to the U.S. Navy hospital for treatment. As the shot did not hit the vital spot, there is no danger of the man succumbing to his wound.

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

Whys and Wherefores of Rice Crisis
by
Hsiao Ming

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Rice crisis begins

Of late the rice price has run amuck. Despite the fact that the ceiling price has been lifted, the price of rice still continues to rise. The number of rice shops that have been forced to close their doors is daily on the increase. Sometimes, it is hard to get any rice in such a cosmopolitan city as Shanghai. As to the rice price, the best white rice which was sold at CN$240,000 per "tan" on May 4, has gone up to over CN$300,000 per "tan" today.

Where to obtain rice?

Under the prevailing conditions, it is extremely difficult for rice to come to Shanghai from the producing areas. The reason is simple. Over 4,000,000 Government troops are now being locked in fierce battles with Communist troops, thereby entailing a wastage of provisions for four million people. With rice stocks in the rear all bought up by the Government, it is but natural that a sufficient quantity of rice cannot be shipped here.

The Director of the Farm Tax Department of Hupeh Province has said:

"Hupeh Province is responsible for a monthly collection of 120,000 bags of army provisions. The price of wheat which the Central authorities pay is CN$600 per catty, while the actual market quotation is CN$1,300 per catty. Therefore, it is very difficult to have these military provisions collected. Besides, stocks of civilian provisions in the province have now been depleted."

From reliable sources it is also learnt that the rural districts in the vicinity of Chungming and Chuansha are already experiencing a rice shortage and that the period of such shortages which usually happens before the next harvest, has been advanced from the months of June, July and August in the past to April this year.

Evidently the Government has done its utmost to collect supplies for the four million troops. But such oppressive acts as "compulsory lending of rice" and "Government purchases" have already aroused the ill feeling of the people. For instance, the total output of rice in Mantung Village in Chao-an Hsien, Kwangtung, is less than 1,000 "tan". It has a population of nearly 30,000 persons. Yet each month the village is required to supply 26,608 catties of provisions for the Army, 600 catties for the prisoners, 4,124½ catties for the Self-Defense Corps and the Police, 6,150 catties for the 7th District Trans-shipment Station of the Self-Defense Squad, plus CN$401,520 in cash. The total amount is 37,472½ catties of rice and CN$401,-520. In other words, each villager is supposed to bear a burden of 1½ catties of rice and over CN$13,000 on an average per month.

Yet such deplorable conditions do not exist in Kwangtung alone. In regions adjacent to the war area or in direct combat zones, the conditions are even more deplorable and pitiable. For example, the bean crops of various hsien in East Shantung were totally spoiled by the continuous heavy rain last Autumn. The peasants there could not even get potatoes as a substitute for rice to satisfy their hunger. In spite of this calamity, they had to pay land tax in kind and to submit to the compulsory borrowing of rice by the Government.

Conditions in Szechuan too are now more grave than before. In Chungsheng Hsien, Szechuan, only 160,000 "tan" of grains were harvested this year, of which 130,000 "tan" were requisitioned by the authorities in accordance with Government regulations, thereby leaving only 30,000 "tan" for a population of 370,000. Let us now ask if it is possible for the whole population of this hsien to exist on this 30,000 "tan" for one full year.

These facts make it abundantly clear that, with the civil war still raging and with calamities all over China, it is the Army that must be served first. Therefore, the Government can hardly be expected to properly look after the livelihood of the civilians.

Under these circumstances, it can be seen that the food problem in Shanghai will be a very hard nut to crack. At this juncture, even if the Municipal Government intends to change its policy by adopting the rationing system, it will also be impossible for it to carry it out now. In order to ration rice to a population of nearly five millions in Shanghai and Nanking, the Government is bound to resort to forcible purchases of rice stocks, which may stir up civil commotion once again. Furthermore, the corruption and inefficiency in handling the rationing system in Chungking must be well known to those who have tasted the mildewed rice, the smell of which caused one to vomit.

Cause for soaring rice price

In the past, rises in the price of rice were always attributed to the actions of the rice merchants. However, one thing is certain, and that is that even the proprietors of the rice shops contacted by our reporter, are not in favour of and do not hope for a rise in the rice price. The upward movement of the rice price is really closely linked with the amount of rice stocks kept in the producing areas and with the cost of production.

The living conditions of the peasants nowadays are extremely precarious. In pre-war days, one bag of rice could be exchanged for five dried bean cakes. The wholesale price in Shanghai is now CN$47,000 per cake and when it reaches the hands of the farmers, it will cost at least CN$60,000 per cake; in other words, one bag of rice can only be exchanged for three dried bean cakes. Let us make an estimate of the cost of production on the part of the farmers. For one "mow" of farmland, the minimum total cost of production is CN$500,000-$600,000 make up of the following items: 2½ dried bean cakes equivalent to CN$150,000 as fertilizer, 15 working days at CN$12,000 each, plus seeds, irrigation expenses, land tax in kind and other levies. However, the total yield of one "mow" of farmland is less than 2½ "tan" of coarse rice, the value of which is a little over CN$300,000 according to the market quotation of the rural districts.

Military purchases of rice detrimental to civilian foodstuffs

The rice market has been in a state of wild confusion. In the wake of rice riots that have broken out in Hangchow, Soochow, Wusih and Chengtu, the first riot took place in Shanghai yesterday. In such a big city, sometimes rice is even unobtainable. Is there any definite shortage of rice here?

According to an estimation by the rice merchants, although local rice merchants are in possession of 100,000 bags of rice at most, yet there are plenty of other stocks which, however, cannot be supplied to the civilians. It is said that the total amount of rice stored in and removed from the Main Warehouse of the Food Ministry in Shanghai during the period of June to December, 1946, exceeded 100,000 tons. The Main Warehouse is composed of 12 godowns, of which the largest is capable of holding 200,000 bags and the smallest 50,000 bags. All these godowns are taxed to their capacity up to the present moment. Altogether there are more than 900,000 bags of rice which include the imported rice recently purchased by the Central Trust of China.

Of the 70,000 tons of foreign rice recently shipped here by the Central Trust, only 20,000 tons were appropriated for the civilians, the rest having all been supplied to Government armies. A certain responsible official of the Shanghai Main Warehouse told our reporter that the rice stocks stored in the godowns are so great that they are sufficient to meet the needs of Shanghai for 4 or 5 months. Unfortunately, they are army provisions and not ration rice.

From the above mentioned facts it can be seen that one certainly cannot be optimistic about the present food situation in Shanghai.

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MORE ECONOMIC NEWS

Cost of Living Index for Clerical
Staff Members to Be Unfrozen as From This Month

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---At the weekly meeting of the Shanghai City Government yesterday morning, it was decided that the cost of living index for clerical staff members here will be released simultaneously with the workers' cost of living index each month, that the January COL indices on which the wages and salaries of workers and clerical staff members of various factories and commercial concerns have been based, will be unfrozen as from this month, and that no discount will be made on the basic wages.

Wu Kai-hsien, Commissioner of Social Affairs, conferred with Mayor K.C. Wu yesterday on the technical problem of how the workers' wages should be paid. In an interview with our reporter, Commissioner Wu stated that the contemplated measures for the payment of workers' wages are as follows:

1) Workers' wages paid each month should be based on the cost of living index for that month.

2) Wages for extra work outside of regular working hours are not to be discounted. As for workers whose wages are calculated on the number of articles made, additional wages to be paid to those whose working efficiency exceeds the usual standard, are not to be discounted either.

It is learnt that these measures are designed to encourage the workers to increase production.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
* * *
American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 351 May 19, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Examine Yourselves Closely, Students!

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

If what the students demand is really necessary and is within the reach of the Government, the latter will certainly do its best to meet such demands. The Government is willing to give due consideration to any legitimate and reasonable demand which the students may make. However, in connection with many of the recent student strikes, the students have shown no regard for law and discipline, have acted at will, and have even gone so far as to act in harmony with the Communists "Program of Underground Struggle", a fact which is most deplorable. It is certainly the duty of the Government to maintain public safety and to stabilize order. A six-point measure for maintaining law and order passed at a special meeting of the State Council is designed to carry out this duty. The youthful students ought to appreciate the fact that the Government has found it necessary to adopt such a measure and recognize the importance of the law-abiding spirit. At the same time it is hoped that youth will understand the present plight of the State and that they will refrain from trying to satisfy temporarily their own desires, thus unconsciously becoming the Communists' tools for bringing calamity to the State and the people and committing crimes against the country and the people. (Summary)

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## On Student Strikes

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

A. Our expectations of the Government. (1) Removal of the causes of the student strikes: In working out any system and in implementing any administrative order, the Government must exercise the greatest possible care and do all it can to avoid rashness. (2) Dealing with situations speedily: The Government must make quick decisions and not procrastinate at all. (3) Pacifying youth: Today, every Chinese citizen is suffering and feeling depressed. This is especially true of the students. That is why they tend to explode at the slightest irritation. Under these circumstances, the Government should first of all try to pacify the youth. On the one hand, it should consider the desires of the students and lose no time in satisfying such desires in a reasonable manner, and on the other hand, it should improve the administration and ameliorate the living conditions of the people, so that the youthful students can see their country's bright future.

B. Our expectations of the students. (1) Studying hard. (2) Doing their best to seek stability. Since the present student movement takes the form of petitions to the Government, then, in spirit, the students ought to hope for peaceful reforms rather than engage in violent revolution. We need stability, but if all the students go on strike and join in the petitions to the Government, then it will probably increase instability and disturbances. (3) Understanding advantages and disadvantages: Today, society has certainly become unsettled to a dangerous degree. We are sincerely sympathetic with some of the objectives of the petitions of the students, and are willing to help them attain such objectives. However, the students should carefully consider whether such strikes and petitions are advantageous or disadvantageous to the country, to society, and to themselves.

* * *

As everybody knows, no one can be absolutely sure that a mass movement will not be utilized or manipulated by others. We pray that the causes of the present student strikes as referred to by President Chiang in his statement are untrue. However, the students themselves should be especially careful so that they may avoid making unnecessary sacrifices. At the same time, we hope that the Government will pay special attention to the following: Even if the present student strikes have occurred due to instigation and to a desire to utilize them, yet those who have instigated and utilized these strikes constitute only a very small number of people, so that in dealing with, and in trying to put a stop to, the strikes, the Government may lay the main emphasis upon protecting the interests of the students. (Summary)

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How to Maintain Law and Order

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

During the past several days there have been student strikes in different parts of the country. The students of schools and universities in different cities have gone on strike and staged demonstrations. It is the unanimous desire of the whole nation that in these difficult times stability must be put above everything else, so we naturally cannot allow such unsettled conditions to continue indefinitely.

Consequently, we have been pleased to read the statement issued by President Chiang yesterday. The issue of this statement indicates how much the Government loves the people and that it has offered a sincere word of advice to the people. It also clearly indicates that all the various kinds of strikes have been due to the consistent intrigues of the Communists and that from now on, the Government is going to take drastic measures for dealing with the strikes, so as to maintain law and discipline and to save the situation. This is exactly what we have long wanted to see done by the Government. At the same time, at its special meeting held yesterday, the State Council passed a six-point temporary measure for maintaining law and order. These regulations are more or less like the emergency measures which have been adopted in the past. We hope these regulations can be thoroughly carried out, so that law and order can be effectively maintained. (Summary)

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We Want to Weep with Youth Throughout the Country

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

At its special meeting held yesterday morning, the State Council passed a four-point measure for dealing with petitions to the Government. Due to their own plight and to the fact that they are worried about the general situation, the students have petitioned the Government, and neither the Government nor society in general has opposed such petitions. However, all those who prize their own civic rights ought always to be careful about the form and procedure of their petitions to the Government. If a petition depends upon sheer force -- whether it be force provided by the numerical strength of the petitioning group or whether it be force provided by the threats of the petitioners -- the action of the petitioners is contrary to the original purpose of the petition.

A striking slogan which has been prevalent among youth during the past month has been the "Eat Up Everything Movement". The "Eat Up Everything Movement" is an enlarged version of the movement for "destroying everything". The adults throughout the country cannot bear to hear such a slogan. Why have youth throughout the country been hard-hearted enough to propose such a slogan?

We wish to weep with youth throughout the country over the fact that our country is so poor, so chaotic, and so week.

However, to weep alone would not help matters. We should create our own destiny. We should, laughing amid suffering, concentrate all kinds of stabilizing forces and stabilize our own schools and factories, thus indirectly stabilizing society and the country. (Summary)

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## Alleviate the Educational Crisis

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

The following are the main causes for the present educational crisis:

(1) The all-out civil war has undermined the normal course of people's life. Under the policy of military affairs first, educational needs have naturally been subordinated to military needs. The clearest evidence of this is the reduction in the Government's educational budget. For instance, the educational budget constituted only 4.5% of the total State budget for last year, and this year, this item has not been increased very much.

(2) Due to the fact that education in China lacks independence such as obtains in a democratic ountry, it has been interfered with by politics, thus bringing about an abnormal situation where educational discipline has been relaxed and where the Party and the San Min Chu I Youth Corps have been in control of the schools and universities.

(3) Because those who are in charge of the administration of education have laid too much emphasis upon the policy of controlling education, they have ignored the natural development of education. This has brought about serious misunderstanding between the educational authorities and the students.

We feel that in order to alleviate the present serious educational crisis, the following palliative measures should be taken:

a. Increase the educational budget so that it will constitute 10 to 20 percent of the total State budget. Since the military budget can be increased afterwards, why can't the educational budget?

b. A universal raise in the salaries of the faculty members of all the schools and universities, both Government and private.

c. Cultivate and improve the teaching personnel and safeguard the employment of the teachers.

d. The Party and the Youth Corps should withdraw from the schools and universities, and interference with the administration of educational institutions by Party, Government and military agencies should be strictly prohibited.

e. Increase the amount of books, apparatus and all other equipment in the schools.

f. Ameliorate the living conditions of the students and increase the subsidies and supplementary food allowances to Government-supported students according to a reasonable standard.

g. Improve the curricular standards and the discipline-enforcing system, and abolish all unreasonable regulations that are contrary to the spirit of modern education.

h. Develop social education and free education and give relief to those who are without an opportunity for a schooling. (Summary)

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## On the "Ta Kung Pao's" Editorial Entitled "Peace and Living"

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Of course, the "Ta Kung Pao" is not in any way related to the Communist Party. Unfortunately, however, the method which the "Ta Kung Pao" has adopted during the past several days in its effort to win peace has been in harmony with the views of the Communists, and has, furthermore, paralleled the Communists' "peace offensive designed to enlarge the rebellion". In its editorial the other day entitled "Peace and Living", the "Ta Kung Pao" said, "The people have long bitterly hated inter-party disputes, especially where the contending parties use armed force as an instrument." Such a statement is, in effect, a heavy blow to the Government, but is an extremely great help to the rebellion of the Communists. Why must the sagacious "Ta Kung Pao" people have launched such a "peace movement designed to enlarge the rebellion"? (Summary)

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## An Action Taken in Anticipation of Future Developments (Short Comment)

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

At a time when there are waves of strikes in different parts of the country, the Executive Yuan suddenly issued a circular telegram day before yesterday, ordering the strict safeguarding of the people's freedom. This was certainly an unexpected development.

However, the next day the situation became clear. The main purpose of this circular telegram was: "In cases where the freedom of the people must be restricted in order to maintain law and order and to avoid disaster, separate laws will be passed by the National Government. Those who illegally arrest people or interfere with their freedom prior to the promulgation of such laws are liable to prosecution."

However, yesterday's meeting of the State Council passed the "Temporary Measures for Maintaining Law and Order".

After the announcement of the "Temporary Measures for Maintaining Law and Order", President Chiang issued a statement pointing out that the present student strikes have been instigated directly or indirectly by the Communists, and expressing the hope that the students would love and respect themselves, otherwise "the Government will be compelled to take whatever measures it may deem necessary".

It would certainly be fortunate for the Government if such a stern warning could bring an end to the student strikes. However, as a certain PPC member has remarked, it is dangerous to pour oil onto the burning fire. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 19, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Who Would Be Responsible for the Situation If Another Reactionary Period Sets in? |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Bureaucratization and Commercialization of Education |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Crux of the Problem Lies in Economy |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | 1) Issuance of Short-Term Treasury Notes and Raising of Interest Rates for Bank Deposits<br>2) Student Unrest |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Policy of Allowing Free Foreign Exchange for Importers Should Be Carefully Reconsidered |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Let Us Try to End the Student Strike |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Method of Selling U.S. Dollar Treasury Notes and Bonds |

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POLITICAL NEWS

Meeting Held by PPC Members in Shanghai:
Cry for Peace Heightens

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 18, 1947

(Local News)---A meeting was held by the Fraternity of the PPC members in Shanghai at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which over 20 members including Li Huang, Tuan Mu-kai and Hu Lin were present. All of them expressed earnest hope for the resumption of the KMT-CP peace negotiations, but they did not map out any concrete plan. They were of the opinion that a concrete plan can be worked out only after they exchange views with the rest of the PPC members in Nanking. Over 10 PPC members from the North including Ho Chi-hung and Pan Lien-ju arrived here on May 17 and they were invited to attend the meeting. It was decided that all members should make proposals to appeal for peace, at the forthcoming PPC session.

Ho Chi-hung gave a report on the present conditions in the North as follows: "Formerly the two warring parties fought for cities and supplies. Now all the cities and counties in the war zones have been levelled to the ground and all supplies have been exhausted, so both sides are now fighting for manpower. For instance, in the area of 350 square li between Paoting and Shihmen, very few able-bodied men of 16 to 50 years of age remain. Even young women are seldom seen.

"The discipline of the armed forces is extremely poor. It is said that one one army of garrison forces are stationed in a certain place. When the CP troops attacked that place, the commanders of the Army could not find their men, so they personally scoured all amusement resorts in search of the latter. As a result, over 800 Army officers and men were arrested.

"The North is now suffering from heavy drought. There is very little hope for good wheat harvest. During the present period when the next harvest is not yet due, many people will inevitably be starved to death. The civil war really should not be carried on."

Then Pan Lien-ju gave an account of the present conditions in Shansi Province. He revealed that with the exception of Taiyuan where peace and order still prevails, the entire province of Shansi is in great confusion. Though South Shansi is known as the granary of the North, yet owing to the fact that most of the places have been captured by the CP troops and that the farmers have missed the proper time for spring cultivation, general starvation is bound to occur there in the near future, he warned.

Ho and other PPC members from the North left here for Nanking last evening. They will make an earnest appeal for peace at the forthcoming PCC session, it is learnt.

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## There Is Very Little Possibility of Resumption of Peace Talks, Lo Lung-chi Says

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Nanking, May 18---Our reporter asked a number of high Government officials about the possibility of resumption of the peace talks. All their answers were evasive. Dr. Lo Lung-chi, spokesman of the Democratic League, revealed that the League has not initiated the peace movement. However, it has all the time advocated that the KMT-CP issue should be settled by peace negotiations, yet there is very little possibility of resumption of the peace parleys, Dr. Lo said.

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## China Peasant Party Leader Favors Current Peace Move

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---The China Peasant Party has been formally inaugurated. This morning our reporter called on the party leader Tung Shih-tsin at the party headquarters to find out his attitude toward the current situation. He said: "We detest the civil war most because internal strife is most harmful to the country and to the peasants. We demand all military forces to lay down their arms before the people and to bring about peace and unification throughout the country."

Mr. Tung expressed his sympathy for the current peace movement, but said that he was opposed to using the peace movement as a political tool, advocating instead, that the real aim of the peace movement should be for achieving peace, thus making it a popular movement.

The said party has already established more than ten branch offices in various places. The headquarters of the party is being temporarily set up in Shanghai.

It is further learned from Mr. Tung that the members of the Peasant Party who are directly engaged in farming exceed half of the total membership of the party. He also expressed welcome to specialists and scholars to join the party so that they could enhance the welfare of the peasants and to speak on the peasants' behalf at the conference table.

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## Student Strike in Peiping Continues; Anti-Civil War Propaganda Started

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Peiping, May 18---Students of National Peking, National Tsinghua and National Peiyang Universities have organized six anti-civil war and anti-hunger propaganda teams. They went to various districts of the city to carry out propaganda work yesterday. Members of those teams assigned to the eastern and northern sections of the city were exceeedingly enthusiastic in carrying out their work. The two teams assigned to the western section of the city were prevented from proceeding. One team met with an incident at the Si Tan crossroads. Another team while giving a speech before the pedestrians, was interrupted by a number of Army men, and was driven away. The Army men opened fire at the students while the latter were running in the direction of the Paimiaohutung. However, no one was hit.

Many of the directors of the student propaganda groups were students who returned from the India and Burma front. They were still clad in American Army uniform. While meeting with the Youth Army members in active service on the streets, they exchanged smiles with each other.

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Peiping, May 18---The National Tsinghua University student propaganda corps, which consists of four groups with 40 members each, yesterday set out to all districts of the city to start their propaganda work which included singing, giving speeches and putting up wall newspapers.

This afternoon, when the National Peking University students were carrying out their propaganda work at the Si Tan crossroads, five to six soldiers of the Youth Army appeared and asked the students, "You are opposed to civil war. Do you know who has provoked the civil war?" Both sides came to a hot debate. Later on, gendarmes arrived and another batch of Youth Army men came to the scene on a truck. They tore the uniforms of the students and carried 30 to 40 members of the student propaganda groups to the Gendarmerie Headquarters in the western district. After being given a good scolding, the students were released. One of the Youth Army men asked a student in the street, "Are you opposed to the Kuomintang or to the Communist Party?" The latter replied, "I am opposed to the civil war." Then he was slapped in the face by the former. At that moment, a Tinghua school bus arriving at that spot was also smashed by the Army men. Chang Chi-liang, a Freshman of National Peking University, was severely injured while several others nabbed.

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## Gen. Li Chung-jen Shows Concern Over Soldier-Student Incident in Peiping

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Peiping, May 18---Our reporter called on Director Li Chung-jen of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Peiping to find out about the truth of the recent incident wherein Peita students were beaten by soldiers. Gen. Li expressed great concern over this incident and immediately ordered Wang Hung-shao, Chief of Staff, to summon Divisional Commander Wu Shiao-ya of the of the 208th Division of the Youth Army, to inquire into the detail of the incident. Gen. Li also decided to prosecute the culprits in accordance with the procedure of law.

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## Anti-Civil War Movement Committee Organized by National Peiyang University Students

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Tientsin, May 18---In response to the anti-civil war and anti-hunger movement recently launched by the students of National Tsinghua and National Peking Universities in Peiping, students of National Peiyang University here have organized an anti-civil war movement committee. This committee has decided to rally all quarters in this city to stage an anti-civil war parade on May 20 and to bring forth a 3-point proposal to the National People's Political Council as follows:

1) The CP PPC members should be invited to attend the forthcoming PPC session.

2) The PPC session should not be convened pending the arrival of the CP PPC members.

3) All parties and groups should sink their prejudices so that the country and the people can have a chance to revive.

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## Students of Eight Universities in Shanghai to Stage Big Parade This Morning

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

(Local News)---The "eat-up-everything movement" recently launched by the Government-subsidized students of National Chinan, National Fu Tan, National Tungchi, and National Chiaotung Universities has been transformed into a campaign for demanding the averting of the present educational crisis. Students of eight local universities, namely, National Chinan, National Chiaotung, National Fu Tan and National Tungchi Universities, Shanghai Medical College, Normal School for Kindergarten Teachers, Shanghai Conservatory, and Woo-sung Navigation College elected thirty representatives yesterday who will take train to Nanking at 11 o'clock this morning to petition the Government. They will carry a four-point demand to the Capital and will take concerted action with students of the five universities there including Nantional Central University. The seven representatives of National Chekiang University who arrived here from Hangchow yesterday will take the same train to Nanking. Students of the eight universities will gather at the National Chinan University campus this morning whence they will parade to the North Station to see their representatives off, it is learnt.

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## Students Attacked and Beaten Up by Unidentified Persons

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

(Local News)---A meeting was held by students of National Fu Tan University last evening to sponsor the "Salvage Education" Movement. The meeting adjourned around 9 o'clock. Three of the students of the Department of Journalism surnamed Wen, Meng and Wan, while stepping out from the main gate of the school, were suddenly surrounded by over 10 unidentified persons who dragged Wan away from the place. Then these persons gave him a good beating. The victim shouted for help. The other two students, Wen and Meng, came to the rescue but were also knocked down by the assailants. The three students immediately got up and took to their heels. At that time, another twenty persons clad in Army uniform intercepted Wen and dragged him to the school gate, and then they left. All three students were seriously wounded.

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## President of Students' Self-Government Association of National Chinan University Missing

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 18, 1947

(Local News)---It is learnt from the Students' Self-Government Association of National Chinan University that Wang Shih-hwa, recently elected president of the said Association, was whisked away by another student body of the same university, at 5 p.m. on May 16, and that up to last night his whereabouts was still unknown.

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## Lt. Gen. Hsuan Tieh-wu Left for Nanking Yesterday to Solicit Instructions re Maintenance of Peace and Order in Shanghai

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

(Local News)---In view of the fact that a series of labor strikes, students demonstrations and rice riots have broken out during the past 15 days, thereby seriously affecting the local situation, Lt. Gen. Hsuan Tieh-wu, Commander of Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters, left for Nanking yesterday morning to solicit instructions from the Supreme Authorities regarding the measures to be taken to maintain peace and order in this city. At the same time, Lt. Gen. Hsuen will ask for more troops to be sent to Shanghai, as the present peace maintenance force is insufficient to garrison the expanded area.

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## University Students in Nanking Organize Petition Group

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Nanking, May 18---The Federation of University and College Student Bodies of Nanking for Demanding Higher Government Subsidies and Educational Funds held its second representative meeting at the National Central University campus this noon, at which the following resolutions were passed:

1) Students of various schools should organize a joint petition group to petition the Executive Yuan and the National People's Political Council on the morning of May 20.

2) On the basis of the three general principles laid down at the first representative meeting of the Federation, a manifesto will be drafted. The issue of civil war will be briefly referred to in the manifesto, but it will not be listed as one of the main points.

3) All Government-sponsored students should receive the same amount of subsidies.

4) A letter will be written to the peace maintenance authorities to request them to maintain order when the petition takes place.

5) No student of any school here will be allowed to bring forth demands to the authorities separately.

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## University Students in Nanking Launch Anti-Classroom Strike Movement

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Nanking, May 18---Students of various universities here are now launching an anti-strike movement, advocating that the students should clearly understand the aim and motive of classroom strikes; for if a general classroom strike were declared and enlarged exclusively for the sake of demanding increase in food allowances, it would impair the dignity of the student movement. This anti-strike movement is gaining momentum, and coupled with President Chiang Kai-shek's statement on the improvement of school discipline, published on the 18th instant, and with the temporary measures for maintaining social order passed by the State Council meeting, the students' strikes in the Capital are likely to quiet down in the near future.

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## National Central University Faculty Association in Nanking to Urge Students to End Classroom strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Nanking, May 18---A tea party was held by the members of the National Central University Faculty Association this noon to discuss the measures to be taken to deal with the student strike. The written proposal drawn up by the Board of Administrative Directors and Supervisors of the Association to urge the students to end their classroom strike will be submitted to the plenary meeting for discussion.

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## Ministry of National Defense Orders Army Units to Safeguard Freedom of Press

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Nanking, May 18---Realizing that a number of press organs in various places were recently raided and wrecked and that such raids were not only illegal and contrary to the government's intention to safeguard the freedom of press but also in many instances malicious, the Ministry of National Defense has issued an order to various army units to observe strict discipline. Henceforth, the order says, if any news published in a paper or if the paper publishes editorial comments marring the reputation of the Army, is found untrue, the case should either be referred to the authorities concerned or brought up before the court for redress. Any further raids or other illegal actions taken against the press will entail severe punishment, the order concludes.

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## Part of U.S. Marine Corps in Peiping and Tientsin to Leave for Tsingtao

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Tsingtao, May 18---A portion of U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Peiping and Tientsin already left Chinwangtao for Guam sometime ago, while the rest consisting of over 1,000 troops will leave for Tsingtao from at Tangku on May 20. The U.S. military authorities here are now having the barracks repaired and beds cleaned up, waiting for the arrival of these troops.

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## Young China Party Establishes Provincial Headquarters in Kwangsi

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Kweilin, May 18---The Young China Party has recently established a Kwangsi Provincial Headquarters of the Party, with the site of the latter located at Liuchow. Mr. Wang Pin-chao has been elected Secretary-General of the Headquarters. It is learned that any member who is capable of enlisting 100 persons as party members, is qualified to become CEC member of the Provincial Headquarters. At present, already over 700 new members have been registered. Mr. Wang came to Kweilin a few days ago to call on Governor Huang Hsu-chu to talk over matters with him.

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### Dancing and Singsong Girls in Soochow Enlisted as Members of Political Parties

Ta Wan Pao (Connected with H.H. Kung), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Soochow, (By Mail)---A large number of young party workers recently appeared in the city of Soochow with the object of enlisting new members for their own party. They represent different parties, namely, the Democratic Socialist, the Young China and the Chung Ho Parties. The cleverest are those of the Chung Ho Party, who even urged the dancing and singsong girls to join their party so as to show their efficiency.

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## MILITARY NEWS

### Rifle Fire Audible in Changchun

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Mukden, May 18---According to news released by the Tung Pei (Northeast) News Agency, rifle fire was audible in Changchun this morning. Mongolian cavalry units were discovered in the vicinity of the Nanling Airfield outside the city at 1 o'clock this afternoon. An emergency martial law was instantly proclaimed in the city. Pedestrians were not allowed to move about and all shops were closed.

Railway and telegraphic communications between Changchun and Nangan along the Changchun-Taonan line were disrupted today. However, this report has not yet been confirmed by the competent authorities here.

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### Food Minister Asks for Over CN$300,000,000,000 to Purchase Military Provisions

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 18, 1947

Nanking, May 18---Ku Cheng-lun, Minister of Food, has asked the National Treasury to immediately appropriate CN$357,606,600,000 for the purchase of military provisions. Mr. Ku has also requested that an additional fund of CN$197,600,000,000 be added to the State budget for the Ministry.

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### Rebellion of Yi Tribesmen in Szechuan Intensifying

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Chengtu, May 16 (from our correspondent Kung Cheng)---Since the rebellion of the Chih Yi tribesmen in Liangshan, Szechuan, the majority of the tribal troops under the command of Wu Nai-chih has occupied Chienwankwan in Laipo while a small part of the troops concentrated at Malikou and Lanehtze, spreading out in an encircling movement to attack the Governmenttro troops. On the 10th, the rebels were locked in a fierce battle with the peace maintenance police corps at Lungshenkwan in Laipo. At present, the Yi tribesmen have temporarily been driven back.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 352 May 20, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## PPC Session and Question of Peace

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

Judging by the actions and propaganda of those who have been promoting the "peace movement" during the past several days, we can see clearly that they hold the Government solely responsible for the war, so their so-called "peace movement" is directed solely against the Government. It is quite evident that it is the Communists who have not wanted peace and who have undermined peace. The Communists are engaged in an armed rebellion designed to wrest the governing power, and the Government is under an obligation to protect the people and the territory, and if it fails to quell the rebellion, it will be failing the country and the people. Therefore, the Chinese Communists are the ones who have been undermining peace in the country, and if you want peace, you must get the Communists to lay down their arms, and if you want to launch a "movement", you must first launch it in the Communist-controlled areas.

For this reason, we feel that if the PPC brings up the "question of peace" for discussion in its forthcoming session, it should, in order to meet the basic requirements of enforcement of the Constitution and on behalf of the entire country and people, first get the Communists to cease all their military activities which undermine peace and to try to solve the political problems by political means, so as to achieve the nationalization of armed forces and the democratization of politics. If the PPC cannot get the Communists to cease their rebellion, then the discussion of the "question of peace" will not be of any value at all. (Summary)

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## PPC Session Opens

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

We should attach special importance to, and have especially great expectations of, this session of the PPC. Why? First, because a year ago the PPC made efforts to make the peace negotiations a success and achieved some results. Today, the people's sufferings are ten or one hundred times what they were a year ago, and they also need peace ten or one hundred times as badly as they did a year ago. If peace cannot be achieved in the near future, then the people will be unable to endure further sufferings, so that there will be great trouble. The present is the last opportunity to avert such great trouble. Secondly, because while the Constitution is scheduled to be enforced soon, the actual politics today is still very far from Constitutionalism. If the Constitution is enforced under existing conditions, then Constitutional Government will be just an empty phrase. How best can the PPC assist the Government in preparing for enforcement of the Constitution? How best can it get the Government to improve administration, so that the Constitution can be properly enforced? All these matters require the efforts of the PPC.

We hope the PPC will do its best to win peace and to prepare for enforcement of the Constitution. (Summary)

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## This Session of the PPC

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

There has been no meeting of the PPC during the past year, and during this period neither the situation in China nor the international situation has taken a turn for the better. In China today, there is a large-scale armed rebellion in progress and also an endless series of labor and student strikes. What the Chinese people earnestly hope for today is elemental stable conditions, under which various political and economic measures can be carried out.

First, we wish to suggest that in this session of the PPC, all the PPC members concentrate their energy on the achievement of one thing, that is, to make the supreme public opinion organ in the country bring about a certain measure of stability for society and the country, which is urgently needed.

Yesterday, we said editorially, "There are two courses open to China today: One is for everybody to cooperate in leading the country onto the road to reconstruction through repairs and stability, and the other is for everybody to air his grievances loudly, so that the already unstable conditions will become even more unsettled, thereby leading to terrible damage and even destruction." Now we want to ask all the PPC members which course this PPC session is going to adopt. After appealing to your own conscience and after studying the general situation, which course do you think the nation ought to adopt? What course the PPC itself ought to adopt? Does everybody still want the present Government? These major questions have to do with the life and death as well as the security and insecurity of the nation, and they are over ten thousand times more serious than the problems of commodity prices and peace. As private citizens, we wish urgently to appeal to the public opinion organ to give due attention to these questions. (Summary)

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## Another Session of the PPC Opens!

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

"While we have no unduly great expectations of the PPC session which opens today, yet we at least earnestly hope that the Councillors will exhibit great wisdom and courage and that, in their capacity as private citizens, they will work out positive measures for alleviating the economic crisis and also see that these measures are carried out by the Government. They should also go, as a group, to the areas which the Communists have seized by force and, as representatives of the people, urge the Communists to lay down their arms, thereby uprooting the fundamental cause of the lack of peace. If the PPC members can exhibit such great wisdom and courage, this session of the Council will be able to achieve something. Otherwise, we shall regret the expenditure of a large amount of public funds covering the expenses of the PPC session." (Extract)

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## PPC Session Opens

### -- Outlook of the peace movement --

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

Up to the present, neither the Kuomintang nor the Communist Party has signified their readiness to discontinue the war. The Kuomintang feels that with

a fairly well-equipped Army, it can well drag on, while the Communists also seem to be firmly convinced that they will ultimately emerge victorious from a long-drawn-out, hard war. However, the present situation is such that the people are unable to stand the pressure of a protracted civil war. At a time like this, the appeal for peace on the part of those outside the Kuomintang and the Communist Party certainly deserves our support.

In the past when the Democratic League was trying to mediate in the conflict, it was suspected by the Government, which went so far as to accuse it of being an "appendage of the Communists". Today, the PPC will, we hope, rise and cooperate with the League in promoting this peace movement, so as to dispel the suspicions of the Government.

However, while peace is urgently needed, democracy is the greatest need of the hour. True, the people hope for peace, but what they hope for is a peace accompanied by democracy rather than a peace devoid of democracy.

What is a peace with democracy? The only prerequisite for such a peace is a coalition government organized in accordance with the spirit of the Political Consultative Council and the effective safeguarding of the various basic freedoms of the people. Only when these two things are achieved can a lasting peace be guaranteed and past mistakes be avoided. (Summary)

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## Crisis Facing the PPC

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

This session of the PPC is being held at a time when the whole nation is faced with a serious political and economic crisis, and when the rebellion of the Chinese Communists has reached its climax. At the same time, it is reliably reported that in order to extend and prolong their rebellion, the Chinese Communists are planning to launch, on an extensive scale, a "peace offensive designed to enlarge the rebellion" and to open a "second front" in the PPC session.

All the PPC members are leaders of society and will surely be able to see clearly the treachery of the Communists. They certainly will not allow the Communist "appendages" to open a "second front". Moreover, the PPC has its own authority and its own functions to perform. We are sure it will be able to assist the Government in putting a stop to the "peace offensive designed to enlarge the rebellion", so that the Government will be able to accomplish the important tasks of quelling the rebellion, reforming politics, and completing preparations for enforcement of the Constitution. (Summary)

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## Japan Wants to Rebuild Her Army and Air Force

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

In the eyes of us Chinese, who have experienced aggressions, Japan's request for permission to rebuild her Army and air force is like a time atomic bomb which has been dropped on the China Sea. We are sure that the Allied Governments will be able to see this point and reject Japan's request. We have always felt that General MacArthur's way of controlling and re-educating Japan is very lenient, hence the desire of the Japanese for revenge and aggression has not yet been completely removed. We hope that General MacArthur's effort to re-educate Japan will be more thorough-going, so that Japanese politics will quickly and definitely step onto the road to democracy. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 20, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Opening of PPC Session |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Let Us Discuss the Issue of Peace with PPC Members |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | Our Expectations of the Current PPC Session |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Issue of Peace Before the Opening of the PPC Session |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Proposal to Be Brought Forth by PPC Members in Regard to the Resumption of KMT-CP Peace Talks |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | U.S. Dollar Treasury Notes and Bonds and Short-Term Treasury Notes |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | What the PPC Should Do to Promote Peace in the Country |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Preliminary Meeting Held by PPC Members in Nanking; Views Exchanged

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

Nanking, May 19---A tea party was held by the PPC members here this afternoon, at which Ta Pu-sheng, Hsu Te-heng, Chang Nan-hsien, Huang Yu-jen, Yeh Tao-yen and Chen Hsi-meng expressed their views urging the forthcoming PPC session to concentrate its efforts on the working out of a peace formula and on the pressing down of commodity prices. The statements made by Hsu Te-heng and Chang Nan-hsien were most poignant. Ta Pu-sheng in his statement laid stress on the prevailing social chaos caused by the soaring of commodity prices during the past two months. Therefore, the PPC should study the situation and work out a formula whereby the sufferings of the people can be relieved and peace and national unification can be achieved. The forthcoming PPC session, according to his opinion, should concentrate its efforts on the solution of the following questions:

1) How to settle the CP issue by political means.

2) How to carry out the stipulations of the Sino-Soviet Treaty, how to take over Dairen and Port Arthur, and how to formulate a good-neighbor policy towards the United States as well as the Soviet Union.

3) The economic problems.

Huang Yu-jen also advocated that the forthcoming session should do its utmost to settle the peace issue and the economic problems. He pointed out that the recent factory and student strikes are caused by the dissatisfaction on the part of the people towards the Government and the existing situation, therefore the Government should re-examine itself carefully and should not think that it is always right and lay all the blame on the people and the students, otherwise the country will be thrown into greater confusion and turmoil.

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## People in North China Suffering Terribly; PPC Members Eagerly Hope for Peace

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

Nanking, May 19---China needs peace at home. This problem has become the important subject to be brought up for discussion at the forthcoming PPC

session. At the tea party held by the PPC members this afternoon, Mr. Chang Nan-hsien explained these views most thoroughly. He said, "All existing difficulties confronting our country are caused by the civil war. We should discuss this question and work out a formula acceptable to both the Kuomintang and the CP whereby peace can be restored in this country. If we do not tackle this main issue, it would mean that we are neglecting the crux of the problem and laying too much stress on the issues of minor importance." His clear-cut statement won the warm applause of other members. Very few members present at the meeting held dissident views. Only some of them, in view of the fact that the peace parleys did not achieve results in the past, expressed desire to know how to work out a formula whereby peace can be effectively restored in the country.

Government quarters are of the opinion that the Government was deceived by the other party during the past one year's peace talks and it is now useless to resume the peace parleys similar to those held before. They even blamed the PPC members who are appealing for peace for only appealing to the Government alone. However, many of the latter seriously indicated that they are not appealing to one party alone and that they are endeavouring to work out a plan to appeal to both the Kuomintang and the CP for peace.

The PPC members from the North where civil hostilities are daily intensifying have felt particularly heavy in their hearts. They are of the opinion that if the civil war goes on like this, all the Northerners will perish. At the tea party, they exchanged opinions among themselves and decided to hold a meeting on the evening of May 20. Representatives from various Northeastern Provinces will also be invited to the meeting. They will discuss measures to be taken to urge the Government and the CP to put an end to the civil war.

Ho Chi-hung from the North revealed that war-ravaged Hopei is suffering from serious drought this year. If the civil war goes on like this, how could the people of Hopei live on? He also expressed doubt towards the rehabilitation and relief work in the North and said, "The people in Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Shensi, Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, and the nine Northeastern Provinces have received only 4.025% of the total amount of relief supplies obtained by China. I don't understand why these relief supplies have been distributed so unevenly."

Huang Yen-pei, PPC member representing the Democratic League, admitted that the League has intended to bring forth the proposal for peace at the forthcoming PPC session. However, whether or not this proposal will be brought forth will hinge upon the attitude of all the PPC members. Meanwhile, all of them should study and work out a peace formula, for idle talk alone will not help improve the situation at all, Mr. Huang opined.

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## Strikes Staged by University Students in North China in Sign of Protest Against Soldier-Student Incident

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

Peiping, May 19---The propaganda teams of the students of the National Peking, Tsinghua and Peiyang Universities set out to give speeches on the streets in the city yesterday. While giving speeches at Sitan, they were beaten up by a large number of soldiers of the 208th Division of the Youth Army. Afterwards, while passing through Peichihtse on their way back to the schools, they were again followed and assaulted by the Army men. 26 students were wounded, of whom 8 received serious injuries, and were all sent to the Peita Hospital for treatment. It is also reported that many students had not returned to their respective schools late that night.

Last evening, having been informed of this news, students of eleven universities and colleges in North China, namely, the National Peking and Tsinghua universities, the Yenching University, the National Peiyang University in Peiping, the National Peiyang University in Tientsin, the Normal College, the Railway Administration College, the National Chiaotung University in Tangshan, the Sino-French College, the Chaoyang Law College and the National Nankai University in Tientsin, sent their representatives to the National Peking University where they held a meeting at which they organized a "May 18 incident Support Committee", and adopted the following four resolutions:

1) A protest should be filed with the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Peiping over the May 18 incident and the latter should be urged to reassure the safeguard of human rights.

2) Representatives will be sent to comfort the wounded students.

3) A general classroom strike will be staged by students of the above universities and colleges as from today. All actions to be taken by the students of these schools will henceforth be decided upon by the "Support Committee".

4) The following nine slogans are to be adopted: (1) We protest over the May 18 incident and demand the competent authorities for the safeguarding of human rights, (2) We are opposed to hunger and also to civil war, (3) The salaries of the Government employees and school teachers should be increased in proportion to the cost of living index, (4) The educational funds should be raised to 15% of the total amount of the State budget, (5) Students of all Government and private universities and middle schools in the country should receive the same amount of Government subsidies and allowances, (6) Conscription of able-bodied men and the collection of Army provisions should be stopped, (7) Bureaucratic capital should be liquidated and the economic crisis should be immediately averted, (8) The living conditions of the workers should be improved and the sufferings of the farmers should be ameliorated, (9) The PCC line should be re-adopted and a true democracy should be realized in the country.

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## Student Strikes All Over China

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

Hankow, May 19---Students of the National Wuhan University today announced that they will stage a classroom strike for three days as from today in response to the demand put up by students of the National Central University and other schools in Nanking for the increase of food allowances.

Mukden, May 18---A classroom strike is being staged by students of the Tung Pei (Northeast) University.

Tsingtao, May 19---The faculty members of the National Shantung University recently received telegraphic instructions from the Ministry of Education to the effect that their salaries will henceforth be readjusted from time to time, so they decided to resume their teaching today. However, the students have decided to stage a classroom strike for three days starting from today to demand for the increase of educational funds in the State budget and also their food allowances. They will take concerted action with students of various universities and colleges in Nanking, Shanghai and Tientsin, it is learnt.

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## Army Men Intrude Into Nankai University in Tientsin and Cause Trouble

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

Tientsin, May 19---The play entitled "Return in Triumph" was staged by students of the National Nankai University yesterday. In the course of the performance, several tens of Army men clad in wounded soldiers' uniform suddenly forced their way into the school campus and went up to the stage. With a number of them guarding the main gate and taking over the control of the telephone, they claimed that acting by order they were going to stop the performance and also to take away the director of the play. A certain professor stood up and intended to say something, but the intruders all shouted, "Let us beat him!" The chairman of the students found himself unable to control the situation, so he anounced that all people present should not utter any words. After the audience sat quietly for an hour, the intruders left the school.

This morning, Chen Su-ching, Dean of the University, went to the City Government and lodged a protest with the latter. The Student Self-Government Association will also send representatives to petition the authorities this afternoon.

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## Statement Made by Garrison Commander Hsuan Tieh-wu on Student Parades and Petitions

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

(Local News)---Garrison Commander Hsuan Tieh-wu returned here from Nanking yesterday. Last evening, he told our reporter that his trip to the Capital was for the purpose of soliciting instructions from President Chiang Kai-shek regarding measures to be taken to deal with the parades, demonstrations and petitions which recently took place in this city. The President told him that if any parade, demonstration or petition are to be held in future, they should be dealt with in accordance with Article 6 of the Temporary Measures for the Maintenance of Social Order and that any one who violates these measures will be severely punished.

Our reporter asked the Garrison Commander about his opinions in regard to the student parade staged in Shanghai yesterday. The Garrison Commander said, "The measures were published in newspapers yesterday, so most of the students might not have read them yet. Therefore, yesterday's parade will be dealt with leniently. However, if any parade is to be staged in future, it will be stopped by all available means in accordance with law. If the demonstrators act in violation of law and statutes, their leaders will be arrested and punished accordingly."

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## Internal Strife in Democratic Socialist Party Continues

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

(Local News)---Though Wu Hsien-tse, one of the leaders of the Democratic Socialist Party in South China, has not formally expressed his intention to give up his mediation in the Party's internal dispute, yet a certain influential member of that Party disclosed that a final split in the Party is only a matter of time. Carson Chang, Chairman of the Party, has decided to call a meeting of the Organization Committee on May 25, but the dissenters are strongly opposed to it. If Wu formally declares that he will give up his mediation in the dispute, the dissenters will issue a statement to be addressed to the Party members and will call a plenary meeting of the Party members. It is learnt that their statement will contain three points and will hold Carson Chang responsible for the split.

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## CP Agent Arrested

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

(Local News)---The Police Department of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration recently arrested a CP agent who was one of the section chiefs of the CP Public Safety Bureau in the North Kiangsu region and concurrently Corps Commander, on the suspicion of having plotted to destroy the railroads. A native of North Kiangsu, he is named Chu Mei-shan. At the time when the CP troops occupied North Kiangsu in July, 1945, he took part in the "work of liberation" and since then he has held the above-mentioned posts.

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## ECONOMIC NEWS

### Postal Employees Demand Readjustment of Salaries

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

(Local News)---Despite the fact that the Post . Office has held the best record among all State-owned enterprises, yet the salaries of the employees is 100% lower than those received by the staff members of the Tele-Communication Administration. As commodity prices have soared skyhigh, they find themselves unable to live on their meager income, so they have sent their representatives to Nanking to petition the Ministry of Communications for the readjustment of their salaries. If the Ministry turns down their demand, they will take action to realize their aim, it is learnt.

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### Mill Managers of China Textile Development Corporation Submit Resignations En Block

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

(Local News)---Soh Yun-chang, general manager of the China Textile Development Corporation, has tendered his resignation to the Ministry of Economic Affairs. This Corporation has a total of 37 mills the managers of which have also jointly submitted their resignations to the said Ministry. Concerned quarters have disclosed the following reasons for their resignations:

1) The Supreme Authorities ordered that the Corporation should be operated entirely on a business basis when it was first organized. Therefore, the important operations of the Corporation have been conducted under the direction of the Board of Directors only. However, the Board of Directors is now subject to the control of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Furthermore, the Ministry of Audit and the Control Yuan are also exercising the power of supervising the Corporation. Indeed, this business concern has now become a Government organ.

2) The Government has so far failed to definitely clarify its policy as to whether the Corporation should be handed over to private interests or should still be operated by the Government, thereby seriously affecting the morale and the working efficiency of its employees.

3) The salaries of clerical staff members of the Corporation are only one-fifth of those paid by privately-owned cotton mills, so many skilled technicians have applied to privately-owned mills for work. Therefore, the salaries of the staff members of the Corporation should be readjusted.

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### 30,000 tons of Soya Beans to Be Shipped to Japan

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 18, 1947

Mukden, May 16---Of the 30,000 tons of soya beans earmarked for China's barter trade with Japan, 6,000 tons will be shipped to Japan from Yingkow by the Central Trust of China. The average annual output of soya beans in the Northeast was around 5,000,000 tons in past years. Last year the output in the areas under the control of the Government was about 1,260,000 tons, of which 640,000 tons were for local consumption, leaving a surplus stock of 620,000 tons which has been bought up by the Central Trust of China. Up to April 16, over 36,000 tons were exported to foreign countries, 16,000 tons were sold on home markets and over 130,000 tons were awaiting shipping facilities to be sent abroad.

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### Statistics Released by Shanghai General Labor Union

Yi Shih Pao (Chinese Catholic Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

(Local News)---The local General Labor Union has released the following statistics on its activities during the past year:

There are 241 industrial labor unions and 141 trade unions in the city, totalling 382 unions with a membership of 264,293 male and 191,386 female workers. Since the re-election last August, a total of 315 cases of labor-management disputes have been mediated by the General Labor Union.

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## NEWS OF COMMUNICATIONS

### U.S. to Invest in Public Utility Enterprises Here

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 17, 1947

(Local News)---Since the visit of Dr. Conwell, American traffic expert, to Shanghai to study traffic conditions here, the local authorities have taken many steps to improve traffic in this city. It is learned that upon Dr. Conwell's return to the States he submitted a detailed report to the Import-Export Bank which will probably extend a special loan to meet his requirements. Dr. Conwell will return to Shanghai at the end of June. In the meantime, a big concern will be organized here to unify the management of tram and automobile services in this city.

As the greater part of the investments in local public utilities has been made by British and French concerns, the throwing in of American investments in these enterprises will doubtless bring about marked changes.

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## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

### Recent Conditions of Korean Residents in Northeast

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shahghai
May 20, 1947

Mukden, May 18---According to Chao Kang, Deputy Director of the Korean Residents' Affairs Office of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northeast, the total number of Korean residents in the Northeast is about 1,440,000, of whom over 220,000 are residing in the Government-controlled areas. Most of them are engaged in farming, while others are factory owners and merchants. The Koreans are being repatriated in accordance with the instructions of the Executive Yuan, whereby all Koreans of good behavior who have proper professions will be allowed to remain in the Northeast temporarily. Regulations governing the disposal of their properties are now being drafted, it is learnt.

SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## Kokonor's Increasing Importance

by

Yang Kwan

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 8, 1947

Sining, April 25 (by mail)---Following is a picture of present-day Kokonor:

### Political characteristics of Kokonor

Ostensibly, the military and administrative power in Kokonor is in the hands of the Moslem race, but, in reality, the Ma family, headed by Gen. Ma Pu-fang, virtually rules that province. The authority of Ma Pu-fang over Kokonor is supreme. On the walls of Sining, such conspicuous slogans as, "Support Governor Pa Pu-fang", can frequently be seen. At the same time, "Governor Ma did so and so" is a common topic of gossip among the local populace.

### Economic life-line

Although the forest-planting movement could be said to be one of the administrative achievements of the Kokonor Provincial Government, yet in the eyes of its Governor Ma Pu-fang, this is but of secondary importance; for more important are his factories, power plants, ranches and industrial companies, as these are the economic life-line of Kokonor.

Only now have I realized why Governor Ma does not like newspaper reporters to visit Kokonor and to collect information about it. The reason is that many of the industrial enterprises and reconstruction projects in this province have a special purpose. That is to say, all of these are operated in the interests of his Army and his own clique. Take for instance, the 8 big factories at Sining and the industrial enterprises at Huangchuan. The worsted mill, the machine factory and the chemical works are all operated to meet the needs of the Army. The Huangchuan Company is but a wool trading firm owned by Ma Pu-fang himself. The electric power plant at Sining generates very little electricity so that, besides supplying current to the military and administrative agencies as well as street lights, the houses of the general public have no electric facilities at all. Electric lights are installed in a few main streets only.

Kokonor has numerous ranches. But exactly how many there are, is a "military secret" not to be disclosed to outsiders. In the past, Gen. Ma used to make a show of his extensive ranches before outsiders, but since the Government showed interest in his Chiliensban ranch and subsequently took it over, he has ceased to let outsiders know anything about his ranches. Two years ago the Kansu authorities organized a Chiliensban investigation group to investigate the mineral resources as well as the flora and fauna found in Chiliensban. The investigators, however, left many regions unexplored because of Gen. Ma's warning that these regions were "bandit-infested."

### Kokonor's Army

The deepest impression I gained in Kokonor was the excellent quality of the Kokonor Army. By so-called excellence is not meant the equipment of the troops but rather the strong physiques of the soldiers as well as their superior marksmanship and horsemanship. A friend of mine who is serving in the Army of the Mas told me: The leaders and staff officers of Gen. Ma Pu-fang's Army are very young and possessed of little military knowledge and much less combat experience. Their only work is to train soldiers in various techniques. The crack cavalry unit, called the "Red Tassel Corps", is the cream of Gen. Ma's Army.

Gen. Ma lays special stress on the development of the soldiers' individual technique.

Furthermore, the Kokonor troops are well disciplined. The conscription system now in force in that province provides that each able-bodied man of military age is under an obligation to serve in the Army. At the same time, most of the draftees have to provide themselves each with a horse, a uniform and equipment. A father who sends his son to the Army not only has to undertake to pay for the service charges of his boy but must also be responsible for all the actions of his boy. If any untoward incident happens to the boy, his whole family will be prosecuted collectively.

The officers of Kokonor often boast that their troops "never disturb the people", a claim which is far from being merely a high-sounding brag. Wherever Kokonor troops have been stationed, very little adverse criticism against them has come from the inhabitants there.

Recently, when Kokonor troops were transferred to Pingliang, Kansu, as reserves, Gen. Ma issued a khaki uniform to each of the soldiers, plus some wages, and counselled his subordinates "to be well disciplined and not to disturb the people." The smooth transfer of Kokonor troops to serve in other provinces was however, not effected without a price, that is, the Central Government consented to appropriate to these troops large quantities of arms and equipment. 80% of the troops left Kokonor empty-handed and upon their arrival in Lanchow, Kansu, they were fully equipped with arms and all.

All the regular troops in Kokonor have now been completely transferred to other provinces, namely, the 5th Cavalry now stationed in Sinkiang province, and the Temporary 82nd Division, the 100th Division and the 8th Cavalry Brigade in Pingliang, Kansu. It looks as if there are now no more armed forces left in Kokonor itself. In reality, however, this is not so. Kokonor has a great many peace preservation corps, and these corps are de facto irregular troops. Among the troops recently transferred, Gen. Ma's elite "Red Tassel" Cavalry Corps was not included.

Culture-starved Sining

Gen. Ma has absolutely no interest in cultural enterprises. Although there is a public library in Sining, yet not a single new or valuable book or periodical could be found therein. The reading room on the ground floor is often without a single visitor. The Kokonor "Min Kuo Jih Pao" published in Sining looks less attractive than even a lithographed newspaper printed in a small town. Although there are high schools in Sining, yet the National Huangchuan Middle School and the Sining Normal School could not at all attract the attention and interest of Gen. Ma. Hence these schools could not hope to make any progress or development. The Moslem middle school, called the Kunlun Middle School, founded by Gen. Ma himself, is something like a military academy. The middle school students in Sining are amazingly simple-minded, so that, besides the little knowledge contained in the textbooks and a bit of military-mindedness, there is absolutely nothing else in their heads.

The future of Kokonor

Kokonor is different from the Sinkiang under the rule of Governor Sheng Shih-tsai, as well as from the present-day Tibet. Gen. Ma Pu-fang is truly a Moslem leader loyal to the Central Government. But at the same time be adopts a cautious attitude toward Central Government people. Up to the present, Kokonor has remained an independent unit and no outside influence has been able to penetrate into this province. Moreover, the Central Government has no direct control over Kokonor, either militarily or politically.

With a view to controlling South Sinkiang, the Central Government has ordered the completion of the Kokonor-Sinkiang highway within the current year, and the construction of the Kokonor-Tibet highway is also being accelerated so as to place Houtsang (West Tibet) under Central Government influence. All these indicate the increasing importance of Kokonor from day to day. In the not distant future, Kokonor will become an important military base for the control of South Sinkiang and North Tibet.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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EDITORIAL COMMENT

## A Word of Advice to Youth Participating in the Student Strikes

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Judging by many of the posters and slogans used, the student strikes in Nanking and Shanghai have recently developed to a stage where they have exceeded the scope of the original purpose of their mass presentation of petitions. It is evident that these student strikes, which have changed in nature, have been manipulated and utilized by others so as to achieve the aims of their political intrigues.

The State's interests are identical to those of the people, and the wishes of the people are those of the Government. If we can realise this fact, we shall find that the current student strikes are unnecessary. Now, some of the students have already awakened to the fact that the student strikes have changed in nature and are unwilling to become the blind victims of political intrigues. They have, therefore, launched a movement for protection of the educational institutions and have affixed their signatures to a statement demanding resumption of classes. This is how youth ought to wake up. We wish once again to strongly urge the students to resume their classes of their own accord at an early date and not to follow blindly, thus forgetting their own objectives. (Summary)

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## Unfortunate Incident in Nanking

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Recently, there have been student strikes throughout the country, and we have long been afraid that trouble might arise. When on May 18th the State Council at a special meeting passed the "Temporary Measures for Maintaining Law and Order", plus the issue by President Chiang of a strong statement, the situation was aggravated. As expected, yesterday, as a result of the effort of the police of Nanking to enforce orders and to prevent the students from parading, an unfortunate incident occurred in that city. This is a most deplorable fact.

The contents of the leaflets distributed by the parading students were not entirely the same. Those distributed by the National Central University students emphasised the appeal for peace, and this is no more than the common desire of the people. The statement issued by students of eight colleges and universities in Shanghai did not exceed the scope of education and there was nothing in it which violated the law. Moreover, it is reported that at first the parading students maintained fairly good order, and if the officials had adopted an attitude such as that adopted by the police of Shanghai day before yesterday, it is possible that there would have been no conflict at all. Unfortunately, however, in the methods they employed those charged with the task of enforcing the orders prohibiting the demostrations were unable to appreciate the love of their superiors for youth, thus resulting in a tragedy. We imagine this was not what the authorities had originally desired, but we are quite worried about the consequences.

We wish hereby to appeal to the various authorities again to realise the gravity of their own responsibility and, in enforcing the orders, to adopt an attitude of love for youth. We hope they will be generous and patient and do their best to avoid incidents. We further hope that youth in different parts of the country will keep cool-headed and prize their future, and that they will not allow their reason to be controlled by their emotions and thus

make sacrifices lightly. They should realise that the situation is extremely dangerous at the present time, and before they do anything they must give it careful consideration. (Full Translation)

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## How to Handle the Student Strikes

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

The student strikes throughout the country can be likened to a prairie fire. From events of the past few days we can see that the striking students' slogans have changed from those "opposing hunger", which were designed to ameliorate their own living conditions, into those "opposing the civil war", and demanding peace and democracy, thus speaking for the people throughout the country.

This is an unavoidable development, for a demand for better living conditions is bound to involve the fundamental problem, namely, the political problem. The present plight of the students is the same as that of the people throughout the country. As a matter of fact, what the students throughout the country have cried out today is the voice of the people and also the voice of history.

Since the reorganization of the Central Government, it has been claimed that the new Cabinet contains liberal elements and that its mission is to prepare for enforcement of the Constitution and to effect the transition to Constitutionalism. Under these circumstances and at this time, the Government should be especially cautious. These youthful students are the nation's only life-blood, and if we still want China to have a bright future, we must prize this life-blood. (Summary)

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## The General Situation Discussed as Students Resume Their Classes

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

We dare not say definitely whether the student strikes are gradually being concluded or whether they are being enlarged and aggravated. However, not long after the student strikes began to assume dangerous proportions, university students in Nanking and Shanghai have started a movement for resumption of their classes. We hope that this movement will mature and will prove a success through the effort of the students themselves.

The situation today would not take a turn for the better as a result of the resumption of classes by the students. However, if youth throughout the country can appeal to reason and can exercise common sense, it will be the first step toward an improvement in the situation. Resumption of classes today is an important step toward enhancing stability; it will also mark a change from disturbances to peace and good order in the country. If the youthful students want to make a contribution toward improving the situation, they must not allow this opportunity to slip.

Neither the situation in China nor the international situation is a simple problem. Only the views expressed in the lecture hall or the classroom constitute the basic observations on the situation as a whole. If youth throughout the country really want to help improve the situation, they will get nowhere by parades and mass presentation of petitions. However, if they will return to the laboratory or the classroom, they may gradually be able to find a clue to the solution of the situation. (Summary)

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## Only Through Resumption of Classes Can "Education Be Salvaged"

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

One really cannot understand why the students should, in this precious period of their life, go on strike, stage mass presentation of petitions, and demonstrate in order to salvage education. These actions are, in themselves, contrary to the purpose of the "salvaging of education". If the university students do not give the reins to their emotions and can rely on their reason, there will certainly be a day when they will change their minds. Thus, while some of the students have changed the nature of their strikes, others have wanted to resume their classes, and the resumption of classes by the students of Fuhtan University, Shanghai, is a good example. We hope that students in all other parts of the country will act in the same way, so that conditions may become stable. Therefore, we feel that for students to go on strike is not to salvage education, and that only resumption of classes is a minimum requirement for the salvaging of education. (Summary)

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## The Students of Shanghai Should Try to Gain the Leadership

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

The student strikes today, when they were first started by student circles in Shanghai, were originally designed to protect the integrity of educational institutions. Now, however, the student strikes have become involved in the political whirlpool, and it has become evident that they have been utilized by others. Since the students of Shanghai have been able to create such a situation, they certainly will also be able to remedy the situation. The only way of remedying the situation is to promote positively the "movement for resumption of classes". Only then can the student strikes achieve a complete victory and the leadership of the students of Shanghai be established. (Summary)

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## Peace and Constitutional Government

-- Two major problems facing the PPC --

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

We feel that it will take both of the contending parties to achieve peace. In other words, we must make it really possible to achieve peace. While we hope that the Government will make as great concessions as it can, we also hope that the Communists will really have the interests of the country and the people uppermost in their hearts, because the people are really suffering too much and because the war must not be allowed to continue. We believe every one of the PPC members fervently hopes that there will be a way of achieving peace, but what we are worried about is a formula which will really be acceptable both to the Government and the Communists. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 21, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Lesson Taught by Spain |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Way of Calming Down the Student Unrest |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Regain Reason |

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|---|---|---|
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Student Unrest |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Short-Term Treasury Notes |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | U.S. Dollar Government Bonds and the Stock Mart |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Students May Return to the School Now |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Recent Trend of British Foreign Policy |

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POLITICAL NEWS

Tientsin Students Ambushed by Mobsters at Parade

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Tientsin, May 20---Over 500 students of Peiyang University and Hopei Engineering College, while staging an anti-civil war parade today were assaulted with sticks, clubs and iron bars by more than 100 unidentified youths. This fracas broke up the procession. The police who claimed to protect the students, nabbed 17 of the latter, put them into a prisoners' van and drove them to the police station. Later they were released.

According to an investigation made by the Peiyang University Student Anti-Civil War Committee, 6 students of that University were seriously injured, among whom two sustained internal hemorrhage and one liver injury. An additional 30 odd students received minor injuries.

More than 700 students of Nankai University and Nankai Middle School set out for a demonstration parade this morning, and their main slogans were anti-civil war and anti-hunger. Hardly had they left the school gate at 9 a.m. than they were ambushed by over 200 mobsters who, at a signal for "Dah! (beat up)", fell upon the students.

The police who arrived at the school at 8 a.m. held back the leading students on the pretext of affording them protection. At this juncture, the unidentified mobsters rained blows on the students, using both clubs and leather belts. In the free-for-all, more than 20 students were injured.

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University Presidents in Tientsin File Protest with Mayor Over Student Incident

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Tientsin, May 20---Li Shu-tien, President of National Peiyang University, and other university presidents here have filed a protest with Tu Chien-shih, Mayor of Tientsin, requesting the latter to investigate into the status of the culprits involved in the assaulting of the students during the parade held by the latter today, to compensate the victims for their losses incurred, and to release the arrested students. Mayor Tu promised to comply with their request. In the same evening, a number of the arrested students were released by the police. However, several others are still missing, it is learnt.

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Demonstrators of "Rebellion-Suppression League" Wrought Havoc to Tientsin City

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Tientsin, May 20---This afternoon, there appeared in the streets of this city a procession of demonstrators of the so-called "Rebellion-suppression League". The paraders consisted of more than a hundred persons, half of whom

were in plainclothes and provided with wooden clubs, and the other half in Army uniform and armed with rifles.

At two in the afternoon, the paraders, while passing in front of the Finance Bureau, spied a khaki-clad suspicious character flee into the said building. The paraders then rushed into the same building, broke all the window panes of the office and beat up 17 employees there, severely injuring three of them.

The procession went on to the Cooperative Sale's Department of the Ministry of Social Affairs where another "misunderstanding" occurred, resulting in the beating up of two employees of the said office.

When the column reached the main thoroughfares of the city, because of some misunderstanding arising from "photo-taking", they first beat up a pedestrian and then nabbed three suspects from the upper floor of Hui Chung Hotel. Immediately, all traffic was interrupted, shots rang out in the air, pedestrians fled to take refuge, all shops boarded their windows and doors, and an emergency martial law was declared for half an hour. Order was not restored in the city until after 5 p.m.

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## 15,000 Students in Peiping Stage Anti-Civil War and Anti-Hunger Parade

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Peiping, May 20---Students in this city again staged a big parade today to voice their opposition to the civil war and to starvation. Over 15,000 school boys and girls representing National Peking, Tsinghua, and Peiyang Universities, Yenching University, Peiping Normal College, Sino-French College, Chaoyang Law College, Fujen University, Art College, National Chiaotung University in Peiping, Peiping 2nd Girls' Middle School, Peiping 3rd Girls' Middle School and Huiwen Middle School, took part in the demonstration. The sight which caught most attention was that group of Tsinghua students who were demobilized Army men. Clad in old army uniform, they carried a banner on which was written: "In the course of the war of resistance we dedicated our blood and flesh as well as our lives to the State and the people. Now we should have the right to demand the cessation of civil hostilities so that all the people of the country may have enough to eat and that a true democracy may be realized." Their slogan was: "We, Army men who took part in the war of resistance, will not fight in the civil hostilities." The student demonstrators marched from the eastern section of the city to the western section through East Chang An Street and did not meet with any interference. However, when they reached the Sitan Pailou, two students who were putting up posters were attacked and seriously wounded while two others whisked away. Nevertheless, the students still marched on. Suddenly some one opened fire, and the procession broken up for a while. All the pedestrians rushed into the shops for refuge. However, through the efforts of the pickets, the procession went on.

Another mass meeting which was said to be sponsored by various circles in this city to advocate the elimination of "traitors" and the revival of the peace movement took place at the public square in the Forbidden City today. Students of Chih Cheng, Hung Ta and other middle schools and representatives of the Peasant Association and the General Labor Union participated in the gathering. Their manifesto declared, "If we want to have enough to eat and to lead a peaceful life, we should wipe out the vicious Communist Party." The meeting adjourned without any parade.

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## Gen. Li Chung-jen Adopts Non-intervention Attitude Toward Student Movement in Peiping

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Peiping, May 20---Despite a fierce wind that blew clouds of sand into this city, more than 20 student bodies of various schools here, under the cameras of Chinese and foreign correspondents, set out at 1:30 this afternoon for a demonstration parade, chanting and shouting "anti-hunger and anti-civil war" slogans. Student veterans of the American-trained New First and New Sixth Armies headed the procession as vanguards, followed by 1,500 Tsinghua undergraduates, among whose ranks were college co-eds who were safely protected in the center of the column. Middle school students formed the middle column of the procession and the banners of the Peking University formed the tail. It took 28 minutes for over 10,000 students to pour out from the side gate of the Peking University campus. All the soldiers, police and military police in the city voluntarily laid off their arms, and at the approach of the paraders, voluntarily left their posts, letting the student pickets to direct the procession. Gen. Li Chung-jen, Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Peiping, is determined to adopt a non-intervention attitude toward the student movement. So if no untoward incidents occur, the student strikes in Peiping are likely to quiet down.

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## Unfortunate Incident in Nanking; Students Clash with Gendarmes and Police

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Nanking, May 20---The joint presidium of the student paraders in Nanking gave a press conference to both Chinese and foreign reporters at the National Central University at 8 o'clock tonight, at which Fan Yu-hsi, spokesman of the students, gave an account of the petition parade held today, stating:

"After being beaten up on Chukiang Road, 42 student paraders disappeared, most of whom were nabbed by gendarmes and police. A number of them probably have not yet returned to their respective schools. Most of the victims are students of the National Central University. Three others, namely, Sun Ngou-chang, Yang Huai-ying and Chao Chih-sun, were seriously wounded while 39 others slightly injured."

Fan declared that all the student paraders were indignant beyond measure at the Government for suppressing their demonstration by armed force. It is reasonable and justifiable for the students to urge the Government to adopt measures to avert the educational crisis, he declared, yet the demonstration had led to a blood incident, for which the Government should be held fully responsible. The student spokesman said that the parade only marked the beginning of the student movement which will henceforth be further intensified.

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## Federation of University and College Student Bodies Protest Against Nanking Bloodshed

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

(Local News)---On learning of the news that the student paraders in Nanking were beaten up and arrested by the people, representatives of the Federation of University and College Student Bodies of National Chiaotung, Chinan and Fu Tan Universities, called a meeting at 4 p.m. yesterday in the National Tungchi University campus to express their indignation and to discuss

measures to be adopted. The meeting did not adjourn until 10.30 p.m. after the written protest against the "Blood Incident" was drawn up and the following resolutions passed:

1) The Federation of University and College Student Bodies will rally students of various universities and colleges here to do propaganda work for the safeguarding of human rights.

2) The 30-man student delegation to Nanking should be immediately notified to return to Shanghai as soon as possible to report on the "Blood incident" in Nanking.

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## Nine Provincial Normal Schools in Chekiang on General Strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Hangchow, May 18---Students of nine Chekiang Provincial Normal Schools in Hangchow, Kashing, Chintang, Hsianghu, Taichow, Kinhwa, Yenchow, Wenchow and Chuchow, have decided to stage a general strike as from May 20. A 5-point demand was submitted to the Provincial Government. Unless the demand is accepted, the strike will continue indefinitely. Following are some of the demands:

1) The students' stable food for the term should be supplied free of charge by the Provincial Government.

2) Students of various provincial normal schools should receive the same treatment as that accorded to those in Hangchow areas.

3) The salaries of primary school teachers should be raised.

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## Nine Vocational Schools in Foochow on Strike for Ten Days

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Foochow, May 19---In sign of protest against the Government measures whereby students are required to serve in certain institutions for a specific time after their graduation, students of nine vocational schools here, namely, Engineering School, Commercial School, Midwifery School, Forestry and Commercial School, Agricultural School, Union Vocational School, Agricultural College, Shipbuilding College, and the Vocational School of Y.M.C.A., delcared a 10-day general classroom strike as from May 19.

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## Two Hupeh Provincial Colleges on Strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Wuchang---Students of Hupeh Provincial Agricultural and Medical Colleges went on strike as from May 17 to demand that the Provincial Government subsidies for the students should be increased.

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## Another Person Missing in Shanghai

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

(Local News)---According to news released by the International Human Rights Protection Association here, a certain resident on Rue Bourgeat named Chin Ko was whisked away by special agents on May 15. Up to the present, his whereabouts have been unknown. Those who went to Chin's residence to see him during these last few days were also found missing. As more innocent people might possibly be involved in this case in future, the Association expressed its earnest hope that the peace maintenance authorities will conduct an investigation into the case and disclose the true facts to the public so as to show their determination to stabilize social order in this city.

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## Democratic League Leader to Proceed to Nanking to Attend PPC Meet

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

(Local News)---Chang Po-chun, one of the leaders of the Democratic League, will leave here for Nanking today to attend the PPC session. Last evening, he said to our reporter, "The purpose of the League PPC members in attending the current PPC session is to win the right to express their views for the sake of realizing peace and democracy in the country. Their views do not represent those of the Democratic League, but the representatives will observe the spirit and the stand of the League.

"The League PPC members are ready to bring forth the following proposals at the PPC session: 1) The Government should give up its policy of achieving national unification by armed force and should immediately decide upon the basic policy of saving the country through the restoration of peace. 2) Democracy and freedom should be safeguarded. The League PPC members are strongly opposed to any measures for suppressing the people.

"Though the League intends to appeal for the restoration of peace and realization of democracy, so far it has not yet worked out any concrete plan for the resumption of the KMT-CP peace negotiations. There is no other way-out unless we start the peace talks anew by reviving the PCC line."

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## General Chu Shao-liang Summoned to Nanking

Cheng Yien Pao (Local KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Nanking, May 20---Upon President Chiang Kai-shek's summons, General Chu Shao-liang arrived here. Quarters close to General Chu revealed that his trip here indicates the possibility of his being appointed Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Chungking again.

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## Titbits of the PPC Session

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

Nanking, May 20---After 9 o'clock this morning, the PPC members and newspaper reporters arrived in the PPC assembly hall. Some of them asked one another in whisper whether the students would make a demonstration today.

Newspaper reporters entered the hall through the side entrance. After their identification cards were checked and their persons "searched" in a very polite manner, they were admitted. Such precautions were not taken when the National Assembly met.

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NEWS OF CULTURE & EDUCATION

Sino-American Cultural Institute Maps Out
Plan for Future Activities

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

(Local News)---The Sino-American Cultural Institute held a general meeting of its members at 5 p.m. yesterday in the Bank of China Building. Over one hundred members including Monnett B. Davis, American Consul-General, Cheng Kuo-lien, Special Commissioner of the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Shanghai, and Hsieh Hao-ling, representing Mayor K.C. Wu, attended the gathering. The meeting was presided over by Dr. H.H. Kung, Chairman of the said Institute, who made the preliminary address. He was followed by Mr. Davis who dealt at length on the purpose for which the Institute was founded, and also stressed the importance of its work. Later the revised draft of the constitution of the Institute was discussed and passed at the meeting. New officers were then elected. The 20-man Board of Directors elected include Dr. H.H. Kung, Mr. Chen Li-fu, Dr. W.W. Yen, Mr. K.P. Chen, General Chang Chun, Dr. Hu Shih, Mayor K.C. Wu, Dr. C.T. Wang, Mr. Monnett B. Davis and Mr. Edwards. Nine Supervisors elected include Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Gen. Wu Teh-cheng, Dr. Wu I-fang and Archbishop Paul Yupin.

The plan for future activities of the Institute was mapped out at the meeting as follows:

1) To promote Sino-American cultural relations.
2) To promote Sino-American relations.
3) To develop Sino-American economic relations.
4) To promote Sino-American cooperation in other fields.
5) To establish close contact with other cultural bodies with similar aims both in China and in the United States.
6) To do investigation, research and propaganda work for the carrying out of the above-mentioned activities.
7) To engage in other activities in consonance with the aims of the Institute.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

Price of Rice Further Up; $330,000 Per Picul

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

(Local News)---In less than 20 days during which the price of rice remained below $300,000 per picul, it jumped higher again yesterday. The best grade white rice was sold at $330,000 per picul, once hitting the $345,000 mark.

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SPECIAL & FEATURE ARTICLES

## "Ta Kung Pao" Public Opinion Test

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

Up to the night of May 10, we had received a total of 1,874 letters in answer to our questionnaire. More than 900 of these letters descended on us like an avalanche on the last two days of the public opinion test. The whole of Shanghai sent in only 342 letters, while Hsuchow sent in more than 400 and Chengchow 378, both surpassing Shanghai.

### Individual test, not collective test

The public opinion test is quite amusing, but still there is a set of rules to go by. Our rule is: The test is aimed at the individual rather than at a body or group. So a reply signed by: "We, a group of several tens of people..." is considered as a reply from one person. Moreover, when a group or organization answers the whole questionnaire for a group of individuals, it is also counted as one individual only; the public opinion test will simply be meaningless if the will of the individual is allowed to be crashed by the group or body.

We are sorry to say that on the morning of the 9th, we received a letter from a reader which says: "It happened like this. They printed all the answers and handed the sheets to us. I was obliged to become one of the respondents and was used by them as a tool or slave. I did as I was told. Do you want to find out public opinion in China? I tell you, you are but a trumpet. I want to weep over public opinion in China!"

Actually, in going over the letters received that day, we found 137 of them were of the same pattern. Every word used was the same and even the marks given were the same. Some even left out words in the course of transcribing so that the answers were unreadable. So we assumed that the answers were prepared by a meeting, and for that reason we counted all these letters as coming from three persons only.

The answers coming from Hsuchow and Chengchow were also the work of organized bodies. All the answers were alike, the envelopes the same, and the ideas identical. That such a thing could happen without organized or group action was quite an impossibility. So we decided to count the letters from Hsuchow as 17 and those from Chengchow as 13.

### Only 934 letters are canvassed

934 letters are canvassed. Letters from following cities: Shanghai, 342 letters; Nanking 115; Wuhan 51; Kaifeng 35; Soochow 33; Hangchow 25; Tsingtao 17; Hsuchow 17; Chengchow 13; Foochow 7; Sian 7; Canton 6; Kunming 5; Tsinan 4; Amoy 4; Peiping 3; Chungking 2; Lanchow 1; Tientsin 1; Hongkong 1.

Letters from various districts in the following provinces: Kiangsu 114; Chekiang 66; Anhwei 25; Hunan 23; Hupeh 8; Honan 7; Szechuan 1; Taiwan 1.

Eight of us worked hard for three full days to canvass all these answers and to prepare statistics. We examined the answers again and again, strictly and conscientiously.

Altogether 1,007 persons participated in the test.

### Questionnaire and answers

Question: Are you satisfied with the Reorganized Government?

Answer: Total number of persons answering, 987 persons; completely dissatisfied, 124 persons; fully satisfied, 14 persons; half satisfied, 118 persons.

Question: Should the Democratic Socialist and the Young China Parties participate in the Government?

Answer: Should not, 676 persons (or 2/3 of the total); should, 231 persons.

Question: Show your estimation of the following five parties by giving them marks: (1) Kuomintang; (2) Communist; (3) Young China; (4) Democratic Socialist; (5) Democratic League. (the highest marks 100, the lowest 0)

Answer: To give marks to the various parties is like a joke played by mischievous children. We have compiled detailed statistics on the number of persons and marks. However, we will not publish the results here. All we will do is to make known the total marks only. Total marks for 5 parties, 165,116; total number of persons participating, 4,587 persons; average marks for all the 5 parties together, 37. Average marks for each of the five parties, 21, 29, 34, 43 and 51. 781 persons gave 0 marks to the various parties and 154 persons gave full or 100 marks to the five parties.

Question: How long do you think the civil war will last? What do you think the result will be? Who will win? Will both parties be defeated or no decisive stage reached?

Answer: The majority, or 167 persons, thought the civil war would last for one year; 129 persons, 2 years; 95 persons, 2 to 5 years; 87 persons, 5 years to an indefinite number of years; 73 persons, 3 years; 39 persons, 10 years; 30 persons, half a year; 23 persons, one and a half years.

Question: With the fluctuating commodity prices, which of the following measures do you think the Government should adopt in order to stabilize prices effectively? (1) Control of commodity prices and wages; (2) stopping of inflation; (3) cessation of the civil strife; (4) removing concentration of wealth and redistribution of wealth; (5) increasing production; (6) negotiating for U.S. loans; (7) currency reform. (In answering the above question, it is best to place each point in the order of its importance to you. Do not write down what you consider as useless.)

Answer: First or foremost importance: "Cessation of the civil strife", by an overwhelming majority of 845 out of 927 persons. Second, "Stopping of inflation", by 285 persons; next "increasing production", by 240 persons; last "removing concentration of wealth and redistribution of wealth", by 204 persons. Third, "increasing production", by 237 persons; next "removing concentration of wealth and redistribution of wealth", by 200 persons. Fourth, "increasing production", by 125 persons; next "currency reform", by 96 persons; last "removing wealth concentration", by 85 persons. The order of importance is: First, "to stop the civil strife", next "to stop inflation", and then "to increase production" while at the same time "to remove wealth concentration and to redistribute wealth", and lastly "to effect currency reform".

Question: Do you think Japan will invade China again? If so, when or how many years hence will the aggression come? Can China be victorious again?

Answer: 667 out 780 persons, that is, 6/7 of the people, believe that Japan will invade China again; 105 persons say no, and the remaining 8 persons are doubtful. The majority or 225 persons think the aggression will come 10 years hence; 129 persons think 5 years hence; 86 persons believe 20 years hence. 261 out of 459 persons foretell the sure defeat and capitulation of China; 61 persons believe China's possible victory; 14 persons are doubtful.

Question: Of the following countries in the Far East, which do you think is (1) the strongest, the weaker and the weakest; (2) what will happen 5 years hence, and (3) 10 years hence? (The answer is to be classified into three periods, that is, "Now", "5 years hence" and "10 years hence", each placed in the order of importance to you.) The countries are: China, Japan, Siam, India, Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Indo-China and Burma.

Answer: Now: 369 persons still believe that China is the strongest country in the Far East, but 203 persons believe Japan is stronger than China; and another 83 persons consider the Philippines as the strongest. 5 years hence: 292 persons firmly believe Japan will become the strongest in the Far East; only 111 persons still believe that China will become the strongest 5 years hence. 10 years hence: More people are pessimistic than otpimistic. 261 persons say Japan will naturally become the strongest, while only 168 persons believe China will likely become strong.

Question: Among the Big Four, which country do you like best?, the next, the third and the least?

Answer: The following table is quite interesting to study:

| | United States | Soviet Russia | Britain | France |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best liked: | 285 persons | 336 persons | 106 persons | 69 persons |
| Liked second best: | 108 " | 170 " | 218 " | 263 " |
| Liked third best: | 78 " | 95 " | 235 " | 235 " |
| Least liked: | 293 " | 167 " | 135 " | 198 " |

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Jobless Workers From Interior Unanimously Object to Conscription

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

(Local News)---The report that jobless workers coming to Shanghai from the interior will be conscripted by the Regiment Administrative District here, has been confirmed by Li Chien-hwa, Secretary General of the Jobless Workers Guiding Committee of the Shanghai City Government. The entire body of jobless workers from the interior will call a meeting today to decide steps to oppose such Government measure.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 354 May 22, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Development of Student Strike Situation Causes One Worry

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

The students in Nanking, Peiping, and Tientsin paraded under identical slogans day before yesterday. Unfortunately, because the parading students in Nanking and Tientsin had been overcome by their emotions, some of them were injured and shed blood. As the authorities at Peiping handled the situation in an appropriate manner, the student demonstrations there were held without any incident. The student parade held here in Shanghai on May 19th, though it encountered a number of obstacles, was also concluded without any serious incident. From the above, it can be seen that while the forms taken by, and the demands presented during, the student demonstrations in different parts of the country have been identical, yet the results have been different. That is to say, blood-shed can, certainly should, be avoided.

We are of the opinion that in handling a mass movement, one must refrain from doing anything that tends to exasperate those participating in that movement, and must be patient and peaceful; one must not merely try to suppress it. To speak frankly, the current student unrest was caused by a minor issue, and those who instigated it were like children playing with fire, and it is possible that they did not expect that the student unrest would develop to a stage where it has become very difficult of solution. Of course, once the unrest has assumed large proportions, it will not remain so simple as it was at first. However, the best way of dealing with it would still be to handle carefully the developments as they take place, because if, as has been pointed out, the students' actions have actually been instigated, then by suppressing these actions the situation would worsen and would become more difficult of solution. This would be just what is desired by those who have been directing the actions of the students from behind the scene. How foolish it would be.

On the other hand, the recent actions of the students have betrayed the fact that they are too naive and too puerile, not realising their own heavy responsibility and the serious consequences of their actions. We sincerely hope that the students will increase their own sense of responsibility in connection with their actions.

The other day, we said in these columns that in trying to eradicate student unrest, the Government should try to move the students by its extreme sincerity; furthermore, it should improve politics, so that the students will become more loyal to it. What is even more important is that political reforms should be effected, so that the people may have a new conception of the Government and so that the Government may win the goodwill of the people throughout the country!

We hope that the Government authorities will realise the danger that a speck of fire may develop into a big conflagration, and that it will handle the student unrest more cautiously than it has done in the past. We also hope that the students will realise the complexity and delicacy of the situation and will carefully consider the advantages and disadvantages of their actions! (Summary)

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## We Sympathise with the Movement for Protection of Schools and Resumption of Classes

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

When the current student strikes were first started, on more than one occasion the press editorially urged youth to wake up and not to allow themselves, through their blind actions, to be used as tools by the ambitious elements in their effort to create tragic incidents. Unfortunately, day before yesterday, the students in Nanking, ignoring the Temporary Measures for Maintaining Law and Order, held a parade, which resulted in a fracas between the students and policemen. However, the situation was not very serious, though propaganda about this "tragic incident" has already been disseminated through the satellite groups of the Chinese Communist Party. The spreading of rumors like this, which are designed to instigate others and to create disturbances, is based on the "Program of Underground Struggle".

Now, some of the students have already waked up and have clamored for protection of the schools and resumption of classes. We wish to point out the fact that protection of the schools and resumption of classes is a privilege which every student should enjoy and also an obligation which every student should assume. We wish also to point out that to go on strike is to undermine education, and that only by returning to their classes can the students salvage education. At the same time, we wish to propose the slogan "Salvage Youth". We urge that the Government take effective measures to protect those students who want to protect their schools by returning to their classes, and to thoroughly eradicate the student unrest. The Government must lose no time in salvaging youth, because it should not, and cannot bear to, allow them to become the tools of the ambitious elements in their effort to create tragic incidents. (Summary)

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## Restoration of Reason and Control of Emotions

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

The parades and demonstrations held by college and university students in Nanking, Shanghai and Hangchow were originally quite simple in character. Due to the steady rise in commodity prices, the Government-supported students are unable to satisfy their hunger, and that is why an "anti-hunger" movement was launched. Moreover, due to the high commodity prices, those students who have to find their own means of support also demanded Government support. Since high commodity prices are a direct result of the civil war, the students began to shout the "anti-civil war" slogan, and this, too, was quite natural.

For the sake of their own existence and for the sake of the future of education, the youthful students have risen and launched a movement for salvaging education. Why should the Government have suppressed this movement and arrested students and have even gone so far as to employ fire hose and batons against the youthful students? If only the authorities had calmly studied, and reasonably replied to, the demands presented by the students, the student movement which was originally quite a simple one could have been over in a short time. Now, however, the situation is growing worse and the problem has become more difficult of solution. We are afraid that those educational institutions which had originally decided to resume classes will now be unable to do so. This is certainly an unwise move.

Now that the situation has developed to such a stage, we hope that the Government can actually assume responsibility for solving the problem. If the Government persists in its prejudices and in its belief that the actions of the students have been instigated by others, and if it insists on adopting

"drastic measures" to deal with them, then a study of the student movements which have taken place since the establishment of the Republic will show what the consequences are likely to be. (Summary)

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Love and Protect Youth

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

The student unrest has now spread to all the big cities in both South and North China, and we wish respectfully to offer a few suggestions for the solution of the problem, as follows:

1. We urge that the Government love and protect youth and that it refrain from giving them bad names at will. This morning's newspapers indicate that Dr. Chang Po-ling also hopes for peace and has clamored for cessation of the civil war, a fact which shows that not all those who advocate cessation of the civil war are Communists.

2. We urge that the Government let the students have an opportunity to give vent to their dissatisfaction. The students have become disappointed and indignant over existing conditions, and through demonstrations they can give vent to their dissatisfaction. The Government should not take too serious a view of this matter and allow youth to shed blood because of this small matter.

3. We urge that the Government's administrative measures be fair and just. (Summary)

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The Clamor of the Masses

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

The Shanghai City Council, the Shanghai Civic Association, the Shanghai Education Association, the Shanghai Agriculture Association, the Shanghai General Labor Union, the Shanghai Women's Association, the Shanghai Pressmen's Association and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce -- these eight organizations include all the residents of Shanghai who have vocations. There is no doubt that the opinions of these organizations are representative of the real opinions of the 4,500,000 residents of Shanghai. Shanghai is the largest industrial and commercial center in the country, and the opinions of the residents of Shanghai at least reflect the opinions of the whole Chinese population. Now, these big public bodies of Shanghai have spoken out, and what they have said is really the clamor of the people. We have read through both the circular telegram of these eight organizations and the open letter of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the students.

Youth, in the face of this clamor of the people, you ought to be more sensitive. First, you should understand that the Government today is unlike the Northern Government of the May 4th Student Movement period. The present Government is a revolutionary Government that has led the Nationalist Revolution for more than 50 years now.

Secondly, you should understand that the needs of the masses today are different from those of the Chinese Communists and all other reactionary elements.

Thirdly, present-day students should know that the people today are all former students, and the students who constitute only a small percentage of the population should not think that they are a special class in society and

that the mass of the people can be deceived. You students in general, do not allow yourselves to be utilized by a small number of students. You have been forced by this small number of students to act as you have done. Stand up and push forward the movement for resumption of classes! (Summary)

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## Stability and Quelling of Rebellion

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

How can stability be achieved today? The superficial observers would reply, "By opposing the civil war". In reality, however, if it had not been for the Communist Party which has rebelled against the country and the Government and refused to recognize the validity of the Constitution, how could the "civil war" has arisen? Only by quelling the rebellion as soon as possible can the general situation be stabilized. If the Government continues to pursue a policy of suppressing the bandits on the one hand and talking aloud about peace negotiations on the other, and of emphasising government by law on the one hand and allowing the treacherous elements to pursue their activities on the other, thus making it difficult for the people throughout the country as well as the officers and men at the front to know what it is all about, and lacking any spiritual stability itself, how can it stabilize the general situation and give the people a sense of security? (Summary)

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## Watch Closely Japan's "Association for Promotion of Closer Relations Among Asian Countries"

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

According to a New Asia News Agency despatch datelined Tokyo, May 15, Japan has recently encouraged the Chinese, Koreans, Indians and Indonesians in Japan to organize an "Association for Promotion of Closer Relations among Asian Countries", and this Association held its first meeting on May 11. This news has come as a great surprise to us. Both before and during the War, in her attempt to gain sole control of Asia, Japan convened "Pan-Asian Conferences". Now, less than two years after she surrendered to the Allied nations, she has again displayed her desire to dominate East Asia. This is a fact which deserves our careful attention. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 22, 1947

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|---|---|---|
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Opening of Proper Channels to Absorb Foreign Capital |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | War Situation in Shantung |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Political Situation in Japan After the Resignation of the Yoshida Cabinet |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | How the PPC Will Help Restore Peace in the Country |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Present Economic Crisis and the Attitude Which the PPC Should Assume in This Connection |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Ambassador Stuart Sympathizes with Students' Plight

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

Hankow, May 21---At noon today, U.S. Ambassador Leighton Stuart visited Wuhan University and addressed students of the Wuhan, Central China and Chung Hwa Universities. Following are the major points of his speech:

(1) The current unrest and calamity which afflict China have made the youth despondent and resentful, and for whose plight he gave his deepest sympathy. An old Greek proverb has it: Youth must be dissatisfied with the existing situation. However, the urgent task of the moment is reconstruction and not destruction; and

(2) This year marks the preparatory stage for the enforcement of constitutionalism. He hopes that all liberal and democratic elements will unite together to create a peaceful, democratic and strong New China.

At the conclusion of his speech the feelings of the students ran high, and they suggested that before the Ambassador's departure from Hankow, a parade in support of the "win-the-peace" movement should be staged by all college and university students in Wuhan, so that the Ambassador may carry back with him these cries for peace to Nanking and may convey the same to the American people.

When answering questions posed by students, Dr. Stuart was asked when the civil war would end. To this he replied: The current unstable economic situation makes a prolonged civil war impossible. The Ambassador also denied the allegation that he had put out peace feelers.

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## Premier Chang Chun Interpellated by PPC Members at the PPC Meeting

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

Nanking, May 21---The first meeting of the PPC plenary session opened at nine o'clock this morning. Hwang Yu-jen was the first speaker who blazed the trail in interpellating Premier Chang Chun after the latter gave his report on Government administrative measures. He asked what measures the Government will adopt to eliminate official corruption and to improve administrative efficiency. He declared, "The corrupt practices of the Chinese Government officials are already known to the entire world."

In a passionate speech, Hsu Te-heng made an earnest appeal for the immediate cessation of civil hostilities and asked Premier Chang why the students were beaten up and wounded by the police. Then he raised a series of questions as follows: "Why should it be regarded as wrong for the students to present their petition to the PPC at the present juncture when civil hostilities are spreading and chaos prevailing throughout the country? Is it that the stipulations of the Constitution and the articles of the administrative program regarding the protection of the people's freedoms are merely intended to hoodwink the public?" Waving his arm, Mr. Hsu shouted at the pitch of his voice, "Let us put an end to the civil war! We don't want any civil war, the peasants do not want any civil war, the workers do not want any civil war, and the students and school teachers also do not want any civil war. In the name of the Chinese people, we demand the cessation of the civil war."

Hwang Yen-pei, Democratic League member of the Council, in his speech urged the Government to pay attention to the present distress of the common people. Wang Hua-i in his speech raised the question as to why the production and export of soya bean in the Northeast have been placed under Government control. Wu Shun-wu in his speech pointed out the erroneous financial and economic policies adopted by the Government and blamed the administration for its relentless efforts in exploiting the impoverished common people while on the other hand, doing its utmost to protect the rich capitalists.

Expressing his views regarding the present civil war situation in the country, Kiang Heng-yuan asked, "When will the civil hostilities come to an end? The people will not be able to live any longer." Making an illustration, he told the session that a father and a son of a certain family in the vicinity of Paoting have been separated in two places because of the civil war and are taking part in fighting each other. The Kuomintang and the Communist troops are now engaged in a see-saw warfare in North Kiangsu, and the common people there are the only victims. "We can no longer endure this distressful condition. We should cry and urge the two warring parties to put an end to their fight."

Then Shen Chih-ching stated his opinions as follows: "The unrest among the students can never be quieted down by high-handed and forcible measures. The Government should re-examine itself all the time and reform its administration." Han Shao-ngo in his speech urged the Government to adopt effective measures to safeguard human rights and to release Tu Ping-cheng, Democratic Leaguer, who was arrested in Sian, and other persons. Yun Shu-hsien raised the question as to why the Government has not submitted its administrative program to the Council session for discussion. He also asked, "Since the foreign policy adopted by the Government is to keep cordial relations with all friendly nations, then may I ask whether or not the relations between China and Britain and those between China and the Soviet Union are equally friendly as those between China and the United States?" After describing the sufferings which the people experienced in the time of war, Ho Chi-hung then gave an account of the present conditions prevailing throughout as follows: "Superfluous taxes are being collected everywhere in the country. In Peiping, even those who go to the park are required to pay amusement tax, but the authorities concerned have not collected any tax from those high-ranking officials for their cocktail parties. While urging the people to exercise thrift, the Government itself has never observed the principle of frugality. Now the people have nothing to save except their lives." In regard to the students' petition movement, Mr. Ho said, "If we have to use the Army and police to maintain the educational institutions, then I don't think China will need such kind of education". Chang Chien-hua expressed the opinion that the Government foreign policy toward both the United States and the Soviet Union has completely failed, as difficulties have been met with in the take-over of Port Arthur and Dairen and as China thus far has not been able to obtain a loan from the United States.

With a most sincere attitude, Liang Sou-ming requested the Government to reconsider carefully the problem of internal peace and to adopt the best measures to quiet down unrest among the students. "All of us should be held responsible for the present situation," he declared, "All quarters concerned should re-examine themselves and repent of their wrongs. Those who refuse to admit that they are wrong are the most heartless people."

Hsieh Ming-hsiao advocated that the Government should issue an order to launch a punitive campaign against the CP and should file a protest with the Soviet Union against the latter's support for the CP. Chao Ho-ting requested the Government to make early preparations for the forthcoming peace conference on Japan. Li Yu-tien made an appeal to the Government for the early restoration of internal peace and urged the latter not to continue the see-saw fight with the CP, otherwise all the people in the North will perish. He proposed that Huang Yen-pei and Hsu Te-heng be appointed as delegates to approach the CP in this connection. Yang Pu-ping appealed for the cessation of collection of Army provisions, adding that if the people cannot live

on, they will rebel. He said, "The Government is doing its utmost to exploit the people so as to balance the State budget. I am afraid that all the people will perish before the budget is balanced."

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## Professors Chien Tuan-sheng and Chow Ping-lin Not to Go to Nanking to Attend PPC Session

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

Peiping, May 21---It is learnt that Professors Chien Tuan-sheng and Chow Ping-lin have decided not to go to Nanking to attend the current PPC session. Professor Chien declared that he would prefer to spend his time in writing here rather than to go to the Capital to attend the session. It is also learnt that Dr. Hu Shih, President of the National Peking University, has also decided to cancel his trip to Nanking.

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## Public Bodies in Shanghai Express Support for Government Measures for Maintaining Law and Order

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

(Local News)---A number of public bodies in this city, namely, the Shanghai City Council, the Shanghai Resident Association, the Educational Association, the Farmers' Association, the Press Association, the Women Movement Association, the General Labor Union and the Chamber of Commerce, sent a joint telegram to President Chiang Kai-shek, President Chang Chun of the Executive Yuan, newspapers, people's organizations and universities and colleges throughout the country yesterday, expressing their support for the Temporary Measures for Maintaining Law and Order recently adopted by the State Council session and advising the students to put an end to their strikes and the petition movement as from date.

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## Government Measures for Maintaing Law and Order Criticized by All Quarters

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

(Local News)---Leading figures of various quarters in this city expressed their deepest concern over the tragic incident which recently occurred during the student parade in Nanking. They held a meeting at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to exchange views on the significance of the students' "salvage education" movement. Altogether 17 persons, namely, Liu Ya-tse, Hsu Kwang-ping, Wang Shao-ngou, Cheng Tai-pu, Ma Hsu-lun, Chang Lan, Yeh Tu-i, Kuo Mo-jo, Chang Chiung-po, Pao Ta-san, Chu Yun-shan, Shen Ti-lan, Shen Chun-ju, Ma Yin-chu, Chang Chih-yang, Chu Shao-wen, and Tan Ping-shan, were present. At the meeting, they were unanimously of the opinion that the recent student movement is most worthy of respect and praise. As to whether or not the "Temporary Measures for Maintaining Law and Order" should be observed, their conclusion was:

1) To present petition to the Government is one of the basic rights of the people.

2) The basic right of the people should be governed by law and should not be modified or restricted by a decree.

3) After all, are the "Temporary Measures for Maintaing Law and Order" a law statute or a decree? These should not be regarded as a law statute because they were not enacted in accordance with legal procedure. If they are a decree, they should not be used to restrict the basic freedoms of the people.

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## May 20 Tragic Incident Support Committee Formed by Shanghai University Students

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

(Local News)---In sign of protest against the beating and arrest of student paraders in Nanking by the gendarmes and police, the Shanghai Federation of University and College Student Bodies called a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday in the Shanghai Medical College campus. Resolutions to form a "May 20 Tragic Incident Support Committee" and to demand the protection of human rights and the realization of President Chiang's Four Promises were passed. It was also decided that a manifesto should be issued to all the students in the country, calling upon students of all Government and private schools to participate in the organization of the Support Committee in their fight for the safeguard of human rights.

On learning of the news that a meeting was being held in the Shanghai Medical College by the Shanghai Federation of University and College Student Bodies, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters and the Changshu Police Station jointly dispatched some 30 uniformed and plainclothes men in two police vans to the school campus yesterday afternoon. They informed Acting President Ku of the said College that the Garrison Headquarters had been informed that an illegal meeting was held in that College by representatives of university students and that they came for the purpose of making necessary investigations. They also demanded a list of names of student representatives participating in the meeting. Ku told the party that as the meeting had already been concluded, he was unable to supply the said list. The police officers then looked around the dormitory of the college and stayed there until after 6 p.m. Before their departure, they took away a complete list of students' names of the College as well as a name list of the presidium of the "Eat-up-everything movement" organized by students of the College, and also warned the Acting President not to let the students use school premises for holding such illegal meeting in future.

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## Students of National Chiaotung University Protest Against Nanking Incident

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

(Local News)---At a general meeting of student representatives of various departments of the National Chiaotung University held last night, it was decided to rally students of all other universities and colleges to lodge a protest over the May 20 tragedy, and to demand that:

1) The assailants should be severely punished; 2) the arrested students should be immediately released; 3) to urge the Government to immediately repeal the Temporary Measures for Maintaining Law and Order; 4) to urge the Government to safeguard human rights; and 5) to urge the Government to realize the Four Promises.

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## Students of National Tungchi University Advocate Formation of "All-China Anti-Civil War Student Association"

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

(Local News)---The Self-Governing Body of the National Tungchi University called an emergency representative meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday at which it was decided to continue the strike until their four-point demand for the salvation of education has been accepted. At the same time, the following principles were laid down and adopted at the meeting:

1) To oppose the civil war; 2) to avert the educational crisis; 3) to ask for the protection of human rights and to fight for the freedom of staging petition parades and demonstrations; and 4) to oppose all high-handed measures.

An eight-point proposal was also drawn up at the meeting for transmission to the Shanghai Federation of University and College Student Bodies for discussion. The proposals are as follows:

1) The original four-point demand must be accepted before the students return to their classes; 2) the decision of the Shanghai Federation of University and College Student Bodies must be carried out accordingly; 3) an "All China Anti-Civil War Student Association" should be organized; 4) a nation-wide student demonstration and strike should be staged on June 2 and an appeal issued to students all over the world; 5) to sponsor a nation-wide student movement to stop the civil war; 6) to appeal to the members of the People's Political Council; 7) to petition President Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung to stop the civil war unconditionally and to resume the peace talks; and 8) to issue a manifesto addressed to the Government and the Communists and another to the people in the country.

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## Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters Gives Answer to Students' Demands

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

Peiping, May 21---The spokesman of the North China Students' Anti-Civil War and Anti-Hunger Federation said that representatives of the said Federation called on Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters this afternoon to present their petitions. Vice Director Li Yu-ching received the delegates on behalf of the Director. Following are the answers given by Vice Director Li to the students' demands:

Regarding the arrest of Tu Pin-wen, Mr. Li said that after conducting a thorough investigation into the case, the former will either be released immediately or handed over to the Court. Regarding the supply of food and coal, he said that the authorities of each school should draw up concrete measures for the same with the Generalissimo's Headquarters. Regarding the blood incidents which occurred in Peiping and Tientsin and the prosecution of the culprits, he said that after proper investigations are made, the culprits will be punished. Regarding the question of guarantee against the recurrence of such incidents, he said that Director Li Chung-jen has already given his word that no indiscriminate arrests and beating up of students will occur again, and should the students overstep the limits of law they will be handed over to the Court within 24 hours of their arrest.

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## Many Schools in Peiping to Strike Today and Resume Classes Tomorrow

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

Peiping, May 21---The North China Students' Anti-Civil War and Anti-Hunger Federation decided tonight to adopt the following resolutions:

(1) In sign of protest against the beating up of students in Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking and Shanghai, the said Federation will call a one-day classroom strike.

(2) Tsinghua, Peita and Yengching Universities, the Railway Administration College, Peiyang University and the Sino-French College will all abide by the decisions of the Federation to call a classroom strike the next day (May 22).

It is learned that today (May 22) the students will confine their activities within their respective schools and prepare propaganda materials. The next day, May 23, classes will be resumed for the time being.

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## Central University Continues Strike; Ginling Girls' College to Strike Today

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

Nanking, May 21---Students of Central University and other schools here continue their classroom strike today. This morning, Director of Discipline Liu Ching-yun of the Central University called on the Garrison Headquarters to negotiate for the release of the arrested students of the said University. The result was that 4 of the arrested students were released in the afternoon.

As a protest against the beating up of their schoolmates, students of Ginling Girls' College today decided to call a one-day strike the next day (May 22), and to join the Federation of University Student Bodies in Nanking.

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## Repercussion to Current Student Movement in Leading Cities

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

Tsingtao, May 21---The Student Self-Governing Association of the National Shantung University issued a manifesto to students throughout the country today, saying that the said university is determined to support the student movement elsewhere by action and appeal. It is further learned that the students of this university will resume classes today, May 22.

Hankow, May 21---Wuhan and Central China Universities and the Wuchang Arts School, in response to the anti-civil war and anti-hunger movements launched by the students of the various universities in Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin, called a joint meeting this afternoon, at which it was decided to stage a parade today, May 22.

Wuchang, May 21---More than 1,000 students of Chung Cheng University marched into town this morning to present petitions to Governor Wang Ling-chi. At a place called Liuhong, their progress was stopped by soldiers, police and gendarmes. In a clash that ensued, three students were injured. Later, through mediatory efforts, a seven-point agreement was reached between the students and the authorities. The students, however, still insist on leaving for the Capital to call on the Ministry of Education to press their demand for the removal and replacement of their college president Hsiao Chu.

Kunming, May 21---The whole student body of more than 1,000 students of Yunnan University and Kunming Normal College, in response to the demands set forth by students of Nanking and Shanghai for readjusting the salaries of school faculty and for increasing the students' food allowances, decided to call a general classroom strike for five days, starting May 21. Students of middle schools here are also contemplating to join in the movement.

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## CP Said to Have Planned to Organized Dare-to-Die Corps to Intensify Student Unrest

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

(Local News)---The recent student trouble has caused serious social upheaval throughout the country. The situation becomes further aggravated as the agitations made by the CP and their hirelings have taken a concrete form. It is learnt that the CP is now plotting to incite all quarters to stage a "June 2nd general strike" throughout the country. It is endeavouring to enlarge the present student strike to create blood incidents so as to cause further social confusion and instability.

Eight of the 30 student representatives who were sent to Nanking from Shanghai to petition the Government sometime ago, returned here yesterday, and the others are expected to return within the next two or three days. It is learnt that the CP is now preparing to carry out another treacherous intrigue by urging the students in Shanghai to parade to the North Station to welcome their returning representatives. It will send its dare-to-die elements to take part in the parade so that the latter can create blood incidents. In view of the fact that the nature of the student movement has been changed, most of the students of various schools in Shanghai have taken a more cautious attitude so as to avoid unnecessary sacrifices.

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## Youth Army Men's Attempt to Call a Meeting at National Chinan University Campus Frustrated

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

(Local News)---Ling Yi, one of the student delegates of the National Chinan University who went to Nanking the other day, returned to Shanghai yesterday morning. He reported on the Nanking student-police scuffle to the general meeting called by that University at 11 a.m. At about 1 p.m. over one hundred students of various universities who are ex-youth Army men went there in two trucks and attempted to call a meeting in the school campus. The Self-Governing Body of the university, however, refused to admit them in the campus. Dispute therefore ensued.

At about 2 p.m., after a car-load of gendarmes of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters arrived at the scene and mediated in the dispute, the ex-youth Army men left.

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## Democratic Socialist Party Comes to Open Split

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 21, 1947

(Local News)---The over-one-month-old internal dissension within the Democratic Socialist Party has formally come to an end today. The Reformists within the said party will call a meeting this afternoon to reform the party set-up. The participants include the original dissident members Lu Kwang-sheng, Sun Pao-kang, Wang Shih-ming, Tang Hsiang-ming and Sa Yen-chieh, as well as party veterans Liang Chiu-shui and Wan Wu.

This morning Lu Kwang-sheng said to our reporter: We are not making a split, but rather we want to make Carson Chang awake to his folly. We will not discuss Carson Chang's personal status in the party, but whatever decisions made by him without our approval will not be recognized by us.

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## Proposed Yunnan-Kweichow-Kwangsi Railway Surveyed by Ministry of Communications

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 19, 1947

Kunming, May 18---The Ministry of Communications is busily making a survey of the newly planned Yunnan-Kweichow-Kwangsi railway line with the object of connecting it with the Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow line. Once the proposed network, which is being carefully planned, is completed, through traffic will be open from Hengyang to the South Sea via the city of Canton, from Hengyang northward to Lanchow via Paochi and Chengtu, and still further, to Hami in Sinkiang.

Another report says that the French Indo-China-Yunnan Railway ran a loss of CN$600,000,000 for the month of April and it is proposed that its administration be amalgamated with that of the Szechuan-Yunnan Railway.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 355 May 23, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Development of Exports and the Linking of Imports with Exports

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

The total amount of exports during the year 1946 was worth only CNC$400 billion. Calculated on the basis of a 4,000-times rise in commodity prices, the total amount of exports during that year constituted only one-seventh of the total amount of exports during the year 1936. As to remittances from overseas Chinese, those received through the Bank of China totalled only US$30,000,000, which was only 30% of the pre-war figure. It is estimated that the total amount of overseas remittances which were diverted to the black market was about the same as that received through the Bank of China. We must no longer ignore these two illnesses of our national economy.

As early as last year, some industrial and business leaders in Shanghai proposed a system of linking imports with exports and expressed the hope that the Government would consider this proposal. In this way, the foreign exchange controls could be partially lifted, so as to develop export trade. At that time, the Government was unwilling to consider this proposal. During the year 1946, the excess of imports over exports amounted to CNC$1,100 billion and the Government's foreign exchange reserve was reduced by some US$400 million. Due to the shortage of foreign exchange, the import quotas allocated have steadily been shrinking, with the result that industrial and commercial circles have become dissatisfied. Consequently, the question of linking imports with exports has again been raised, and the Board for the Development of Exports has begun to consider this proposal. Moreover, it has been proposed that a company which will relate its import business to its export business be organized by private interests. Therefore, it looks as if the system of linking imports with exports is going to be adopted.

Under existing conditions, it would certainly be unwise to lift the foreign exchange controls completely. However, since the competent authorities are unable to make the official exchange rate have nothing to do with commodity prices permanently, then, instead of adjusting the exchange rate radically once in several months, they should adjust it more frequently, say, once a month or so, and reduce the extent of the adjustment, so that such adjustments would not affect commodity prices too much. Moreover, an exchange rate which is not adjusted frequently, while it has the advantage of not stimulating price hikes, will lose its value as a guide.

We feel that at this time when the export trade is about to be strangled, the system of linking imports with exports will remedy the situation. Because of the increase in exports, the imports of industrial equipment and daily necessities will also increase, thus checking somewhat the rise in commodity prices. We hope that the adoption of the system of linking imports with exports will mark the beginning of the relaxation of foreign exchange controls. (Summary)

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## The Crux of the Problem of Peace

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Today, the seeking of peace is no longer merely a question of principles, but rather one of methods and courses to be adopted. It will be recalled

that in the past the failure of the peace talks lay in the question of the disposal of the armed forces. If the Communist Party were born a political party which cannot give up its arms, then it should not have accepted the invitation to the peace negotiations at all. Since it accepted the invitation to the peace talks, it certainly admitted that it could become an ordinary political party such as those to be found in a democratic country, and that it could actually lay down its arms and engage in a peaceful and legitimate struggle with other parties and factions. If the Chinese Communist Party cannot even meet this basic requirement, then it is staying out of democratic Constitutionalism of its own accord. What more can one say about it? (Summary)

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## The People Want to Have Freedom from Fear

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Regarding the present student strikes, in most cases the minority have manipulated the wishes of the majority, and have coerced those who oppose the strikes into submission. Not content with having instigated all the local college and university students to go on strike, they want to get the students in all educational institutions of various grades in this city, as well as the laborers in all the local factories and the employees of all the local commercial establishments to go on strike, too. Not only that, they want to bring about a nation-wide strike of students, laborers and employees of commercial establishments. Under a state of terror caused by such a nation-wide "triple strike", unfortunate tragic incidents would naturally occur. In this way, the mission of bringing about a "triple strike and tragic incidents" would be completely fulfilled!

In studying the way in which the present student unrest has developed, everybody should realise that this is no longer simply a student problem or an educational problem, but rather a problem of law and order and of the security and freedom of the people. The people have a right to demand that the Government take effective measures as soon as possible to stop any action or intrigue designed to bring about a state of terror by instigation and coercion, so as to preserve a minimum amount of "freedom from fear". (Summary)

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## Welcome the Victory of Reason

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Now that the student unrest has entered the present stage, people in all walks of life have urged that the Government take drastic measures to curb it. Yesterday, the Shanghai Municipal Government, in consultation with the Garrison Headquarters, decided upon a four-point measure for maintaining law and order, and we wish to signify our support of same. It is our hope that the Government will enforce it thoroughly. We also hope that youth will not risk testing the law. They should know that since the military and administrative authorities have now announced this four-point measure, they will undoubtedly strictly enforce it. Why should anyone violate the law with the knowledge that if he does so, he will be punished? (Summary)

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## Beware of Rearmament of Japan

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Recently, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested that Japan be permitted to build a "small armed force", so as to find out the attitudes of various nations. This is a matter that deserves our careful attention.

The fact that this amazing request, instead of being made on the eve of the convening of the peace conference on Japan, has been made by Japan now, indicates that the way in which the Allied nations' work of controlling Japan has been carried on, as well as General MacArthur's over-leniant policy toward that country, has been wrong. It also indicates that Japan is bent on avenging her defeat and that she has not yet waked up.

Desirous of seeing world peace maintained, we oppose Japan's request that she be permitted to rebuild her Army and her air force. We hope that the peace conference on Japan will be convened by the Allied nations and that the peace treaty with Japan will be concluded at an early date. General Eisenhower, Chief of the General Staff of the U.S. Army, has said: "After the peace treaty with Japan is concluded, the occupation should be continued. The method to be adopted is for an international garrison force to keep a watch over Japan. At the same time, education in Japan should be democratized by the United Nations' civil affairs agency." General Eisenhower's views are perfectly right. We believe that if the Allied nations can adopt such a measure, it will no doubt be able to prevent a revival of aggression. It is to be hoped that the Allied nations will act before it is too late and that it will thoroughly liquidate the possibility of Japanese militarism from reviving. (Summary)

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## Revival of Japanese Militarism

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

A Reuters despatch datelined Tokyo, May 18, said, "Today, only 21 months after she was defeated, Japan has requested that she be permitted to establish an Army and an airforce." Japanese militarism is reviving, and we who have experienced a great deal of aggression by Japanese militarism have been greatly frightened by this state of affairs.

Japan was defeated less than two years ago, and yet, with the help of General MacArthur, she is well on the road to recovery. Recently, the United States has adopted a policy of aiding Germany and Japan single-handed, which will give Japan a very rare opportunity. Economically, Japan is much better situated than China at the present time. The United States has permitted Japan to resume her trade with other countries. Under these circumstances, if Japan is permitted to rebuild her Army and her airforce, then there can be no doubt that peace in the Far East will be disturbed once again. (Summary)

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## America and Russia Discuss the Korean Question Again

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

After the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the Korean question have been deadlocked for a year, the two countries have eventually agreed to resume the negotiations. While we cannot assert that the resumption of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on Korea is indicative of an improvement in the relations between the two countries, yet, fundamentally, it indicates at least two things, as follows:

First, U.S.-Soviet relations cannot be deadlocked for a long period of time.

Secondly, so far as the Korean question itself is concerned, so long as the occupation authorities in Northern and Southern Korea cannot reach agreement, it is impossible to bring about the unification and independence of Korea.

If agreement can be reached on the Korean question at an early date, not only the question itself will benefit, but the work of stabilizing the situation in the Far East will have made a big stride forward. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 23, 1947

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|---|---|---|
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Government Policy of Purchasing Essential Export Goods from Merchants |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Serious Problem of Trade and a Feasible Foreign Trade Policy |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On Student Unrest |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Let Us Have a Talk with the PPC Members on Political Reforms |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Pay Great Attention to the Proposal of Promoting Political Ethics |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Retrocession of Macao |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | An Appeal in Behalf of Students with Special Reference to Their Studies and Safety |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Seoul Conference and the Korea Issue |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Stuart Says Not Losing Hope in Peace

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Hankow, May 22---This morning U.S. Ambassador Leighton Stuart separately received the return call made by various governmental heads in Wuhan and also received the Consuls of various nations in Hankow. At a press conference given at 11 a.m., Dr. Stuart stated:

"The proposal by the United States for the extension of a US$500,000,000-loan to China was made at a time when the peace parleys were progressing most smoothly and when hope loomed brightest for the realization of peace and unity in China. The United States has absolutely no intention of interfering in China's domestic affairs, nor does she want to give support to the prolongation of the Chinese civil strife. The U.S. Government's expectations of China are analogous to the wishes of the whole Chinese nation. Although I am disappointed over the breakdown of the peace negotiations, yet I am not despaired of hope. I deeply sympathize with the student movements everywhere. My manifold duties make it impossible for me to accept the request of the Wuhan University students to postpone my departure for Nanking."

At two the same afternoon, Ambassador Stuart and his suite left by the original plane for the Capital.

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## Carson Chang Brings Forth Peace Proposal to PPC Session

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Nanking, May 22---Carson Chang, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, has brought forth a written peace proposal to the PPC session. In his proposal, he urged the Government to invite the CP delegates to reopen the peace talks and emphasized that sincerity is the key to the settlement of all deadlocks.

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## University Professors in the North to Issue Manifesto on Peace Movement

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Peiping, May 22---University professors in the North are planning to issue a manifesto on the peace movement. The draft of the manifesto has been drawn up, and a meeting will be held at the Yenching University this evening to pass it. Professors of universities and colleges all over the country will be requested to sign this manifesto and then a peace proposal will be formally made to the current PPC session, it is learnt.

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## Revision of Policy Toward Japan Urged by PPC Member

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Nanking, May 22---At the third meeting of the PPC session this morning, Cheng Kwei-i, PPC member from Fukien, in his speech advocated that the Chinese policy toward Japan should be revised. He asked why China has not dispatched troops to Japan to take part in the occupation. Why didn't China advocate the abolition of Japanese monarchy? Why should ex-Commander Okamura of the Japanese armed forces in China be allowed to go unpunished in Nanking?

Chen Yiao-tung was of the opinion that the present Chinese foreign policy is a foreign policy of a colony and pointed out that the Sino-American trade treaty is a new unequal treaty.

* * *

## Minister of Justice Urged by PPC Member to Pay Attention to Cases Involving U.S. Servicemen

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Nanking, May 22---After Hsieh Kwan-sheng, Minister of Justice, finished his report on judicial administration at the third meeting of the PPC session, Chen Yiao-tung, PPC member, drew the former's attention to the question of the extraterritorial rights of the U.S. forces in China, because cases wherein U.S. servicemen are involved such as the Chuang Ta Erh Tse case were all tried by the U.S. military courts which have affected China's judicial integrity.

In regard to the question of disposal of cases wherein U.S. servicemen commit criminal offenses in China, Minister Hsieh revealed that Chinese servicemen who commit crime in the United States are also handed over to the Chinese military court for trial.

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## June 2 to Be Made "Anti-Civil War Day"

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Peiping, May 22---Posters in the National Peking University are being removed today, and classes will be temporarily resumed tomorrow. The joint student committee of various schools and departments of the said University openly indicated that it is making full preparations to observe the "anti-civil war day" on June 2, so as to link up the student movement with the people with a view to relieving their sufferings.

* * *

## Student Movement in Peiping Sets the Best Example

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Peiping, May 21---The recent student movement in this city has set the best example for the 32 universities throughout the country (based on statistics published in the students' wall newspaper on the "democratic wall" in the National Peking University) all of which are now in a state of strike. The slogans sponsored by the students here are most clearcut and their determination most firm. In reviewing the recent student movement here, students are of the opinion that the non-intervention policy of Director Li Chung-jen of the Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters, the attitude of Dr. Hu Shih, President of National Peking University, who recently made a new evaluation of the student movement, and the good discipline of the student paraders mark the preliminary success of the student movement in this city in glorifying the tradition of the May 4th Student Movement.

The Anti-civil War and Anti-hunger Student Committee of Yenching University held a meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon to review its past activities, at which it was decided that these activities should be first extended to other parts of North China and then to the entire country and that other quarters should also be rallied to take part in the movement.

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## Newspaper Office in Peiping Raided

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

Peiping, May 22---At 10 o'clock last night, the Min Kuo Hsin Pao office here was suddenly raided by a gang of several tens of persons carrying clubs. Asking for the use of the telephone of the newspaper office, they forced their way into the premises, beat up the manager and editor, and smashed all the things inside. Hwang Chi-hung, manager, and Liu Chun-hua, editor, were slightly injured. Whether or not this raid has connection with the recent student parade is as yet unknown.

* * *

## Nankai Professors Sympathize With Students' Movement

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Tientsin, May 22---The Professors' Association of Nankai University held a meeting this morning, at which it was decided to send Professors Liu Tsin-nien, Chang Chih-yuan, Pang Chin-jen and Hsiao Chai-yu to comfort the students wounded in the "May 20" Incident, on behalf of the said Association. The four professors also participated in the students' general meeting and delivered speeches, the main points of which are:

(1) They wish to comfort the wounded students. (2) They sympathize with the students' actions which are quite justifiable. (3) They hope that the anti-civil war and anti-hunger organization will not be dissolved, and instead it will continue its activities, and further hope that the students will quickly resume classes to continue their studies.

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## Peita Professors Urge Government to Handle Student Movement with Understanding

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Peiping, May 22---Following in the wake of the professors of Peiyang and Nankai Universities, 31 professors of Peking University, including

Profs. Yang Chen-sheng and Wu Chih-chuang, today issued a manifesto which reads in part:

"We as educators should admonish the youthful students to first resume classes so as not to neglect their studies. At the same time, we even more earnestly hope that the Government will handle the student movement with understanding and sympathy. The cause of the student movement springs from discontent over the current situation, and it is only when reforms are made that their inquietude can be calmed. To ignore or to suppress such movements will only lead to contrary results."

It is further learned that student clashes continued to occur inside the Chaoyang Normal College, the Catholic University and the 4th Middle School during these last few days.

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## Students of 40 Universities and Middle Schools in Shanghai Express Support for General Strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

(Local News)---The student movement in this city has reached a climax, as all universities and colleges were still in the state of strike yesterday. The main issue of the movement has been shifted from the "salvage education" campaign into that of protesting against the Nanking incident and of appealing for the cessation of the civil war. Students of the Fuh Tan, Tungchi, Utopia, Soochow and Kuanghua Universities, the China Industrial and Commercial College, the Arts College, and the Tungchi Middle School have formed "May 20 Tragic Incident Support Committees", and issued statements in support of the protesting movement.

With a view to averting the present educational crisis, the Student Federation of the Government schools in Shanghai dispatched representatives to Nanking to petition the authorities concerned, but they have been hindered from fulfilling their mission. Dissatisfied with such outcome, students of the National Chiaotung, Tungchi and Chinan Universities and other schools have held meetings and advocated the slogans of opposing civil war and urging the revival of the PCC course.

On the evening of May 21, students of various departments of the National Chiaotung University held a representative meeting at which they passed the following slogans: 1) Overthrow the tyrannical regime of oligarchic dictatorship, 2) Organize a coalition government, 3) Down with the bellicose elements, 4) Immediately put an end to the civil war, 5) Fulfil the four promises, 6) Thoroughly realize economic democracy and political democracy. A resolution was also passed to the effect that they will express support for the June 2nd general anti-civil war strike sponsored by the students in Peiping and Tientsin. Students of the National Tungchi University have also adopted resolutions to oppose civil war and to advocate the revival of the PCC course.

At the meeting of the Student Federation of the Government Schools in Shanghai yesterday, a resolution was passed to the effect that they will express support for the general strike to be staged by students in Peiping and Tientsin on June 2 and that they will inform their petition delegation in Nanking of this decision by wire. Up to 8 o'clock last evening, students of 40 schools have expressed support for the forthcoming strike on June 2.

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## Kuanghua Student Wounded in Fracas

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

(Local News)---Students of the Kuanghua University in this city formed

a "May 20 Tragic Incident Support Committee" yesterday. They have decided to start a strike as from today in order to express support for the incident and to take concerted action with students of other universities and colleges here. While holding a preparatory meeting of the said Committee yesterday morning, they were suddenly interrupted by armed police. Over 200 students present at the meeting became greatly excited and hissed the police off. Then the meeting went on, the Committee was formally organized and Yu Ti-jen elected chairman.

When the meeting adjourned, a number of students suddenly fell upon the sponsor of the said Committee, Chen Yung, and beat him up. As a result, the latter was seriously wounded.

In order to express support for the student movement, ten professors of the University have decided not to attend class as from today.

* * *

Scores of Law College Students Whisked Away at Midnight;
Students Hold Emergency Meet

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

(Local News)---Students of the Shanghai Law College on Kiangwan Road sounded the alarm at midnight, summoning the whole school for an emergency meet at 2 a.m. to discuss counter-measures to be taken for dealing with the sudden disappearance of several scores of students shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Immediately following the meeting, the whole student body calle at the Dixwell Road Police Station to find out about the missing incident. Up to 3:45 this morning, several hundred students were still waiting outside the police station and did not make any move to return to the school.

* * *

Communists Attempt to Instigate Students of Middle and
Primary Schools to Strike

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

(Local News)---It is learnt that communist elements and their appendages have once more attempted to make use of the students to prepare for possible actions as from today. Simultaneously, they have mapped out a plan whereby students of various middle and primary schools in this city will be instigated to take part in, and thereby enlarge, the current student movement. It is also learnt that they have even forced the students of various schools to participate in the school strikes, demonstrations and parades. The local military and police authorities have taken necessary precautionary measures to prevent these outlawed activities.

* * *

Student Movement in Nanking Draws Wide Public
Sympathy

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Nanking, May 22---Most of the students of Peking University arrested in the parade staged on May 20th have been released and only Chang Chih-lo is still under detention, while the fate of a few other students is still unknown. The Federation of College Student Bodies held a party this evening to comfort the released students at the Central University auditorium. The liberated students each gave an account of their arrest and the Music Conservatory and Dramatic School entertained the guests with songs and plays. More than 3,000 persons participated.

Furthermore, various circles here deeply sympathize with the wounded students and "comfort" letters and contributions have been received daily. Up to tonight, the total donations received amount to over CN$10,000,000 and the comfort letters and articles sent in are also quite numerous. A constant stream of students and wellwishes of all walks of life kept on making comfort calls on the injured students.

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## Students And Instructors of National Chekiang University Protest Over Nanking Tragic Incident

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Hangchow, May 22---The Self-Governing Body of the National Chekiang University called an emergency meeting at 4 p.m. today, at which they decided to join the All-China Federation of University and College Student Bodies and to lodge a strong protest over the Nanking Tragic Incident. Following are some of the demands of the students:

1) To urge the Government to safeguard human rights.
2) To urge the peace maintenance authorities in Nanking to make an apology to the students throughout the country, and to release the arrested students.
3) To urge the State Council to revoke the Temporary Measures for the Maintenance of Peace and Order.

It was also decided that an anti-civil war and anti-hunger parade will be staged by students of the university on May 24.

A social meeting was called by over 60 instructors and assistant professors of the National Chekiang University at 7.30 p.m. today. At the meeting, they voiced their protest against the May 20 Tragic Incident and expressed their opinion that the actions of the students of various universities and colleges were fully justified and should be supported. They also demanded that their salaries should be readjusted and declared their opposition to the civil war.

In supporting the demands of the student veterans of the Youth Army of the National Peking and Tsinghua Universities for the cessation of the civil war, the student veterans of the 202nd regiment of the Youth Army of the National Chekiang University issued a manifesto to all fellow-student veterans in the country.

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## Chekiang University Campus Raided by Soldiers

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Hangchow, May 22---It is learnt that a party of over 40 soldiers of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Headquarters raided the campus of the National Chekiang University late last night and attempted to arrest those students whose names appeared in the black list they brought with them. This happened just at the time when an emergency meeting was being held by the Students Self-Governing Body of that university. The gathering was immediately thrown into a great confusion. Later, through the efforts of President Li who telephoned to Governor Shen Hung-lieh and asked him to order the withdrawal of the troops from the campus, the incident was brought to a close.

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## Wuhan Students Stage "Win-the-peace" Parade; Further Actions Likely

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Wuchang, May 22---Students of Wuhan and Central China Universities and the School of Arts, who jointly organized a "Win-the-peace" parade, decided to assemble at Yuehmachan here. Early this morning the ferry service on the Yangtze was ordered suspended, and the area around Hanyangmen was closely guarded by police and gendarmes armed with loaded rifles. At the place designated for the gathering, gendarmes deliberately held a maneuver with their machineguns and sub-machineguns.

As students of other schools were prevented from joining the parade, students of Wuhan University set out all alone for the demonstration. The procession was orderly and the feelings of the paraders high. All along the way they shouted slogans: "Chinese do not fight Chinese," "Good men and good soldiers do not fight in the civil war," "Oppose drafting men and requisitioning food for the sake of fighting the civil war," "Stop the internal conflict," and "Restore peace."

On the way, part of the students from the Medical School of Central China University, the Preparatory Class of the Temporary University and Lingnam Middle School joined the procession. At that time a sedan with the insignia "Kung Chi (Air Base)" drove through the column of paraders, slightly injuring three students.

It is learned that tomorrow or the day after, further actions by the students are probable.

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## Strike Wave Hits Kunming Schools

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Kunming, May 22---The wave of classroom strike is sweeping through all schools in this city. Following in the wake of Yunnan University, the Kunming Normal College and Chung San School, 8 other schools, namely, the Provincial Kunming Normal College, Kunming Industrial School, Kunming Agricultural School, the Normal School for Physical Training, the Hungshan Normal College, Kunming Women's Vocational School and Kunming Women's Normal College, simultaneously began a classroom strike today to demand the increase of their food allowance because the present high commodity prices make it impossible for them to keep body and soul together.

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## School Teachers and Students in Foochow Stage Strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Foochow, May 22---The faculty members of the Foochow Municipal Middle School and the Municipal Commercial College have petitioned the City Government for higher pay but no results were achieved, so they have gone on strike since yesterday. It is further learned that students of all vocational schools here have already staged a strike for three days to voice their opposition to the Government measures which require the graduates to serve in specified organizations for four years before they can join the college.

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## Students of Soochow National Social Education College on Strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Soochow, May 22---Students of the National Social Education College have gone on classroom strike in response to the demand of the students of Central University for higher food allowances.

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## Japanese Woman Spy Nabbed in Peiping

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 22, 1947

Peiping, May 22---A young beautiful Japanese woman spy was nabbed at the residence of a Swiss merchant at Wangfutsing in this city yesterday. Her room was magnificiently decorated and she acted pompously like a noble lady. Speaking fluent Chinese, she confessed that she had once worked for the Sino-American Executive Headquarters as interpreter for U.S. quarters, and that she had also once worked for the advance base of the same Headquarters in Changchun. She revealed her name as Yang Hui-ming and asserted that she was a native of Fukien. However, her mother and sister-in-law when interrogated by the authorities could only speak Japanese.

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## Series of Military Conferences Held in Mukden

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Mukden, May 22---Director Hsiung Shih-hui of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northeast, Commander Tu Yu-ming of the Government forces in the Northeast, General Cheng Tung-kuo, Deputy Commander, Chao Chia-hsiang, Chief-of-Staff, and Wang Shu-ming, Deputy Commander of the Government Air Force, who arrived here recently, have held a series of conferences during these few days. The staff members in charge of military operations are busily working day and night, it is learnt.

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## Earlier Curfew Hours in Mukden

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Mukden, May 23---Earlier curfew hours are enforced in this city which start from 10 o'clock every night. War news has become the main topic of conversations among the local inhabitants. The number of refugees pouring into the city is daily increasing.

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## CP Troops in North Kiangsu Attempt to Seize Wheat in Shuyang-Haichow Area

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Hsinpu, May 22---A portion of the New 10th Company of the CP troops together with other units with unidentified insignia, totalling over 10,000 strong, have reached a point east of Lake Tungkang in the vicinity of Haichow (Tunghai) and also the areas of Shuyang, Wuchiatsi and Tangkou. They are attempting to seize wheat in the Shuyang-Haichow areas.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

## Chung Yang Jih Pao Converted into a Commercial Enterprise

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 20, 1947

Acting on orders, preparations for the conversion of this paper into a commercial enterprise organized as a company, have now been completed. The inaugural meeting of the Company was held on May 18 in the Lido Garden. More than 30 shareholders, including Dr. Peng Hsueh-pei, Chen Pao-hwa (for Chen Lih-fu), Chen Kuo-lien (for Wang Shih-chieh), Fang Chih, Chao Ti-hwa, S.Y. Liu, Cheng Tsang-po, Wu Jen-tsang, Tu Yueh-sheng, Yung Hung-yuan, Wang Kuan-ching (for Mayor K.C. Wu), Teng Yu-teh, Chen Po-sheng and Lu Ching-shih, attended.

Dr. Peng Hsueh-pei, former Minister of Information, presided over the meeting. He dwelt on the purpose for which the present company is founded. Then Feng Yu-chen, manager of this paper and concurrently head of the Preparation Committee, gave a report on the work done in connection with the conversion and also had various articles of the revised constitution read out and passed one by one by the gathering. The following persons were then elected directors and supervisors of the Company:

| Directors | | Supervisors |
|---|---|---|
| Peng Hsueh-pei | Wu Jen-tsang | Wu Tieh-cheng |
| Tu Yueh-sheng | S.Y. Liu | Chen Li-fu |
| Soh Yun-chang | Hsiao Tung-tzu | Chen Sung-nien |
| Hsu Kuo-mou | Hsu Pai-yuan | Wang Shih-chieh |
| Hsu Hsueh-yu | Tuan Mu-kai | Yeh Hsiu-feng |
| Wang Chi-yu | Yu Wen | Hsu Tsai-cheng |
| Chao Ti-hwa | Feng Yu-chen | Yung Hung-yuan |
| Fang Chih | Li Chiu-sheng | |
| Hsu Hsiao-yen | Cheng Yu-hsi | |
| Wu Kai-hsien | Shen Kung-chien | |
| Li Huan-chih | | |

Immediately after the election, the first meeting of the board of directors and supervisors was held. Dr. Peng Hsueh-pei was elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Tu Yueh-sheng, Chao Ti-hwa, Hsu Hsiao-yen, Wu Kai-hsien, Tuan Mu-kai and Feng Yu-chen were elected as members of the Standing Committee. Feng Yu-chen was re-elected manager of the Company and Hsi Yu-shu and Wang Sin-heng are to be invited to become advisers to this paper

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MORE MILITARY NEWS

## County of Chiehsou Captured by CP Troops for the Second Time

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

Pengpu, May 22---The County of Chiehsou on the border of Anhwei and Honan Provinces was captured by Wei Feng-lou's CP troops for the second time on the morning of May 20. The Government garrison troops have moved to the south bank of Shaho River awaiting reinforcement.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
* * *
American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 356 May 24, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Try to Win the Sympathy of Society by Returning to Your Classes

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

In order to maintain law and order, the Shanghai municipal authorities have announced four measures. As a matter of fact, anyone who knows something about law ought to observe these four measures of his own accord without being told to do so. However, the unfortunate thing is that under the manipulation of intriguers, the student strikes have long ago gone beyond the bounds of law. During the past few days there have been cases where students have been prevented from resuming their classes. Anyhow, such cases of infringing other people's freedom of returning to their classes must be dealt with according to law. We feel that the municipal authorities ought strictly to enforce the four measures for maintaining law and order, so as to direct the actions of the students onto the right path. We hope that the competent authorities will take quick and determined action to stop the student strikes. We further hope that the youthful students will wake up and try to win the sympathy of society by returning to their classes. (Summary)

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## A Word of Advice to Students
(Short Comment)

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

At the beginning, the student strikes in different parts of the country had different motives. After a period of time, the political nature of the student unrest became more pronounced (for instance, the anti-civil war clamor became universal), and the lack of unity among the students themselves also became more evident (for instance, some students have opposed the continuance of the strikes). While we sympathise with them, yet we feel that the students of the different schools who are now on strike ought seriously to reconsider their future actions. In order to express their determination and also in their own interests, the best thing for them to do would be to decide upon a definite period in which they will continue the strike -- say, one, three or even five or seven days. As soon as that period is over, they should all return to their classes. If the aims of their petitions still cannot be attained, they can have their representatives fight hard for the achievement of these aims. Long strikes are certainly inadvisable.

It is reported that when some newspaper reporters went to Fuh Tan University yesterday to obtain information, they were denied admittance and were even beaten up. This was probably due to misunderstanding. We hope that there will be no further misunderstanding of this kind from now. (Summary)

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## We Protest
(Short Comment)

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

Our reporters, Mr. Li Chao-chi and Miss Mai Shao-mei, were beaten up by several tens of ruffians yesterday evening at the gate of Fuhtan University and sustained a number of injuries. To have openly gathered together

a group of several tens of ruffians for the purpose of beating up newspaper reporters who were unarmed, is certainly a disgrace to the State. Especially is this a big joke played at the emergency measure which both the Central and the local authorities have announced on more than one occasion.

Regarding the atrocity, besides reserving the right to seek a redress of the wrong done through legal processes, we wish solemnly to demand of the authorities the following:

(1) Effective safeguarding of freedom of information.

(2) Punishment of the culprits.

(3) Assurances that there will not be a recurrence of such incidents.

Who Should Be Held Responsible?

Yesterday evening, Mayor Wu told our reporters who had been injured, "The 'Wen Hui Pao' should be held responsible for the current student unrest." Since the present student unrest began, we have been especially cautious in handling information and in expressing our views, in the hope that the unsettled conditions will really quiet down. However, a newspaper is, after all, a newspaper, and since there has been information, we have to publish it. Morever, the news we publish must have a factual basis, and since we cannot publish anything out of nothing, we have no right to publish nothing when there is something. Then, of course, we ought to observe journalistic ethics.

Why, then, should we be held responsible? (Summary)

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Development of Student Unrest

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

Some of the current student strikes were called in protest against the administration of the school, others were in protest against the school system, and still others were called to demand an increase in the supplementary food allowances. However, after the strikes began, they gradually changed their objectives and slogans, so that all the strikes have now become a kind of common action. After a careful study of the development of the student strikes, we can clearly see that there are people behind these strikes who have wanted the students to be handled in any way they like, so as to achieve their own objectives. However, the youthful students of today, even though they may be deceived by others for a while, cannot be hoodwinked for a long time. This is borne out by the fact that during the past few days there have been anti-strike clamors in different schools and also cases where radical elements who went to the schools for propaganda purposes have been refused admittance.

How to divert the zeal of the students onto the right path and how to make the student unrest gradually quiet down -- this is a task not only of the Government authorities, but also of the presidents and professors of the colleges and universities. (Summary)

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Appeal of Industrial and Commercial Circles

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

Day before yesterday, more than 100 local industrialists and merchants held a discussion meeting on "the present economic crisis" and passed three

resolutions: (1) That the two contending parties be asked to stop the civil war, to realise peace, and to revive the PCC spirit; (2) that, as industrialists and merchants, they ask the Government, besides controlling imports, to abolish all control regulations and miscellaneous taxes, and (3) that they oppose the Government's policy of tightening the money market and of issuing special, short-term, high-interest Treasury notes, which is harmful to industrial and commercial circles.

The difficulties facing industrial and commercial circles today are certainly not peculiar to them, but are shared by the people throughout the country. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary for industrial and commercial circles to cooperate with the people throughout the country in trying to solve it. (Summary)

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## On Municipal Administration in Shanghai

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

Now that the Shanghai City Council is about to convene again, we wish to state briefly our impressions of municipal administration in Shanghai, so as to call the attention of the City Councillors and the municipal authorities.

First, the size of the population of Shanghai has almost reached the saturation point, for certain sections of the city have long been filled to overflowing. The proposal which has been made by a group of more than 70 Councillors that "the Municipal Government be urged to return to its original site, so as to improve the traffic situation and to bring greater prosperity to the city" truly deserves serious consideration.

Secondly, the greatest difficulty facing those running the Municipal Government is the inadequacy of the municipal budget. The municipal authorities should not rely upon taxation alone to meet the ever-increasing expenditures. We wish to reiterate what we have advocated in the past, namely, that the municipal authorities should, on the one hand, ask the Central Government for an appropriation, and on the other hand, sell public or enemy and puppet properties on the open market, and issue municipal reconstruction bonds.

Thirdly, in the forthcoming session of the City Council, certain people will propose a revision of the house rent standards. As far as we know, the house rent situation in this city has truly become extremely self-contradictory and extremely abnormal in character. Recently, we have heard of two cases: (1) A certain foreign resident transferred to another party the lease on the apartment which he had been occupying and remitted the sum of money which he had obtained as key money to his home country, and that sum of money was sufficient to cover the cost of building a fine house with a private garden in that country. (2) The rental of a certain house in the busiest street of the downtown district which is occupied by a shop is still being paid at the official rate on the basis of the pre-war rate, with the result that the owner of the house has had to eke out a living by running a stall in front of that house. And the most abominable thing is that so far, the practice of transferring leases by charging large sums of money as key money has not yet been done away with. It is necessary for the municipal authorities to adopt more positive and more drastic measures. On the one hand, the system of extending loans for building purposes and of guaranteeing the necessary profit for the property-owner, should be adopted, and on the other hand, a thorough investigation should be made of the actual house rent situation throughout this city, so that neither the property-owner nor the tenant will suffer undue losses. (Summary)

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## Our Attitude toward the Question of Japanese Reparations

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

The Chinese Mission at Tokyo has always occupied a passive position, and its views have never been respected by various quarters. Therefore, we must request the Government to make representations to General MacArthur's Headquarters. Especially in regard to the following two matters should the Government fight hard: (1) Japan has asked General MacArthur's Headquarters to reduce the amount of reparations and to turn over 30% of the reparations materials to countries like China and the Philippines first. (2) It is learned that the new program of the United States stipulates that 34% of the reparations should go to the United States, 27% to China, and the remaining 39% to other countries.

No matter what the views of the United States and Soviet Russia on the question of Japanese reparations may be, our attitude should be such as will protect our own interests.

We feel that the proposal made by Mr. Pauley, President Truman's personal representative on reparations, that Japan's industries return to the 1928 level, is the most reasonable. Our Mission in Tokyo must fight hard on this point. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 24, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Contradictions Between Our Financial and Economic Policies |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On Premier Chang Chun's Report on Government Administration |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | Let Us Advise the Students to Resume Classes |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Short-Term Treasury Notes at High Interest Rate Should Be Issued |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Should the Sino-Soviet Treaty Be Abolished or Not? |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Present Diplomatic Issues |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Escape of Remittances from Overseas Chinese |
| Ho Ping Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Competent Authorities and School Administration Should Accord Protection to Students When Attending Classes |

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POLITICAL NEWS

### Student Federations of Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow and Hangchow Universities Present Demands to Government

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

Nanking, May 23---With a view to discussing measures to be taken to deal with the "May 20 Tragic Incident", representatives of the Student Federations of Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow and Hangchow Universities held a meeting

last evening at which the following resolutions were passed: 1) The strike will be continued, and if the Government fails to give satisfactory answers to the student demands within the ensuing three days starting from today, students of various universities and colleges in these four cities will take concerted action, namely, fellow students throughout the country should be notified that June 2 be made the "anti-hunger, anti-atrocity and anti-civil war day" and that they should stage a general classroom strike on that date, 2) A Student Federation of Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow and Hangchow Universities is to be formally inaugurated and the Student Federation of Nanking Universities will act as its sponsor, 3) The Student Self-Governing Body of the Central University will draw up a Constitution for the All China Student Federation.

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## Press Conference Given by Student Self-Governing Body of Central University

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

Nanking, May 23---At 8 o'clock tonight, the Student Self-Governing Body of the National Central University gave a press conference at which a number of wounded or arrested students including Peng Ta, Fan Chi-yen, Yang Huai-ying and Huang Pin, totalling over 10, gave reports on the recent Nanking incident. The wounded students all looked pale and they have not yet recovered.

The Student Body seriously announced that handbills containing a manifesto issued in the name of the "Central University Student Anti-Atrocity Committee" were recently discovered to have been circulated in places near the University campus. Their contents, it was pointed out, are entirely ridiculous as they advocate the overthrow of the National Government. The dissemination of these handbills is obviously intended to bring evil on others with a malicious intent and to soil the purity of the student movement. The Student Body also declared that these printed matters are entirely fabricated ones since they do not bear the seal of the Student Self-Governing Body of the University.

At the request of the Student Federation, Liang Sou-ming, PPC member, gave a speech at the Central University this noon, the subject of which was: "Two Problems Viewed from Two Angles."

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## Honan University Student Petition Delegation Presents Demands to PPC

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

Nanking, May 23---The Honan University student petition delegation arrived here today. The same afternoon, they presented their petition to the PPC, and were received by Shao Li-tse, Secretary-General of the PPC.

The demands brought forth by the student delegates were: 1) The amount of monthly food allowance should be increased to $100,000 each, 2) Students from the districts affected by the Yellow River flood and from the CP-controlled areas should all receive Government-subsidies, 3) The pay of the university professors should be raised. In regard to the appeal for peace, they will take concerted action with students of various schools in Nanking and Shanghai.

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## Student Parade in Kaifeng, Honan

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

Kaifeng, May 22---The 13-man student petition delegation of the Honan University headed by Lu Chih-kuo left here for Nanking this noon. Over 1,400 students of that University paraded to the railway station to see them off. Meanwhile, they also staged a big parade in the city to voice their opposition to starvation and to civil war.

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## Shanghai Student Federation Starts Propaganda Activities

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

(Local News)---In executing the resolutions passed at the plenary meeting of the Shanghai Student Federation on the evening of May 22, the Publicity Department of the Federation sent 18 teams to various schools in the city at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to do propaganda work in connection with the present educational crisis and to report on how the May 20th tragic incident occurred. About 700 students representing seven units including Chiaotung, Chinan and Tungchi Universities have joined the propaganda teams. The same afternoon, groups of students of various girls' middle schools went to the Chiaotung University campus to practice singing of all kinds of popular songs. The Publicity Department of the Federation has moved its office into the Wenchih Hall of the Chiaotung University. Students of various Government universities have sent their representatives to take part in the work of the Federation.

Judging from the recent student activities, it is believed that the anti-civil war movement sponsored by the local students will continue and will be further intensified.

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## Four Fuh Tan Students Arrested by Police

Wen Hui Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

(Local News)---Yesterday morning the Students' Self-Governing Body of the National Fuh Tan University here received a letter signed by 1,600 students of the school (the total number of students in the school is about 3,000), asking that a general meeting he held to express support for the "May 20" and "May 18" Tragic Incidents.

Hardly had the proposed meeting been convened than a small number of students began to raise trouble which finally developed into a fight among the students. Three of the student trouble-makers were slightly injured. Shortly afterwards, the said minority of students withdrew from the meeting hall, and the discussion continued. Many resolutions were passed and the meeting closed at 4:30 p.m.

However, at the conclusion of the meeting the students found the school under heavy guard by police and gendarmes and all students who passed through the gate were searched. Students Chang Heng-chang (junior of the law department), Ho Tsing-jui (senior of the education department), Liu Yu-feng (junior of the education department) and Lin Yu-hsien (freshman of gardening) were arrested by the police.

The rest of the students then decided not to call off the meeting and sent representatives to call on President Chang Yi of the school, pressing for the fulfilment of the following four-point demand:

(1) That the soldiers and police be withdrawn. (2) That President Chang guarantee the safety of the students. (3) That the arrested students be immediately released. (4) That the one who led the soldiers and police to surround the school should be held responsible for the incident.

The students also stated that if these demands were not complied with, they would continue to stay there until the matter is settled.

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## Wen Hui Pao Reporters Assaulted While on News Call at Fuh Tan University

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

(Local News)---Shortly after 7 p.m. last evening, Wen Hui Pao reporters Li Chao-chi and Miss Mai Shao-mei, while calling for news at Fuh Tan University, were assaulted and injured. According to Miss Mai, upon their arrival at Fuh Tan University they were barred from entry by students at the gate. Just as they were about to board their car to turn back, several men rushed up and surrounded them. Without asking them or hearing their explanations, these men began to assault them. Mr. Li's left eye and nose were injured to the point of bleeding, while Miss Mai sustained injury at the back of her head.

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## Local Industrial and Business Leaders Demand Peace

Lien Ho Wan Pao (Liberal-Leftist), Shanghai
May 23, 1947

(Local News)---Over 100 industrial and business leaders here held a meeting yesterday afternoon under the sponsorship of Messrs. Hu Chueh-wen, Yu Huan-cheng and Chang Nai-chi. The following three resolutions were adopted:

(1) To ask both warring parties to stop the civil strife, to realize peace and to restore the PCC course in solving the domestic issue.

(2) To request the Government to abolish all unreasonable and unjust laws, decrees, exobitant taxes and miscellaneous duties with the exception of regulations governing the control of imports.

(3) Financially, to oppose the tightening of money market and the issuance of short-term high-interest Treasury notes, all of which are detrimental to industry and trade.

At the same time, to express sympathy for the recent student anti-hunger and anti-civil war movements.

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## Factory Workmen to Closely Guard Against Infiltration of Insidious Elements

Lih Pao (General Labor Union Organ), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

(Local News)---During the recent social unheaval, it is rumored that undesirable elements attempted to infiltrate into various factories to instigate labor-management disputes and strikes. For the last few days, the worker's unions of various important factories in the western and eastern sections of Shanghai have consulted with the factory management on this matter and they have decided on the following measures:

(1) To strictly prohibit strangers to get into factory premises.

(2) Anyone found instigating labor-management disputes in factories will be handed over to the peace maintenance authorities for prosecution.

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NEWS OF CULTURE & EDUCATION

National Sun Yat-sen University Instructed to Select Students for Studying in Turkey

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

Canton, May 23---The National Sun Yat-sen University here has just received a directive from the Ministry of Education to the effect that four students who attain the best merit for the present term should be selected from amongst the freshmen of the political science department and reported to the said Ministry for approval. After these students have been approved by the Ministry of Education, they will be sent to Turkey to study in the Republican Political Academy. It is learnt that the Turkish Government has agreed to grant scholarship to 10 Chinese students.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 357 May 26, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Third Session of Shanghai City Council Opens

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

At this time when conditions throughout the country are unsettled, we should first of all stabilize conditions in Shanghai, but we cannot expect the Government alone to achieve this end. Since the Shanghai Municipal Government and the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Command jointly announced the four measures for maintaining law and order, the student strikes in various schools and universities have not yet been completely brought to a conclusion. One of the most important problems facing the City Council at its present session is that of helping the municipal authorities to achieve stability in this city. (Summary)

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## Stability First

-- Dedicated to the opening of the Third Session of the Shanghai City Council --

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

During the past fortnight many student strikes have occurred, and a small number of people who have ulterior motives have been utilizing the innocent youth and trying to stir up strikes by laborers and shop assistants, with a view to enlarging the social unrest. Therefore, whether in the interests of the country or the people and whether in those of the Central Government or the local governments, all administrative measures ought to put stability above everything else. On the eve of the opening of the current PPC session, there came clamors for peace from all quarters, and all these clamors were aimed at achieving stability through the achievement of peace. We are sure that the Shanghai City Council will be able to acquaint the various parties and factions, both those in power and those not in power, with the suffering of the people and that it will, in accordance with the wishes of the residents of Shanghai, find a way-out for the disturbed conditions in this city, so as to lead Shanghai onto the path to peace and stability and, eventually, to recovery and prosperity. (Summary)

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## The Question of Officially Ordering an Expedition Against the Communists

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Recently, a certain number of PPC members made a formal proposal that an expedition be officially ordered against the Chinese Communists. The Chinese Communists have long ago committed crimes which deserve such an order, so we fully agree with the PPC members that the order should be issued. However, if the Government, out of its desire to bring about peace, is unwilling to issue such an order as yet, we, the people, ought to appreciate its stand. But, at any rate, the Government should not permit any longer unsound press opinions to confuse right with wrong and to blame the Government for the lack of peace. If the Chinese Communists continue their rebellion, we shall have no alternative but to urge the Government to officially order an expedition against them. At the present time, the Government troops should fight courageously for the cause of peace and in the interests of the people. (Summary)

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## Political Situation in Japan Enters New Stage

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Tetsu Katayama's work of organizing a Cabinet is now in progress, and people in all quarters, both in and outside Japan, expect much from this. No matter whether or not Katayama and his fellow-party members will be able to carry out the policy of nationalizing the more important industries and of overcoming inflation, the fact that the Social Democrats have been entrusted with the task of organizing a Cabinet marks a new beginning of Japan's political life and represents the advance of democratic forces and the retrogression of conservative forces. It will make it possible for the re-education and democratization of the Japanese people to go forward, and will make it more difficult for militarism to revive than under a conservative regime. As to the future of the new Cabinet and as to how much it will be able to achieve, it is still too early for one to foretell.

In a word, the fact that the Social Democratic Party has eventually been entrusted with the task of organizing a Cabinet indicates that the Japanese people have made the right choice, and that General MacArthur's Headquarters has made a wise decision. (Summary)

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## Katayama at the Crossroads

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

We can see that General MacArthur's policy of controlling Japan as it is today will have a decisive effect upon that country. The uniqueness of that policy is that General MacArthur is using a left hand to implement a rightist policy. This left hand, which is Katayama, must follow the guidance of the conservative forces, though in a devious way. This is the general trend, and no matter whether Katayama chooses the leftist or the rightist course at the crossroads, he will eventually have to grope and go forward on the righthand side under the direction of General MacArthur. (Summary)

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## Political Situation in Europe Viewed from Cabinet Crises in France and Italy

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

By and large, the present world situation is characterised by the fact that the differences between the United States and Soviet Russia continue to deepen, and that although a third World War will not necessarily break out shortly, yet there is certainly no likelihood that agreement can be reached by those two countries in the near future. The main trend today is that the next three to five years will have to elapse under a state of "armed peace", and that during this period, it will undoubtedly be the strategy of both parties to try to isolate each other and to increase the number of their respective satellite countries as far as possible. Viewed from this angle, it is possible that extremely unsettled conditions may arise in Europe.

The political struggles in France and Italy are developing right now, and whether it is the rightists or the leftists which will gain the upper hand will have much to do with the world situation as a whole, and especially with the political situation in Europe. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 26, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Look Straight at the Present Critical Situation |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Serious Food Problem |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | How to Stabilize the Situation in Shanghai |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | Our Expectations of Government Administration after Reading Through Reports Submitted by Various Government Branches to Current PPC Session |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Dispute over the Stock Exchange |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Our Expectations of the Current Shanghai City Council Session |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Proposed Amalgamation of Government Banks |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Environment and Technique for General Election |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Peace Proposals Brought Forth by PPC Members

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 25, 1947

Nanking, May 24---One after another PPC members have submitted their peace proposals to the current PPC session. Up to today the proposals submitted to the session are as follows: 1) Chu Fu-cheng, Shao Chung-en, Chang Nan-hsien and other PPC members proposed that the Government should reiterate its wishes for peace and try to resume the peace talks by urging the CP to send its delegates to recommence the parleys at an early date. Meanwhile, the PPC should organize a special committee to promote peace, 2) Five Democratic League PPC members, headed by Chang Lan, proposed that party strife should be settled by political means so as to put an end to civil war and to restore peace. Their proposal contains the following points: a) A peace conference should be convened in accordance with the spirit of the PCC and its course, b) KMT-CP contacts should be immediately resumed so as to enable both parties to discuss concrete proposals regarding armistice and peace parleys, c) The Government should first stop the conscription of able-bodied men and the collection of Army provisions so as to ameliorate the burden of the people, d) The Government should order all civil and military officers in various parts of the country to strictly respect human rights, to safeguard people's freedoms, to release all political prisoners and to allow all banned newspapers and magazines to resume their publications, 3) Hsiao I-shan and other PPC members suggested that the PPC should appoint 30 members to organize a special committee to draw up a concrete peace proposal and to urge the CP to send its delegates to Nanking to renew the parleys at an early date, 4) Ho Pao-jen, Ho Chi-hung, Chen Chi-jung and other PPC members proposed that close contacts should be established with all public opinion agencies and people's organizations in the country to launch a peace and unification movement, 5) Kiang Heng-yuan and other PPC members proposed that civil war should be immediately brought to an end and peace should be restored in this country, 6) Hu Chiu-yuan and other PPC members appealed for peace and suggested that the PPC should take up the mediation in the KMT-CP dispute so as to tide over the existing national crisis.

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## Professors in North China to Issue Manifesto Appealing for Peace

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Peiping, May 25---The joint manifesto issued by the university professors in North China appealing for internal peace will be signed by professors in various colleges and universities in Tientsin tomorrow. It will represent the voice of five hundred scholars in the North.

The manifesto points out that the civil war is the root of all misfortunes in the country. It will be formally published soon.

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## PPC Asked to Interpellate Premier on Reason for Closure of Liberal Papers in Shanghai

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Nanking, May 25---Today PPC member Hsu Teh-heng rose at the PPC session to ask the Council to request Premier Chang Chun to explain the reason for the issuance of the decree ordering the suspension of publication of the Wen Hui Pao, the Lien Ho Wan Pao and the Sin Min Wan Pao in Shanghai.

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## Tieh Pao Ordered Suspension for Inaccurate Reporting

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

(Central News Agency)---The Tieh Pao here published a report yesterday to the effect that the Wen Hui Pao, Lien Ho Wan Pao and Sin Min Wan Pao were ordered to suspend publication "with the approval of President Chiang Kai-shek". The spokesman of the local Garrison Headquarters made a solemn statement on this yesterday, which reads as follows:

"This Headquarters has ordered the Wen Hui, Lien Ho and Sin Min papers to suspend publication because these papers have repeatedly published news detrimental to military affairs, and attempted to overthrow the Government and disturb public order with editorials and news stories. This city is under Martial Law, and for the sake of safeguarding social peace and order and of protecting the lives and properties of the people, these papers have to be punished by suspension. Tieh Pao's allegation that the said decree had the approval of the President is entirely groundless. This Headquarters, besides meting out appropriate punishment to the said paper, hereby makes the above solemn statement for the proper information of the public."

It is further learned from the Director of Tieh Pao, Mao Tze-pei, that the said paper has been ordered by the Garrison Headquarters to suspend publication temporarily as beginning from last evening, while the exact duration of the suspension is still undefined.

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## Peiping Reporters' Fraternity Wants Explanation on Arrest of Member Reporter

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Peiping, May 25---The Reporters' Fraternity in Peiping expressed great regret over the incident wherein its member Ho Chia-pao, while calling for news at Chaoyang University in the capacity of a reporter, was arrested on the 22nd instant. The Fraternity also hoped that the peace maintenance authorities would give an explanation on Ho's arrest.

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## 81 Students Arrested for Publicity Campaign Here

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

(Local News)---Of the students here who were conducting a large-scale "anti-hunger and anti-civil war" publicity campaign yesterday, 81 of them were arrested by the police, among these 39 belonged to the propaganda team of Tung Chi University and the rest were Chiaota students.

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## Clash Among Students in Chiaotung Campus

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

(Local News)---At 9 p.m. last night, more than 500 students became involved in a free-for-all inside the campus of Chiaotung University. During the commotion, one shot was fired. More than 10 police from the Zikawei Police Station rushed to the scene of the fracas and arrested 15 students.

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## Hsin Chien Middle School Students Involved in Fracas

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 25, 1947

(Local News)---A number of strangers suddenly appeared before the main entrance of the Hsin Chien Middle School early yesterday morning. They told the students in a harsh voice that the latter should immediately attend class and should not strike. At that time, though the school bells rang, yet the students who were holding a meeting refused to attend their classes. Then many of those strangers forced their way into the school and threatened the students to call off their meeting, thus throwing the situation into great confusion. Having learned this news, the Hsincheng Police Station instantly sent its men there. A number of students were nabbed and sent to the police station. Meanwhile, two students who advocated to attend classes were also taken to the police station to serve as witnesses. All the arrested students denied that they had taken part in the fight. The police authorities detained all of them, awaiting instructions from the superiors for further disposal.

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## Students Involved in Trouble Will Henceforth Be Sent to Garrison Headquarters

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 25, 1947

(Local News)---The Shanghai Police Bureau received an order from the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters yesterday to the effect that students who are arrested for making trouble should henceforth be sent to the Garrison Headquarters. Furthermore, effective protection should be accorded to newspaper offices in areas under the jurisdiction of various police sub-stations and the latter should be held responsible for the safety of those offices, the order added.

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## Mayor Wu Insists on Resumption of Class Before Considering Release of Students

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

(Local News)---Five liaison representatives of the Chiaotung University

"May 20 Incident" Support Committee, headed by Chien Shu-wen, called at the Municipal Government yesterday morning at eleven, demanding verbally the release of all arrested students. Mayor K.C. Wu at first declined to give recognition to the status of the representatives, but made plain that if the students of various schools were to resume classes on Monday, then the reasonable demands of the students would be given consideration and satisfactory solutions. The representatives were also asked to hand in the list of the arrested students to the Municipal Government.

The above-mentioned five representatives, joined by another student, called again on Mayor Wu at six the same afternoon. They reported to the Mayor how over a score of the Chiaota propaganda team members, while carrying out propaganda work in front of the Statue of Peace on the Bund, were arrested and they asked the Mayor to release them.

The Mayor replied: The Police Bureau has already been instructed to notify the parents of those middle school students arrested during yesterday's propaganda campaign, to take them back. As for the university students arrested, if they are found not guilty of instigating classroom strikes, labor strikes or business strikes, or not having violated the emergency measures promulgated by the Municipal Government, they will also be released. Regarding the 11 students of the Shanghai Law College arrested the day before, their case will be separately considered.

The representatives were dissatisfied with Mayor Wu's replies, demanding instead the release of all the students arrested as a condition for the students' resumption of classes on Monday. However, the Mayor insisted that the classes should be first resumed before any consideration be given to the question of releasing the arrested students. The negotiation ended without any result at 7:30 p.m.

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## Local Professors Meet to Devise Means for Rescue of Arrested Students

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

(Local News)---In view of the gravity of the current student unrest, over 60 professors of local universities, including Profs. Shen Ti-lan, held a dinner-talk at which more than 10 professors, including Shen Ti-lan and Chang Chih-jang, were elected to obtain the release of the arrested students.

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## Fourteen Professors Issue Joint Statement on Student Movement

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 25, 1947

(Local News)---Professors Hung Sheng, Pan Chen-ya, Chen Tse-chan, Chang Ting-fu, Chow Yu-tung, Chen Wang-tao, Chow Po-ti, Chow Ku-cheng, Ma Tsung-yung, Chang Chin-i, Chang Meng-wen, Chang Ming-yang, Hsiao Chien and Hu Wen-shu of Fuhtan University yesterday issued a joint statement entitled "Our Views on the Recent Presentation of Petitions by Students". In the statement the professors also expressed sympathy with the strike of the students of that University which has been called in support of May 20th tragic incident in Nanking. These views are as follows:

(1) All of us are now teaching in a university, and our sole task is that of educating youth. During the past half a year, we have seen with our own eyes how the ever-expanding civil war has directly affected education. We should have appealed for peace and for the alleviation of the crisis facing university education long ago, and the reason why we have refrained from doing so is that we had expected that the authorities might seek a solution for the problem of their own accord.

(2) However, the situation has steadily been deteriorating, and just at a time when we were deeply concerned about it, the students of various universities, fearing that the kind of student life to which they are entitled would be totally destroyed by the ever-expanding civil war, petitioned the Government. They have been demanding a larger budget appropriation for educational purposes, and an increase in the salaries of professors and in the subsidies for Government-supported students. They have also been appealing for peace and voicing opposition to the civil war, because the civil war has directly endangered university education. Their objectives are so simple and their reasoning so clear. To achieve these objectives, they have employed the method of petitioning the Government authorities. As professors, we were not only unable to criticise the actions of the students, but felt that these actions might serve to goad the good authorities to seek an effectiv solution for the problem.

(3) Unfortunately, the authorities have failed to do this and have, instead, charged that the presentation of petitions by the students has been instigated by others. We feel that this attitude on the part of the authorities certainly will not be able to win other people's sympathy, but that it will make people suspect that the authorities are not in the least desirous of solving the problem. As to the arresting and beating up of student petitioners who were unarmed, it will not only be not at all helpful to the solution of the problem, but will, as a matter of fact, cause further trouble. Why must the Government have done this? Our patience has been exhausted, and we hope that the authorities will give the matter careful consideration, and that they will seek a reasonable solution for the problem.

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## Manifesto Issued by Yenching University Professors to Voice Sympathy with Anti-Hunger and Anti-Civil War Movement

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Peiping, May 25---To express their support for the views advocated by the Peita professors in regard to the recent student unrest, professors of the Yenching University here have issued a manifesto which reads in part:

The recent student movement voicing opposition to the civil war and to starvation and demanding educational reform is the natural consequence of the students' dissatisfaction with the existing political chaos and of their anxiety over the present distressful situation they are in. We of course do not approve the student strikes and parades, but we should not misinterpret the young students' feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing political situation and their pure intention. Therefore when they make an appeal to the Government, the latter should not use high-handed measures to deal with them but instead should improve the present situation so as to pacify their dissatisfaction.

We feel that those who can really understand the student movement are the educators who have had the closest contact with the students in schools. If the Government can calmly sympathize with the views of the students and refrain from adopting high-handed measures to suppress them, all our fellow workers in the educational circles would be able to direct with great confidence the student movement onto a proper course. We suggest that professors of various colleges and universities in all parts of the country should look straight at reality and rally together to help the students to carry on their movement to achieve their anti-hunger and anti-civil war aim without seriously affecting their studies.

Undersigned: Fang Kuang-yu, Ho Kuo-liang, Tu Lien-yao, Li Jung-fang, Lin Chi-wu, Lin Kia-tung, Lin Yao-hwa, Kao Ming-kai, Hsu Hsien-yu, Wong Tu-chien, Hsu Ke-chen, Liang Chi-hsiung, Mei I-pao, Chen I, Chen Fang-chih, Chen Shang-i, Lei Kit-kung, Peng Tai-cho, Chao Chan-chih, Chao Cheng-hsin, Tsai Shih-sheng, Chiang Yin-en, Chu Sheng-lin, Ten Chih-cheng, Cheng Lin-chuang, Tsi Shi-huo, Tai Wen-sai, Nieh Sung-cheng, Kwang Jui-wu, Yen Ching-yao, Yao Tung-su, and Kung Pan-chen.

## Order Issued by Director of Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters to Withdraw all Plainclothes Military Police from Chaoyang Law College

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Peiping, May 25---The Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters has formally expressed its views in regard to the recent Chaoyang Law College incident. The Human Rights Protection Committee of the said College stated as follows: "The petition group of the Human Rights Protection Committee of the North China Student Federation has informed the Committee of the said College that Director Li Chung-jen of the Headquarters already issued an order to all the plainclothes military police surrounding the College, bidding them to withdraw from the campus before 5 o'clock on the afternoon of May 24. The order also says that if any of the latter violates the order and continues to arrest the students unlawfully, the case should be immediately reported to the Headquarters for severe punishment."

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## Students in North China Express Satisfaction with General Li Chung-jen

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Peiping, May 25---The Student Federation of North China held a meeting today at which it expressed satisfaction with the reply of Director Li Chung-jen of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Peiping. Hence a resolution was passed to the effect that all schools will call off the strikes and resume classes as beginning tomorrow.

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## University Students in Tientsin to Resume Classes Today

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Tientsin, May 25---Students of Nankai and Peiyang Universities, Hopei Engineering College, Woman's Normal College, Paoting Industrial College, and other schools in the city which were on strike throughout last week have decided to resume classes tomorrow morning.

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## Nankai University Students Plan to Do Propaganda Work in CP-controlled Areas

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Tientsin, May 25---The Anti-Civil War and Anti-Hunger Action Committee of the National Nankai University has decided to start its propaganda work in the CP-controlled areas and to request the Government to send military planes to help them to drop anti-civil war and anti-hunger leaflets over the CP-controlled areas. The said Committee has also decided to request the competent authorities to order various radio broadcasting stations to explain to the people in all parts of the country, including those in the CP-controlled areas, the meaning of the anti-civil war and anti-hunger movement.

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## Professors of Central University Urge Students to Resume Classes

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Nanking, May 25---A meeting was held by the Professors' Association of the National Central University at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Over 150 members of the Association were present. At the meeting, the following resolutions were passed: 1) that representatives be sent to comfort the wounded and arrested students, 2) that funds should be raised to help and comfort the wounded students, 3) that students should be urged to resume classes at an early date, 4) that the Association will express regret over the Government action in handling the recent unfortunate incidents, 5) that the Government should be requested to mete out severe punishment to the police who molested and arrested the students, 6) that the Government should take a friendly attitude towards the youth, 7) that the Association should continue to negotiate with the Government so that the five-point demand brought forth by the Association in its manifesto can be realized at an early date.

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## More Students Join Anti-Civil War and Anti-Hunger Movement

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 25, 1947

Hangchow, May 24---A big student parade was staged here under heavy rain on May 24. The paraders consisted of 3,000 students of the National Chekiang University, National Yingshih University, Financial College, Political College, Medical Institute, Medical College, Hangchow College, Hangchow Normal School and various middle schools. Led by a large banner on which was written "Big Parade in Protest Over May 20 Nanking Tragic Incident", the paraders marched through the streets. On the way, they posted and distributed manifestoes, caricatures and slogans. Slogans such as "Oppose the Civil War", "Protest Against High-handed Measures", "Oppose Conscription and Requisition of Foodstuffs", "Urge the Government to Repeal the Temporary Measures for Maintaining Peace and Order" and "Raise Educational Funds" were shouted by the students at the pitch of their voices.

A Combined Office of the Military, Gendarmes and Police has now been set up here to unify the control of maintaining peace and order in this city. Gendarmes and police will be posted at various schools for "protection".

Canton, May 24---A meeting was called by over 2,000 students of the National Sun Yat-sen University today, at which it was decided to stage a three-day classroom strike as from this date, to call a general meeting of the student and to rally the students of other schools and the general public to take part in the "June 2" anti-civil war and anti-hunger parade.

Kunming, May 24---More university and middle school students here joined the classroom strike today and they are planning to stage a parade on May 25. This afternoon, three student publicity teams were dispatched to various districts to make soap-box speeches to voice opposition to the civil war and starvation. They also appealed to the general public to unanimously oppose conscription, requisition of army provisions and collection of taxes, so as to bring the civil war to an end and to relieve the sufferings of the people. Large posters bearing the inscription "Let Those Who Want to Live Gather Together" could be seen everywhere. "Wall newspapers" were posted on the walls all along the streets. Lampoon songs such as "On Conscription", "CN$10,000 notes", and other anti-civil war and anti-hunger songs were sung by the students and followed by the masses. The whole city was thrown into a great excitement. On the wall of the Central Bank of China, the following words were written:

"Improve the people-to-die economic system and abolish the 'strip-the-fat-off-the-people' financial policy!"

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### Students in Nanking to Organize "Anti-Traitor Patriotic League"

Lih Pao (General Labor Union Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Nanking, May 25 (Shenchow News Agency)---Students of over 30 schools here are opposed to strikes and parades. They have planned to organize an "Anti-Traitor Patriotic League" which will be formally inaugurated soon.

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## MILITARY NEWS

### CP Army in Northeast Said to Be on the Offensive at Present

Mukden, May 24---According to refugees who arrived here from the Kungchuling front, the CP Army newspaper carried a report that Lin Piao, C-in-C of CP troops in the Northeast, on May 19 told the Hsin Hwa News Agency that one year has elapsed since the CP troops withdrew from Szeping on this date last year and from Changchun on May 23. During the past year, the CP military campaign has been divided into three stages, and now is the stage of the CP offensive.

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## ECONOMIC NEWS

### Shortage of Rice Supply in Shanghai Said Due to Ban on Rice and Requisitioning by Regional Authorities

Sin Min Wan Pao (Liberal), Shanghai
May 24, 1947

(Local News)---A certain rice merchant said to our reporter: "The rice merchants have recently placed an order in Hankow for 100,000 bags of rice to be shipped here for sale. However, as the Land Tax Department there has rigidly banned the exportation of rice from that city, the purchased rice could not be shipped out. In Anking, certain quarters have been making large purchases of rice. The 1,500 bags of rice which had been bought by the rice traders were requisitioned by the authorities concerned at the ceiling price of CN$150,000 per bag. At Wuhu, the competent authorities requisition 3-5 "tou" of rice out of every one "shih" of rice purchased by rice dealers. All these measures have given the rice merchants a severe headache as they are unable to ship out their rice stocks for sale. The present scarcity of rice supply in Shanghai is therefore, closely linked with the above mentioned facts."

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### Drought in North Szechuan

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Chengtu, May 25---Nine hsien in North Szechuan, namely, Chaohua, Kwangyuan, Chienko, Chutung, Kiangyu, Changming, Pingwu, Peichuan and Mienyang, are suffering from severe drought. All inhabitants there have become panic-stricken. The hsien authorities have wired the Szechuan Provincial Government asking for relief, it is learnt.

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## Szechuan Welcomes French Investment in Provincial Reconstruction

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Chengtu, May 25---Mr. Shapen (?), representative of the French Consortium, is scheduled to enplane for Chungking from Peiping on May 27. He will be accompanied in his trip by Ho Pei-heng, Director of the Reconstruction Department of Szechuan Province, to inspect the construction work of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway before he returns to Chengtu.

The Szechuan Provincial Government has decided to welcome the French Consortium to invest in the 5 reconstruction projects in Szechuan Province. These 5 projects are: the development of chemical industry in the Chihkung City, the construction of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway, the Power Plant in Tukiang and the waterworks and the operation of the trolley bus services in Chengtu.

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## Uranium Deposits Found in East Kwangsi

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Kweilin, May 25---Large quantities of raw materials for developing atomic energy have recently been found in the Chungshan and Papu districts in East Kwangsi. According to the Central Geological Survey Corps, the uranium deposits found recently in Chungshan are of great value.

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## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

## 1st Regiment of 1st Division of U.S. Marines to Withdraw from Tientsin Early Next Month

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Tientsin, May 25---It is learnt that the 1st Regiment of the 1st Division of the U.S. Marines had scheduled to withdraw on May 20. However, due to the unstable situation prevailing along the Peining Railway line, a portion of them remained in this city and will evacuate early next month. Besides the 1st Regiment, about 3,000 men of the 7th SOS Regiment still remain here and they will evacuate in separate batches. However, 1,500 to 2,000 of them will be ordered to stay here until autumn.

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## U.S. to Supply China with 700,000 Tons of Fertilizer Next Year

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Nanking, May 25---It is learned that the U.S. Government has decided to supply this country with 700,000 tons of chemical fertilizer next year, at the rate of US$70 per ton. China has decided to allot 300,000 tons of the same to Taiwan and the authorities concerned have written to the Taiwan Provincial Government, asking the latter to make ready the US$21,000,000 required so as to be able to settle the accounts for the time being. The remaining 400,000 tons of fertilizer will be appropriated to the needy provinces and the US$28,000,000 necessary for covering this part of the cost will be paid by those who make the purchase.

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## Chinese Air Force Officer Wounded in U.S. Marine Incident in Tsingtao

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 26, 1947

Tsingtao, May 25---A clash involving scores of American Marines and sailors here occurred at the Lien Ho Restaurant at 11 p.m. last night, as a result of which the sailors were taken away by their officers. The dozen or so Marines then wreaked their anger on Second Lieutenant Chow Li-sheng of the Chinese Air Force, who was present there. One of the U.S. Marines got into an altercation with Chow and soong a dozen or so Marines rushed up with the intention of taking away the revolver from Chow. The latter who was planning to return to his barracks, fired two shots on the floor so as to extricate himself at this opportune moment. However, the Marines surrounded him and gave him a good beating, flying wine bottles at him and hitting him with wooden clubs. In the midst of the commotion, several shots rang out from among the crowd and U.S. First Lieutenant Swanson (?) and Corporal Large (?) were hit. They were immediately transported to the hospital but succumbed after arrival. Just at the critical moment Chow was rescued by U.S. Military Police. He suffered from serious injuries.

According to the version given by Chow's fiancee, Miss Wu Tse-san, she saw that when her fiance was being surrounded and assaulted he did not fire again.

Both Chinese and American authorities are conducting investigations into this incident.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 358 May 27, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Shanghai Residents' Urgent Appeal

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

On the day the Third Plenary Session of the Shanghai City Council was opened, two impromptu resolutions were passed by the Council. One of them, proposed by 43 Councillors led by Hsu Chi-ching, was that "the Council invite the Chinese Communists to resume the peace talks and the students to return to their classes, and that the Council declare its support of the Government's efforts to maintain law and order and to bring about a lasting peace, so that the country may be unified and social conditions may be stabilized." The other resolution, proposed by 102 Councillors led by Chang Chung-yuan, was that "the Council send an urgent telegram to the PPC and to all the Provincial and City Councils throughout the country, asking them to urge the responsible Communist leaders immediately to send representatives to resume the peace talks, so as to turn the swords into plowshares and to rescue the people from fire and water."

In post-war China which is filled with devastation and suffering, what we need is unity, stability and peace. We cannot regain our strength until we have stability. Therefore, we welcome the passage by the City Council of these two resolutions.

We hope that in view of the urgent appeal of the people in general, the Communists will unhesitatingly lay down their arms. (Summary)

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## "Work on in Despair"

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

Last week, the local newspaper, the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" carried an article entitled "Work on in Despair". We are in complete sympathy with what the article says.

Not only does this article give us food for thought, but we should attach due importance to it. No matter how difficult the circumstances under which they are working may be and no matter how serious the situation is, the responsible authorities must muster their courage and try their best to seek a solution for the problem. Take, for instance, the present student strikes. Viewed from the complex side, we could naturally say that they are due to many factors; but viewed from the simple side, they probably will not become out of hand if they can be handled properly. The authorities should implement their love for students, and should deal with the latter in a lenient manner within the scope of the law. Today, the situation is unstable, and there are all sorts of rumors. We earnestly hope that both the Government and the people throughout the country will keep cool-headed and emphasise objectivity and reason. If through carelessness the Government and the people should become opposed to each other, then the future would be even more fraught with danger. We feel that recently, responsible people both in and outside the Government have been in too tense a state of mind. If they try to deal with an extremely chaotic situation without first being able to do away with their own tense state of mind, there is a strong possibility of their making mistakes. That is why we have introduced the words of our foreign friends in an effort to call the attention of all concerned. (Summary)

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## Restoration of Reason

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

We fully endorse the authorities' policy of dealing with the student strikes and demands in a lenient way. However, for the sake of educational stability, of the security of youth, and of social tranquility, the lurking intriguers must be eradicated. Especially must a stop be put to the planning of a so-called "June 2" incident.

As a result of Mayor Wu's exhortation, the striking students voluntarily made a promise yesterday, and all those schools and universities in Shanghai whose students are still on strike ought to resume classes today. We hope that youth will restore their reason and that education will thereby be stabilized. (Summary)

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## Major Victory Won by Youth of Shanghai

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

All the schools and universities will resume their classes today. This is a total victory won by the youth of Shanghai. In order to maintain this victory, we find it necessary to give youth in all the educational institutions a warning, with the hope that they will all be on the alert:

First, the majority of the students ought to insist on attending classes.

Secondly, those pure youths who hold positions in the Students' Self-governing Association should lose no time in "examining themselves".

Thirdly, the students in all the educational institutions should not again allow themselves to be involved in politics, saying the same things as the Communists do, singing the same songs as the Communists do, and shouting the same slogans as the Communists do.

Fourthly, in case there are students or professors who have partisan prejudices and who are trying to incite strikes, the majority of the students should exercise their reason and refuse to be fooled by them.

Fifthly, all the educational institutions should refuse to allow outsiders to enter their campuses. Especially must they prevent Democratic Leaguers from entering their campuses. From now on they should flatly refuse to allow any Democratic Leaguer to make speeches on their campuses.

Sixthly, if there is any dissatisfaction with the existing conditions and if they want to demand anything for themselves, the students may elect some representatives to petition the authorities in a legitimate manner; they must not go beyond the scope of law again. (Summary)

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## Our Expectations of the National Economic Council

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

Yesterday, the National Economic Council was formally inaugurated and held its first meeting, to which General Chang Chun, President of the Executive Yuan, submitted a proposed plan for economic reform with the request that the Council express its views on it, so that it may be passed and enforced.

China's economic problem has become a very serious one. We hope that as a result of discussions by the National Economic Council, a practicable plan for reform will be worked out, so that the present difficult economic conditions will be thoroughly and completely reformed. (Summary)

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How to Press Down Rice Price

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

We feel that instead of selling the rice stocks to rice merchants who will, in turn, sell the rice to the populace, the municipal authorities should act more directly by adopting a system of extensively rationing rice, so that everyone will be able to obtain a minimum quantity of rice required, thus setting the people's hearts at rest and, at the same time, making it impossible for the rice merchants to make unlawful profits.

As to the rice price in this city, the imposition of a ceiling price is still a relatively reasonable measure. However, the ceiling price must not be imposed until after the rationing system has been extensively enforced. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 27, 1947

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|---|---|---|
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | Youths Should Come to Their Senses |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | A Few Words of Advice to the Young Students |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Purchase of Silk Cocoons Should Not Be Delayed |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the Extension of Loans in Kind to Industrialist and the Way-Out for Chinese Economy |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Students of Various Schools in Shanghai to Resume Classes |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Our Expectations of the Current Shanghai City Council Session |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | How to Stabilize the Situation in Shanghai |

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POLITICAL NEWS

PPC Members Propose to Urge Truman and MacArthur to Prevent Rearmament of Japan

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

Nanking, May 26---Kung Keng and other PPC members have brought forth a proposal at the current PPC session that the PPC should wire President Truman and General MacArthur urging them to prevent the rearmament of Japan. The motion was afterwards revised as follows: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be asked to send a telegram to President Truman and General MacArthur to this effect. The draft of the telegram should be first submitted to the PPC session for examination.

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## Probe into Suspension of Publication of Three Liberal Papers in Shanghai Demanded by PPC Member

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

Nanking, May 26---At yesterday's PPC session, Hsieh Ming-hsiao, PPC member, expressed the opinion that it is unreasonable for the Government to order the suspension of publication of the Wen Hui Pao, Lien Ho Wan Pao and Hsin Min Wan Pao and to impose rigid restrictions on the freedom of publication. He asked, "Since the Ministry of Education is in charge of educational and cultural affairs and since Dr. Chu Chia-hua is a member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, will the Minister bring up this matter for discussion at the meetings of the KMT Central Standing Committee and the Executive Yuan so that it can be reasonably settled?"

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## Ambassador Stuart Has 2-Hour Talk with Young China Party PPC Member

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

Nanking, May 26---Ambassador Stuart had a two-hour talk with Professor Chow Chien-chung, Young China Party PPC member, this afternoon. Their conversations covered many topics, including the current military situation, KMT-CP peace talks and loans from the United States.

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## Port Arthur and Dairen Survey Party to Leave for Destinations from Hulutao

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

Mukden, May 26---The Port Arthur and Dairen survey party is scheduled to leave Chinwangtao for the aforesaid destinations on June 1. Since hostilities are taking place in the Chinwangtao area, the party will start the journey from Hulutao, it is learnt.

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## Fuh Tan University Students Ambushed and Beaten Up by Unidentified Persons

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

(Local News)---Several hundred Fuh Tan University students, while having the school campus after attending the meeting held at 7 o'clock last night by their Self-Governing Body to welcome the five students who had been released by the police, were suddenly ambushed by over 10 unidentified persons. A shot was fired and another 20-30 persons rushed out from their hiding places. Meanwhile, the street light was put out. Carrying clubs and iron rods, they beat up the students cold-bloodedly. No sooner had the second shot been fired than a large number of police rushed to the scene. Martial law was at once proclaimed. All the students who were attacked and and assaulted were not allowed to move, while those assailants ran away under cover of darkness. Several scores of students were either wounded or missing. As it was late in the night, there was no way of making an accurate investigation of the details of the incident. After this event occurred, the students of the said university who had planned to resume classes after the release of the five arrested students will continue their strike, it is learnt.

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## Utopia University Students Attacked and Assaulted

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

(Local News)---Around 11 o'clock yesterday morning, over 10 self-styled students, accompanied by a large number of unidentified persons, came to the Utopia University campus in three jeeps. Carrying clubs, iron rods and ropes, they forced their way into the school. They first met one of the students, named Chen Kuang-te. After giving him a blow, they shouted, "You people want to strike, but we want to attend classes!" After someone blew the whistle, they surrounded the students and rained blows on the latter. Over 20 students were attacked, while others ran for safety. The situation was thus thrown into utmost confusion. All the things, bedding and papers belonging to the Student Self-Governing Body were burned up and destroyed. 11 students including Chen Kuang-te, of whom 7 are the executive committee members of the Student Self-Governing Body, were wounded. 2 of them were seriously wounded while the rest slightly injured. On learning of this news, the Kiangning Road Police Station dispatched its men to the scene. 11 wounded students were arrested and sent to the Station.

As the students of the said university failed to obtain the release of the 11 wounded students, they held a meeting last evening and elected 15 new members to take charge of the student self-governing affairs. A general assembly will be held in the school this morning to discuss the continuation of the strike as well as measures to be taken to obtain the release of the arrested students.

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## 30-40 Chiaotung and Chinan University Students Arrested by Police Yesterday

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

(Local News)---Students of Chiaotung and Chinan Universities planned to parade to the Shanghai City Government yesterday morning to demand the release of the students who were arrested day before yesterday. On learning of this news, the peace maintenance authorities sent gendarmes and police to the two schools to prevent the students from staging the petition parade.

With the Chinan University campus completely surrounded by police, a number of students still came out to challenge the police. 30-40 of them were arrested, it is learnt.

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## Nine University Professors Call on Mayor K.C. Wu Presenting Proposals Re Settlement of Student Strikes

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

(Local News)---According to news released by the Press Section of the Shanghai City Government, nine university professors, namely, Chang Chih-jang, Chiu Han-sheng, Ku Chung-i, Sun Ta-yu and Lu Yu-tao of the Law School of Fuh Tan University, Shen Ti-lan of St John's University, Tsiao Tung of Shanghai Law College, Sun Tse-ying of Chiaotung University and Tsao Wei-feng of Chinan University, representing the University Professors' Association in Shanghai, called on Mayor K.C. Wu at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They urged the latter to order the release of the arrested students and presented proposals regarding the settlement of the current student strikes. The Mayor indicated that all the arrested students would be released before 5 o'clock yesterday. However, a number of the Shanghai Law College students had been handed over to the court, so the Mayor had to make arrangements with the Ministry of Justice to obtain their release within three days.

In regard to the settlement of student strikes, the professors drew the attention of the Mayor to the following points: 1) All Government organs concerned should be notified that any dispute which occurred in schools will henceforth be settled by the school authorities themselves, 2) Local authorities should refrain from interfering with such disputes and should not send gendarmes and police to schools unless those disputes affect peace and order and unless the school authorities request the authorities to do so, 3) In settling the student trouble, the school authorities should lay stress on admonition, 4) Disputes among students should be settled by means of reasoning instead of resorting to force.

Mayor Wu indicated his willingness to adopt the aforesaid proposals and requested the professors to urge the students to resume classes.

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## Statement Issued by 28 Professors on Current Student Movement

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

(Local News)---28 university professors, including Tsai Shang-szu, Chow Ku-cheng, Chang Nai-chi, Shen Ti-lan and Tsien Po-tsan, have issued a statement on the current student movement in which they brought forth a 6-point demand to the Government, voicing opposition to civil war and to the suppression of student activities by force or arrest of students.

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## Student Movement in Tientsin, Nanchang and Kweilin

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

Tientsin, May 26---Anti-hunger and anti-civil war student strikes in Nankai and Peiyang Universities, Marine Products College, Woman's Normal College, and Yao Hua Middle School have come to an end. All these schools resumed classes today. However, the students are still making preparations for the June 2 strike and parade.

Nanchang, May 26---The Ministry of Education has ordered all provincial authorities to adopt strict measures to suppress the student unrest and to find out those students who are instigating the strikes and have them discharged from school.

Kweilin, May 26---Following in the wake of student strikes and demonstrations in various localities, the students of the National Kwangsi University in order to express support for the National Sun Yat-sen University's 5-point demand have decided to stage a classroom strike for three days as starting from today. They are also planning to stage a big parade.

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## Student Strike in Kunming Quiets Down

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

Kunming, May 26---Student strikes of various universities and colleges in this city have quieted down. Starting from today, students of all schools will resume classes. However, students of the provincial vocational and normal schools are still demanding the Ministry of Education for the improvement of treatment accorded them and for the shortening of the period of their services after their graduation.

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## Rice Riot Broke Out in Kunshan on May 25

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

Kunshan (Kiangsu), May 25---The price of rice here has risen again during the past few days. The best white rice is now sold at the peak price of CN$350,000 per "shih", thereby seriously affecting the livelihood of the common people. At 8 a.m. today, over 100 north Kiangsu inhabitants, carrying bamboo rice baskets and gunny bags, proceeded to Tsaishih Road, the North City River Embankment and the East Gate and stormed ten odd rice shops, resulting in the loss of 50 "shih" of rice. After the riot, the police arrested more than twenty mobsters for questioning and punishment.

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## MILITARY NEWS

### Conscription of Able-Bodied Men in Pacification Areas Postponed

Sin Wen Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

Nantung, May 26---The Division Administrative District Headquarters in East Kiangsu here received a telegraphic order from the Ministry of National Defense to the effect that the conscription of able-bodied men in the pacification districts should be postponed.

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## ECONOMIC NEWS

### China to Adopt Protective Tariff Policy

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

(UCIB)---It is learnt that, with a view to obtaining a favourable balance in China's foreign trade, the authorities concerned are planning to adopt a protective tariff system. The Ministry of Finance is studying measures for the revision of import and export duties the basic principles of which are as follows:

1) No import duty should be collected on the industrial equipment which China herself cannot manufacture.

2) Imported raw materials or partly-manufactured products which are to be used for the manufacture of Chinese finished industrial products to be exported abroad should be exempted from duty.

3) A comparatively light import duty should be imposed on imported daily necessities the supply of which at home is insufficient to meet the needs in the country.

4) A heavy tax should be imposed on imported articles which are likely to compete with China's native products.

5) The imposition of heavy import duties on luxuries should be continued. As for exports, they should either be exempted from taxation or charged at a reduced rate, so as to encourage exports

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## 150,000 Tons of Foreign Rice Purchased by Central Trust of China

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

(Local News)---A certain responsible official of the Central Trust of China is reported to have stated:

"Necessary arrangements have been made with the foreign countries for China to purchase 40,000 tons of rice from the United States, 10,000 tons from Ecuador and 100,000 tons from Siam during the months of June, July and August, totalling 150,000 tons of rice. The amount of the foreign exchange required will be US$46,000,000. It is also planned by the Central Trust to purchase 100,000 tons more of rice and 200,000 tons of wheat from the United States; but the U.S. Government is only inclined to sell flour rather than wheat."

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

## War Veterans to Be Given Work

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 27, 1947

Nanking, May 26---At a press conference this afternoon, the responsible officials of the War Veteran Vocational Guidance Association revealed that the total number of war veterans throughout the country is 75,000, of whom about 2,000 have taken up jobs through its recommendation. With the exception of 2,000 odd who become disabled because of their serious wounds, all war veterans have expressed their willingness to take up work. If they are given training for a certain of period of time, they will be able to do various kinds of work. The Association expressed hope that all quarters will be able to offer cooperation in this connection.

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- E N D -

CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
* * *
American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 359 May 28, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Understand the Basic Cause of the Failure to Achieve Peace

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

Both the PPC and the Shanghai City Council have discussed proposals regarding peace, and both have decided to appeal to the Chinese Communists to lay down their arms and to send representatives to Nanking for negotiations. This is indeed a timely action taken. The Chinese Communist Party owes its birth and growth to political chaos and to the suffering of the people, hence war is the Communists' hotbed, while peace is their enemy. Fundamentally, therefore, the Communists do not desire peace; they will at most use peace as a signboard in connection with their propaganda.

For this reason, if we want peace, we can only appeal to the Communists for same, so that they may know that their actions go counter to the wishes and interests of the people and so that they may change their minds and lay down their sword. As a matter of fact, the Government's effort to quell the rebellion by armed force is another necessary means of achieving real and thorough peace. If the Communists have the welfare of the people at heart and will stop creating disturbances, the Government naturally will not go too far and will gladly see the resumption and the successful conclusion of the peace negotiations. However, if the Communists persist in their present way of doing things, merely use the peace negotiations as a means of procrastinating, and refuse to change fundamentally their desire to create disturbances by armed force, then any appeal for peace will prove futile and will only increase the country's losses and the people's sufferings due to further procrastination. (Summary)

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## The Direction One Should Go in Trying to Win Peace

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

So far as the Government is concerned, because it is desirous of relieving the people of their suffering and of alleviating the crisis facing the nation, it will naturally be only too glad to cease hostilities. Therefore, whether or not the peace talks can be resumed and whether or not peace can be achieved in the country depends upon the attitude of the Chinese Communists. Now, what about the attitude of the Chinese Communists? They have ignored completely the notice of the meeting of the PPC and have so far not expressed themselves regarding the appeal made by the people throughout the country. However, after all, the Communists cannot completely ignore the common wishes of the people. All agencies representative of the people, including the different provincial, municipal and hsien councils, ought to convene special meetings at this time for the purpose of discussing the peace plan. All the people of the country should urge the Communists to lay down their arms immediately and to reopen their peace talks with the Government. Since the Shanghai City Council has already issued a circular telegram yesterday appealing for peace, it is to be hoped that provincial, municipal and hsien councils throughout the country will take parallel action. They should all send representatives to the National Capital who, along with the PPC members, should appeal to the Chinese Communists for peace. In this way, the Communists will probably understand what the common wish of all the people in the country is at the present time, and will find it necessary to respect such wish. (Summary)

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## Final Test for Communists

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

The PPC has already extended the hand of peace yesterday, with the hope that the Communist members of the Council will come to Nanking to attend its current session. This means that the PPC members have once again opened the door to peace, and the Communists are going to be subjected to another major test. But do the Chinese Communists sincerely desire peace? We cannot but offer another word of advice to them, as follows:

First, the Chinese Communists do not have an independent nationality of their own, and it is our hope that they will become really "Chinese" by returning to the arms of the Fatherland at an early date.

Secondly, we would advise the Chinese Communists not to rely too much upon the fact that their "Program of Underground Struggle", the "appendage Democratic League", and the satellite youthful students are speaking on their behalf today. If the Communists really "oppose the civil war", they should first lay down their arms.

Thirdly, since the promulgation of the Constitution, the National Government has been taking positive steps to prepare for enforcement of the Constitution and to realise democratic government. Moreover, the National Government has already been reorganized into a coalition government of various parties and factions.

If the Communists can really lay down their arms and unhesitatingly return to the fold, then every citizen of the Fatherland will welcome them. (Summary)

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## Resumption of Peace Talks or Officially Ordering an Expedition?

Yi Shih Pao (Chinese Catholic Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

Now that the PPC, in its effort to promote peace, has passed an extraordinary motion inviting the Communist PPC members to attend the current PPC session, we fervently hope that the peace talks can be resumed, so that peace can be achieved. However, in case the Communists again flatly refuse to accept the invitation and even make demands which are so severe that they cannot possibly be accepted, either practically or theoretically, then, in order to strengthen the unity of the nation, the Government cannot but officially order an expedition against the Communists. The Government must no longer linger between the peace talks and an expedition. (Summary)

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## New Change in British Politics

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

We have been deeply impressed by the current Annual Conference of the British Labor Party, and we cannot but greatly admire the spirit which the British displayed at Dunkirk. Under most trying circumstances, the British could, without clamor and chaos, systematically withdraw and never lose their faith, in order that they might win the final victory. This example set by the British ought to be followed by any other people which is hovering between life and death. Today, the British nation is facing a Dunkirk of peace time, and we are sure that her economic revolution, which represents a new change, will also be able to win a glorious victory in the end. (Summary)

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## Annual Conference of British Labor Party Convenes

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

Originally, as many as 21 resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the British foreign policy were introduced in this Annual Conference. Later on, however, as a result of mediation, this number was reduced to four, but there will most probably still be a severe struggle between those who oppose Bevin and those who support him. We presume that the Annual Conference will try to reconcile the views of these two groups.

There are no indications as yet that the world situation is going to improve. U.S.-Soviet relations have already come to a deadlock, and whether or not this deadlock can be broken will be determined at the Foreign Ministers Conference which is scheduled to take place in London this coming November. The manner in which British foreign policy changes between now and then will have an important effect upon the situation as a whole. (Summary)

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| Other editorials not translated: | | Dated May 28, 1947 |
|---|---|---|
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Can the Door to Peace Be Reopened? |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Annual Conference of the British Labor Party and the Political Situation in Britain |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | Our Expectations of the National Economic Council |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The State Budget Should Be Balanced Before Commodity Prices Are Stabilized |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Is There Any Possibility of Remaining Neutral in the World Today? |
| Chien Sien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | An Outlook on the American-Soviet Conference in Seoul |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Technique of Executing the National Economic Policy Should Be Improved |

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POLITICAL NEWS

## Student Representatives in Nanking Decide to Rally Students in All Parts of Country to Stage General Strike on June 2

Lih Pao (General Labor Union Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

Nanking, May 27 (Shenchow News Agency)---At a meeting held in the National Central University yesterday, student representatives gathering here from various places arrived at a decision to the effect that they will rally students in all parts of the country to stage a general strike on June 2.

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## Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters Will Not Tolerate Student Strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

Peiping, May 27---In regard to current student unrest, Wang Hung-shao, Chief-of-Staff of the Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters, stated today that the Headquarters did not take any measures to suppress the recent student strikes and parades. However, it is learnt that those students are now

agitating for a general strike in this city on June 2, so the Headquarters will not tolerate them in this matter and will handle the situation in accordance with the emergency measures for maintaining social order and peace, the Headquarters official revealed.

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## Garrison Headquarters Declares Not to Tolerate Insidious Elements Among Students

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---According to information released by Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters, the Headquarters will henceforth enforce measures with a firm resolution to accord effective protection to all law-abiding students and will not tolerate the insidious elements among them. Those who create trouble will be immediately arrested and will not be released, it is said.

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## University Students in Shanghai to Continue Strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---After Mayor K.C. Wu openly indicated day before yesterday that the competent authorities would release all the Tungchi and Chiaotung University students who were arrested by police sometime ago, there was a tendency of student unrest in this city gradually subsiding. The students who had planned to parade to the Shanghai City Government to present their petition on that date also voluntarily called off their parade. At 5 o'clock in the same afternoon, the arrested students of the two universities were released and returned to their respective schools.

In less than an hour after their release, 10 students of Chinan University were arrested and two others were beaten up and wounded. At 10:30 p.m. on the same date, a fracas broke out among Fuh Tan University students. After the outbreak of these two incidents, student unrest which is expected to quiet down gradually flared up again. Students of many schools still continued their strikes yesterday, it is learnt.

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## Chinan University Campus Surrounded by Police

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---The Chinan University campus on Paoshan Road was surrounded by gendarmes and police at 9:30 yesterday morning. Students were prohibited from going in and out of the campus. The police did not withdraw until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The students of the said university who were arrested on the night of may 26 have not yet been released. The exact number of students arrested has not been ascertained. During the arrest, over 40 students were beaten up by the police, it is reported.

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## Report Given by Chinan University Students on Arrests Made by Police

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---The Chinan University campus on Paoshan Road was surrounded by police yesterday morning. Later on, our reporter called for news at the University and met the spokesman of the Student Self-Governing Body of the said University, Mr. Lan, who said to him, "At the time when the police was surrounding the school, a number of plainclothes men threw stones into the school compound. However, our students remained calm. According to statistics compiled by the Student Self-Governing Body, the number of students who have been arrested by police since May 26 reaches over 100. After coming out from the school, Liang Hwa-kuang, assistant instructor, was also beaten up and wounded and arrested. Now all the Chinan University students dare not wear school badges, because they are afraid of being arrested.

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## 36 Tungchi University Students Arrested by Police

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---While members of the student propaganda teams of Tungchi University were posting up slogans everywhere in the city yesterday morning, 36 of them were arrested by the police, of whom 13 were released on bail, while the rest were being detained at the Penglai Police Station.

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## Shanghai Commercial College Student Found Missing

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---Liu Shao-chih, secretary of the May 20 Tragic Incident Support Committee of Shanghai Commercial College, went to Chinan University to establish contacts with the students there day before yesterday. On his arrival there, he was whisked away.

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## Will Written by Students

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---Students of Tungchi University wrote a will yesterday which states: "We swear to strive for the building of a democratic and peaceful China. If necessary, we shall make any sacrifice to attain this goal. If one person falls, thousands and thousands of others will rise and continue the struggle."

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## Statements Issued by Various Quarters Appealing for Internal Peace

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---A statement entitled "An Appeal on the Present Student Unrest" was issued by ninety-eight writers in this city including Kuo Mo-jo and Mao Tung. It brought forth 4 demands one of which was to urge the Government to immediately put an end to the civil war.

39 Chinan University professors issued a statement on the present student unrest yesterday, bringing forth 4 demands one of which was to urge the municipal authorities to immediately release the arrested students.

The Democratic League Shanghai Headquarters yesterday issued a written statement captioned "Our Views Re the Present Student Movement", bringing forth four demands, one of which was to urge the Government to immediately put an end to the civil war by following the PCC course.

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Chinese People's Party Inaugurated

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---It is learnt that qualified personages of local legal and educational circles, together with a number of war veterans, have recently organized a "Chinese People's Party". The Party was formally inaugurated day before yesterday with its headquarters set up in Shanghai. Its party platform contains the following points: 1) Reform the administration, 2) Stabilize social conditions, 3) Improve the people's livelihood. The Party will launch an anti-civil strife movement shortly, it is learnt.

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Internal Strife in Democratic Socialist Party Continues

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---According to Wang Shih-ming and Lu Kwang-sheng of the Democratic Socialist Party, almost two months have elapsed since internal strife broke out within the Party early in April. Despite the mediation by Wu Hsien-tze, Vice Chairman of the Party, the split still continues. A party reform committee has been organized and it will issue a manifesto and also a statement addressed to all Party members in the country.

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Mo Te-hui Returns Here from Taiwan After Visiting Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---Mo Te-hui, State Councillor, arrived here from Keelung on board S.S. Chung Hsing on May 24. Asked by our reporter about Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Taiwan, he replied that the young Marshal will soon regain his freedom, because he has recently devoted himself to the studying of the history of the Ming Dynasty and his enthusiasm in studies will certainly win the sympathy of the Government so that the period of his confinement may be shortened. He showed our reporter a poem which Marshal Chang recently wrote.

Mr. Mo also told our reporter that in writing news about himself and Marshal Chang, he might use the following headline: "Mo Te-hui Has Nearly Lost His Life, While Chang Hsueh-liang Will Soon Regain His Freedom." Commenting on the current situation, he expressed the opinion that the restoration of peace in the country has been the earnest desire of all the people.

Marshal Chang has requested Mr. Mo to bring a letter to President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Mo's secretary already left here for Nanking this morning to deliver the letter.

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## Dr. H.H. Kung to Leave for United States This Fall

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

(Local News)---Dr. H.H. Kung, ex-President of the Executive Yuan, called on Mo Te-hui, civic leader in the Northeast, at the Chungshan Hospital at 7 o'clock last night. Dr. Kung told our reporter that he will take a trip to the United States in July for the purpose of undergoing medical examination and bringing back his family members to China. He will also make arrangements on various important matters in behalf of the Yenching University, Minghsien College and the Sino-American Cultural Association. He declared that he would be willing to do all he could to promote relations between China and the United States in the capacity of a citizen. He is also planning to make an extensive tour in the European countries and the South Seas Islands.

Dr. Kung revealed that he received a reply from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Taiwan through Mo Te-hui which says that Chang is getting along well and that he expressed his gratitude towards Dr. Kung for his concern.

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MILITARY NEWS

## Planning Section of U.S. Army and Navy Advisory Groups to Visit Ministry of National Defense Today

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

Nanking, May 27---The Combined Military Planning Section of the U.S. Army and Navy Advisory Groups in Nanking is scheduled to visit the Ministry of National Defense at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The party will consist of Major General John P. Lucas, Chief of the U.S. Army Advisory Group, Rear Admiral Morley (?) and Brigadier General Boering (?), Director of the said Planning Section.

The U.S. Advisory Group was originally a mixed organization, under which three sections were formed, namely, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Of late, the Group was reorganized into two groups of equal standing, namely, the Army and the Navy. Under the U.S. Army Advisory Group, there are three sections, i.e. the Air Force, the SOS and the Army. Rear Admiral Morley, Chief of U.S. Navy Advisory Group, holds the concurrent post of Commander of U.S. Naval Forces in West Pacific which was recently reorganized from the U.S. 7th Fleet. General Thomas, recently appointed Director of the Air Force Section of the Army Group, is expected to come to China sometime next month.

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## Kuo Chien Appointed SOS C-in-C

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

Nanking, May 27---According to news released by the Chun Wen News Agency, the Ministry of National Defense on May 27 announced that Huang Chen-chiu, C-in-C of the Services of Supply, is transferred to the post of Deputy Chief-of-Staff of the same Headquarters and that Kuo Chien, Deputy Chief-of-Staff, is appointed as C-in-C of the Services of Supply.

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## Anti-Communist Movement in East Kiaochow Region

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

Hsuchow, May 27---The anti-Communist movement among the people in the East Kiaochow region is intensifying. Dissatisfied with the CP troops for their "Struggle" activities and the drafting of able-bodied men, the inhabitants in Laiwu, Fushan, Chaoyuan, and Huanghsien voluntarily gathered 30,000 men to launch an armed resistance against the CP on May 25. Their resistance campaign is rapidly spreading in those areas.

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## ECONOMIC NEWS

### Ministry of Food Promises to Reduce Amount of Farm Tax in Kind to Be Collected in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

Hankow, May 27---It is learnt that according to decisions of the Ministry of Food, Hunan is required to pay 4,000,000 "shih" of farm tax in kind for the current year while Hupeh and Kiangsi together, 3,000,000 "shih".

However, according to a new decision reached at the National Farm Tax Conference which was convened early this month, the previous decisions have been modified as follows: The amount of farm tax in kind to be paid by Hunan will be reduced to 3,000,000 "shih" while that to be paid by Hupeh will be reduced to 1,200,000 "shih" and that by Kiangsi, to 2,400,000 "shih". Those barren areas where food production is not abundant and transportation facilities are lacking and which are not required to supply Army provisions to the adjacent districts may pay farm tax in cash instead of in kind.

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### Illegal Activities of Chung Fu and Yangtze Corporations Investigated

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 28, 1947

Nanking, May 27---Secret investigations conducted by officials of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Affairs into the illegal activities of the Chung Fu and Yangtze Corporations in Shanghai, have been concluded with satisfactory results.

In connection with these cases, a certain member of the PPC demanded an explanation from Dr. O.K. Yui, Minister of Finance, who stated that the probe was conducted in accordance with instructions from President Chiang Kai-shek, to whom the findings of investigations would be reported.

It was alleged that these two corporations were guilty of violating import and export control measures and of illegal shipments of smuggled goods from abroad for huge profits. It is learnt that those officials who were dispatched to Shanghai by the Ministries of Finance and Economic Affairs have returned here and submitted a joint report of over one hundred pages to President Chiang Kai-shek for his perusal and decision.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 360 May 29, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## An Appeal Made to the Chinese Communists on Behalf of All the People of the Country

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

From President Chiang's statement and from what the majority of the PPC members have said in the PPC session during the past few days, we can see that the Government and all the people of the country hope that peace can be restored immediately. Whether or not peace can be achieved depends entirely upon the attitude of the Chinese Communists.

On more than one occasion the Chinese Communists have declared that a prerequisite for resumption of peace talks is the nullification of the Constitution. We, the people, are of the opinion that if the Chinese Communists are sincerely fighting for democracy, they should absolutely uphold the Constitution. On the other hand, if the Communists want to persist in its armed struggle under the pretext of fighting for democracy, it only shows that they do not want peace and democracy.

How dangerous the situation has now become! On behalf of the people throughout the country, we appeal to the Chinese Communists to lay down their arms, so as to make it possible for the people to continue to live. (Summary)

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## Outlook on the Peace Movement

-- Efforts to quell the rebellion must be continued before the Communists lay down their arms --

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

Peace is desired by all, but the question is that we must find out the cause for the lack of peace. At least those who demand peace should not continue to do so in an irresponsible manner. Before the Communists lay down their arms and declare their allegiance to the Fatherland and before peace is actually achieved, our officers and men at the front must not expect too much from them. They should realise that at this time when the Communists have not yet repented their past actions, the fighting being done by the Government troops is the most effective way of achieving peace. (Summary)

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## Importation of Commodities Paid for by Foreign Exchange Secured by Importers Themselves Should Be Permitted

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

In the beginning of last month, the Executive Committee of the Board for the Temporary Regulation of Imports passed the "Regulations for Examining the Importation of Goods Not Requiring Foreign Exchange Supplied by the Government". According to these regulations, if the sources of the foreign exchange covering such goods were found to meet the requirements of the regulations, the importation of the goods would be permitted beyond the quotas allocated. However, although the regulations had been worked out by the Board,

yet they were vetoed by the National Economic Council, on the ground that if these regulations were enforced, it would stimulate a rise in the black-market exchange rate. During the past month and more, the black-market foreign exchange rate has been rising steadily; the upward tendency has not weakened due to the fact that the "Regulations Governing the Importation of Goods Not Requiring Foreign Exchange Supplied by the Government" have not been adopted. Therefore, the question of permitting the importation of goods not requiring such foreign exchange deserves reconsideration by us.

We are of the opinion (1) that the prohibition of the importation of goods for which the importer can find his own foreign exchange, for fear that it will stimulate a rise in the black-market foreign exchange, has caused a reduction in the importation of goods (small quantities of goods have been smuggled into this country), and yet it has been impossible to check the rise in the black-market foreign exchange rate; and (2) the greatest harm the importation of such goods would do would be to stimulate a rise in the black-market exchange rate, but the available quantity of useful supplies in the whole country would be increased. At this time when the whole nation is looking forward to receiving a foreign loan, we would like to bring up this question for reconsideration by the Government, for it might be an effective way of replenishing our sadly depleted resources. Of course, effective restrictions should be imposed on the importation of luxury goods and goods that are not urgently required. (Summary)

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## We Hope the Reported Issue of Crossed Bank Checks Is Only a Rumor

Chung Hwa Shih Pao (Young China Party Organ), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

It will be recalled that on the eve of V-J Day, the puppet government issued crossed bank checks shortly after the issue of CRB$10,000 notes, a fact which indicated that the financial condition of the puppet government had become hopeless. Now, the Government is also planning to issue crossed bank checks shortly after the issue of CN$10,000 notes. One can well imagine what kind of an impression this is going to make upon the people.

It will also be recalled that the minimum denomination of the crossed bank checks issued by the puppet government was CRB$50,000. Now, it is reported that the minimum denomination of the checks to be issued by the Government will be CN$500,000. If this rumor should materialise, would it not be tantamount to telling the people that the future of "fapi" is even more hopeless than that of the puppet currency?

In a word, the issue of crossed bank checks would be a measure that is harmful both to the country and the people, and it would certainly do more harm than good. (Summary)

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## Steps That Should Be Taken to Stabilize the Good Situation

Shun Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

Yesterday, the price of rice in Shanghai dropped somewhat. However, the present price still represents a more than 526% rise over that which prevailed at the end of January, 1947. From this it can be seen that the seriousness of the food problem has not been reduced.

We are of the opinion that in order to increase the sources of supply and to stabilize the food situation, the following three things should be done without delay:

(1) Give the rice merchants a sense of security, so that they may go ahead and purchase rice from the producing areas.

(2) Hindrances to transportation of rice should be strictly prohibited.

(3) Rice stocks should be replenished, so that they will be sufficient for at least two or three months' consumption.

If these proposals can be adopted and enforced, we believe the problem of supply and demand of rice can be satisfactorily solved. (Summary)

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## British Politics Viewed from British Labor Party Annual Conference

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

Generally speaking, the Labor Government has achieved more in the field of internal politics than in that of foreign relations. It seems that so far, Bevin's foreign policy has not served well as a bridge between the United States and Soviet Russia. In the current Labor Party Annual Conference, views have again been expressed that Britain should be friendly both to America and Russia and that she should pursue a balanced foreign policy. At the same time, there have been reports that a barter system is going to be adopted by Britain and Russia and that the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance is going to be strengthened. If these two reports are true, the British will be able to make better use of their foreign policy.

From the administrative program which the Labor Party has been carrying out, we can see that the Party's mild economic revolution has already achieved some success. Hereafter, Britain will continue to hold an important place in the world political arena. In the eyes of the Communist, if the Labor Party's policy is completely implemented, the revolution-mindedness of the British laborer will be weakened. From this we can see that although there are quite a number of expert anti-Communists in the British Conservative Party, yet it is the achievements of the British Labor Party which will be able really to stem the Communist tide. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 29, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | -- | On the British-Soviet Trade Negotiations |
| Lih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Our Expectations of the National Economic Council |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | -- | On Student Unrest |
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | -- | Peace Conference on Japan Should Be Held at an Early Date |
| Chien Hsien Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | The Issue of Internal Peace under Discussion at Current PPC Session |
| Tung Nan Jih Pao, Shanghai | -- | Student Unrest and Current Situation |

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## POLITICAL NEWS

### PPC to Appeal for Peace

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

Nanking, May 28---A special committee meeting was held by the PPC throughout today to discuss the issue of internal peace. Altogether 64 members expressed their views, the majority of whom advocated that the Government should continue the suppression campaign against the Communists or should

issue an order to launch a punitive expedition against the latter. Only 10 odd members including Huang Yu-jen, Hu Chiu-yuan, Hsu Te-heng, Kiang Heng-yuan, Chu Fu-cheng, Huang Yen-pei, Ho Chi-hung, Yeh Tao-yen, Chu Hui-tsing, Cheng Hsi-meng and Wang Chao-shih requested the PPC session to have regard for the interests of the people and to carefully draw up a peace formula with which to appeal to the Government and the CP for peace.

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## CLARA Says There Is No Way of Sending PPC Cable to CP

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

(Local News)---CLARA office here issued a statement yesterday as follows: Our office has received the cable addressed by the PPC in Nanking to the CP PPC members, but we find there is no way of delivering it to the latter, so we have informed the PPC of this fact by telegram.

The telegram reads: "At the time when your telegram arrived in Shanghai, Mr. Wu Yun-fu had just left here for the areas under our administration to inspect relief work, so he did not receive and read it personally. We regret to inform you that the CLARA radio station in Chefoo has no contact with any CP radio station in the areas under our administration, therefore ever since Mr. Tung Pi-wu and other CP delegates were compelled to leave Nanking, our office has entirely lost contact with North Shensi. Therefore, we find ourselves unable to transmit your telegram to the CP PPC members in compliance with your request."

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## Organizational Committee of Democratic Socialist Party Holds Meeting; Vote of Confidence on Carson Chang Said to Have Been Passed

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

(Local News)---The Organizational Committee meeting of the Democratic Socialist Party was held yesterday afternoon. 26 Committee members including Carson Chang, Hsu Fu-lin, Chiang Yun-tien, Wan Yi-chien, Feng Chin-pai, Tsi Yi-chiao, and Sun Ya-fu were present. At the meeting presided over by Hsu Fu-lin, Carson Chang gave a report on how the Party joined the Government. Then reports on their work were submitted by various units of the Party. After a vote of confidence on Carson Chang was passed, the meeting adjourned.

The Committee will meet again today, and the main topic for discussion will be that of the Reform Committee organized by Sun Pao-kang and other dissenters. Though Wu Hsien-tze, Vice Chairman of the Party, reported his presence to the committee meeting, yet he did not attend it. The Committee has a total number of 72 members, but up to yesterday, only 29 of them have reported their presence.

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## Religionists' League Gives Press Conference

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

(Local News)---At the press conference given by the sponsors of the Peaceful National Reconstruction League of the Chinese Religionists yesterday afternoon, Li Yu-chieh, Secretary-General of the League, stated: "The purpose of this organization is to rally all religionists of various creeds to strive for the realization of permanent peace. The League is planning to send representatives to the CP-controlled areas to appeal to the CP

responsible authorities for peace in the hope that the CP will lay down arms and resume the peace talks. Meanwhile, the League will make a proposal to the PPC to this effect.

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## Preparations for the Organization of All-China Students' Federation Underway

Lih Pao (General Labor Union Organ), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

Nanking, May 28---Preparations for the organization of the All-China Students' Federation are now underway. It is learnt that student representatives from Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Peiping and Tientsin will hold a preparatory meeting for the organization of the said Federation at the Chiaotung University in Shanghai on June 15.

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## Central University Students to Stage Parade on June 2

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

Nanking, May 28---A meeting was held by student representatives of various departments and courses of the National Central University last night. By 103 to 5 votes a decision was passed to the effect that the students of the said University should take part in the June 2 strike and parade according to the pre-arranged plan.

The propaganda team members of the Nanking University Students' Self-Governing Body started their publicity campaign today which includes soap-box speaches on streets and singing. They will also invite prominent personages to the school to give lectures of academic nature.

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## Statement Issued by Shanghai Students Federation to Urge Students to Resume Classes

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

(Local News)---The Shanghai Students Federation held a meeting at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at which it was decided that all schools will resume classes as from today. A statement on the resumption of classes was issued which said that during these few days students of Fuh Tan, Chinan, Chiaotung and Tungchi Universities had been beaten up or arrested. In order to prevent the aggravation of the situation and to avoid greater sacrifices, the Federation has decided to bid students of all schools to resume classes first. However, the resumption of classes does not mean the "retreat" of the student movement. It is hoped that the Government will fulfil its promises by releasing the arrested students and will protect the safety of the students, the statement concluded.

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## Chinan and Chiaotung University Students Again Arrested

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

(Local News)---Over 50 boy and girl students of the National Chinan University were arrested in the 2nd Dormitory on Paoshan Road around 5 o'clock

yesterday morning. Around 7 o'clock, students in the 1st Dormitory on East Ti Yu Hui Road were coerced to gather on the playground and four of them were placed under arrest. All trunks and chests in the dormitories were turned inside out and examined. The student's and faculty's dormitories on Tsingyun Road were also searched, and three more students were arrested. Liu Chun-sheng, Chairman of the Students' Self-Governing Body, while conferring with the professors at the latter's dormitory on the steps to be taken to call off the strike, was also arrested. Assistant instructor Wei Chi was arrested but after making known his status to the police, he was released.

Four Chiaotung University students including Yu Shih-kun were arrested near the school gate yesterday. On learning of this news, all students of the said university became panic-stricken. At 8 o'clock last night, the Students' Self-Governing Body called a general meeting at which a decision was reached to the effect that for the sake of safety, all students should move to the gymnasium to spend the night there.

The above incidents occurred as follows: Together with another student surnamed Li, Yu Shih-kun while ready to leave the school for home by bicycle yesterday morning, was suddenly halted at the school gate by four persons clad in Sun Yat-sen uniform who jumped down from a green-colored sedan bearing the license number 23461. They covered Yu's nose and mouth with a handkerchief and forced him into the car and sped away southward in the direction of Zicawei. At 2:45 p.m. in the same afternoon, students of the same University, Chen Ming-huang and Yang Fu-sheng (the latters is head of Academic Research Section of the Students' Self-Governing Body), while buying things in a store near Hwashan and Hungjao Roads, were suddenly forced by two plainclothes men into a car and whisked away. At 6:30 p.m., Ki Chu-chiu, a sophomore, was arrested by plainclothes men near the bus station on Hungjao Road. Since these four students were arrested, all the students have been staying inside the school and dare not go out.

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### Students' Family Members Organize "Fuh Tan May 26 Tragic Incident Support Association"

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

(Local News)---Gendarmes and police surrounded the Fuh Tan University campus yesterday morning, and later on withdrew. At 1 o'clock the same afternoon, they surrounded the Sungchuang Dormitory of the University again and did not withdraw even late in the night.

The Students' Self-Governing Body gave a party to the family members of the wounded students and alumni members yesterday, appealing to them for support. Ma Yin-chu, Chen Tse-chien, Ku Chung-i and other family members of the students have initiated the organization of a support committee while the alumni members also expressed sympathy with this campaign.

Following in the wake of Chang Yih, President of the Fuh Tan University, Ho Te-ke, Dean of Discipline of the school, also tendered his resignation yesterday.

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## MILITARY NEWS

### General Kwan Lin-cheng Arrives in Nanking

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

Nanking, May 28---According to news released by the Chun Wen News Agency,

upon the telegraphic summons from General Chen Cheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army General Kwan Lin-cheng, Director of Military Education of the Military Academy, arrived here from Chengtu by plane.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

Rice Price in Foochow Soars Skyhigh

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 29, 1947

Foochow, May 28---The rice price here has continued to soar, which hit the CN$500,000 mark today. The competent authorities are now at their wit's end in handling the price problem. They have met with hindrances in disposing of the rice hoarding case which was discovered a month ago.

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CHINESE PRESS REVIEW
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American Consulate General, Shanghai, China
No. 361 May 31, 1947

EDITORIAL COMMENT

## Achieve Security Through Peace

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

The angry wave of student strikes could have been brought to an end after the students had given vent to their grievances. However, due to various unfortunate measures which have helped to stimulate the strikes, the latter tend to be prolonged and extended. Certain educational institutions could have resumed their classes by now, but there have been many cases where, because of the beating up and arrest of students, complications have set in. Yesterday morning, arrests were made of students of Fuhtan and Chiaotung Universities and of the Shanghai Medical College. Because of this fact, not only has resumption of classes become hopeless, but the professors of Fuhtan and Chiaotung Universities have declared a strike. Thus, new obstacles have been put in the way of the settlement of the student strikes. It may be that from the point of view of their duties, the authorities who are charged with the task of maintaining peace and order have found it necessary to take this emergency measure. However, it is necessary for the Government to give this matter careful consideration. Because of the disturbed conditions in the country, both the Government and the people are worried. However, the National Government has a revolutionary background. It is true that it is now faced with a difficult situation, yet besides examining its own policies and working hard, it certainly will not lose its self-confidence. If, as a result of the student strikes, it becomes jittery as if a major crisis is imminent, it will be considered to be unduly excited. The hundreds of youths who are studying in the educational institutions are certainly good children of the State, and even if there are a small number of them who have party affiliations, certainly not all of them are enemies of the Government. If they are dealt with in a high-handed manner, would they not really be driven over to the opposition camp? Today, it is absolutely necessary to achieve security through peace and harmony.

Since under existing conditions, the measures taken by the Government have been influenced by the inter-party dispute, youth, in manifesting their worry over the situation and their love of country, should do all they can to eschew the inter-party dispute, so that they may avoid making unnecessary sacrifices. The report has been rife that a general student strike will be called for June 2nd. Now, even before June 2nd the situation has already become so tense, and it is hard to tell how the situation will be on June 2nd. We earnestly hope that youth will appeal to reason and will refrain from making sacrifices, but that they will have a long-range plan for exerting their efforts. (Summary)

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## How to Stabilize Education

Chung Yang Jih Pao (KMT Organ), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

The so-called "June 2" incident is now being planned by the intriguers. As a matter of fact, so long as the Communist secret agents exist in the educational institutions, such attempts will not be given up. We are of the opinion that in order to stabilize education, the student strikes which have been started by the students spontaneously should be distinctly separated from those directed by the Chinese Communists, and those students who have followed blindly and violated the law on the

impulse of the moment should also be distinctly separated from the Communist secret agents who have incited and directed the student strikes in accordance with the Communists' policy of intrigue. The Government should exhort those students who have acted on the impulse of the moment so that they may repent. On the other hand, the Government must take drastic measures to deal with the student strikes which have been directed and with those secret agents whose duty it is to direct student strikes. Only in this way can youth be protected and education be stabilized. (Summary)

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Suppression of Reaction and Protection of Youth

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

The military and police authorities in Shanghai began to take drastic measures against the reactionary Communist secret agents yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. Among those arrested are students who are Communists as well as non-student promoters of violence. Everybody should understand that this measure is not a high-handed way of dealing with the student strikes, nor is it directed against the majority of the students. It is only a measure desired by the masses and required by the maintenance of peace and order, and is designed to suppress reaction. Everybody should be pleased that in this way an extremely great commotion, which otherwise would occur in Shanghai in the near future, has been averted. (Summary)

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We Hope Students Will Be Able
to Distinguish Right from Wrong

Sin Wen Pao (KMT-supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

The Government has adopted the most lenient possible attitude toward the student strikes, especially those in Shanghai. However, it certainly can no longer allow a small number of undesirable elements to act in any way they please. The small number of students who have been arrested during the past few days are such undesirable elements. We hope that the students will restore their cool-headedness as soon as possible, and that they will not throw away their own future so lightly. At the same time, we believe that the arrest of this small number of students who have done harm to all the other students will greatly help to stabilize conditions in the educational institutions. (Summary)

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The Future of the General Situation

Lih Pao (General Labor Union Organ), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

Today it is the common view of the Chinese people that while Communists' policies and ways of doing things are disliked by people, yet the Government's measures have not proved satisfactory to people either. The Government should look straight at, and admit, this fact. At present conditions are extremely chaotic, and the Government ought to do something to win the confidence of the people. (Summary)

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## Seek Improvement amidst Stability

Chien Sien Jih Pao (Connected with Ku Chu-tung), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

If all the so-called "Communist saboteurs" can be put under arrest, conditions will most probably become more settled. However, we hope that in beginning to take action, the authorities will be very cautious. If they should act on the basis of unreliable information and inadequate evidence, so that the real "Communist saboteurs" would escape the dragnet and so that those who are not "Communist saboteurs" would be arrested in their place, then they would be unable to achieve the aim of stabilizing conditions. Not only that, but conditions would become even more chaotic than they are today. (Summary)

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Other editorials not translated: Dated May 31, 1947

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cheng Yien Pao, Shanghai | - - | Sincerity Is the Basis of Peace |
| Shang Pao, Shanghai | - - | Collection of Surcharges on Automobiles and Trucks for the Repair of Roads and Highways |
| Chin Yung Jih Pao, Shanghai | - - | The Existing Foreign Exchange Policy Should Be Readjusted as Soon as Possible |
| Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai | - - | On Support of Bevin's Foreign Policy by the British Labor Party |
| Shun Pao, Shanghai | - - | The Consequence of the "Unfreezing" of Cost of Living Indices |
| Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Shanghai | - - | The Differences Between Britain and the United States |

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## POLITICAL NEWS

### Liang Sou-ming Expresses Pessimism Towards Peace Movement

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 30, 1947

(Local News)---Liang Sou-ming, Democratic League PPC member, arrived here from Nanking yesterday morning. Asked by our reporter about the possible results of the peace appeals made by the PPC members, Mr. Liang expressed his pessimistic view as follows:

At the beginning of the PPC session, peace atmosphere was quite thick, as twenty proposals appealing for peace were made by various quarters concerned at the session. 5-6 of these proposals are sincere in intent and constructive in contents, while the other 10, though not so well mapped out as the afore-said ones, are nevertheless representative of the voice of peace. Only three proposals demanded that the Government should issue an order for launching a punitive expedition against the Communists.

However, the situation underwent a drastic change after the above proposals were handed over to the Examination Committee for discussion on the 28th. The session was dominated by anti-peace views.

Feeling extremely sad, Mr. Liang said that though the PPC has organized a special examination committee to consider the peace proposals, yet the prospect of peace is dim.

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## Federation of Student Unions in North China Addresses Letter to PPC

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

Peiping, May 30---The Federation of Student Unions in North China has just addressed a letter to the PPC, expressing the hope that the latter will strive for peace. The text of the letter follows:

To Messrs. Shao Li-tze and Hsu Teh-heng and, through them, to all the PPC members:

In order to oppose the civil war and hunger and in protest against the series of atrocities, we have been on strike for one week now. We wish solemnly to assert that this is no student unrest, and that it should not be misinterpreted and slandered. It is a great movement whereby at this time when the country is faced with a most serious crisis and when politics is most corrupt, the youthful students have risen to express the common wishes of all the Chinese people. We have voiced at the top of our voice our opposition to the civil war and to hunger and have peacefully gone on strike and legitimately held demonstrations. And yet, just because of this, we have been persecuted. Both on our campuses and in the streets we have been beaten up and badly injured by soldiers, policemen and secret agents. In North China alone, two of our fellow students have already died, several hundred have been injured either seriously or slightly, and a certain number of others have disappeared, a fact which had aroused great indignation among us. Article 14 of the Constitution, which was promulgated last winter, provides, "The people have freedom of assembly and association", and Article 15 provides, "The people have the right to petition the Government." We have not violated the law, and yet we have been unreasonably persecuted. This is something which no one who has a sense of justice can tolerate. We, therefore, appeal to you. We hope that you will appeal to the Government on behalf of the people; will protest against the Government's failure to safeguard the people's freedom of the person; will oppose the orders which the Government has recently promulgated which are contrary to the Constitution and which violate the people's civil liberties; and will force the Government to abandon its wrong policy of achieving national unity by armed force, to re-adopt the PCC course, to cease the civil war immediately, and to organize a democratic coalition government.

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## Statement Issued by Peiping Professors Regarding Student Strikes

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 30, 1947

Peiping, May 29---One hundred and two professors of National Peking University and National Tsinghua University, including Prof. Chien Tuan-sheng, today issued an open letter to the students and the Government regarding the anti-civil war movement. The text of the letter is as follows:

Having seen the anti-hunger and anti-civil war demonstrations held by university and middle school students in this city on May 20th, we feel keenly that these youths are zealous, sincere and courageous and that their actions are well-ordered and well-disciplined. And, as Dr. Hu Shih has pointed out, their motives are innocent and pure and are worthy

of other people's sympathy; they should not in the least be misinterpreted and slandered. We are pleased that youths of the next generation have acted in such a fine and progressive manner.

At the same time, we have heard of cases of beating up and arresting students which have occurred in Tientsin and in the Nanking-Shanghai area. As to this city, just as the students were about to return to their classes, a tragic incident took place at Chaoyang University wherein students were beaten up. We cannot but express our regrets over the fact that certain authorities have acted improperly and have allowed ruffians to persecute students.

Lately, some people have said that June 2nd will be a national anti-civil war day, and that on that day large-scale demonstrations and propanda campaigns will be staged in different parts of the country. It is only natural that people should demand an adequate supply of clothing and food, and the pending national issue is to win peace. At this time when the people are facing starvation and when the country is on the verge of losing its national independence, it is only reasonable and necessary that the youthful students and the mass of people should make such an urgent appeal. On the one hand, we sympathise with this movement, but on the other hand, we feel the gravity of the situation. As educational workers, we would like to offer the following word of advice:

Even without repeating the same old argument that students should lay their main emphasis upon their studies, we must say that youth should prize their own flesh and blood. The complicated and difficult political problem certainly cannot be solved by one word or one act alone, its solution requires a long period of labor. Dear students, you should think carefully, distinguish right from wrong, and act cautiously.

As to the Givernment authorities, they should carefully examine themselves and awaken to the fact that it is the Government, and not the students, who should be held responsible for the present corrupt and inefficient administration, and that the appeal made and the movement started by the students out of their dissatisfaction with the present situation should only be guided in the proper way and not suppressed in a high-handed manner. Now, however, the Government has allowed ruffians to beat up the students and has mobilized policemen and gendarmes to arrest them, thus causing bloodshed in the great cities and trying to coerce youth into submission. Further, the Government has prohibited petitioning and sealed up newspaper offices, thereby violating law and destroying morals itself. How can one talk about democracy and the Constitution under these circumstances? Out of our love for the country, we venture to express the opinion that all the present disputes should be settled in a just and reasonable manner and that hereafter, efforts should be made to prevent all such atrocities.

(Signed)

Professors of National Peking University

Chien Tuan-sheng
Chow Ping-lin
Yang Chen-sheng
Hsiang Ta
Jung Chao-tsu
Yang Jen-pien
etc., etc.

Professors of National Tsinghua University

Chen Tai-sun
Wu Ching-chao
Chang Hsi-jo
Quentin Pan
Fei Hsiao-tung
etc., etc.

Student Arrest in Shanghai Continues;
Fuh Tan and Chiaota Professors Stage Strike

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

(Local News)---Eleven students of Fuh Tan University and six students of the Shanghai Medical College here were arrested yesterday. Assault incidents were also reported in Chiaota and the Medical College. Thus the student unrest which had been gradually subsiding, has now flared up anew. The faculty body of Chiaota and the Medical College decided to suspend teaching as from date. Fuh Tan professors also issued a manifesto declaring strike.

Following are the conditions in various universities and colleges:

Shanghai Business College: Following the arrest of student Liu Shao-tze of the Shanghai Business College, two more boarders were arrested by gendarmes in the Sin Min Road Dormitory of the school at 1 a.m. yesterday (one was immediately released). In the same morning, three more students were arrested in their respective homes.

Fuh Tan University: Following is a letter issued by the Faculty body of the school: "On the night of the 29th instant, the local Garrison Headquarters dispatched several truck-loads of armed soldiers to throw a cordan around the dormotories of the school. 11 of the boy and girl students were thus arrested in their beds. Even the university president's private residence was searched.

"The school had originally intended to resume classes today, but this incident unfortunately took place. The Mayor had expressed the hope that the professors should advise and admonish the students. But again and again the police and gendarmes arrested the students indiscrimately, under the pretext of tracking down CP elements. We, the entire Faculty body of the school, unanimously voice our protest over such incidents. We also hope that a thorough investigation be conducted and the arrested students quickly released. At the same time we demand that a guarantee be given that no such incidents will occur again.

"So, aside from informing you of the truth of the situation by letter, all of us faculty members will suspend teaching, pending your reply."

It is further learned that representatives of the professor-sponsored "Fuh Tan Arrested Students' Rescue Committee" and those of the parents of the arrested students called on Mayor K.C. Wu at 6 p.m. yesterday to demand the immediate release of the arrested students, but without any result. The students' parents have decided to engage a lawyer today to refer the case to the court. The Students' Self-Governing Body of Fuh Tan also decided to give a tea party to the parents of the arrested students this afternoon.

Chiaotung University: At 3 a.m. yesterday morning, some police, gendarmes and plainclothesmen called at Chiaota to conduct a search. They also carried with them a list containing the names of 16 students (13 of them are responsible members of the Students' Self-governing Body). They alleged that these black-listed students were CP elements and should be placed under arrest. Upon being informed of the incident, president Wu Pao-feng and several professors hurried to the school to negotiate with the police and gendarmes. The school authorities declined to hand over the 16 students, and at 6:30 a.m. the police and gendarmes left the school by batches. All the students followed the departing police and gendarmes, demanding to be taken en masse to the police station. Just as the procession reached the corner of Lin Sen Road, some 20 to 30 plainclothesmen broke into the rank and file of the students, brandishing their sticks and poles and let fall a shower of blows on the students. The students present quickly

rushed back to their school to take refuge. In the confusion that ensued, student Yang Tse-fu was wounded by bullet on the left arm and suffered other injuries on the wrist, whilst student Chow Fu-heng was knocked out by a blow on the head. 26 other students suffered minor injuries.

After fleeing back to the school, the students called a representative meeting of all departments and courses at the gymnasium at 9 a.m., and a resolution was adopted to stage a classroom strike in sign of protest. At the same time the Professors' Association of the school also called an administrative meeting and decided on the following five-point measure:

(1) Students Ting Hui-fan and Pi Siu-yun should be immediately dismissed from the school.

(2) If necessary, the professors will suspend teaching.

(3) To demand the prosecution of the culprits responsible for today's (May 30) incident.

(4) To submit a report on the incident to the Shanghai City Council meeting.

(5) If necessary, to dispatch representatives to report to the PPC and the Executive Yuan.

The Assistant-Professors and Instructors Association of the said school also decided to suspend teaching in sign of support. At 3 p.m., the Professors' Association called a general representative meeting and passed a five-point resolution to (1) suspend teaching indefinitely until the Government gives a satisfactory reply to the demands set forth, and (2) to issue a manifesto.

Shanghai Medical College: Early at 3 a.m. yesterday morning, the Shanghai Medical College was visited by police and gendarmes who searched the students' dormitories and arrested five students, including Huang Tung, responsible member of the Students' Self-governing Body of the said school. Yu Hsuan, a fifth year student, was arrested at his home yesterdat at 6 a.m. While the police and gendarmes were searching the dormitories, Ling Yi-chun, a second year student, who was lying in bed, was wounded by bullet on the left foot, severing his big toe completely. The searchers left the school after 5 a.m. At 8 a.m. the students held a general meeting, at which they revoked their decision to resume class and decided to continue their classroom strike. At 9 a.m. the whole faculty body of the school also held a meeting and decided to send a written statement clarifying their views to the Garrison Headquarters as well as to the Municipal Government, at the same time demanding the release of the students and a guarantee against similar occurences.

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Meeting Held by Student Unrest
Pacification Committee of Shanghai City Council Yesterday

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

(Local News)---The Student Unrest Pacification Committee of the Shanghai City Council held its second meeting yesterday afternoon, at which over 10 members were present. At the meeting, Li Kai-ti expressed hope that the Government will not blindly believe in reports. For instance, according to the report made by Chairman Pan Kung-chan of the Council, the information supplied by Mayor K.C. Wu that Chung We-chen, Dean of Discipline of the National Chiaotung University, is instigating a general strike in the city is absoluely untrue. From this it can be

inferred that other information also may not be true. It is extremely dangerous for the competent authorities to rely on untrue information in handling the situation by forcible means. It is quite questionable whether the information that 16 Chiaota students who were ordered to be arrested are CP elements is true. Since these 16 students were not in school when the military and police were raiding the school campus this morning, why should an unfortunate incident have taken place? The Government should pay attention to this matter, Mr. Li said.

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Four Newspaper Reporters Arrested

Shun Pao (KMT-Supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

(Local News) -- Mai Shao-mei, reporter of Wen Hui Pao, Yao Fang-tsao, Huang Ping and Yang Hsueh-shun, reporters of the Lien Ho Wan Pao, were arrested by over 10 armed plainclothes men around 4 o'clock yesterday morning. According to the allegations made by Mayor K.C. Wu and Garrison Commander Hsuan Tieh-wu at the press conference held yesterday noon, they were arrested because they were suspected of being CP members.

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House-to-House Search Carried Out by Police in Tsaohoching District

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 30, 1947

(Local News) -- On the night before last, the Lunghwa Police Sub-Station carried out a house-to-house search in the Tsaohoching district. As a result of extensive searches, more than forty residents there were brought to the Police Station in several batches.

On learning of this news, our reporter called at the said Station to make enquiries. He was told that, in view of the endless stream of people pouring into this district who were either not in possession of resident certificates or of a suspicious character, the Police had to carry out the searches and investigations in order to prevent untoward incidents and the infiltration of insidious elements into this district.

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Chiaota Students Assault Dean of School

Shun Pao (KMT-Supervised, C.C. Organ), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

(Local News)-- The various universities here have one after another resumed classes and the student unrest is gradually quieting down. However, a fresh incident, wherein students of Chiaotung University assaulted the Dean of their school, occurred yesterday noon. The said Dean is concurrently vice director of the Shanghai Municipal Education Bureau, Mr. Li Hsi-mou. Li was surrounded by several hundred students inside the Chiaota campus, who showered him with blows, wounding him on the head and sides.

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## Students of Central University Urged to Resume Classes

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 30, 1947

Nanking, May 29 -- In order to pacify the prevailing student unrest, the Professors' Association of the National Central University invited Shao Li-tze, Kuomintang veteran, Li Huang, one of the Young China Party leaders, and Wu I-fang, President of the Ginling Girl College, to come to the school to have a talk with the students. Before some 3,000 students, these three guests gave short speeches, the general idea of which is as follows:

Our generation should be responsible for the chaotic situation prevailing in China during the past fifty years. We do regret a great deal for it. We deeply sympathize with the demand of the students. However, we hope that youth will not be too anxious and too excited. Peace and democracy will be realized in the country some day. We must be farsighted and classes should be resumed at an early date.

The combined propaganda teams of the Students Federation in Nanking started their publicity campaign yesterday. Divided into various groups, they have been making soap-box speeches and singing songs on the streets during these few days. In their speeches they voiced opposition to the civil war and to the irrational educational system.

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## Strike Staged by West China Union Middle School in Chengtu

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

Chengtu, May 29 -- In response to the student movement in Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai and Nanking, students of the West China Union Middle School in the city started a strike today.

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## Students of Over 10 Universities and Middle Schools in Chungking on Strike for Three Days

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

Chungking, May 30 -- Following in the wake of the National Girls' Normal College, the Chungking University, the Northwest College, the Rural Reconstruction College, the Central Industrial College, and the Chungking Middle School, students of five schools in the city including the Municipal First Middle School have announced a general classroom strike for three days to voice opposition to the civil war and to starvation.

Students of the Szechuan Provincial Educational College have staged a strike for an indefinite period of time since yesterday to demand the expansion of the College into a university and to oppose the decision of the Ministry of Education to abolish the departments of agricultural chemistry and gardening. A fracas took place among students of the Southwest College because of a dispute arising from the strike, it is reported.

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## Students in Mukden Arrested

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 30, 1947

Mukden, May 29 -- At 3 o'clock this morning, a large number of armed police and gendarmes intruded into the Tung Pei (Northeastern) University campus. They dragged out six students from their beds and took them away by force. Most of these arrested students were secretaries of the Student Self-Governing Body, it is learnt.

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## A Number of Students in Nanking Shout Anti-Peace Slogan

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 30, 1947

Nanking, May 29 -- 70 students of the Patriotic Students' School Protection Federation in Nanking riding in two trucks and one sedan toward a northerly direction on Chungshan Road (north Section) around 5 o'clock this afternoon shouted at the pitch of their voice, "Oppose the classroom strike", "Oppose riots", "Support the Government for the suppression of the rebellion", and "Get out, the Democratic League! Go to Chiamusze!"

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## Democratic League Said Plotting to Instigate Riot on June 2nd

Ho Ping Jih Pao (KMT Army Organ), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

(Local News ) -- The Democratic League held a secret meeting day before yesterday at which a decision was made to instigate a riot on June 2nd in compliance with the instructions of the CP. The League has dispatched a number of representatives to various schools for extending such activities. The representative they sent to Chinan and Fuhtan Universities is Chu Kung-chien, and that to Chiaotung and Tungchi Universities is Wu Chun-hsuan.

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## Governor of Kiangsu Orders All Hsiens to Adopt Precautionary Measures to Deal With Alleged June 2 Riots

Tung Han Jih Pao (KMT Southeast China Organ), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

Chenkiang, May 30 (Shenchow News Agency) -- Governor Wang Mou-kung of Kiangsu has telegraphically ordered all hsien authorities to adopt precautionary measures to deal with the riots which are alleged to take place on June 2nd. If any riots break out, the local authorities may adopt all necessary measures to suppress them, the order added.

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## Hsu Fu-lin Elected by Democratic Socialist Party to State Council

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 30, 1947

(Local News) -- The Organization Committee of the Democratic Socialist Party held a meeting yesterday at which Hsu Fu-lin was elected to the State Council. Mr. Hsu has accepted the post.

It should be recalled that the Party was entitled to nominate four delegates to the State Council, but as Mr. Hsu refused to accept the post when the Council was formed, only three were nominated, namely, Wu Hsien-tze, Hu Hai-men and Tsi Yi-chiao.

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Split in Democratic Socialist Party

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 30, 1947

(Local News) -- A final split in the Democratic Socialist Party has taken place. The Organization Committee of the Party headed by Carson Chang passed a resolution yesterday morning to expel the members of the "reform group" from the Party.

Sun Pao-kang, Wang Shih-ming and Liang Chiu-shui of the Reform Committee gave a press conference at the Loh I Restaurant at 3 o'clock the same afternoon, it is learnt.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

Deputy Governor of Central Bank of
China Denies Rumour Re Free Transactions
of Gold and Foreign Exchange

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 31, 1947

(Local News) -- A report was circulted yesterday to the effect that the Government will permit free transactions of foreign exchange and gold. Our reporter called on Liu Kung-yun, Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of China, and asked him about the above report. He replied, "So far as I know, this report is entirely groundless."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

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American Servicemen in Tsingtao
Again Involved in Fatal Shooting Affray

Ta Kung Pao (Independent, Political Science Group), Shanghai
May 30, 1947

Tsingtao, May 28 -- Liang Kuei-sheng, a grade 2 student of Tsingtao Refugee Supplementary Primary School, while going to Pingan Road to get some water on May 27, was shot and killed by two American soldiers riding in a jeep.

On May 28, Jen Chung-wei, an inhabitant here, was knocked down and fatally injured by a U.S. Army truck on Liaoning Road.

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